A new medical dictionary, or, General repository of physic : containing an explanation of the terms and a description of the various particulars relating to anatomy, physiology, physic, surgery, materia medica, chemistry, &c.; &c.; &c.; : each article, according to its importance, being considered in every relation to which its usefulness extends in the healing art / by George Wallis.

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A NEW

MEDICAL DICTIONARY;

OR,

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CONTAINING

AN EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS,

AND

A DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS PARTICULARS,

RELATING TO

ANATOMY,
PHYSIOLOGY,
PHYSIC,
SURGERY,
MATERIA MEDICA,
CHEMISTRY, &c. &c. &c.

Each ARTICLE, according to its IMPORTANCE, being considered in every Relation to which its USEFULNESS extends in the HEALING ART.

By G. MOTHERBY, M.D.

"MEDICINE IS GOD'S SECOND CAUSE OF HEALTH."

THE FOURTH EDITION:

REVISED AND CORRECTED, WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS,

BY

GEORGE WALLIS, M.D.

Editor of Sydenham's Works, with Notes, &c. &c. &c. and Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic.



LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, T. N. LONGMAN, PATERNOSTER-ROW; AND T. CADELL, JUN. AND W. DAVIES, STRAND.

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PREFACE.

IT being the lot of few, compared with the multitude, to be placed in a ſtation that facilitates any conſiderable degree of knowledge, every method taken to advance improvement is doubtleſs laudable, and ſhould merit the approbation of the public: the utility of propagating what the ancients taught, and the moderns improved, muſt be obvious to thoſe who are entruſted with the care of health and life; many of whom are deſtitute of the means of acquiring this neceſſary information. To remove this impediment, in ſome degree, hath been the aſſiduous endeavour of the Editor, in the following ſheets; and he flatters himſelf that his attempt may be the means of exciting ſome abler perſon to improve upon his plan, and carry it much nearer to perfection. Mean while, if it enables thoſe for whom it is deſigned to extend their knowledge in the art they profeſs, he ſhall be fully ſatisfied with having ſucceeded ſo far.

That many books embarraſs rather than improve, is acknowledged; but an additional publication, which, in affording general inſtructions, enables the reader to *ſelect* rather than *increaſe* his volumes, cannot juſtly be ranked in this predicament. In the courſe of the following pages, each reſpective article will terminate with a reference to ſome of the moſt eminent writers on the ſubject.

It would be needleſs to apologiſe for publiſhing a Work of this kind in the alphabetical order, when it is conſidered for whom it is principally deſigned. Syſtematic productions are doubtleſs the beſt adapted for a ſtudent's regular purſuit; but ſpeedily to aſſiſt the memory in practical reſearches, alphabetical digeſts juſtly claim the preference.

Hippocrates was the firſt who methodiſed the healing art, by reducing his knowledge to a plain and uſeful ſyſtem: to add luſtre to his merit, he firſt made public what had been confined to the families of ſome of his predeceſſors; he hath deſcribed, with elegance and accuracy, moſt of the diſeaſes that are now known; the names by which he called them were the ſame as thoſe now in uſe; and his peculiar excellency conſiſted in deſcribing the diagnoſtics and prognoſtics of diſorders. The following is a liſt of the diſeaſes on which Hippocrates hath given us his inſtructions:

Abſceſſes
Achores
Alopecia
Anaſarca
Anchyloſis
Anus, inflamed
—— hard tubercles of, or near the
Appetite, canine
—— loſs of
Aphthæ
Apolepſis
Apoplexy
Arms, ſhortneſs of the
Aſcarides
Aſthma
Auante
Baldneſs
Barrenneſs
Biles
Bladder, tubercles in the
Blood, ſpitting of
—— vomiting
Blotches, red, on the legs, from ſitting by the fire
Brain, concuſſion of the
—— ruptured veſſels in the
Breath, fœtid
—— ſtraitneſs of the
Buboes
Carbuncle
Catamenia { diſordered / natural
Catoche
Cancers
Carus
Cataphora
Cachexy
Catarrh
—— a ſalt
—— a nitrous
—— a ſharp
—— a hot
—— a ſuffocative
Caries
Cheek, a ſphacelus of the
Chilblains
Cholera morbus
—— a dry
—— a moiſt
Chalk-ſtones in the joints
Cough
Coryza
Coma
—— vigil
Contractions of the fibres
Convulſions
Conſumption of the whole body
—— iſchiadic
—— nephritic
Colour, bad
Crookedneſs
Deafneſs
Delirium
Defluxion or rheum
Diarrhœa
Dreams, frightful
Dumbneſs
Dyſentery
Dyſpnœa
Dyſury
Ears, pains in the
—— redundant moiſture in the
—— ringing in the
—— tubercles about the
Ecchymoſis from contuſion
Empyema
Emproſthotonos
Epilepſy
—— in children
Epinyctides
Eryſipelas
Eruption on the ſkin
Evil
Eye, diſtortion of the
—— bleared
—— dry-bleared
—— clouds in the
—— cicatrices in the
—— pearls in the
—— white ſpots in the
—— ruptured
—— exulcerated
—— inflamed
—— dry inflammation of the
Eye-lids,
—— excreſcences on the
—— tumid outward
—— coaleſcence of the
—— ſcabby
—— tumors on the
Face, hard tubercles on the
Favi

Fainting,

Fainting
Fevers
Fiſtulas
Fractures
Freckles
Gangrene
Glaucoma
Green ſickneſs
Griping of the inteſtines
Gout
Gonorrhœa benigna
Gums, black
—— pain in the, from teething
—— tubercles on the
Hæmorrhages
Hæmorrhoids
Hearing, dull
Heartburn
Head, heavineſs of the
—— ach
—— ſcurfy
Herpes
Heſitation
Hiccough
Horror
Hoarſeneſs
Humours, diſcharge of morbid
Hyſterics
Hyperſarcoſis
Jaundice
Iliac paſſion
Impotence
Inflammation, external
—— —— internal
Itch
Itching
—— a pungent, in the mouth
Kidnies, diſorders of the
Labour, difficult
Leproſy
—— the white
Lethargy
Leucophlegmatia
Lientery
Lips, fiſſures in the
Limping
Liver, inflamed
Lochia, diſordered
Lungs, ſpaſmodically contracted
Lungs, varix in the
—— ſuppurated
Lungs, crude tubercles in the
Luxations
Madneſs
Melancholy
Mind, alienation of the
—— alienated through melancholy
Miſcarriage
Mole
Mouth, diſtorted
Naufeating food
Navel, inflamed
Neck, a hard tumor in the
Noſe, a diſcharge of pus in the
Nocturnal pollutions
Nyctalopia
Opiſthotonos
Orthopnœa
Pain
—— in the loins
Palpitation
Peripneumony
Phrenitis
Phrontis
Phlyctænæ
Placenta adhering
Plague
Pleuriſy
—— a dry
—— a moiſt
Polypus in the noſe
Pterygion
Puſtules from acrid ſweat
Pudenda, excreſcences of the
—— putrefaction of the
Pupil of the eye, too ſmall or angular
—— exulcerated
—— cicatrix of the
—— ſpoiled
—— removed from its natural ſituation
—— prominent
Quinſey
—— affecting the lungs
Reſtleſſneſs
Rheum, a defluxion of
Ruptures
Salivation, a ſpontaneous
Sciatica
Scurvy
Senſation, ſuddenly loſt
Shivering
Sight, a privation of
Skin, deſquamations of the
Speech, too volatile
Spleen, ſwelled
—— inflamed
Spine, diſtorted forwards
Sprains
Sphacelus
Stertor
Strangury
Stone
Stupidity
Stammering
Superfetation
Tabes dorſalis
Teeth, ſtupor of the
—— gnaſhing and grinding of the
—— ach
—— of both the jaws fixed together
Tetanus
Tetters
Teſticles ſwelled
Teneſmus
Terminthi
Tonſils, diſorders of the
—— ſwelled
Torpidneſs of the body
Tongue, fiſſured
—— tumor under the
Trichoſis
Tubercles of various ſorts
Tumors
Uvula, relaxed
—— retracted
—— putrified
Uterus, diſorders of the
—— falling down of the
Ulcers
Urine retained
Urethra, caruncles or tubercles in the
Voice, loſs of the
Varices
Vertigo
Warts
Worms
Whitlow
Wry neck
Wounds
White flux
Yawning.

The practice of HIPPOCRATES, with regard to the Materia Medica, was very conformable to that of the preſent period. Boerhaave obſerves, that the method of cure, purſued by the ancient phyſicians, was generally the beſt that could have been contrived with the materials of which they were poſſeſſed; though, ſince the time of Hippocrates, the ſmall-pox, meaſles, lues venerea, and a few other diſorders, have increaſed the preceding liſt; and the Arabians have greatly extended the catalogue of remedies.

The ancients have done little more than copy, comment, or vary the mode of communicating inſtructions, from what Hippocrates and a few of the primitive writers handed down to them. It muſt, indeed, be acknowledged, that in ſome inſtances the improvements of the moderns are little more than recurring to the inſtructions laid down by the great father of the Healing art. At the ſame time, without depreciating the merits of the ancients, it is juſtly aſſerted, that the moderns claim a degree of honour for having advanced medicine to its preſent ſtate: with regard to the former, their phyſiology was extremely defective, their ſkill in anatomy very imperfect, and their knowledge in chemiſtry proportionably confined; notwithſtanding their works are now frequently quoted either for confirmation or ornament. Galen, Celſus, and Ægineta, were the favourites of the great Boerhaave: his celebrated ſucceſſor follows his example; and to the ſame ends others are ſwayed in the choice of thoſe Greek or Latin authors, according to their reſpective prejudices. It may be proper here, to point out the diſtinguiſhing peculiarities of ſome of the moſt celebrated among the ancient writers.

ARETÆUS deſcribes diſeaſes with a picturesque accuracy; and in this reſpect he and Cœlius Aurelianus ſurpaſs all others among the ancients, except Celſus, who is called the Latin Hippocrates, and whoſe excellencies are ſimilar to thoſe of Aretæus: but it ought to be obſerved, that the former wrote in the Greek, the latter in the Latin tongue. In the curative part of his writings, Aretæus hath improved upon Hippocrates; and he is ſcarce equalled for method and elegance by any ſucceſſor. He begins his account of each diſeaſe with a deſcription of the part in which it is ſeated.

GALEN is an expoſitor of Hippocrates. The works of his predeceſſors receive improvement in various branches from his hands; and many valuable hints from the ancients are no where to be found but in his Collections. He ſurpaſſes all who wrote before him, with reſpect to the ſpecies, cauſes, ſeats, and ſymptoms of diſeaſes, eſpecially the acute. His maſterly treatiſe on the Seats of Diſeaſes greatly enhances the value of his Works: and what he hath left us on diet, is the baſis of moſt that his ſucceſſors have written on the ſubject.

ALEXANDER TRALLIAN is original in his plan: his diagnoſtics are remarkably exact, and his method of cure extremely rational. He confines himſelf to the deſcription of diſeaſes and their cure, in which he diſplays an extraordinary knowledge, and as nice a judgment; particularly in the curative part, in which he excels both Hippocrates and Galen. He flouriſhed in the ſixth century, from which, to the ſixteenth, we meet with but few improvements in medicine. A compendium of his excellent Works is tranſlated into Engliſh.

CŒLIUS AURELIANUS deſerves our attention: his deſcriptions of diſeaſes vie with thoſe of Aretæus, and he is very exact in pointing out the ſigns. His Works alſo contain many important paſſages from the ancients, which are not to be met with in any other productions handed down to us.

ORIBASIUS hath tranſmitted to us many excellent fragments of the ancients, which otherwiſe had been loſt; and to him we are indebted for the firſt deſcriptions of ſome few diſeaſes.

ÆGINETA is a great chirurgical writer; he hath chiefly copied from Alexander Trallian, and hath well ſupplied his omiſſions.

After the Grecian phyſicians had flouriſhed, the arms of Mahomet prevailing, ſcience was much ſuppreſſed; but at length the Arabians took the lead in phyſic: under their auſpices few improvements were made; ſo that this art rather loſt than gained by them.

RHAZES, in the beginning of the tenth century, was one of the moſt celebrated practitioners. He wrote too on every branch of phyſic and ſurgery, and introduced ſome new and uſeful inſtructions. He was the firſt who deſcribed the ſmall-pox: and ſuch are his deſcription and method of treatment, that the lateſt improvements in the management of this diſeaſe are chiefly founded on them.

HALY ABBAS, AVICENNA, AVENZOAR, AVERROES, and MESUE, have each made additions; but in general, the Arabians are entitled to little more merit than what they may claim from enlarging the Materia Medica, by introducing medicines that were generally milder and equally efficacious, and ſometimes of ſuperior efficacy to thoſe that were uſed by the Greeks and Latins.

About the middle of the fifteenth century, learning began to diffuſe itſelf throughout Europe; and in the ſixteenth, HIPPOCRATES and CELSUS were again received. GALEN and ARISTOTLE no longer maintaining their reputation as theoriſts ſolely, the Hippocratical method of concluding, from obſervations founded on experience, was again reſtored. VESALIUS now began to revive anatomy, and he improved ſurgery. EUSTACHIUS's anatomical tables are ſtill, in many reſpects, the admiration of the preſent age. Mechanical and experimental knowledge began to make advances. BACON, BOYLE, and NEWTON, cleared and extended the path of ſcience; aſtronomy appeared with new ſplendor, and medicine received freſh aids from every quarter. HARVEY aroſe to demonſtrate the circulation of the blood; ancient theories were now exploded; diſſection greatly improved; anatomy and philoſophy made rapid ſtrides; phyſiology received new lights; chemiſtry was proſecuted with ſucceſsful ardor, and every branch of medicine was thus amazingly improved.

It may eaſily be deduced, from what has been already ſaid, that, in the deſcriptions of diſeaſes, their prognoſtics, and cure, conſiſts the excellence of ancient authors; and with regard to whatever elſe relates to medicine, our recourſe muſt be to modern writers. FERNELIUS, one of the earlier moderns, hath carefully and judiciouſly collected all that is uſeful in the Works of the ancient Greek, Latin, and Arabian writers; he is alſo more perſpicuous and methodical, throwing more light on every ſubject than any of thoſe from whom he copied; hence much time and ſtudy may be ſaved by peruſing the ancients in his Works. LOMMIUS is alſo very accurate in his deſcriptions, compriſing all that is valuable in the writings of his predeceſſors. His Medical Obſervations are tranſlated into Engliſh, as are Hippocrates's Aphoriſms, the Aphoriſms of Celſus, and ſome other of the moſt valuable of their productions. With regard to the reſt of the ancient writings, their moſt intereſting parts may be met with in the ſubjoined pages. It is hoped that this Work will be found of general be-

neſit to thoſe whoſe circumſtances will not admit of an academic education, and who are nevertheleſs deſirous of obtaining a competent ſhare of medical knowledge.

By favour of the manuſcripts of ſeveral friends, who have made Medicine their principal ſtudy, the following Work is executed, in many inſtances, with an advantage that no individual unaſſiſted could poſſibly have obtained: to their judicious labours and generous aid, a general, but grateful acknowledgment is here paid; not but the importance of their ſupplies well deſerve that particular thanks ſhould be given in each article, the principal worth of which is derived from their ingenious contributions.

One principal uſe of a Medical Dictionary is, to diſcover in haſte what the preſent urgency requires; therefore, in the proſecution of what follows, peculiar care hath been taken that the buſy practitioner may refreſh his memory, or derive a hint, without the tedious labour of ſearching over many leaves. To convey a proper idea of this Work, and to aſſiſt in an uſeful and ſatisfactory peruſal of it, the following general deſign and arrangement are laid before the reader.

I. Technical terms, proper names, &c. have their etymology given; and where a farther explanation is required, it is added with conciſeneſs and perſpicuity.

II. That wanton variety to which ſome authors have yielded, in giving different names to the ſame ſubject, and the ſame names to different ones, ſerves but to perplex the inquirer; care hath, therefore, been taken to obviate this error, and each article is diſcuſſed under that name which is moſt in uſe; and its other names take their place in their reſpective order, referring to that under which the explanation is inſerted, except for the etymology.

III. Anatomical ſubjects have,

1. Their various names immediately ſucceeding that by which they are moſt commonly known.
2. A conciſe deſcription, as far as may be of ſervice to the medical practitioner.
3. Where an account of their uſe can contribute any advantage, as far as art hath enabled us, this is alſo regarded.

IV. Diſeaſes, according to their importance, either as to inconvenience to the patient, tedioufneſs in the cure, or danger of life, are conſidered with reſpect to ſome, or all the following particulars:

1. Their various names, or at leaſt thoſe moſt generally known.
2. —— general rank.
3. —— different ſpecies.
4. —— ſeat.
5. Who, and when they are moſt ſubject to them.
6. Their cauſes.
7. —— Signs, Diagnoſtic and Prognoſtic.
8. What diſeaſes they reſemble.
9. Their occaſional ſymptoms.
10. Preventives.
11. Indications of cure.
12. The proper regimen.
13. The methods of cure, both manual and medical.
14. Their uſual modes of terminating.

V. The articles of the Materia Medica are attended to, according to their importance in practice, under ſome, or all, the following conſiderations:

1. Their various names that are generally known.
2. Where had.
3. How produced.
4. The deſcription.
5. The marks of diſtinction directing to chuſe the beſt of each article reſpectively.
6. Their moſt manifeſt medical powers.
7. When the uſe thereof is hurtful.
8. The beſt remedies againſt their imprudent uſe.
9. Doſes.
10. The various preparations of, and from, the reſpective articles. In this part, the principles of pharmacy will neceſſarily be introduced. The directions given are the reſult only of experiments and obſervations made, according to the moſt approved practice.
11. The moſt agreeable modes of adminiſtering.
12. Subſtitutes.
13. How to detect adulterations.
14. What ſhould precede, accompany, or follow the uſe of any article, to render its effects more uſeful and certain.
15. The analyſis.

VI. At the concluſion of each ſubject, there is a reference to the moſt approved authors who have written upon it: the reader will hereby be enabled to proceed to an acquaintance with all that hath been ſaid (or at leaſt that merits his attention) reſpecting his enquiry, and thus, as inclination favours, he may proceed to obtain a competent ſkill in thoſe branches to which his avocations more directly lead, or extend his purſuits to every part that completes the character he profeſſes.

PREFACE

TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE Medical Dictionary having met with ſo favourable a reception from the public, as to run through a ſecond Edition in a ſhort ſpace of time, is no inconſiderable teſt of its merit, and hence it may appear ſingular, that the Work ſhould fall into any other than the hands of the firſt editor, during his life, for farther correction and improvement.—Indeed, it is to be lamented, that the ill ſtate of Dr. Motherby's health, a man ſo well calculated for the execution of a Work of this nature, ſhould render the change unavoidable; for when he undertook a reviſion of this third edition, to which he had made ſome additions, he found, unfortunately, his memory inadequate to the attempt; and perceived it ſuffer much from the application requiſite to complete ſo laborious a taſk: diffident therefore of his own abilities from this cauſe, and unwilling to palm a work upon the world in too imperfect a ſtate, he ſolicited me to undertake it, and was very earneſt in his requeſt, as I had long been in habits of friendſhip with him, and from various converſations on this ſubject, perfectly underſtood the improvements he was deſirous of having adopted;—on theſe accounts he put the work into my hands, with full liberty to make ſuch alterations as I might think proper, ſupplying me with various hints as they occurred to him.

It will readily be conceived in how delicate a predicament a man thus ſituated muſt ſtand, attempting to correct and improve the work of a living author, and that author his friend—a work which has ſhowered upon him no ſmall ſhare of reputation, the reflection of which perhaps conſtitutes one of his greateſt pleaſures. To obliterate therefore any of his fixed principles, upon which he has founded a number of his theories, and reaſoning, though perhaps not totally according with my own modes of thinking, might be thought repaying friendſhip with cruelty, and ſacrificing confidence to vanity;—I have therefore let ſuch doctrines as he has adopted, ſtand unaltered; only, here and there, endeavouring, where it appeared neceſſary, to elucidate and place them in a clearer point of view; and purſued ſuch plans throughout the whole, as might co-operate with his wiſhes, centred in rendering himſelf not an unprofitable member to the community.

Knowing that his idea was to enrich the work with more practical documents, I have made that the principal conſideration; and have thrown out ſuch parts as ſeemed not cloſely connected with medical utility, in order to give place for other remarks which were more intimately united with, and eſſential to, a ſucceſsful practice.

Hence all the Foſſilogy of EDWARDS which belongs to Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, is reſcinded, and ſuch parts only ſuffered to remain, as have been, or are, conſidered to belong to Medicine.

The Biographical part has alſo ſhared the ſame fate; becauſe I thought the hiſtorical accounts of the Lives of the Grecian, Arabian, and other Philoſophers and Phyſicians, were much too conciſe, as not comprehending ſufficient to do juſtice to the memories of men, whoſe abilities, improvements, and diſcoveries, were too partially and too vaguely collected, eſpecially as the Hiſtory of Phyſic has employed the pens of many able writers, who have gone more at large into the ſubject, and muſt be read by ſuch as wiſh for any information on that head:—beſides, being more calculated to gratify curioſity, than become beneficial, it was better omitted in a work of this kind.—And I flatter myſelf, ſuch defalcation will not be conſtrued detrimental, as more uſeful matter ſupplies the place; for in the former edition, wherever there appeared any omiſſions, which rendered the ſubject treated of incomplete, theſe have been corrected, and freſh materials added to make up the defect, and many references to thoſe authors annexed, who have written moſt clearly and copiouſly on the ſubject; and whoſe works have received the diſtinguiſhing marks of public approbation.

The powers and virtues of Medicines have been particularly attended to, and many additions inſerted in this department, from practice, as well as from the labors of authors, who have taken great pains in inveſtigating the modes of action of theſe ſo neceſſary materials, and hence identified their efficacy in many diſeaſes, particularly BOERHAAVE, CULLEN, LEWIS, HOME, DUNCAN, WHYTT, and ſeveral others; as well as the different periodical publications of London and Edinburgh, wherein opinions ſeem to be delivered from experiment, the fountain from whence dependence can only be derived with any degree of confidence.

Nor have the medicated ſprings, a knowledge of whoſe powers and peculiar effects forms ſo neceſſary a part of the practitioner's information, eſcaped attention, and in which points the former Editions were infinitely too defective.—Here the component parts are not only given as diſcovered by analyſation of the beſt phyſicians and chemiſts, who have turned their thoughts on this point, and have experimentally proved what they have delivered from repeated trials; but the conſtitutional effects have been marked; the doſe aſcertained; the method of adminiſtering them pointed out; the ſeaſon wherein they poſſeſs their greateſt vigor; and the dietetic, and medicinal plan deſcribed, which ought to accompany their exhibition, with the time requiſite for their continuance.

With regard to the Galenical preparations, all thoſe which have been proved uſeleſs are rejected, and alſo a number of farraginous maſſes, upon whoſe action there could be no dependence; for they ſerved only to perplex and foil the practitioner, in aſcertaining to which of the ingredients he was to attribute any effects produced by them, and were in general nauſeous, and offenſive to the ſtomach:—their places are ſupplied with other more ſimple, elegant, and efficacious compoſitions; and the new names, as adopted by the Royal College of Phyſicians of London, are added; ſo that we are generally led to the ingredients of which moſt of them conſiſt, and always to that which is conſidered by that body the moſt active: conſequently the preciſe nature of the compound will be at once found out with reſpect to its action,—an advantage peculiarly uſeful to the medical Tyro; nor are there any preſcriptions omitted which have ſtood in high eſtimation, and been confirmed by private practice, that have occurred to my obſervation, which might not have found their way into any Diſpenſatory, or been enumerated in any formulæ already given to the public.

Another improvement has been adopted, which will doubtleſs be eſteemed a very material one, and that is, a total alteration of the Index ſupplied by Dr. Motherby in the former Editions. For the Doctor had united a number of the Greek and Latin ſynonymes, with ſome of the Engliſh names of many diſeaſes, medicines, and other materials, though by no means ſo fully as to render the Index as uſeful as might be expected; beſides the apparent inaccuracy in ſuch an arrangement, blending together a number of original terms with thoſe which muſt be conſidered only as explanatory of ſuch terms. The ſynonymes are therefore embodied and referred to the word under which the particular deſcription of the diſeaſe, medicine, ſubſtance, or term, wanted to be defined, is given. For in many it will be found that ſome peculiarities are mentioned under the ſynonyme, that have eſcaped attention under the common, or generic term, an accident unavoidable in ſo complex an undertaking as a Dictionary of any Art or Science, conſiſting of ſuch a variety of diviſions; and this has been thought right upon another account. For as authors uſe different words to expreſs the ſame thing; and ſome have ſuch an amazing variety, not only in the ſame language, but adapted to ſeveral others, agreeable to the idiom of that in which any medical or chemical work is written; hence, in the peruſal of very ancient, or foreign authors, much eaſe will be derived to the reader; for in meeting with a term by no means familiar, he will, by turning to the word in this Dictionary, be immediately led to that, where the information wanted may be acquired, viz. MERCURIUS,—Mercury, has a multiplicity of denominations—*Hydrargyrus*; *Liquor metallorum*; *Metallum fluidum*; *Argentum juſum*; *Argentum mobile*; *Vomica liquoris æterni*; *Adibut*; *Alborca*; *Alcharith*; *Alembic*; *Alambic*; *Alkaut*; and a great number more, known I believe to few readers; by turning to any one of which in this Work, he will be referred to ARGENTUM VIVUM, from MERCURIUS. The ſame might be ſaid of a vaſt variety more, but what has been advanced will afford ſufficient proof of the benefit annexed to ſuch a ſcheme, and ſerve as a full explanation of the whole which ſo often occur.

And as the practice of phyſic is by no means confined to ſuch as are verſed in the Greek, Latin, Arabian, and ſome more modern, though foreign languages, from whence has been, and is deduced no ſmall ſhare of medical information, but on the contrary great numbers are almoſt totally ignorant of every other, except that of this country, amongſt whom this Work is likely to be in general uſe,—an Index of Terms purely Engliſh has been formed, ſuch as are moſt commonly in uſe, and by which diſeaſes and medicines, vegetable as well as mineral, are generally known, and a variety of other terms of art, which would not be diſcoverable by thoſe readers without ſuch aſſiſtance. The Engliſh names are therefore arranged alpha-

alphabetically, and referred to the page where each article may be found, rather than to the term under which they are placed: and this was done for the purpoſe of giving a greater number of words in a much ſmaller compaſs, and referring ſuch as might be mentioned in two, three, or more places from one point, and that any thing which was ſcattered in different parts of the Work on that particular ſubject, might be readily collected, and a view given at once of all the information here to be acquired; and, in order to catch the eye in ſearching for any term wanted, referred to from the Index to the page, the term will be found in ſmall Roman capitals, or Italics, viz. CASTOR OIL, will be found in p. 203; DOG'S TOOTH, p. 290; TOOTH SHELL, p. 291; by any inquirer looking into the Index, as well as by thoſe who know, they ſtand under CATAPUTIA, DENS CANIS, and DENTALIUM. Hence the commoneſt readers will be at no loſs in finding any word in this Dictionary, under however obſolete or ancient a term it may be placed. Though here it muſt be obſerved, every individual word is not included, as that was thought unneceſſary, where the Engliſh term comes ſo near to the Latin, that on looking for the word as written in our own vernacular language, the Latin word preſents itſelf in the ſame order, from the letters being ſimilarly arranged, and perfectly alike, except in the mode of Termination, viz. SINAPISMUS, Sinapiſm; BISMUTHUM, Biſmuth; CONFORMATIO, Conformation, &c. And here it ſhould be obſerved that ſeveral words in the body of the Dictionary, as well as in the Index, may not probably be found under the general term; the Reader is therefore deſired to look for the Epithet with which it is commonly joined, as CRURALES ARTERIÆ, EMPIRICA SECTA, &c. will be found under the words CRURALES and EMPIRICA.

Beſides theſe advantages, as the art of Midwifery is certainly one branch of medicine, and has been copiouſly treated of in this Work, and the former Editions had not ſupplied plates explanatory of any part of the Obſtetric Art, there are now added four double plates, containing nine views of the gravid uterus, in the different ſtages of pregnancy, in which is included one of twins; whereby the female organs of generation are given in a practical light, the different changes they ſuffer during gravidity, and the natural preſentations of the fœtus in utero; and theſe have been ſelected, in preference to all others, in order to give an idea of the nature of many complaints originating from pregnancy as a cauſe, particularly ſuch as depend upon the diſtenſion of the uterus, and the elevation and preſſure which other parts of the thorax and abdomen ſuffer on this account, by which means the moſt ſalutary modes of proceeding in delivery may be, with very little trouble, underſtood in the time of parturition; and the method not only of relieving a number of troubleſome and perplexing complaints during pregnancy, but the moſt rational means diſcovered of preventing them, and others, which might ariſe after delivery; advantages that cannot be aſcertained by the practitioner without a minute knowledge of theſe particulars.

Such then are the alterations, corrections, and improvements, under which this Dictionary has paſſed; and it is hoped that they will, in a proportionate degree, increaſe its value; particularly as all the uſeful parts in the former Editions ſtill remain in this, and nothing has been taken from them, but what has been ſupplied by more practical documents, to anſwer more perfectly and completely the primary intention of this publication. And though it may be preſumed, that many alterations might yet be advantageouſly made, ſtill few books will be found replete with more general utility, forming a copious memento to adepts in every department of medical ſcience; and furniſhing a large ſhare of knowledge, well arranged, and eaſy to be comprehended by thoſe who are entering into, or have not been long converſant with the practice of the Medical Art. Indeed if we conſider the great quantity of freſh matter, wherever any improvements preſented themſelves, which has been introduced, beſides the elegant engravings inſerted to elucidate particular ſubjects, and give clear deſcriptions of ſeveral parts, which would otherwiſe have appeared too embarraſſed and abſtruſe, it muſt be acknowledged that the Proprietors have ſpared no expence to render this Work ſtill further worthy of public approbation, of which I cannot avoid having ſome expectation, as Dr. Motherby, the former Editor of this Work, in a Letter to me, ſays, ſpeaking of the Medical Dictionary, the ſheets of which he had peruſed, "*the many alterations and improvements you "have made, I acknowledge with great pleaſure.*"

G. W.

PREFACE

TO THE FOURTH EDITION.

IT may not, perhaps, be expected by thoſe, who are inattentive to the daily progreſs made in Arts and Sciences, that, in a Work ſo recently publiſhed as the third Edition of the Medical Dictionary, ſo many Improvements can have occurred, as to render this Fourth, now offered to the public, much more valuable than the former.

But if it be conſidered that Medicine has, for a long time, with moſt of its collateral branches, been obſcured by ſpeculative Ideas, falſe Theories, and Reaſonings from thence deduced, of conſequence equally fallacious—that a variety of fantaſtical opinions, imbibed from characters formerly held in high eſtimation, are not yet done away—that the method of inveſtigating Medical Subjects is almoſt totally changed; and that men of the firſt abilities are labouring to attain truth by indefatigable experiments,—the proſpect will alter, and it may, not without juſtice, be concluded, that a number of errors are corrected, and freſh improvements conſtantly added to that Science.

Beſides, practitioners long having ſeen and experienced the folly of paying *implicit* obedience to the opinions of any Man, or ſet of Men, from being ſo often deceived by bold aſſertions, have nobly broken thoſe ſhackles of ſurperſtitious ſlavery, and dared to think for themſelves, forming their own opinions from the real appearance of things, and not from imaginary cauſes; by which means greater are the number puſhing forward in purſuit of practical truths, whoſe labours are perceptibly rewarded by new diſcoveries, which more and more enrich the plan of rational Medicine; whilſt its auxiliary branches experience from the ſame ſources the ſame melioration. Indeed with ſuch ſucceſs has the ART OF CHEMISTRY been crowned, that it has proved, and made obvious to our ſenſes, that what were for ages held forth as univerſal principles or elements of which all bodies were compoſed, were themſelves, fire excepted, decompoſable, readily analyſed, and divided into the different materials of which they were formed. ANATOMY has demonſtrated to us, that many cauſes, from which a variety of diſeaſes were ſuppoſed to deduce their origin, exiſted not in the machine; but that they proceeded from ſources, of which at that time no conjecture was even formed: and hence, by ſhewing the neceſſity of minute hiſtories being taken of the beginning, progreſs, and termination of complaints, with the different effects produced by different applications, many diſeaſes before apparently complicated, and perplexed, have been ſimplified by obſervation, and reduced to a narrow compaſs; thus, reſting on experience, a clearer mode of reaſoning, and more certain deductions have preſented themſelves, contributing to promote the welfare of the patient, by making the path of information clear and eaſy to the practitioner.

Nor has BOTANY been tardy in its improvements: the generic and ſpecific marks of every plant have been pointed out with ſuch preciſion, in almoſt all the productions of the vegetable kingdom, that it is impoſſible to err in the ſelection of the different roots and plants which may be required. Add to this that Botanical writers have collected the Medical virtues attributed to each, and hence their labours prove more beneficial to practice—whilſt the CHEMICAL and PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS have made us acquainted with the parts of each, moſt active and effectual in producing thoſe various powers on the machine, which have been aſcertained by repeated trials, and confirmed by unwearied induſtry, and accurate diſcrimination; informing us at the ſame time of the moſt ſuperior, and ſucceſsful modes of application.

The

The Practice of Medicine then, with all its auxiliary arts, being purſued in this plain and ſimple manner, depending upon facts only where facts can be eſtabliſhed, is perpetually furniſhing freſh materials, of which it is the duty of every Author or Editor to take notice. But during the life of DR. MOTHERBY, who originally formed the plan of this Dictionary, delicacy prevented me from obliterating many parts of the work, as it would have been painful to him to have ſeen his labours too laviſhly curtailed, though it were done for the purpoſe of making room for more uſeful improvements. On this account, therefore, I was obliged to omit many things which appeared to me neceſſary for the more perfect completion of this Work. As, however, he has, ſome time ſince, paid the Debt of Nature, I have been ſet at liberty, and have availed myſelf of the opportunity of making ſuch alterations and additions, as to render theſe ſheets more uſeful to the practitioner by inſerting a great number of improvements; particularly with regard to the diſcovery of the ſpecific nature of diſeaſes, their pathognomic ſymptoms, and modes of cure, which occaſion this Work to deviate conſiderably from any of the former Editions. I have carefully inſerted CONCISE DEFINITIONS of every malady from the beſt authorities, given DESCRIPTIONS from the moſt approved Authors, and ſubjoined ſuch peculiarities as have been ratified by my own experience. THE POWERS OF MEDICINES, with their preciſe modes of action, where aſcertainable, I have cautiouſly marked down agreeable to the doſes adminiſtered; not omitting the various forms and compoſitions which are made uſe of in the practice of Hoſpitals, hence ſupplying a PHARMACOPOEIA CHIRURGICA, a matter not only much wanted in the former Editions, but alſo a deſideratum in general practice.

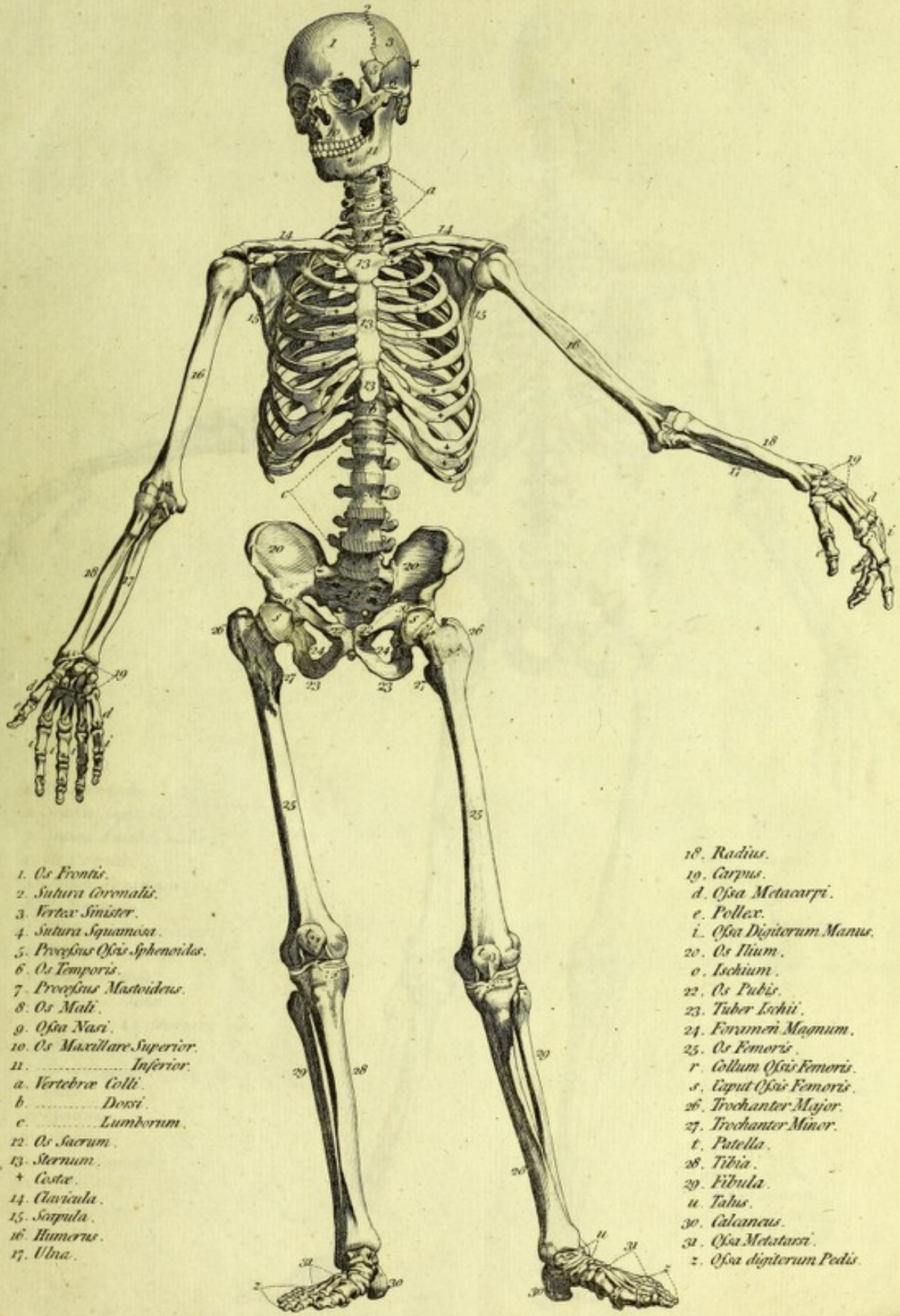
Some new plates are alſo added relative to the *Brain* and *Nerves*, as the nervous ſyſtem ſeems to be much more the object of Medical inquiry than formerly, and which promiſes the higheſt benefit to the Practice of Phyſic. A view is alſo given of the *Chemical Apparatus* of the Moderns, by which all the operations in that Art may be performed with the greateſt eaſe and certainty; and one explaining the *Inſtruments made uſe of in Midwifery*, by which means the operations themſelves will be much more readily underſtood, the neceſſity of having recourſe to them more clearly pointed out, and the beſt mode of applying them more exactly comprehended, than could have been conveyed to the mind of the ſtudent, by the moſt elaborate deſcription without them. In fine, every thing has been done, according to my conception, as far as the limits of one Volume would admit, to render this Work a practical Repoſitory of Medical Knowledge in all common caſes; and where any ſubject has been treated with conciſeneſs, which in many was unavoidable, perſpicuity has been ſtudied, and copious references made to particular Authors, for the uſe of thoſe who wiſh to go more deeply into any ſubject they may have treated of more at large.—Upon the whole, I have little doubt but this Work will be found of general utility; and though it cannot boaſt of perfection, it will amply repay thoſe who will condeſcend to conſult it, for the time they beſtow, by the information it will afford.

In an Art ſo extenſively diffuſive as that of Medicine, there are many intereſting particulars which may eſcape the memories even of the beſt informed: to them this work will, by aiding their recollection, not be an unprofitable memento; to others, leſs converſant with practice, it will not only ſupply them with careful information, but bring to their view, without much labour, the very principles upon which their practice ought to be founded; teach them to think for themſelves, and reaſon from well-atteſted facts; for every ſubject is diveſted of ambiguity, and ſet in the cleareſt point of view, according to the general received opinions: hence the young mind, having few particulars to obſerve, may retain them with eaſe;—purſue them with pleaſure;—reaſon from them with ſatisfaction;—and practiſe with ſecurity.

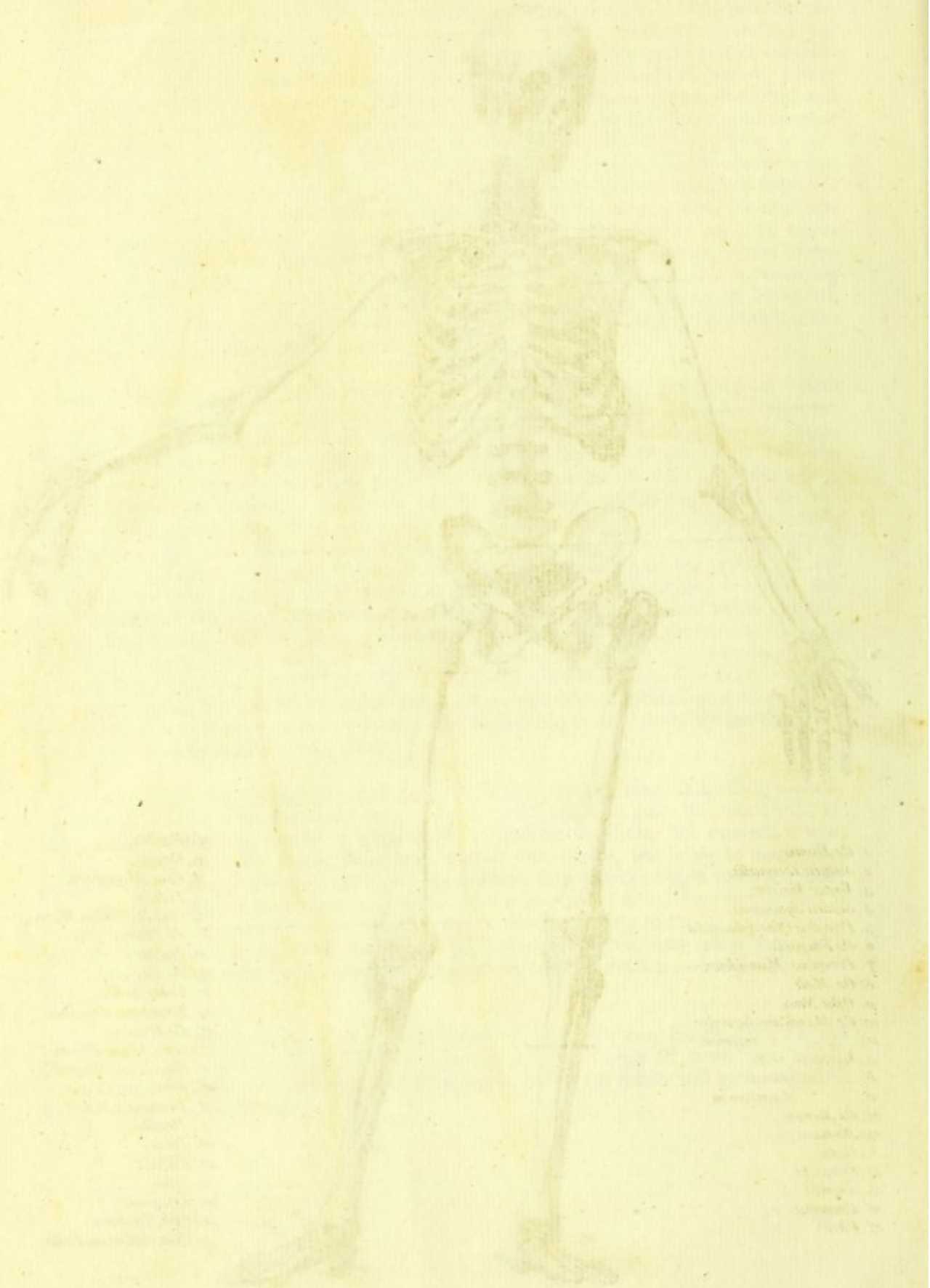
Fraught with theſe advantages, the Fourth Edition of this Dictionary is now offered to the Public.—On that candour it has hitherto experienced, it again relies for protection, which to merit, will be highly ſatisfactory to the Proprietors, and to the Editor will give a pleaſure better conceived than deſcribed.

KING-STREET, HOLBORN,
April 10, 1795.

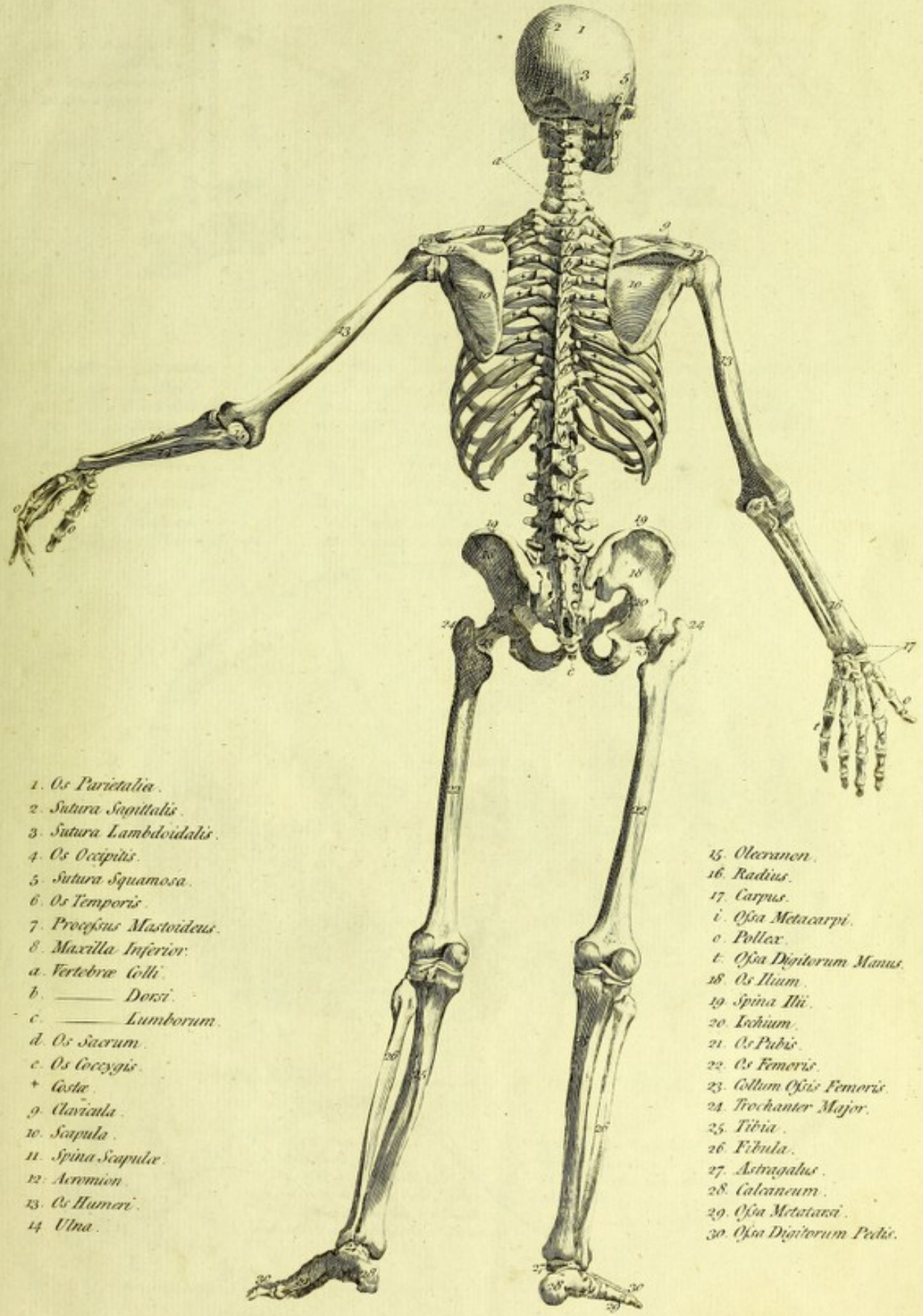
G. W.



1. Os Frontis.
2. Sutura Coronalis.
3. Vertex Sinister.
4. Sutura Squamosa.
5. Processus Ossis Sphenoidis.
6. Os Temporis.
7. Processus Mastoideus.
8. Os Mali.
9. Ossa Nasi.
10. Os Maxillare Superior.
11. ..... Inferior.
a. Vertebræ Colli.
b. ..... Dorsi.
c. ..... Lumborum.
12. Os Sacrum.
13. Sternum.
\+ Costæ.
14. Clavicula.
15. Scapula.
16. Humerus.
17. Ulna.
18. Radius.
19. Carpus.
d. Ossa Metacarpi.
e. Pollex.
i. Ossa Digitorum Manus.
20. Os Ilium.
o. Ischium.
22. Os Pubis.
23. Tuber Ischii.
24. Foramen Magnum.
25. Os Femoris.
r. Collum Ossis Femoris.
s. Caput Ossis Femoris.
26. Trochanter Major.
27. Trochanter Minor.
t. Patella.
28. Tibia.
29. Fibula.
u. Talus.
30. Calcaneus.
31. Ossa Metatarsi.
z. Ossa digitorum Pedis.



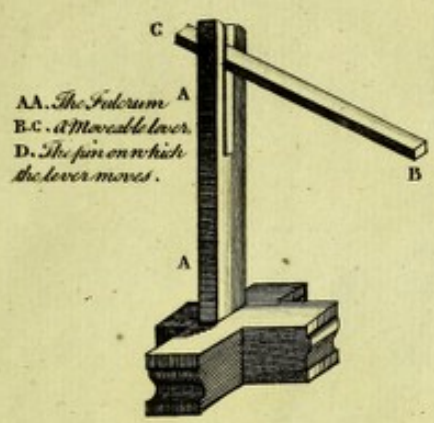
A back view of the Skeleton.



1. Os Parietalia.
2. Sutura Sagittalis.
3. Sutura Lambdoidalis.
4. Os Occipitis.
5. Sutura Squamosa.
6. Os Temporis.
7. Processus Mastoideus.
8. Maxilla Inferior.
a. Vertebræ Colli.
b. ——— Dorsi.
c. ——— Lumborum.
d. Os Sacrum.
e. Os Coccygis.
\+ Costæ.
9. Clavicula.
10. Scapula.
11. Spina Scapulæ.
12. Acromion.
13. Os Humeri.
14. Ulna.
15. Olecranon.
16. Radius.
17. Carpus.
i. Ossa Metacarpi.
o. Pollex.
t. Ossa Digitorum Manus.
18. Os Ilium.
19. Spina Ilii.
20. Ischium.
21. Os Pubis.
22. Os Femoris.
23. Collum Ossis Femoris.
24. Trochanter Major.
25. Tibia.
26. Fibula.
27. Astragalus.
28. Calcaneum.
29. Ossa Metatarsi.
30. Ossa Digitorum Pedis.

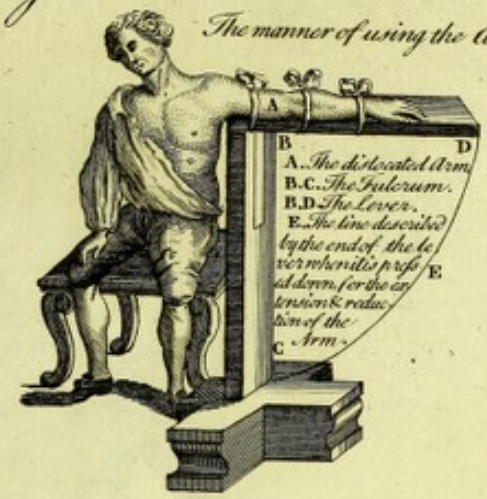
Anatomy

The Ambe of Hippocrates.



AA. The Fulcrum
B.C. A Moveable lever.
D. The pin on which the lever moves.

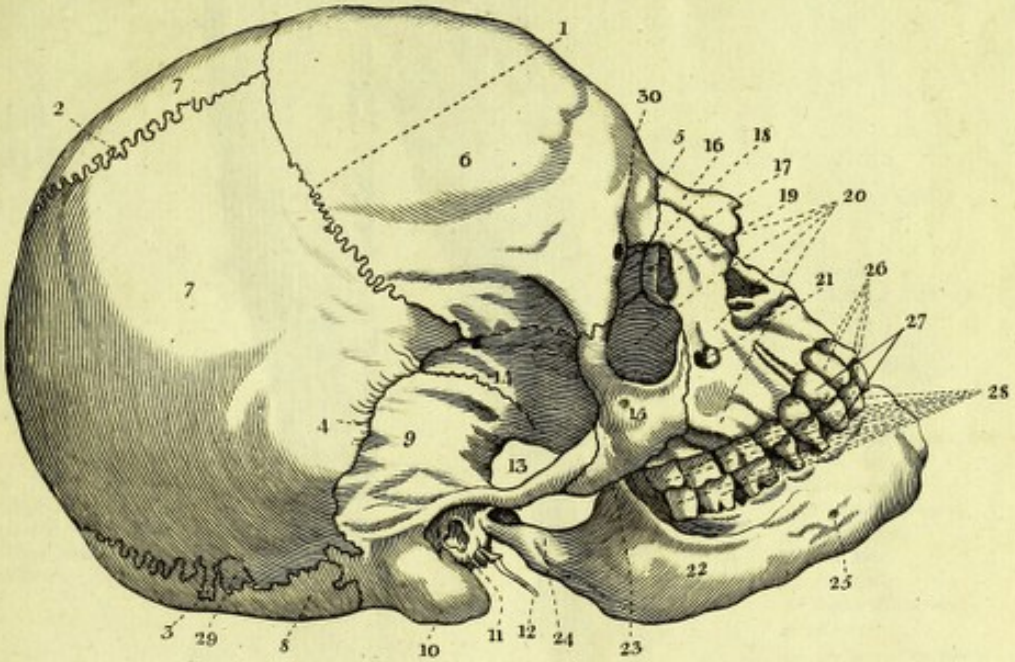
The manner of using the Ambe.



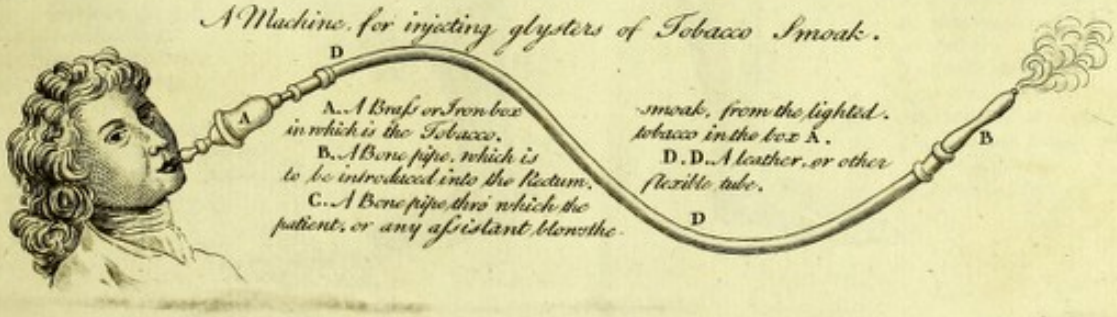
A. The dislocated Arm.
B.C. The Fulcrum.
B.D. The Lever.
E. The line described by the end of the lever when it is pressed down for the extension & reduction of the Arm.

The Bones of the Head.

1. Sutura Coronalis.
2. ——— Sagittalis.
3. ——— Lambdoidalis.
4. ——— Squamosa.
5. ——— Transversalis.
6. Os Frontis
7. ——— Bregmatis
8. ——— Occipitis.
9. ——— Temporis.
10. Processus Mammillaris.
11. Meatus Auditorius.
12. Processus Styliformis.
13. ——— Jugalis.
14. Os Sphenoides.
15. ——— Mali.
16. ——— Nasi
17. ——— Unguis.
18. ——— Planum.
19. Ductus ad Nasum.
20. Maxilla Superior.
21. Foramen Maxilla Superioris.
22. Maxilla Inferior.
23. Processus Coronalis.
24. ——— Condyloides.
25. Foramen.
26. Dentes Incisorii.
27. ——— Canini.
28. ——— Molares.
29. Os Triquetrum.
30. Foramen.



A Machine for injecting glysters of Tobacco Smoak.



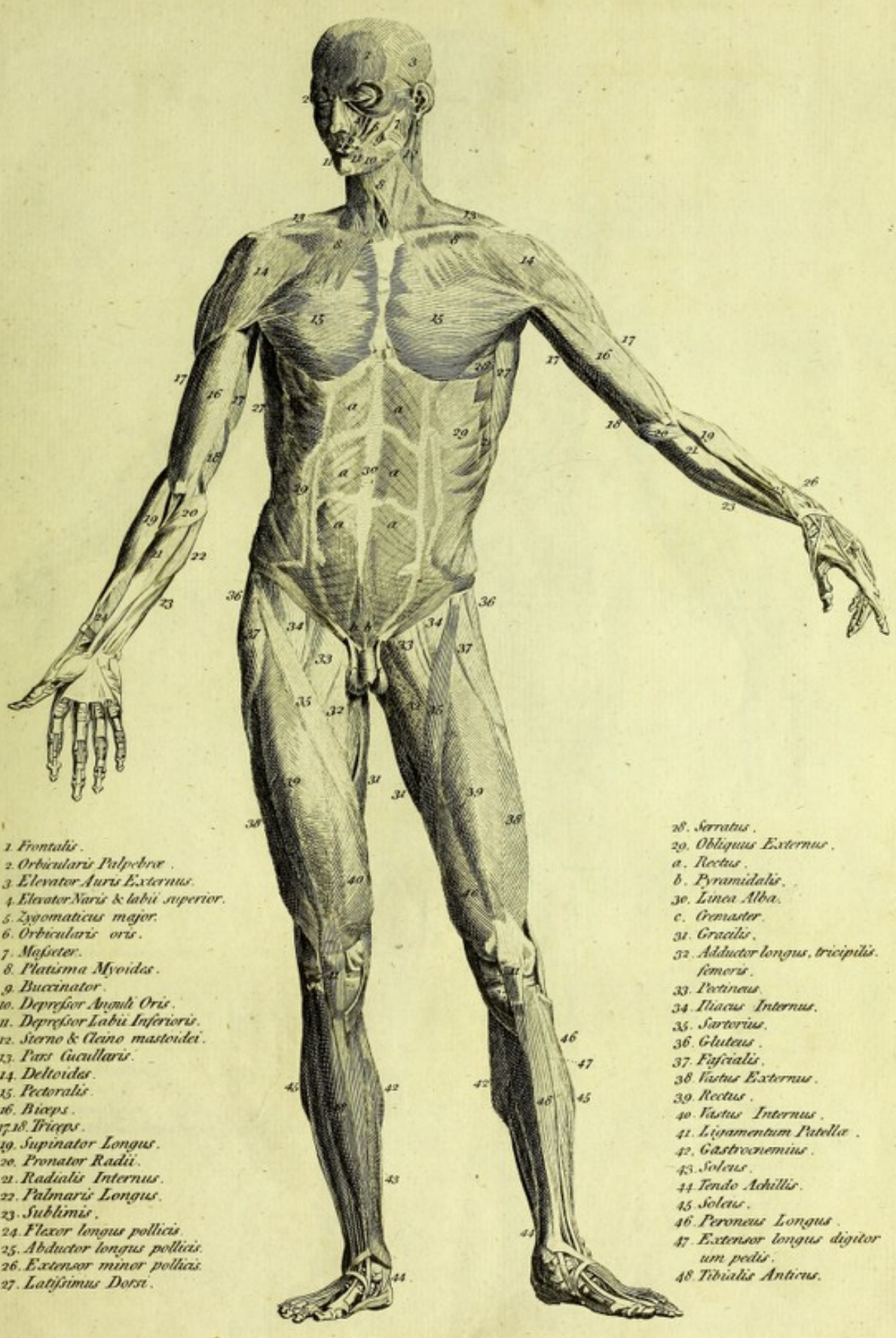
A. A Brass or Iron box in which is the Tobacco.
B. A Bone pipe, which is to be introduced into the Rectum.
C. A Bone pipe thro' which the patient, or any assistant blows the smoak, from the lighted tobacco in the box A.
D. D. A leather, or other flexible tube.



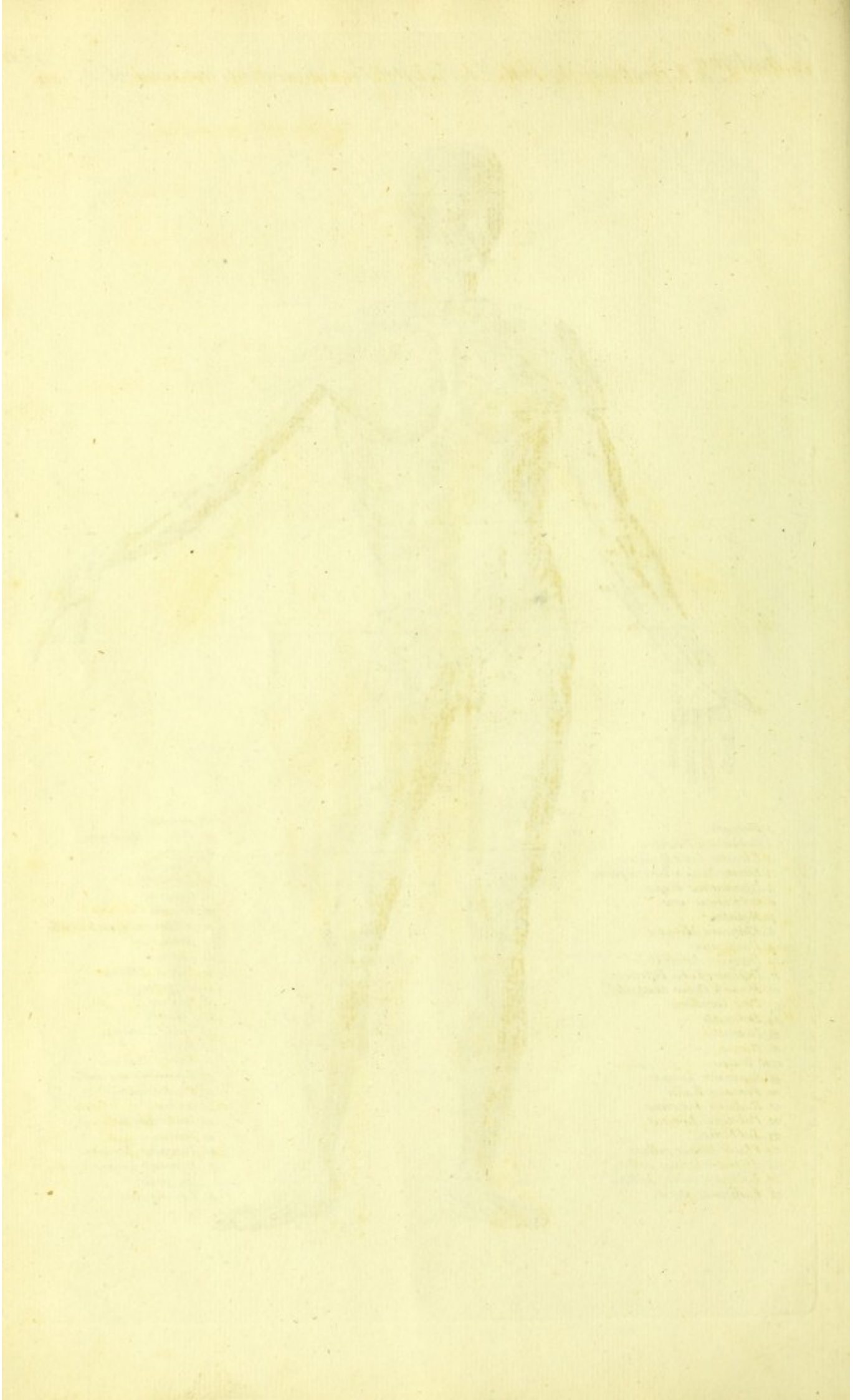


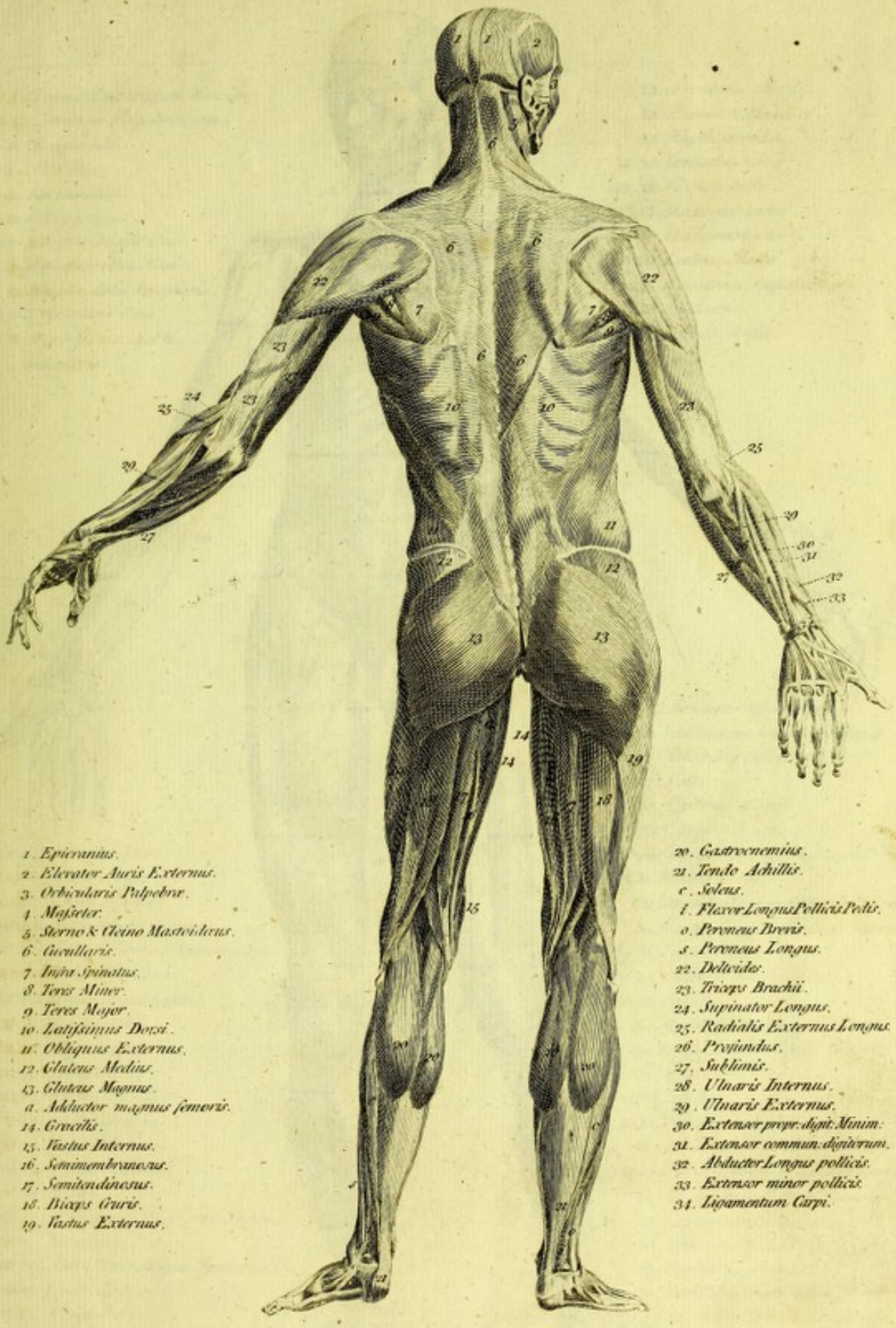


Anatomy. A front view of the Muscles, after the integuments are removed.

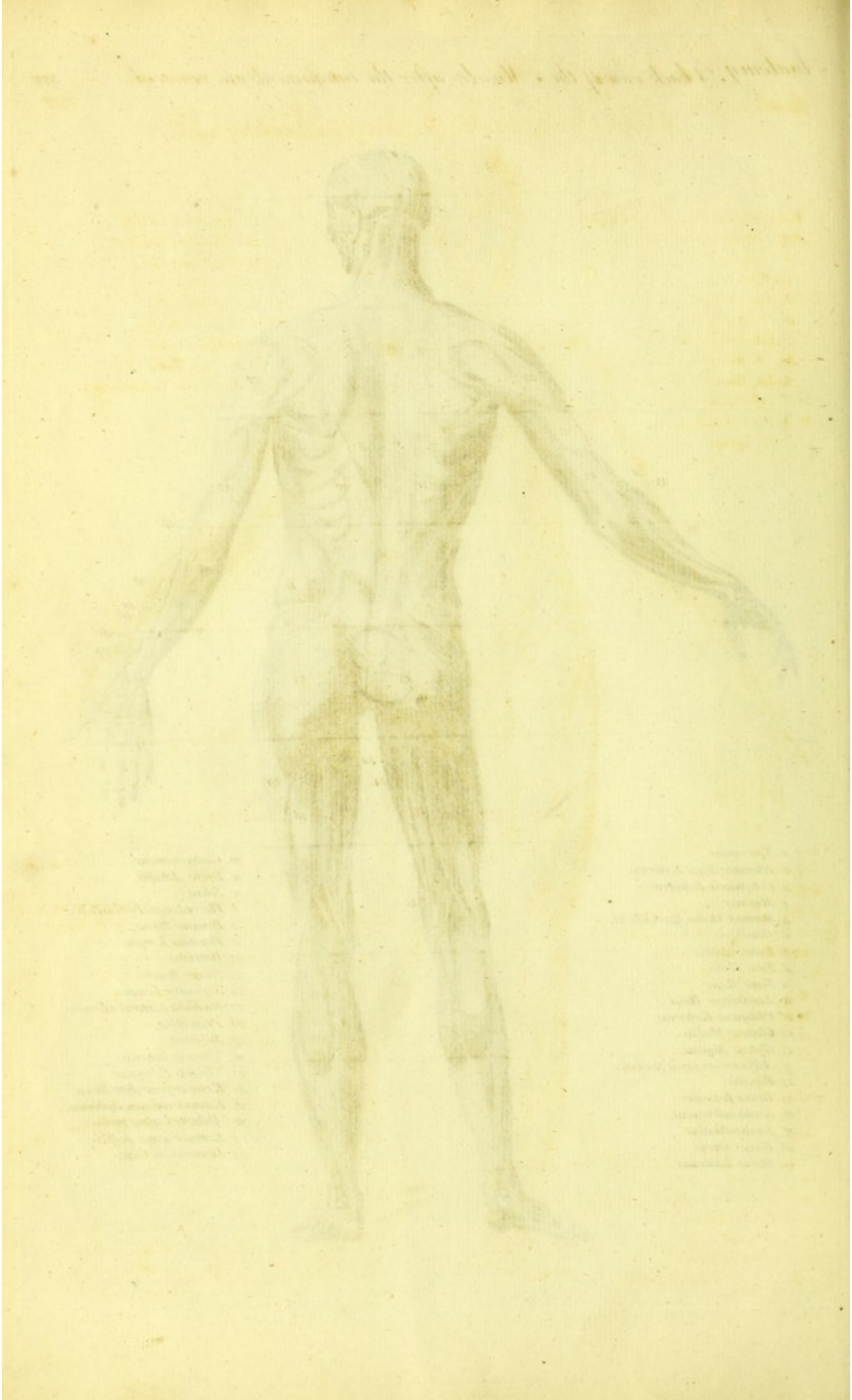


1. Frontalis.
2. Orbicularis Palpebræ.
3. Elevator Auris Externus.
4. Elevator Naris & labii superior.
5. Zygomaticus major.
6. Orbicularis oris.
7. Masseter.
8. Platisma Myoides.
9. Buccinator.
10. Depressor Anguli Oris.
11. Depressor Labii Inferioris.
12. Sterno & Cleino mastoidei.
13. Pars Cucullaris.
14. Deltoides.
15. Pectoralis.
16. Biceps.
17,18. Triceps.
19. Supinator Longus.
20. Pronator Radii.
21. Radialis Internus.
22. Palmaris Longus.
23. Sublimis.
24. Flexor longus pollicis.
25. Abductor longus pollicis.
26. Extensor minor pollicis.
27. Latissimus Dorsi.
28. Serratus.
29. Obliquus Externus.
a. Rectus.
b. Pyramidalis.
30. Linea Alba.
c. Cremaster.
31. Gracilis.
32. Adductor longus, tricipitis femoris.
33. Pectineus.
34. Iliacus Internus.
35. Sartorius.
36. Gluteus.
37. Fascialis.
38. Vastus Externus.
39. Rectus.
40. Vastus Internus.
41. Ligamentum Patellæ.
42. Gastrocnemius.
43. Soleus.
44. Tendo Achillis.
45. Soleus.
46. Peroneus Longus.
47. Extensor longus digitorum pedis.
48. Tibialis Anticus.



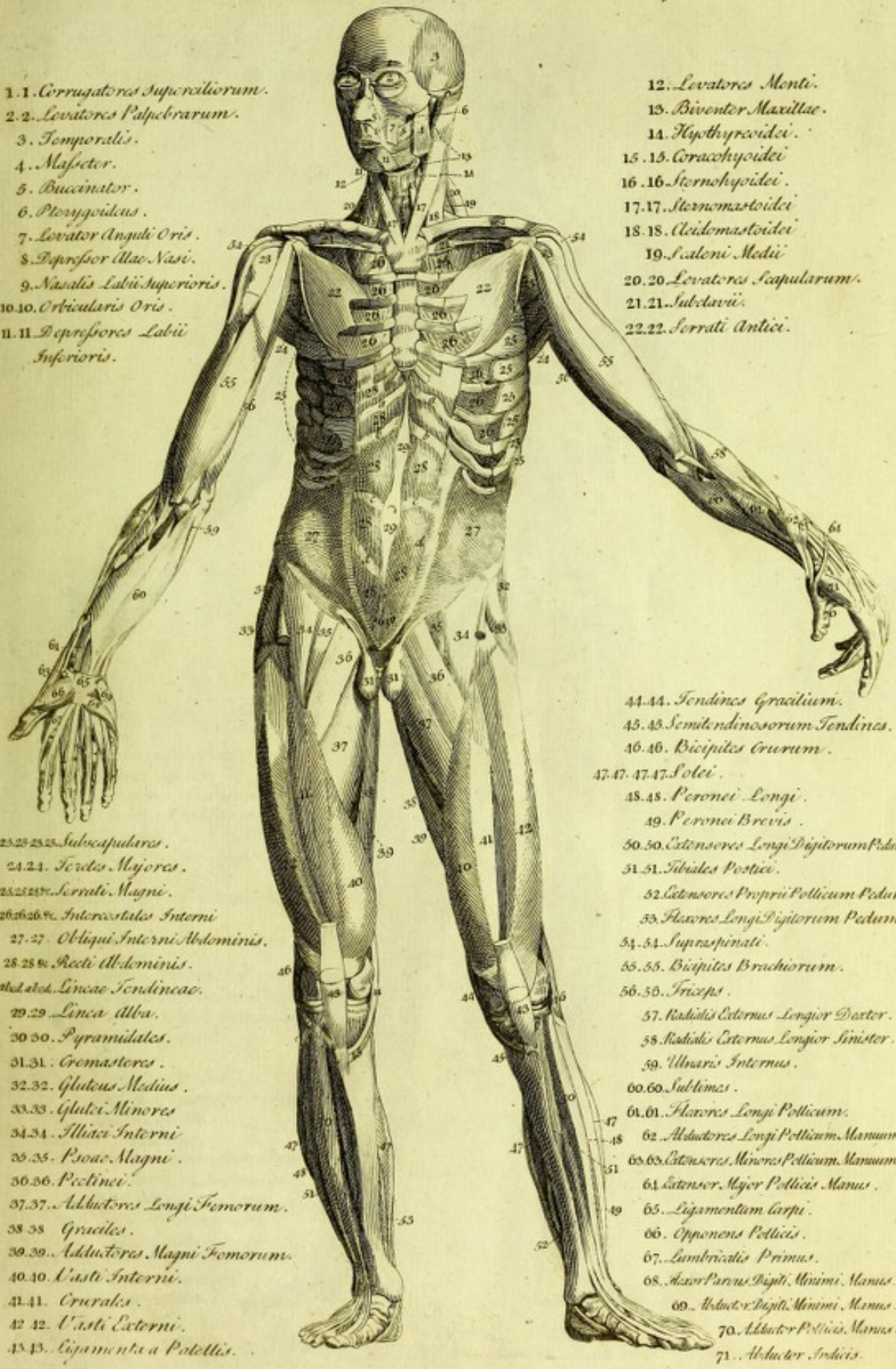


1. Epicranius.
2. Elevator Auris Externus.
3. Orbicularis Palpebræ.
4. Masseter.
5. Sterno & Cleino Mastoideus.
6. Cucullaris.
7. Infra Spinatus.
8. Teres Minor.
9. Teres Major.
10. Latissimus Dorsi.
11. Obliquus Externus.
12. Gluteus Medius.
13. Gluteus Magnus.
a. Adductor magnus femoris.
14. Gracilis.
15. Vastus Internus.
16. Semimembranosus.
17. Semitendinosus.
18. Biceps Cruris.
19. Vastus Externus.
20. Gastrocnemius.
21. Tendo Achillis.
c. Soleus.
f. Flexor Longus Pollicis Pedis.
o. Peroneus Brevis.
s. Peroneus Longus.
22. Deltoides.
23. Triceps Brachii.
24. Supinator Longus.
25. Radialis Externus Longus.
26. Profundus.
27. Sublimis.
28. Ulnaris Internus.
29. Ulnaris Externus.
30. Extensor propr. digit. Minim.
31. Extensor commun. digitorum.
32. Abductor Longus pollicis.
33. Extensor minor pollicis.
34. Ligamentum Carpi.



Anatomy

A Second View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.

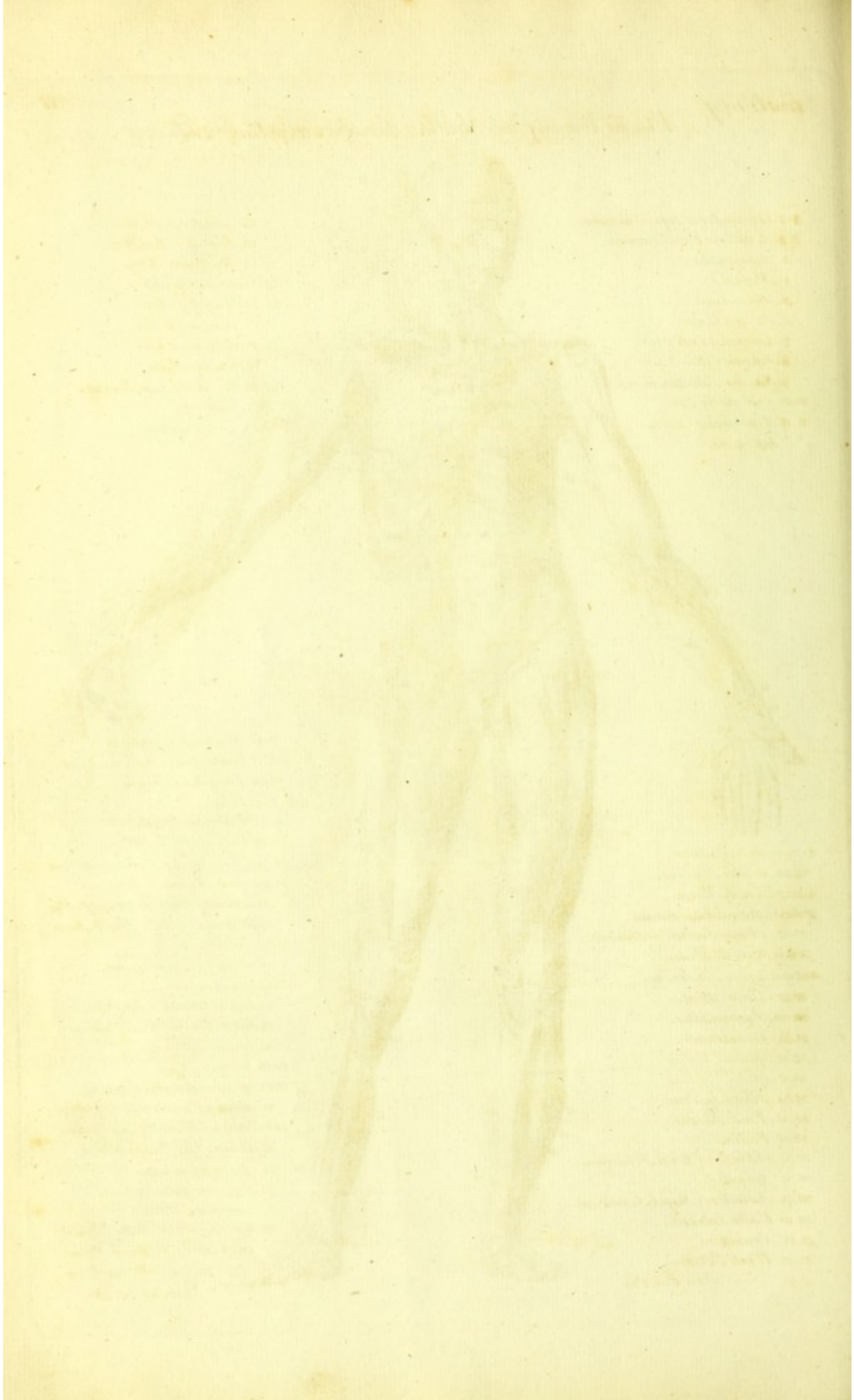


1.1. Corrugatores Superciliorum.
2.2. Levatores Palpebrarum.
3. Temporalis.
4. Masseter.
5. Buccinator.
6. Pterygoideus.
7. Levator Anguli Oris.
8. Depressor Alae Nasi.
9. Nasalis Labii Superioris.
10.10. Orbicularis Oris.
11.11. Depressores Labii Inferioris.

12. Levatores Menti.
13. Biventer Maxillae.
14. Hyothyreoidei.
15.15. Coracohyoidei
16.16. Sternohyoidei.
17.17. Sternomastoidei
18.18. Acidomastoidei
19. Scaleni Medii
20.20. Levatores Scapularum.
21.21. Subclavii.
22.22. Serrati Antici.

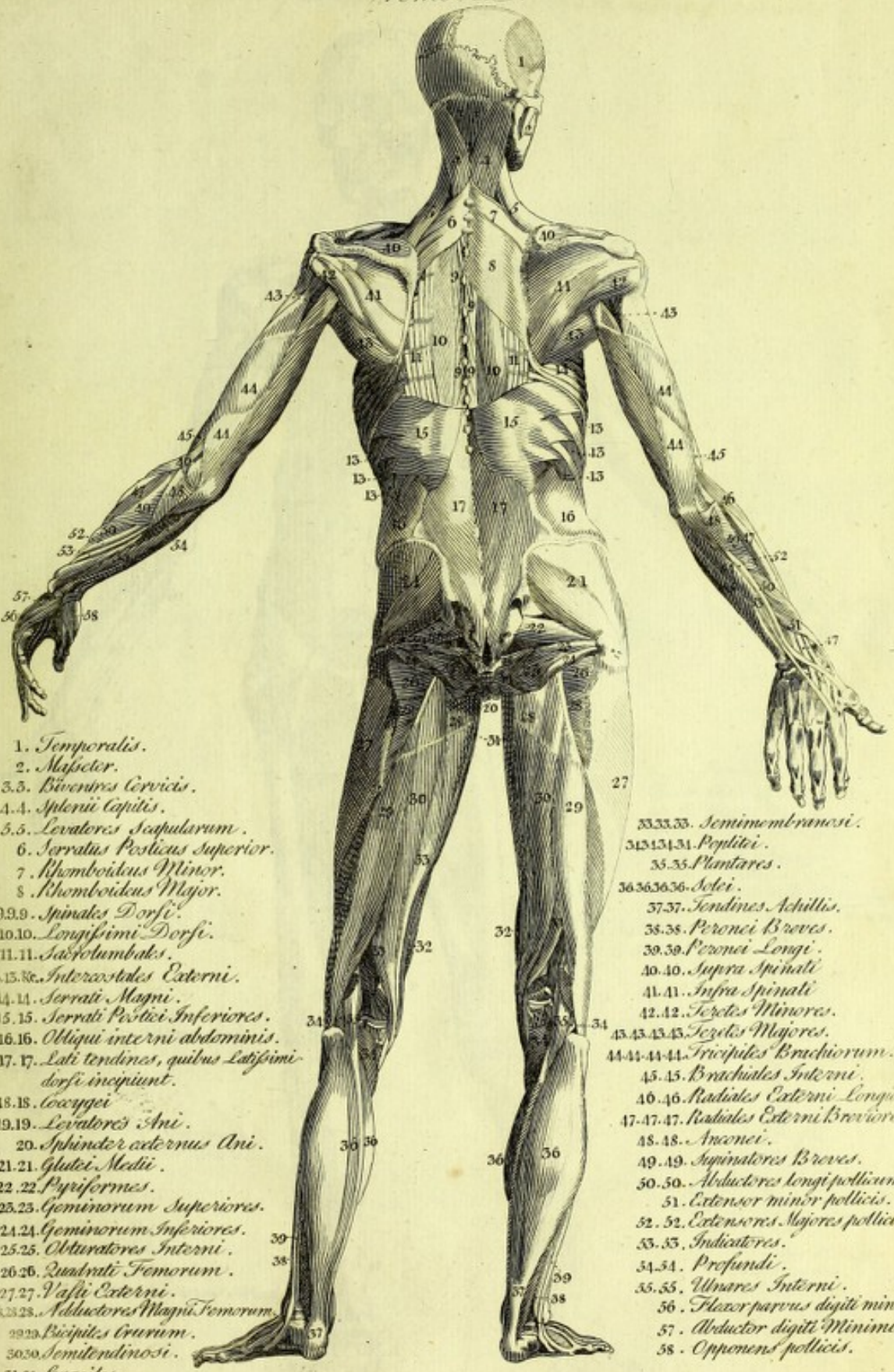
23.23.23.23. Subscapulares.
24.24. Teretes Majores.
25.25.25.25. Serrati Magni.
26.26.26.26. Intercostales Interni
27.27. Obliqui Interni Abdominis.
28.28.28. Recti Abdominis.
abcd.abcd. Lineae Tendineae.
29.29. Linea Alba.
30.30. Pyramidales.
31.31. Cremasteres.
32.32. Gluteus Medius.
33.33. Glutei Minores
34.34. Illiaci Interni
35.35. Psoae Magni.
36.36. Pectinei.
37.37. Adductores Longi Femorum.
38.38 Gracles.
39.39. Adductores Magni Femorum.
40.40. Vasti Interni.
41.41. Crurales.
42.42. Vasti Externi.
43.43. Ligamenta a Patellis.

44.44. Tendines Gracilium.
45.45. Semitendinosorum Tendines.
46.46. Bicipites Crurum.
47.47.47.47. Solei.
48.48. Peronei Longi.
49. Peronei Brevis.
50.50. Extensores Longi Digitorum Pedum
51.51. Tibiales Postici.
52. Extensores Proprii Pollicum Pedum.
53. Flexores Longi Digitorum Pedum.
54.54. Supraspinati.
55.55. Bicipites Brachiorum.
56.56. Triceps.
57. Radialis Externus Longior Dexter.
58. Radialis Externus Longior Sinister.
59. Ulnaris Internus.
60.60. Sublimes.
61.61. Flexores Longi Pollicum.
62. Abductores Longi Pollicum Manuum
63.63. Extensores Minores Pollicum Manuum.
64. Extensor Major Pollicis Manus.
65. Ligamentum Carpi.
66. Opponens Pollicis.
67. Lumbricalis Primus.
68. Flexor Parvus Digiti Minimi Manus.
69. Abductor Digiti Minimi Manus.
70. Adductor Pollicis Manus.
71. Abductor Indicis.

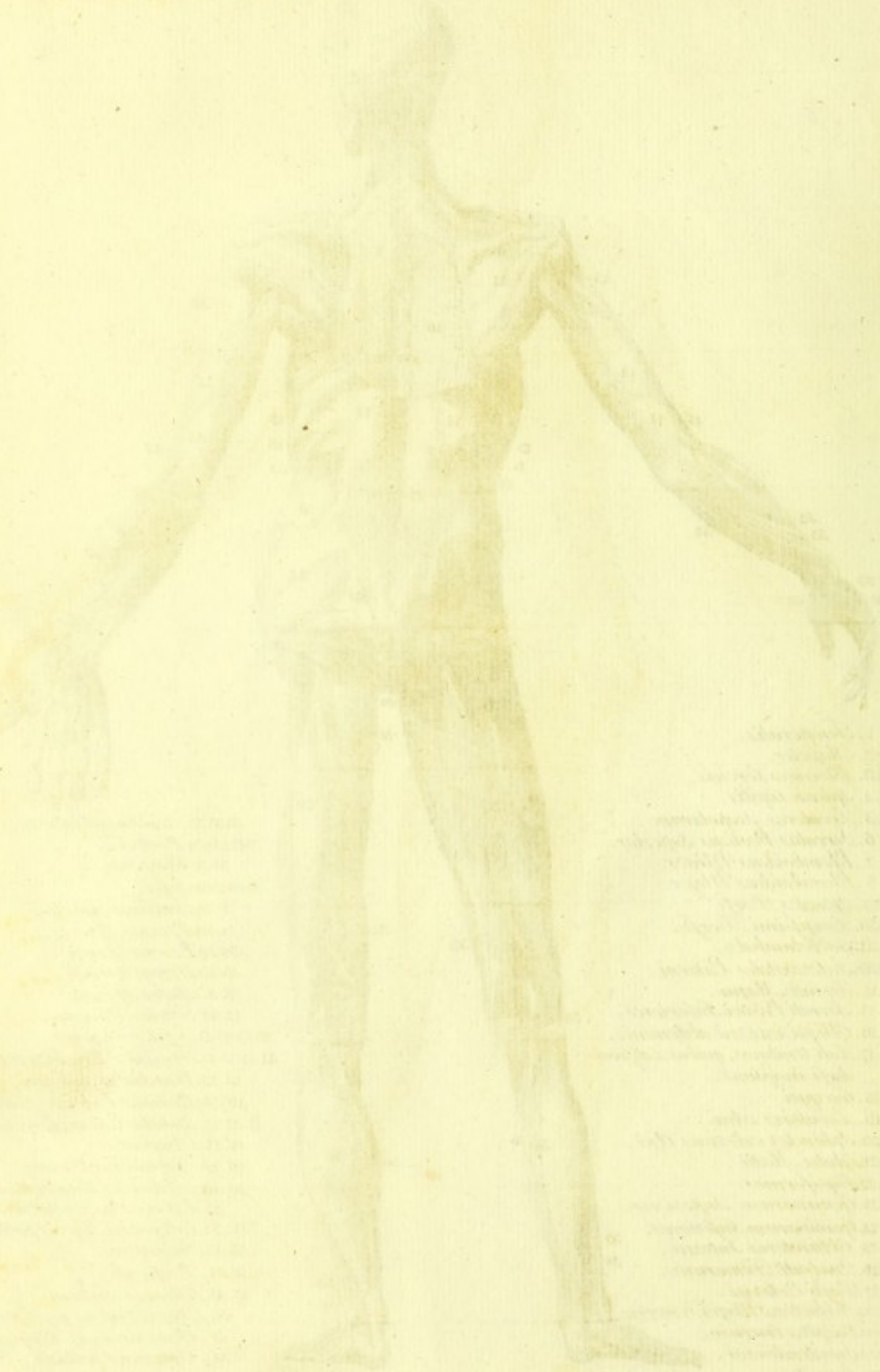


Anatomy

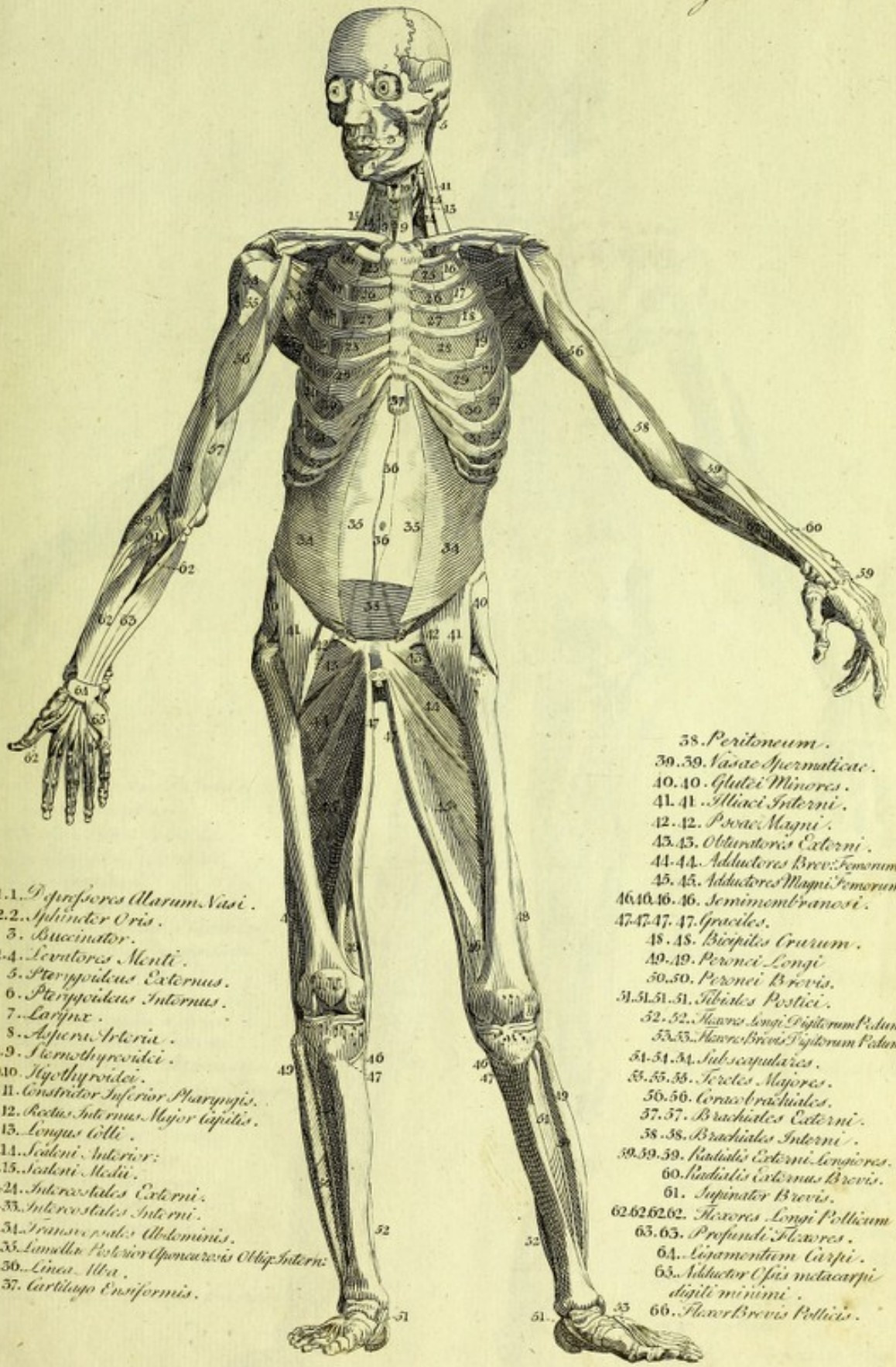
A Second View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



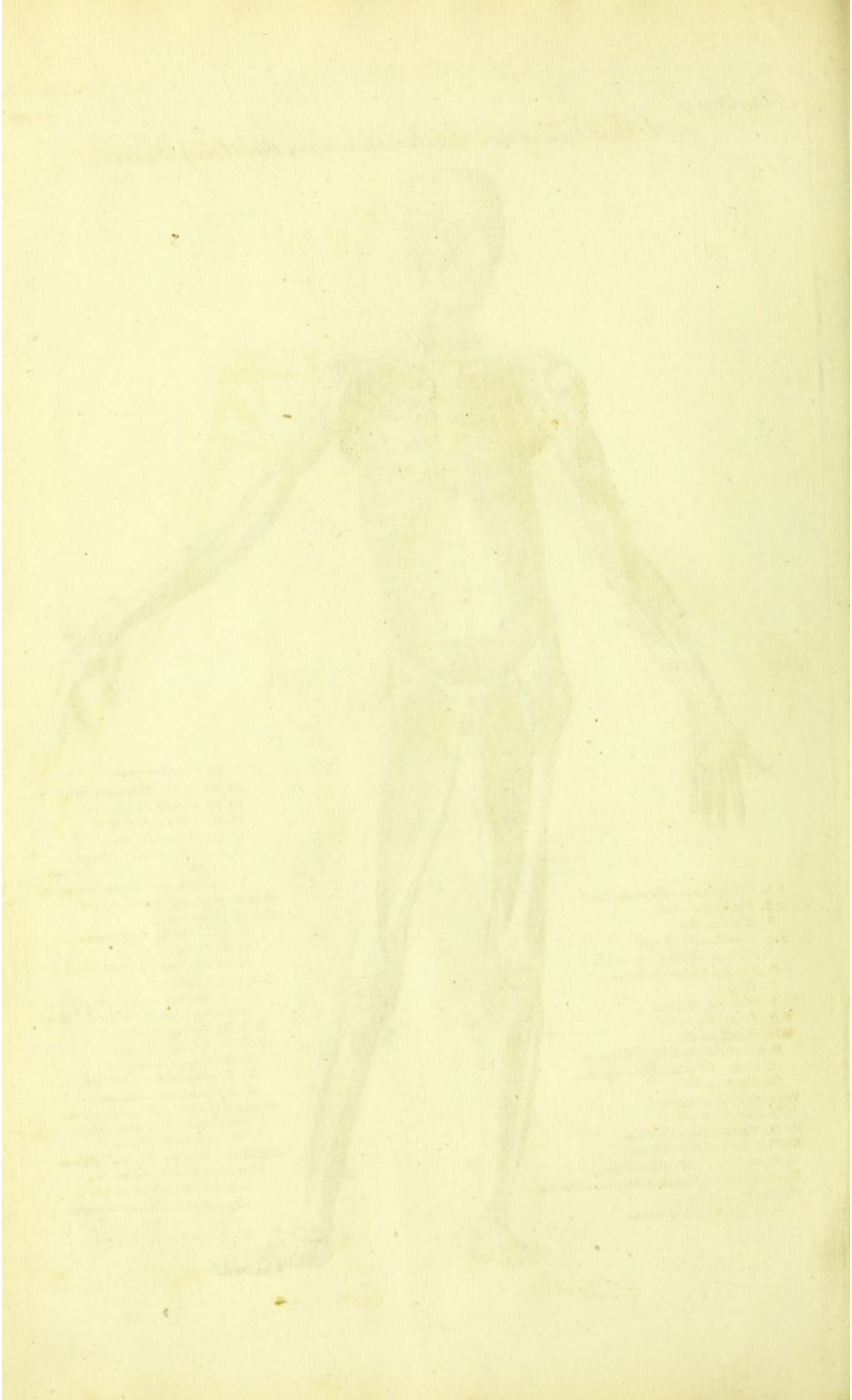
1. Temporalis.
2. Masseter.
3.3. Biventres Cervicis.
4.4. Splenii Capitis.
5.5. Levatores Scapularum.
6. Serratus Posticus superior.
7. Rhomboidus Minor.
8. Rhomboidus Major.
9.9.9.9. Spinales Dorsi.
10.10. Longissimi Dorsi.
11.11. Sacrolumbales.
12.12.&c. Intercostales Externi.
14.14. Serrati Magni.
15.15. Serrati Postici Inferiores.
16.16. Obliqui interni abdominis.
17.17. Lati tendines, quibus Latissimi dorsi incipiunt.
18.18. Coccygei.
19.19. Levatores Ani.
20. Sphincter externus Ani.
21.21. Glutei Medii.
22.22. Pyriformes.
23.23. Geminorum Superiores.
24.24. Geminorum Inferiores.
25.25. Obturatores Interni.
26.26. Quadrati Femorum.
27.27. Vasti Externi.
28.28.28. Adductores Magni Femorum.
29.29. Bicipites Cruris.
30.30. Semitendinosi.
31.31. Graciles.
32.32. Vasti Interni.
33.33.33. Semimembranosi.
34.34.34.34. Poplitei.
35.35. Plantares.
36.36.36.36. Solei.
37.37. Tendines Achillis.
38.38. Peronei Breves.
39.39. Peronei Longi.
40.40. Supra Spinati.
41.41. Infra Spinati.
42.42. Teretes Minores.
43.43.43.43. Teretes Majores.
44.44.44.44. Tricipites Brachiorum.
45.45. Brachiales Interni.
46.46. Radiales Externi Longiores.
47.47.47. Radiales Externi Breviores.
48.48. Anconei.
49.49. Supinatores Breves.
50.50. Abductores longi pollicum.
51. Extensor minor pollicis.
52.52. Extensores Majores pollicum.
53.53. Indicatores.
54.54. Profundi.
55.55. Ulnares Interni.
56. Flexor parvus digiti minimi.
57. Abductor digiti Minimi.
58. Opponens pollicis.



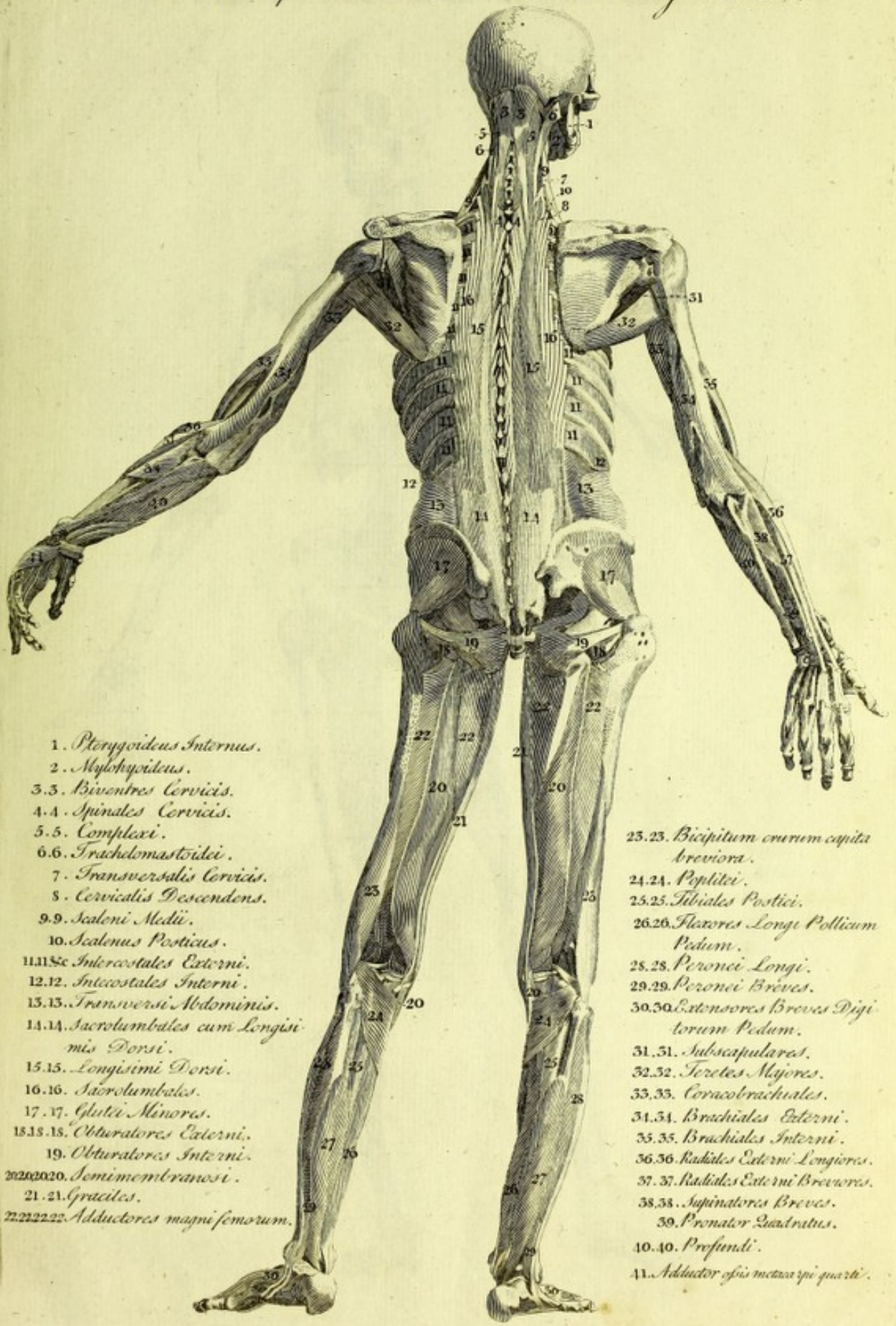
A Third View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



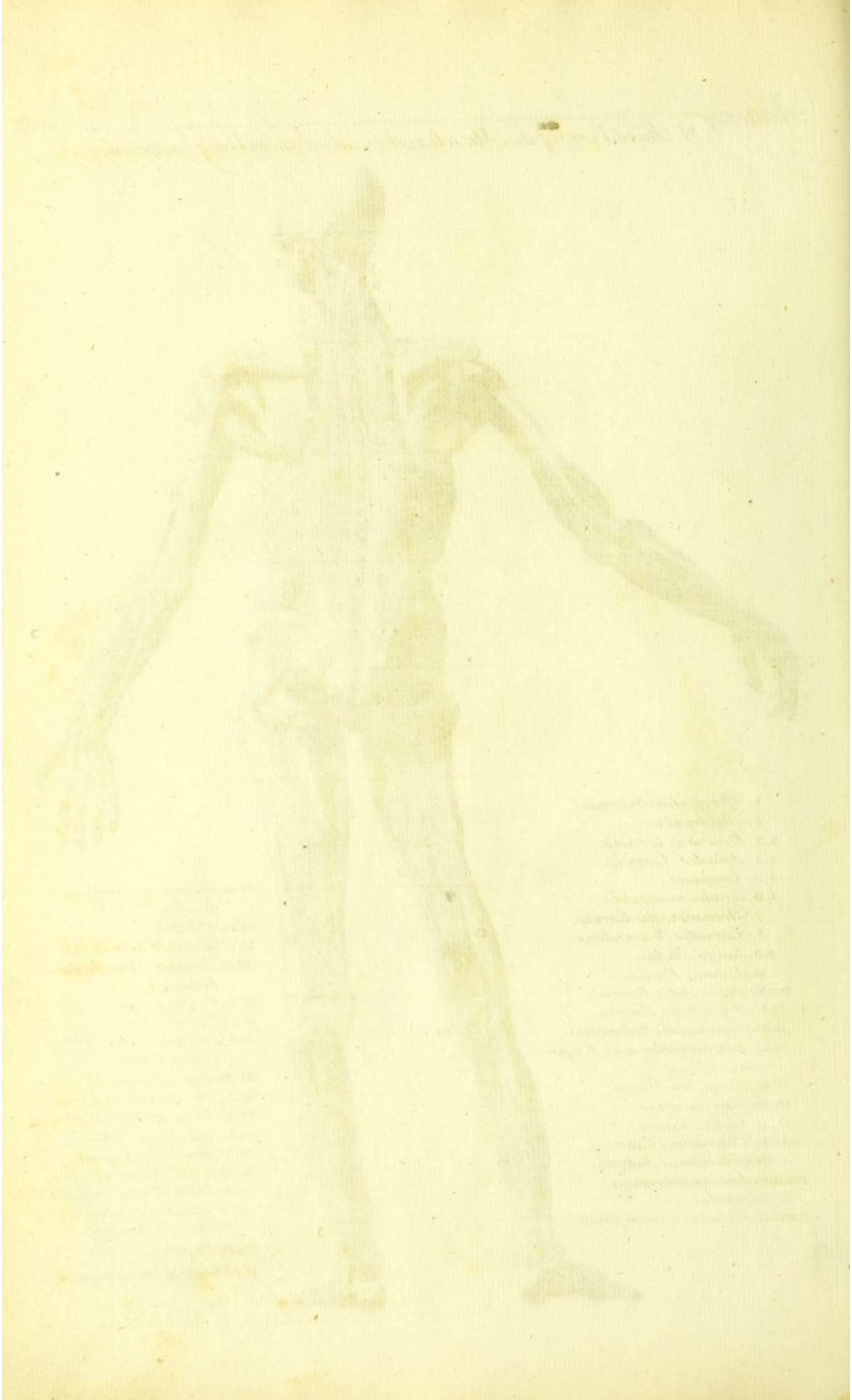
1.1. Depressores Alarum Nasi.
2.2. Sphincter Oris.
3. Buccinator.
4.4. Levatores Menti.
5. Pterygoideus Externus.
6. Pterygoideus Internus.
7. Larynx.
8. Aspera Arteria.
9.9. Sternothyroidei.
10.10. Hyothyroidei.
11. Constrictor Inferior Pharyngis.
12. Rectus Internus Major Capitis.
13. Longus Colli.
14.14. Scaleni Anteriores.
15.15. Scaleni Medii.
16 to 24. Intercostales Externi.
25 to 33. Intercostales Interni.
34.34. Transversales Abdominis.
35.35. Lamella Posterior Aponeurosis Obliq. Intern.
36.36. Linea Alba.
37. Cartilago Ensiformis.
38. Peritoneum.
39.39. Vasae Spermaticae.
40.40. Glutei Minores.
41.41. Iliaci Interni.
42.42. Psoae Magni.
43.43. Obturatores Externi.
44.44. Adductores Breves Femorum.
45.45. Adductores Magni Femorum.
46.46.46.46. Semimembranosi.
47.47.47.47. Graciles.
48.48. Bicipites Crurum.
49.49. Peronei Longi.
50.50. Peronei Brevis.
51.51.51.51. Tibiales Postici.
52.52. Flexores Longi Digitorum Pedum.
53.53. Flexores Brevis Digitorum Pedum.
54.54.54. Subscapulares.
55.55.56. Teretes Majores.
56.56. Coracobrachiales.
57.57. Brachiales Externi.
58.58. Brachiales Interni.
59.59.59. Radiales Externi Longiores.
60. Radialis Externus Brevis.
61. Supinator Brevis.
62.62.62.62. Flexores Longi Pollicum.
63.63. Profundi Flexores.
64. Ligamentum Carpi.
65. Adductor Ossis metacarpi digiti minimi.
66. Flexor Brevis Pollicis.



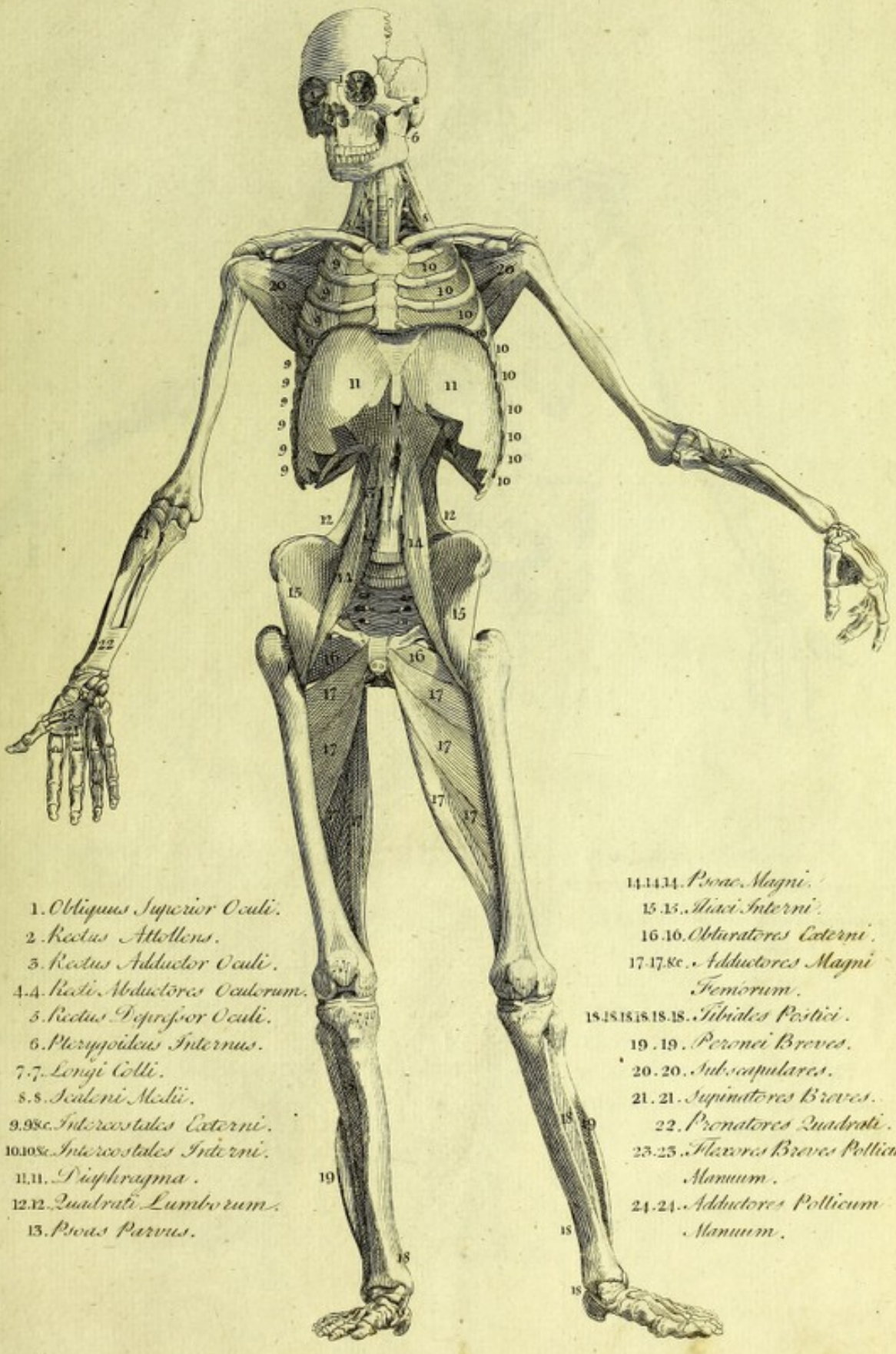
Anatomy. A Third View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



1. *Pterygoideus Internus.*
2. *Mylohyoideus.*
3.3. *Biventres Cervicis.*
4.4. *Spinales Cervicis.*
5.5. *Complexi.*
6.6. *Trachelomastoidei.*
7. *Transversalis Cervicis.*
8. *Cervicalis Descendens.*
9.9. *Scaleni Medii.*
10. *Scalenus Posticus.*
11.11.&c. *Intercostales Externi.*
12.12. *Intercostales Interni.*
13.13. *Transversi Abdominis.*
14.14. *Sacrolumbales cum Longissimis Dorsi.*
15.15. *Longissimi Dorsi.*
16.16. *Sacrolumbales.*
17.17. *Glutei Minores.*
18.18.18. *Obturatores Externi.*
19. *Obturatores Interni.*
20.20.20.20. *Semimembranosi.*
21.21. *Gracilles.*
22.22.22.22. *Adductores magni femorum.*
23.23. *Bicipitum cruram capita breviora.*
24.24. *Poplitei.*
25.25. *Tibiales Postici.*
26.26. *Flexores Longi Pollicum Pedum.*
28.28. *Peronei Longi.*
29.29. *Peronei Breves.*
30.30. *Extensores Breves Digitorum Pedum.*
31.31. *Subscapulares.*
32.32. *Teretes Majores.*
33.33. *Coracobrachiales.*
34.34. *Brachiales Externi.*
35.35. *Brachiales Interni.*
36.36. *Radiales Externi Longiores.*
37.37. *Radiales Externi Breviores.*
38.38. *Supinatores Breves.*
39. *Pronator Quadratus.*
40.40. *Profundi.*
41. *Adductor ossis metacarpi quarti.*



A Fourth View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.

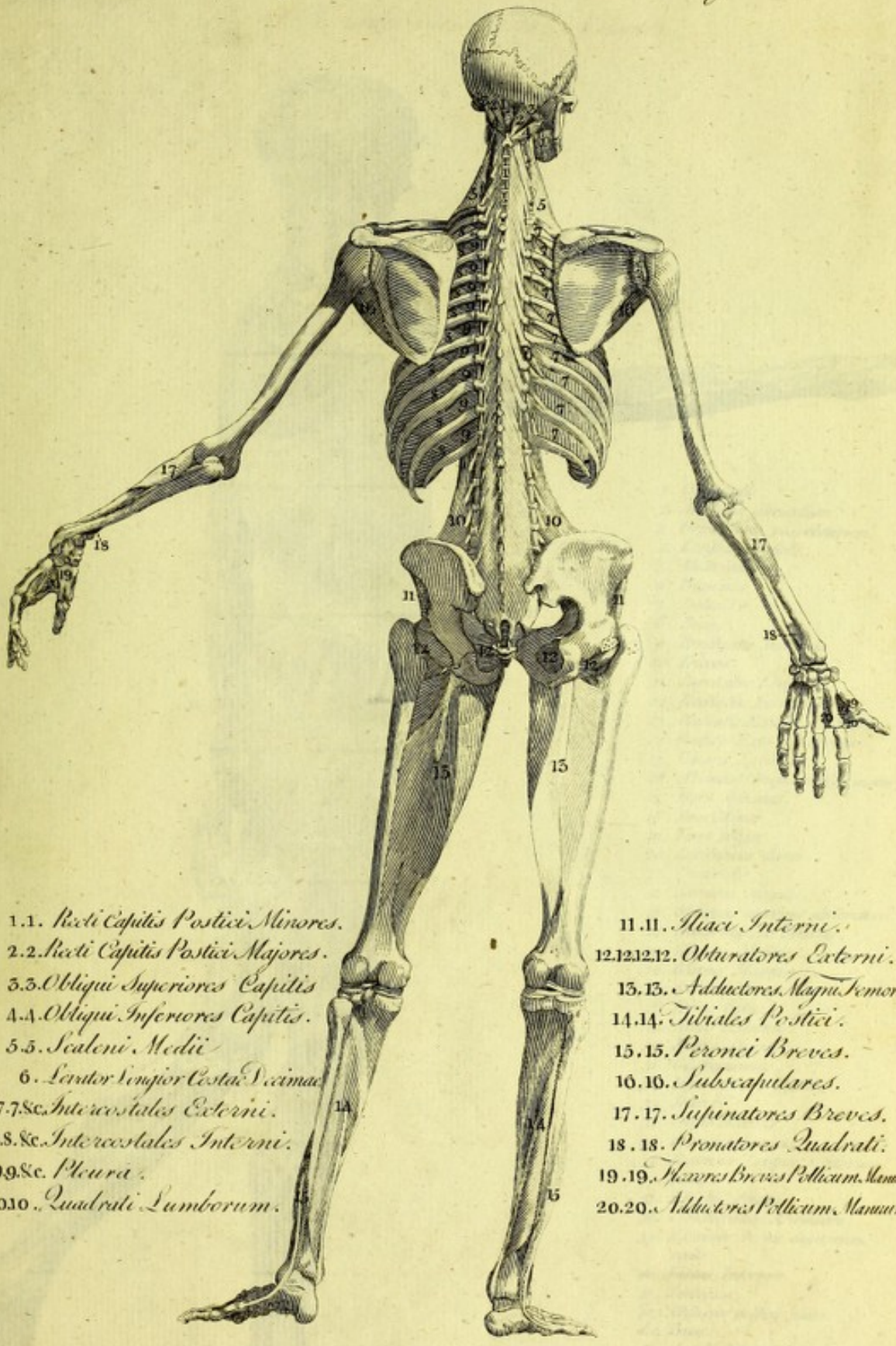


1. *Obliquus Superior Oculi.*
2. *Rectus Attollens.*
3. *Rectus Adductor Oculi.*
4.4. *Recti Abductores Oculorum.*
5. *Rectus Depressor Oculi.*
6. *Pterygoideus Internus.*
7.7. *Longi Colli.*
8.8. *Scaleni Medii.*
9.9&c. *Intercostales Externi.*
10.10&c. *Intercostales Interni.*
11.11. *Diaphragma.*
12.12. *Quadrati Lumborum.*
13. *Psoas Parvus.*

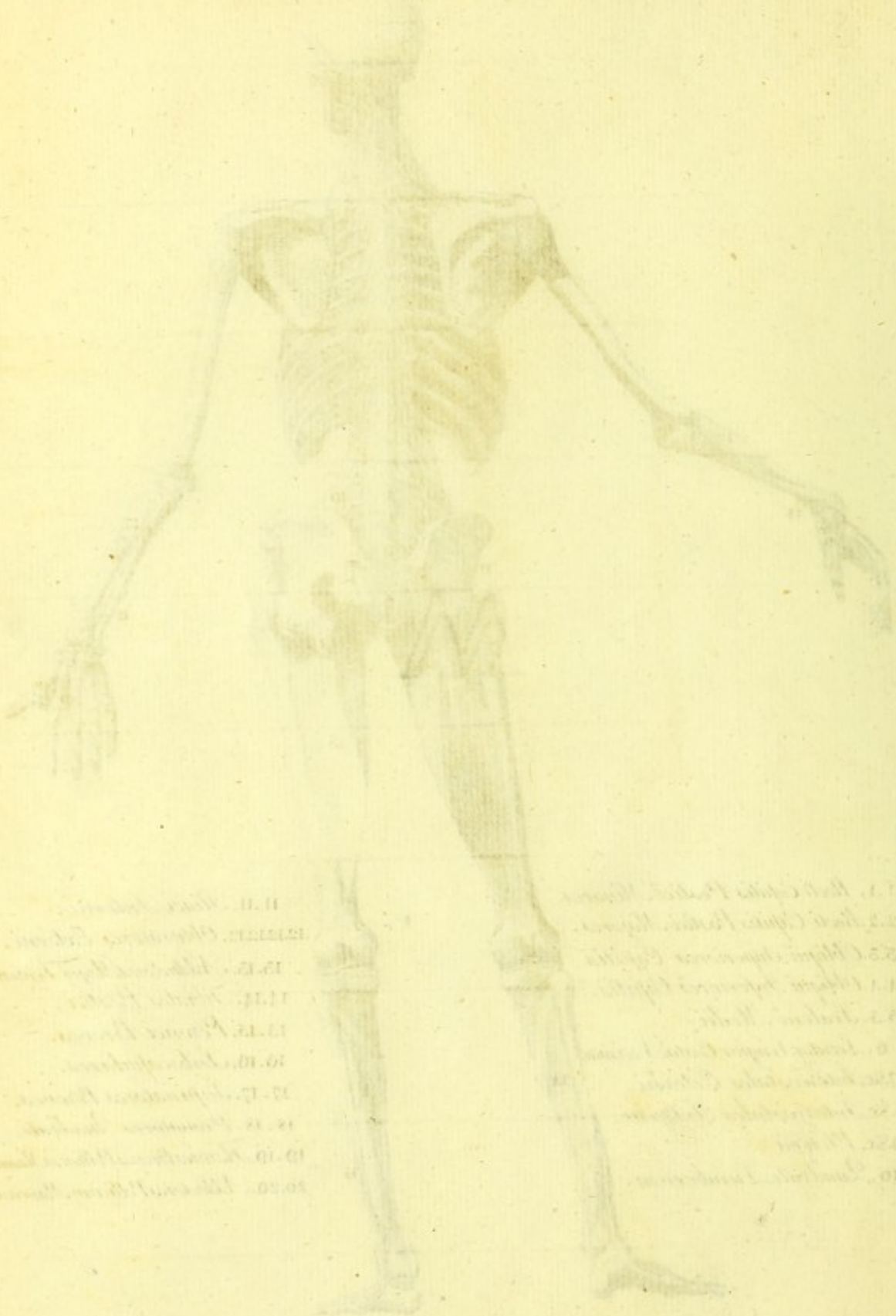
14.14.14. *Psoae Magni.*
15.15. *Iliaci Interni.*
16.16. *Obturatores Externi.*
17.17.&c. *Adductores Magni Femorum.*
18.18.18.18.18.18. *Tibiales Postici.*
19.19. *Peronei Breves.*
20.20. *Subscapulares.*
21.21. *Supinatores Breves.*
22. *Pronatores Quadrati.*
23.23. *Flexores Breves Pollicum Manuum.*
24.24. *Adductores Pollicum Manuum.*

Anatomy

A Fourth View of the Muscles; those above them being removed.



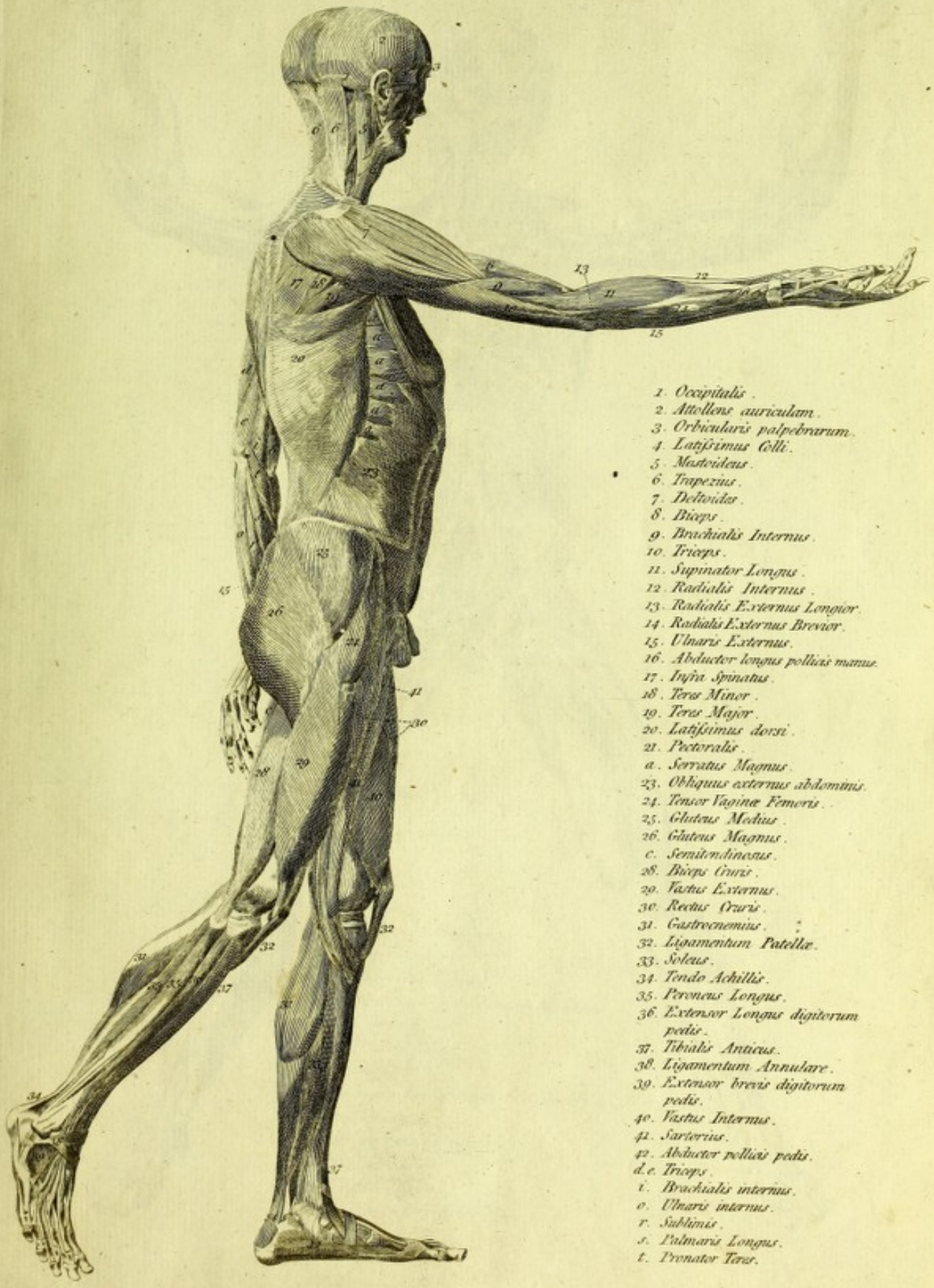
1.1. *Recti Capitis Postici Minores.*
2.2. *Recti Capitis Postici Majores.*
3.3. *Obliqui Superiores Capitis*
4.4. *Obliqui Inferiores Capitis.*
5.5. *Scaleni Medii*
6. *Levator Longior Costæ Decimæ*
7.7.&c. *Intercostales Externi.*
8.8.&c. *Intercostales Interni.*
9.9.&c. *Pleura.*
10.10. *Quadrati Lumborum.*
11.11. *Iliaci Interni.*
12.12.12.12. *Obturatores Externi.*
13.13. *Adductores Magni Femorum.*
14.14. *Tibiales Postici.*
15.15. *Peronei Breves.*
16.16. *Subscapulares.*
17.17. *Supinatores Breves.*
18.18. *Pronatores Quadrati.*
19.19. *Flexores Breves Pollicum Manuum*
20.20. *Adductores Pollicum Manuum.*



Anatomy

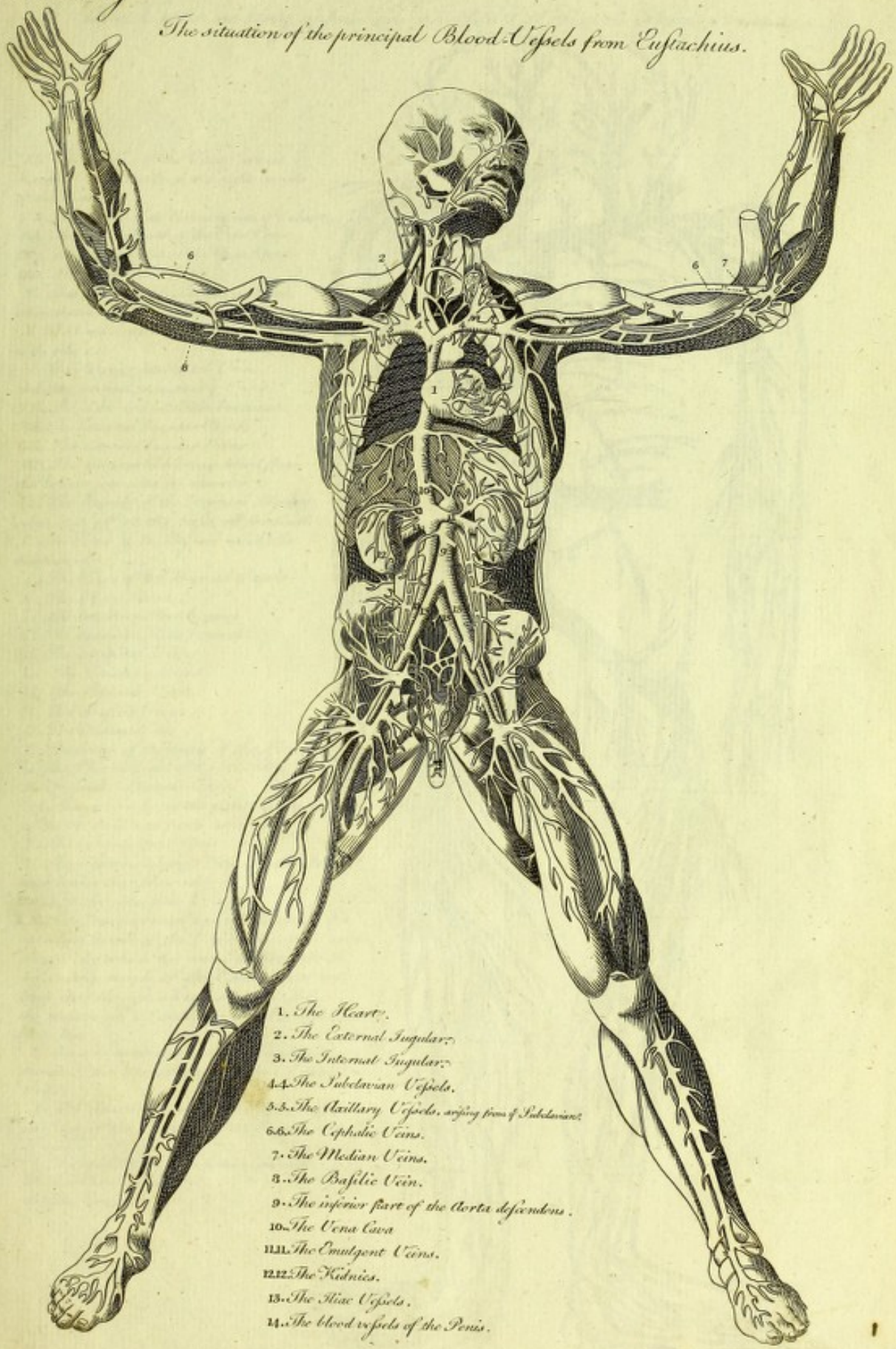
A side view of the Muscles.

Pl. XII

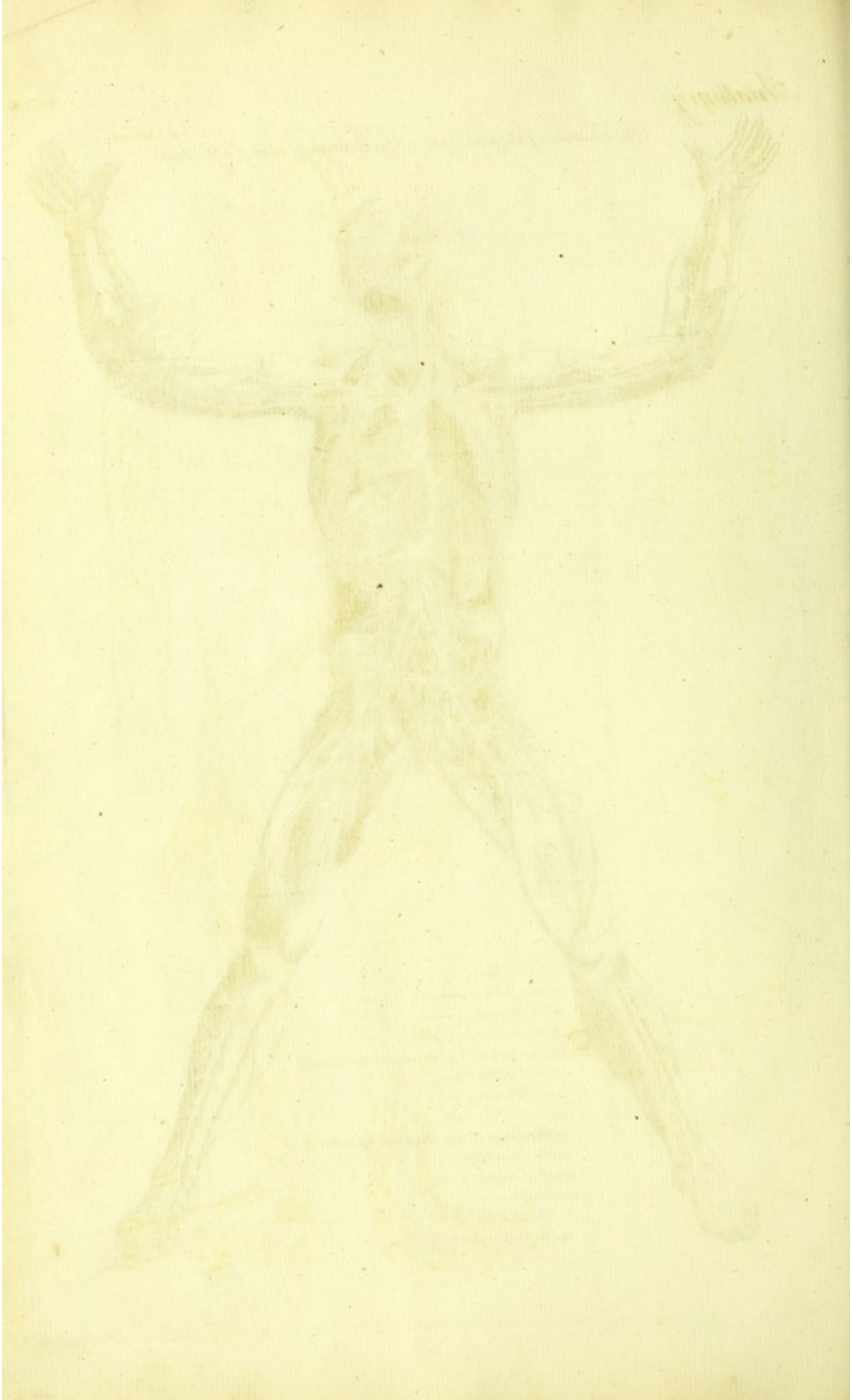


1. Occipitalis.
2. Attollens auriculam.
3. Orbicularis palpebrarum.
4. Latissimus Colli.
5. Mastoideus.
6. Trapezius.
7. Deltoides.
8. Biceps.
9. Brachialis Internus.
10. Triceps.
11. Supinator Longus.
12. Radialis Internus.
13. Radialis Externus Longior.
14. Radialis Externus Brevior.
15. Ulnaris Externus.
16. Abductor longus pollicis manus.
17. Infra Spinatus.
18. Teres Minor.
19. Teres Major.
20. Latissimus dorsi.
21. Pectoralis.
a. Serratus Magnus.
23. Obliquus externus abdominis.
24. Tensor Vaginæ Femoris.
25. Gluteus Medius.
26. Gluteus Magnus.
c. Semitendineus.
28. Biceps Cruris.
29. Vastus Externus.
30. Rectus Cruris.
31. Gastrocnemius.
32. Ligamentum Patellæ.
33. Soleus.
34. Tendo Achillis.
35. Peroneus Longus.
36. Extensor Longus digitorum pedis.
37. Tibialis Anticus.
38. Ligamentum Annulare.
39. Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
40. Vastus Internus.
41. Sartorius.
42. Abductor pollicis pedis.
d. e. Triceps.
i. Brachialis internus.
o. Ulnaris internus.
r. Sublimis.
s. Palmaris Longus.
t. Pronator Teres.

The situation of the principal Blood-Vessels from Eustachius.



1. The Heart.
2. The External Jugulars.
3. The Internal Jugulars.
4.4. The Subclavian Vessels.
5.5. The Axillary Vessels, arising from the Subclavians.
6.6. The Cephalic Veins.
7. The Median Veins.
8. The Basilic Vein.
9. The inferior part of the Aorta descendens.
10. The Vena Cava
11.11. The Emulgent Veins.
12.12. The Kidnies.
13. The Iliac Vessels.
14. The blood vessels of the Penis.

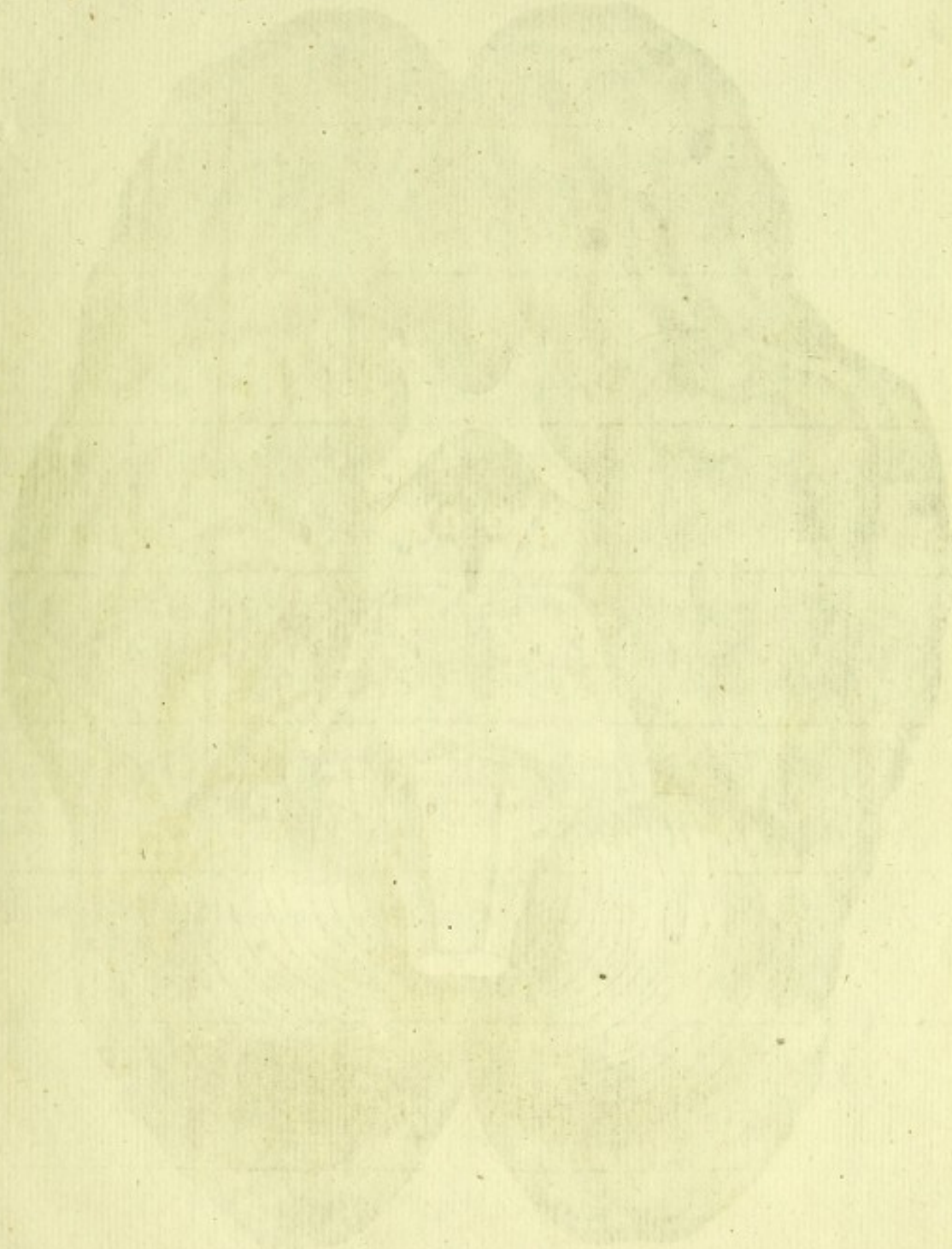


The Veins, as they appear in an Adult. From the Philos. Trans.



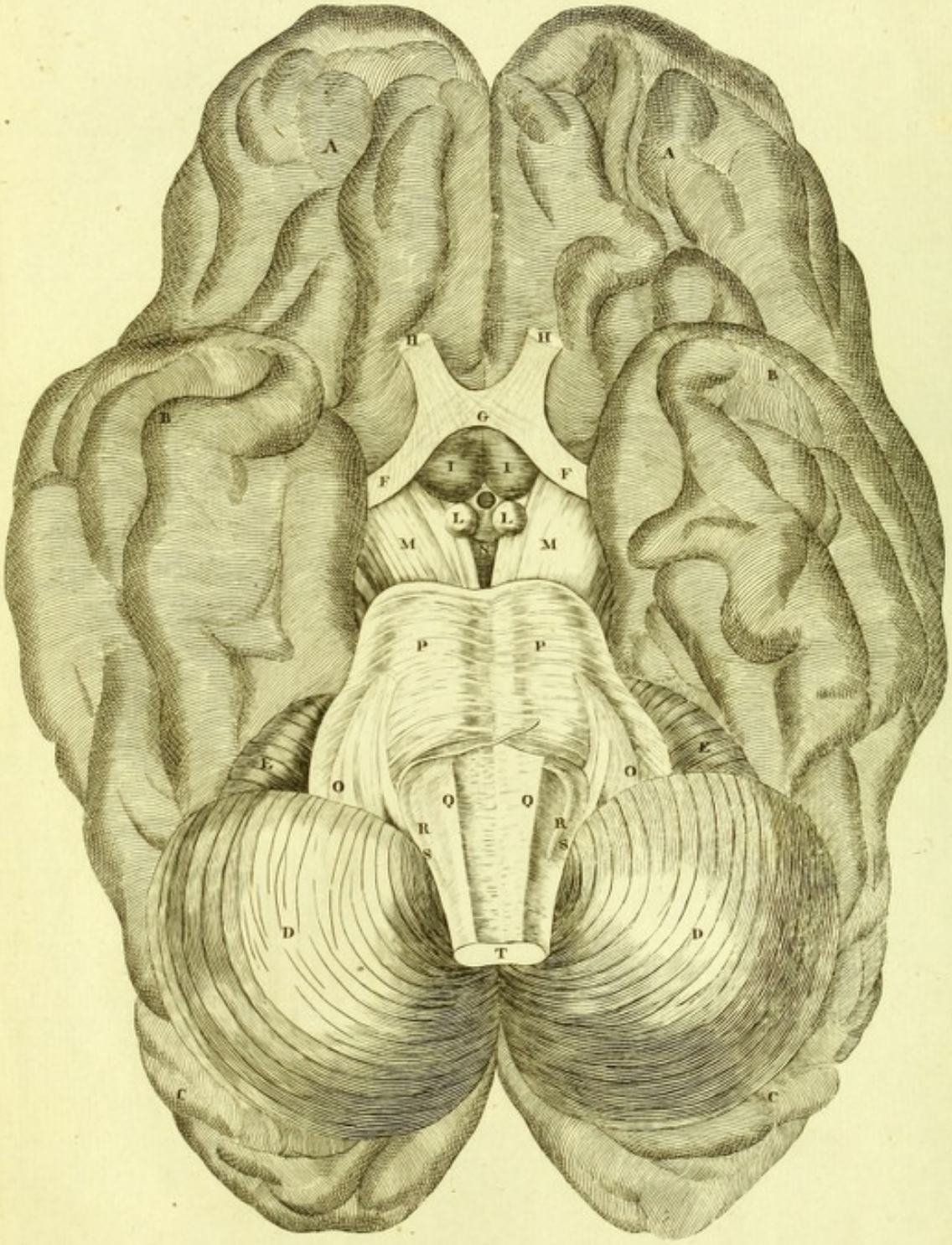
AA. The Orifice of the Vena Cava, as it appears when cut from the right auricle of the Heart.
a. The Orifice of the Coronary vein of the heart.
BA. The superior trunk of the Vena Cava.
CCA. The inferior trunk of the Vena Cava.
DD. The Subclavian Veins.
†. That part of the left Subclavian Vein, where the thoracic duct enters.
b. The Vena Azygos, with its branches going to the ribs c.c.
c. The Superior intercostal Veins.
d.d. The internal mammary Veins.
E.E. The right and left Iliac branches.
F.F. The internal Jugular Veins.
G.G. The external Jugular Veins
HH. The veins which bring blood from the lower jaw and its muscles.
I.I. The trunks of the internal Jugular veins, cut off at the basis of the Skull.
f. The Veins of the Thymus and Mediastinum.
g.g. The Veins of the Thyroid glands.
h. The Vena Sacra.
i. The internal Iliac branch.
k. The external Iliac branch.
KK. The occipital Veins.
L. The Axillary Veins.
M. The Cephalic Vein.
N. The Basilic Vein.
O. The Median Vein.
P. The trunk of the veins of the Liver.
Q. The Phrenic Vein of the left side.
R. The right Phrenic Vein.
r. A large vein from the glandula renalis of the left side and parts adjacent.
S. The left emulgent Vein.
T. The right emulgent Vein (in this Subject much lower than is usual)
uu. The two Spermatic Veins.
XX. Two communicant branches between the ascending trunk of the Vena Cava, and Vena Azygos, by which the wind passes into the descending trunk of the Cava, when we blow into the ascending at A.P.C. tho' the trunks at A.P. and C. is firmly tied on the blow pipe.
*. An uncommon branch between the lower trunk of the Vena Cava and the left emulgent Vein.
Y. A Vein which brings blood from the muscles of the abdomen, into the external Iliac branch.
Z. The epigastric Vein on the right side.
l.l. The Vena Saphena.
m. The Crural Veins.





ANATOMY.

A View of the Brain.



ANATOMY.

VIEW OF THE BRAIN.

TO FACE PLATE XV.—I.

In this Plate is given a View of the Human Crura Cerebri and Cerebelli, of the Tuber Annulare, and the Medulla Oblongata, after diſſecting away from them the Arachnoid coat and Pia Mater, in order to ſhew the general direction of the Medullary Fibres.

A A. B B. C C. The anterior, middle, and poſterior Lobes of the Brain, ſlightly ſketched.
D D. The Hemiſpheres of the Cerebellum.
E E. The ſuperior and anterior Vermiform Proceſſes of the Cerebellum.
F F. The two Optic Nerves cut horizontally.
G. The intimate intermixture of their Medullary Subſtance.
H H. The Optic Nerves cut acroſs, near the Foramina Optica.
I I. Cineritious ſubſtances intimately connected to the Optic Nerves, and furniſhing ſome part of their Medullary Subſtance. Between theſe there is a Fiſſure through which the Pia Mater and Blood Veſſels paſs.
K. A ſection of the Infundibulum.
L L. The Corpora Albicantia behind the Infundibulum.
M M. The Crura Cerebri, conſiſting, on their ſurface, of bundles of Medullary Fibres.
N. A Cineritious ſubſtance joining the Crura Cerebri, and Corpora Albicantia of oppoſite ſides of the Brain.
O O. The principal Crura Cerebelli.
P P. The Tuber Annulare or Pons Varoli, the ſurface of which conſiſts of Medullary Fibres laid chiefly in tranſverſe Bundles.
Q Q. Anterior, oblong, and ſomewhat pyramidal Bodies compoſed on their ſurface of bundles of Medullary Fibres, diſpoſed tranſverſely; and paſſing from one ſide of the Medulla Oblongata, to the other ſide of it; or joining theſe two pyramidal Bodies intimately together. Between theſe pyramidal Bodies there is a fiſſure above a quarter of an inch deep, into which the Pia Mater enters; and, ſtill deeper, Veſſels paſs between the decuſſating bundles of Medullary Fibres.
R R. The bodies commonly called *Olivaria*.
S S. A ſmall part ſeen of oblong, medullary, and ſomewhat pyramidal Bodies, which form the back part of the Medulla Oblongata
T. The end of the Medulla Oblongata, or top of the Spinal Marrow.

SECTION OF THE HUMAN BRAIN, CEREBELLUM, &c.

TO FACE PLATE XV.—II.

FIG. I.

Repreſents a Section of the human Brain and Cerebellum, with their Crura, and Tuber Annulare, and Medulla Oblongata, in order to ſhew a great intermixture of Cineritious Subſtance, with the Medullary, and very various directions, and interlacing of the Bundles of Medullary Fibres.

A B. The anterior and middle Lobes of the Brain, cut.
C. The poſterior Lobe of the Brain, entire.
D D. The Hemiſpheres of the Cerebellum.
E. The Corpus Striatum.
F. The Thalamus Nervi Optici.
G. One of the Corpora Albicantia, compoſed of a Medullary Cruſt containing Cineritious Matter.
H. The Crus Cerebri.
I. The Crus Cerebelli.
K. The Tuber Annulare cut perpendicularly from right to left.
L. The Tuber Annulare cut perpendicularly from before backwards to more than the depth of a quarter of an inch.
M N O. The Medulla Oblongata cut perpendicularly from right to left.
P. The Medulla Oblongata entire on the left ſide of the Fiſſure into which the Pia Mater enters.
Q. The End of the Medulla Oblongata, or the Top of the Spinal Marrow.

FIG. II.

Repreſents a tranſverſe or horizontal Section of the Spinal Marrow, in which A *and* B *repreſent the anterior and poſterior Fiſſures into which the Pia Mater enters.*

C C. D D. Cineritious Matter, of a cruciform appearance, incloſed in Medullary Subſtance.
E E. The joining of the two Chords which compoſe the Spinal Marrow.

FIG. III.

Repreſents a fore View of the Spinal Marrow of a Man after cutting away the Bodies of the Vertebræ, and laying open the Sheaths formed by the Dura Mater, and Arachnoid Coat, and cutting the anterior Bundles of the Spinal Nerves.

A B. The ſides of the Atlas or firſt Vertebra.
C D E F. The Sheaths, formed by the Dura Mater and Arachnoid Coat, laid open.
G. The upper End of the Spinal Marrow incloſed in its Pia Mater.
H. Its under part at the under part of the ſecond Vertebra of the Loins.
I K. Folds, Rugæ, and Joints of the Spinal Marrow.
L. The Cauda Equina.
1, 1. 2, 2. 3, 3. 4, 4, &c.
1, 1. Repreſent the firſt pair of Cervical Nerves, or rather Subcervical Vertebral Nerves, &c.
8, 8. Repreſent the firſt pair of Dorſal Nerves.
20, 20. The firſt pair of Lumbar Nerves, &c.
M. A Septum or Partition between the Holes in the Dura Mater for the paſſage of the anterior and poſterior Bundles of Fibres, which compoſe each of the Nerves of the Spinal Marrow.
N. The anterior Bundle, in its proper hole, covered by a Sheath of the Dura Mater, which covers the Spinal Marrow.
O. The poſterior Bundle with its proper Hole and Sheath.
P. A Ganglion in the poſterior Bundle.
Q. The anterior Bundle joined to the Nerves which iſſue from the Ganglion of the poſterior Bundle.
R S T U. The Acceſſory Nerve, taking its riſe from the ſide of the Spinal Marrow, and connected, by Filaments, with the poſterior Bundle of the firſt and ſecond Subvertebral Cervical Nerves.
V W X Y Z. Small Nerves which join the poſterior Bundles of the Subvertebral Cervical Nerves to each other.
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x. The Ligamentum Denticulatum, fixed by a number of ſmall Filaments to the Pia Mater covering the Spinal Marrow, and, by Larger Cords, fixed to the Dura Mater. Theſe Cords, in ſome places, aſcend; in others, deſcend; in the greater number they are tranſverſe.
w x. A ſubſtance produced from the End of the Spinal Marrow, reckoned, by many authors, a Nerve; but which ought to be conſidered as the under part or Termination of the Ligamentum Denticulatum.

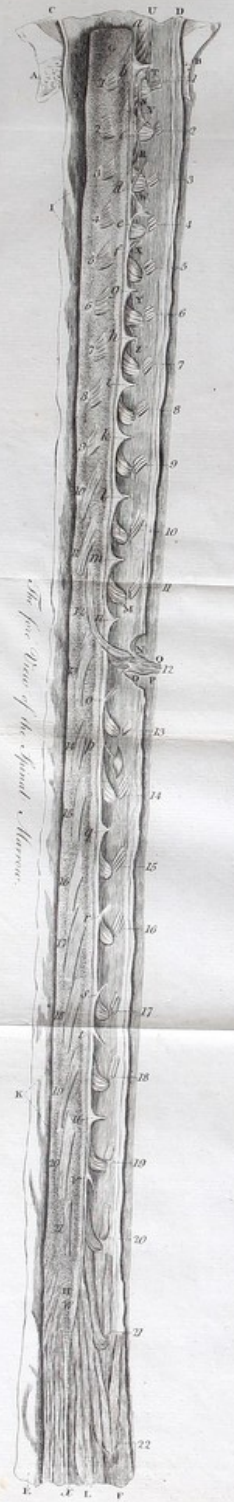
FIG. IV.

Shews, more fully than in the former figure, the way in which the Acceſſory Nerve is connected to the Spinal Marrow, and to the poſterior part of the Spinal Nerve.

ANATOMY.

Section of the human Brain, Cerebellum &c.

Fig. 3.



The fore View of the Spinal Marrow.

Fig. 4.

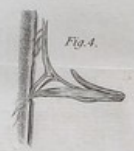
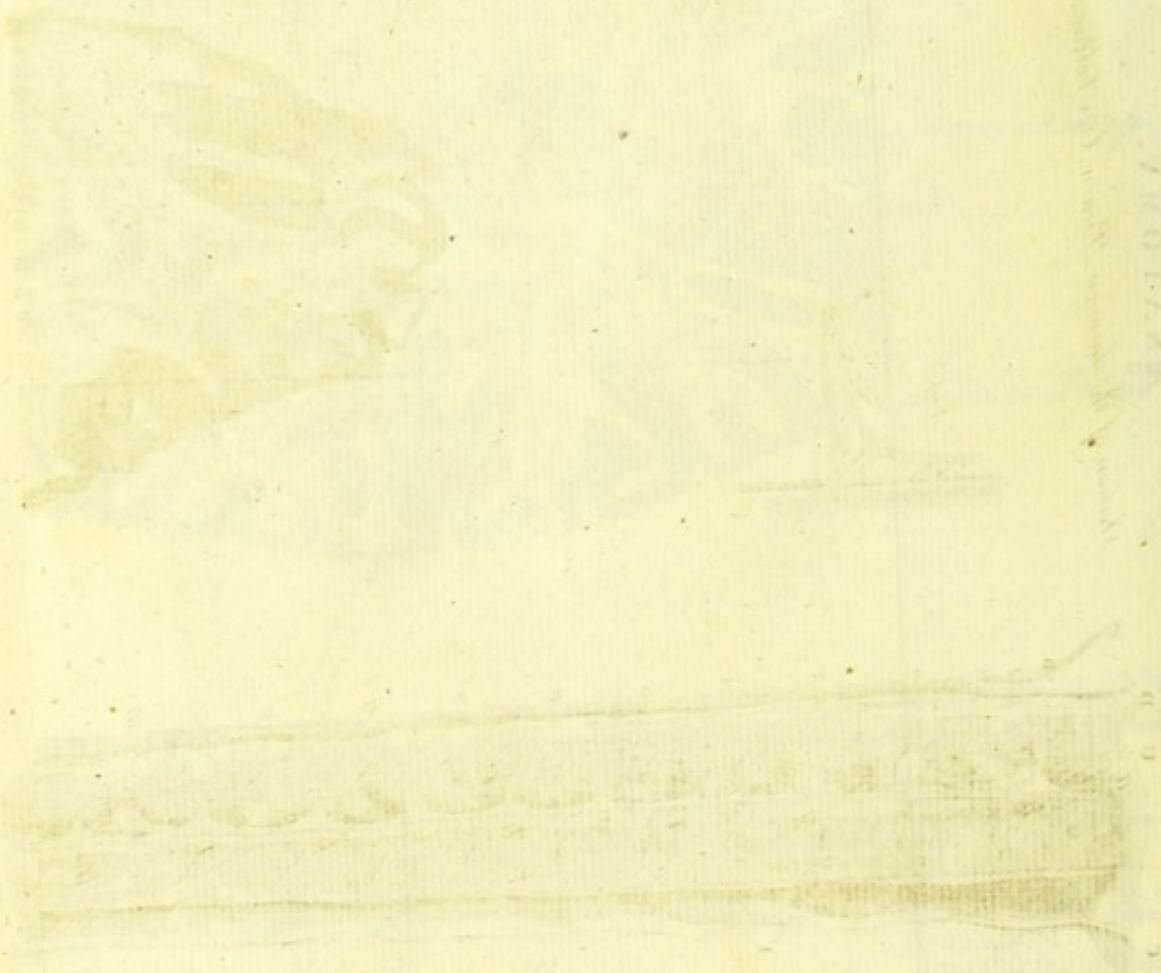


Fig. 1.



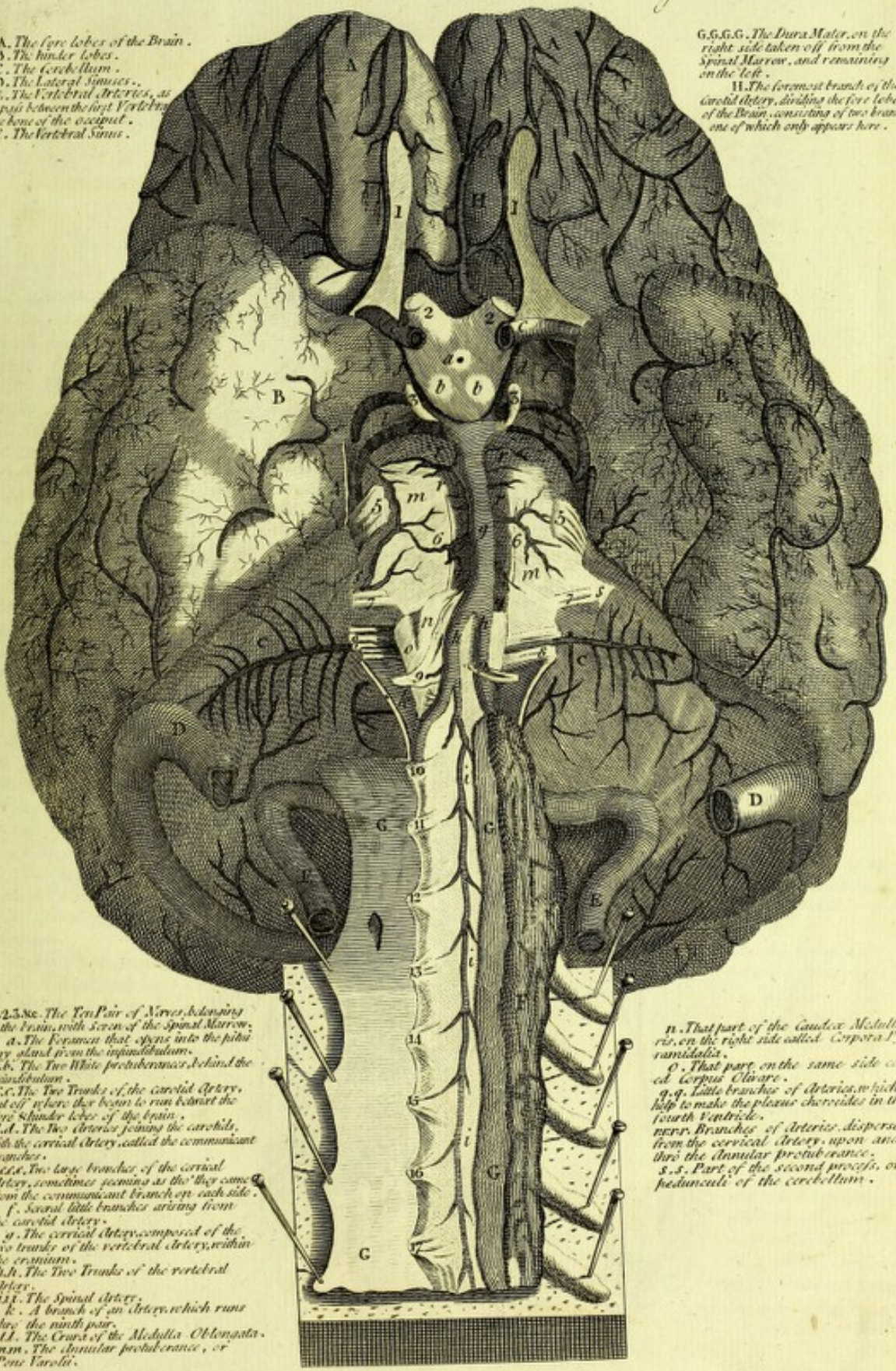
Fig. 2.



The Basis of the Brain. From Ridley. 3.

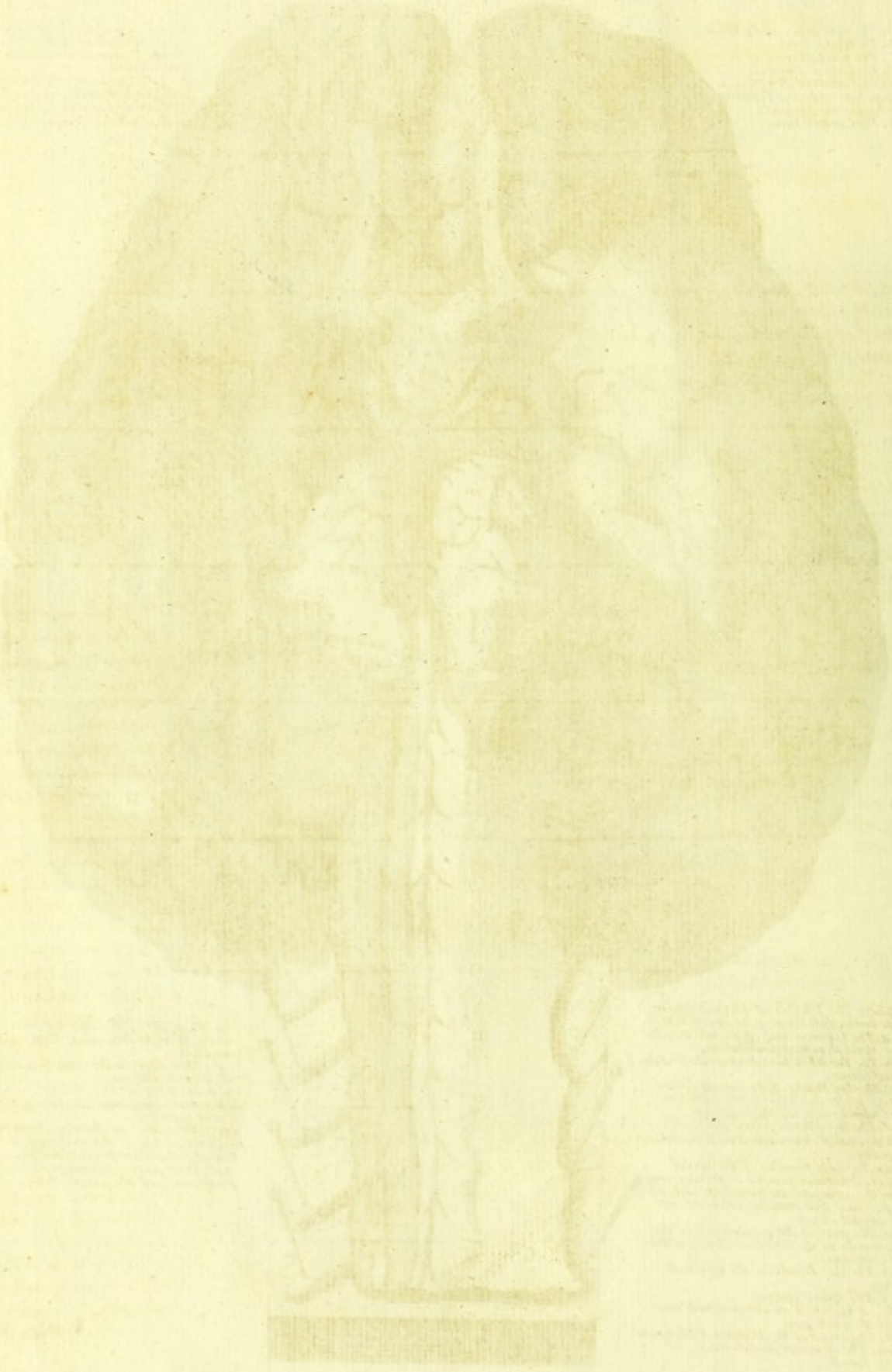
A.A. The fore lobes of the Brain.
B.B. The hinder lobes.
C.C. The Cerebellum.
D.D. The Lateral Sinuses.
E.E. The Vertebral Arteries, as they pass between the first Vertebra & the bone of the occiput.
F. The Vertebral Sinus.

G.G.G.G. The Dura Mater, on the right side taken off from the Spinal Marrow, and remaining on the left.
H. The foremost branch of the carotid artery, dividing the fore lobes of the Brain, consisting of two branches one of which only appears here.

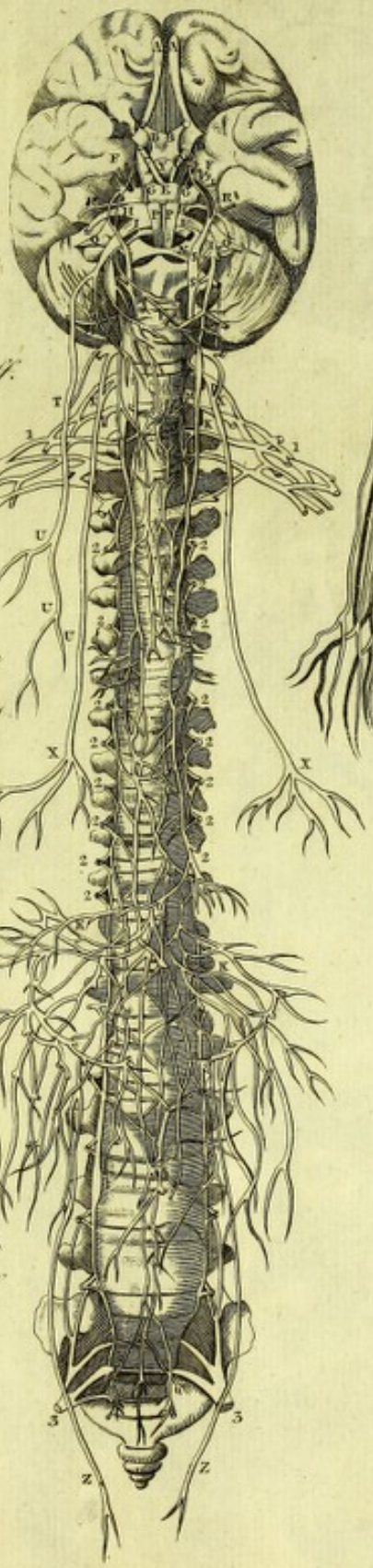


1.2.3.&c. The Ten Pair of Nerves belonging to the brain, with Seven of the Spinal Marrow.
a. The Foramen that opens into the pituitary gland from the infundibulum.
b.b. The Two White protuberances behind the infundibulum.
C.C. The Two Trunks of the carotid Artery, cut off where they begin to run betwixt the fore & hinder lobes of the brain.
d.d. The Two Arteries joining the carotids, with the cervical Artery, called the communicant branches.
e.e.e. Two large branches of the cervical Artery, sometimes seeming as tho' they came from the communicant branch on each side.
f. Several little branches arising from the carotid Artery.
g. The cervical Artery, composed of the two trunks of the vertebral Artery, within the cranium.
h.h. The Two Trunks of the vertebral Artery.
i.i. The Spinal Artery.
k. A branch of an Artery, which runs thro' the ninth pair.
l.l. The Crurs of the Medulla Oblongata.
m.m. The Annular protuberance, or Pons Varolii.

n. That part of the Caudex Medullaris, on the right side called Corpora Pyramidalia.
o. That part, on the same side called Corpus Olivare.
q.q. Little branches of Arteries, which help to make the plexus choroides in the fourth Ventricle.
nerv. Branches of Arteries dispersed from the cervical Artery, upon and thro' the Annular protuberance.
s.s. Part of the second process, or pedunculi of the cerebellum.



The Origin of the Nerves, from the Brain, and from the Spinal Marrow. From Lancisi.



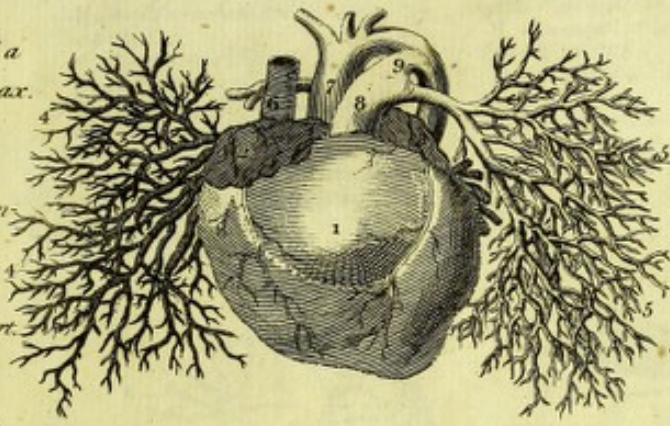
A.A. The Olfatory Nerves.
B.B. The Optic Nerves cut off.
C.C. Motores Oculorum.
D.D. The Pathetic Nerves.
E. The Procejus Annulares.
F.F. The 3 Branches of the 5th pair.
G.G The Sixth pair.
H.H. The portions of the auditory Nerves.
I.I. The Origin of the 8th pair.
K.K. The large Trunks of the 8th pair.
M.M. The Recurrent Nerves
N. The left nerve of the 9th pair.
O. The right nerve of the 9th pair.
P.P. The Corpora Pyramidata.
Q.Q. The 10th pair cut off.
R.R. The extremities of the 11th pair.
S.S. The great Trunks of the Nerves.
T.U. The Auditory nerve of the 8th pair.
X.X. The Nerves of the Diaphragm.
Y. The Inferior aperture of the Infundibulum.
Z.Z. The Nerves which go to the testes. Uterus. &c.
1.1. The Nerves which go to the Arms.
2.2. The communications of the vertebral & intercostal Nerves.
3.3. The Crural & Sciatic Nerves cut off.

The Spinal Marrow, & the Nerves proceeding therefrom.

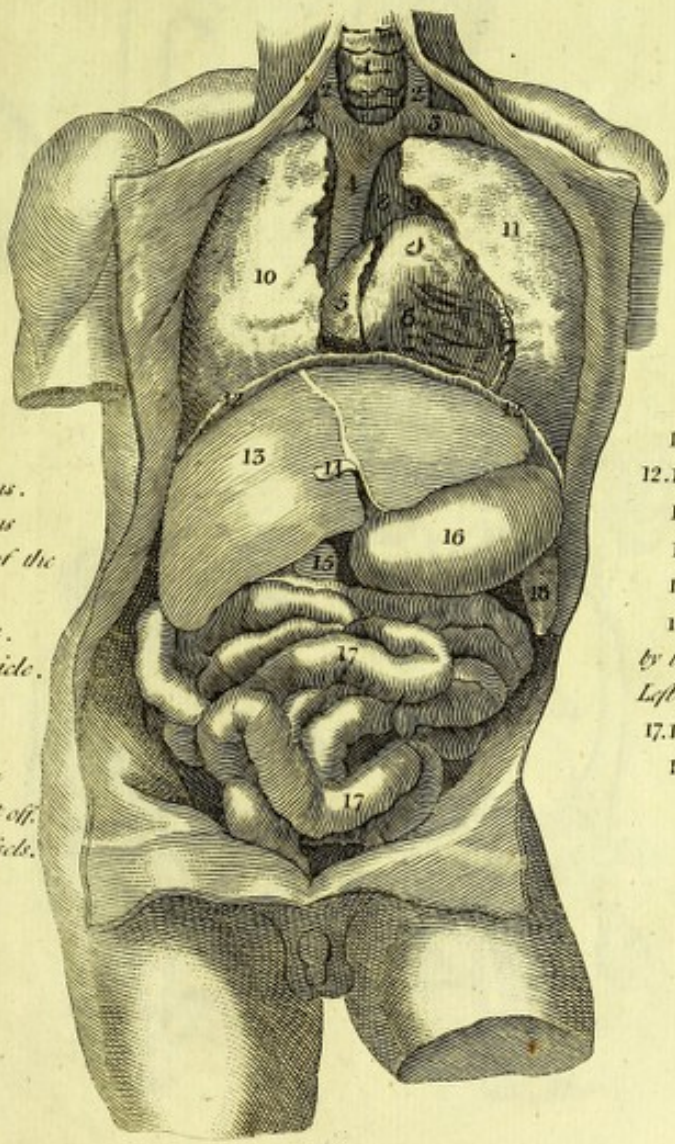


A.A. The Spinal Marrow
bbbb. A Series of nervous branches passing from the
P. Spinal Marrow.
C.C.C. The Body of the Spinal Marrow.
D.D. dd. Branches which arise from 3 pair of the Neck & 2 pair of the Breast proceeding to the Arms and Hands.
E. The plexus of these last mentioned Nerves
f.f. The first pair of the Hands.
g.g. The second pair.
h.h. The Third pair.
i.i. The Fourth pair.
k.k. The Fifth pair.
l.l. The Sixth pair that lye immediately under the Skin.
M. The First Crural Nerve.
N.N. The second Crural Nerve.
o.o.o. The Branch thereof which accompanies the Saphena vein.
P.P. The Third crural Nerve
Q.Q.Q. The Fourth Crural Nerve
r.r. The external branch.
s.s. The internal branch.

1 *The right ventricle of a fœtus distended with wax.*
2 *The right auricle.*
3 *The left auricle.*
4 *Branches of the pulmonary veins of the right lobe of the lungs, those of the left being cut off short.*



5. The arteries of the left lobe of the lungs.
6. The vena cava descendens.
7. Aorta ascendens.
8. Arteria pulmonalis.
9. Ductus arteriosus.



1. The Larynx.
2.2. The Jugular Veins.
3.3. The Subclavian Veins.
4. Vena Cava Descendens
5. The Right Auricle of the Heart.
6. The Right Ventricle.
7. Part of the left Ventricle.
8. Aorta Ascendens.
9. Arteria Pulmonalis
10. The Right Lobe of the Lungs, part of which is cut off to shew the great blood Vessels.

11. The Left Lobe.
12.12. The Diaphragm.
13. The Liver.
14. Ligamentum Retundum
15. The Gall Bladder.
16. The Stomach prest by the Liver towards the Left Side.
17.17. The small Guts.
18. The Spleen.

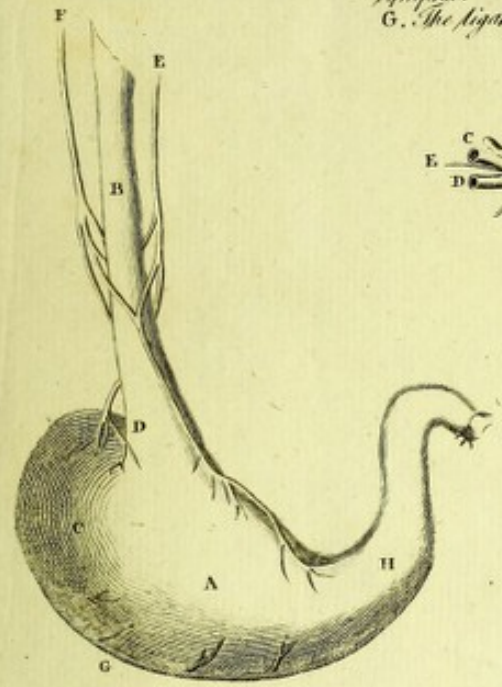


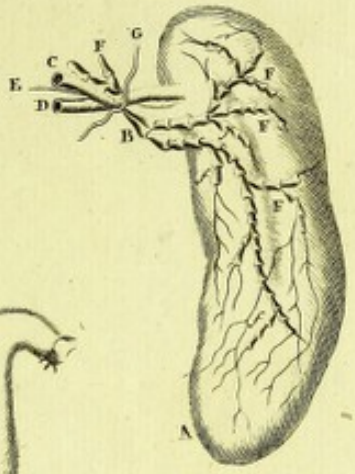
Anatomy

A. The Stomach.
B. The Gullet.
C. The left side of the Stomach.
D. The upper Orifice.
E.E. Branches from the sixth pair of Nerves.
G. The Gastric Vessels.
H. The lower Orifice.

A. The Spleen of a Calf.
B. The place where the Vessels are tied.
C. The Splenic Vein.
D. The Splenic Artery.
E. The Splenic Nerves.
FFF. The lymphatics on the superficies of the Spleen.
fff. The valves of those Vessels preventing the return of the lympha.
G. The ligature.

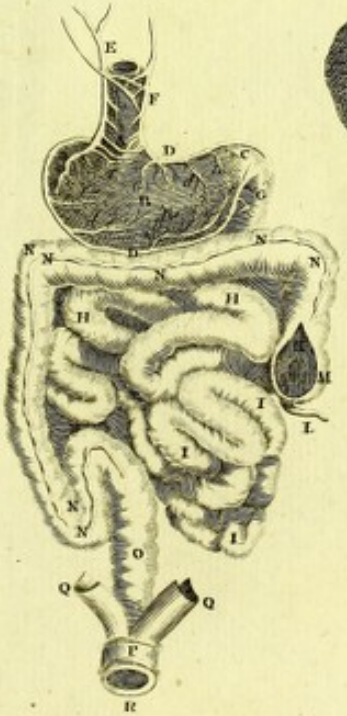
AAAA. The parenchymous substance of the Pancreas laid open.
B. Pancreatic Duct with its branches C.C.C.C.C.
D. The bile Duct joining the pancreatic Duct.
E. The Duodenum Opened.
F. The Orifice of the bile & the pancreatic Ducts.

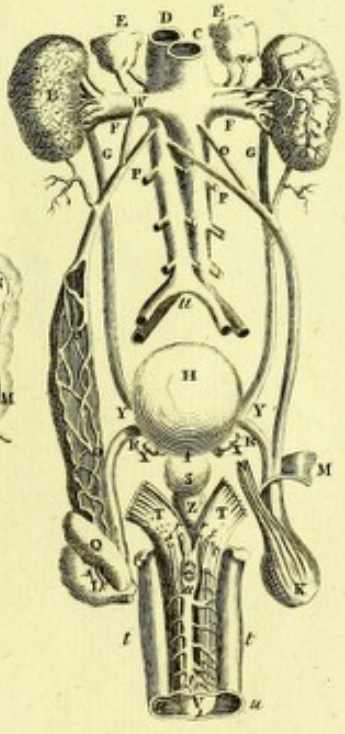




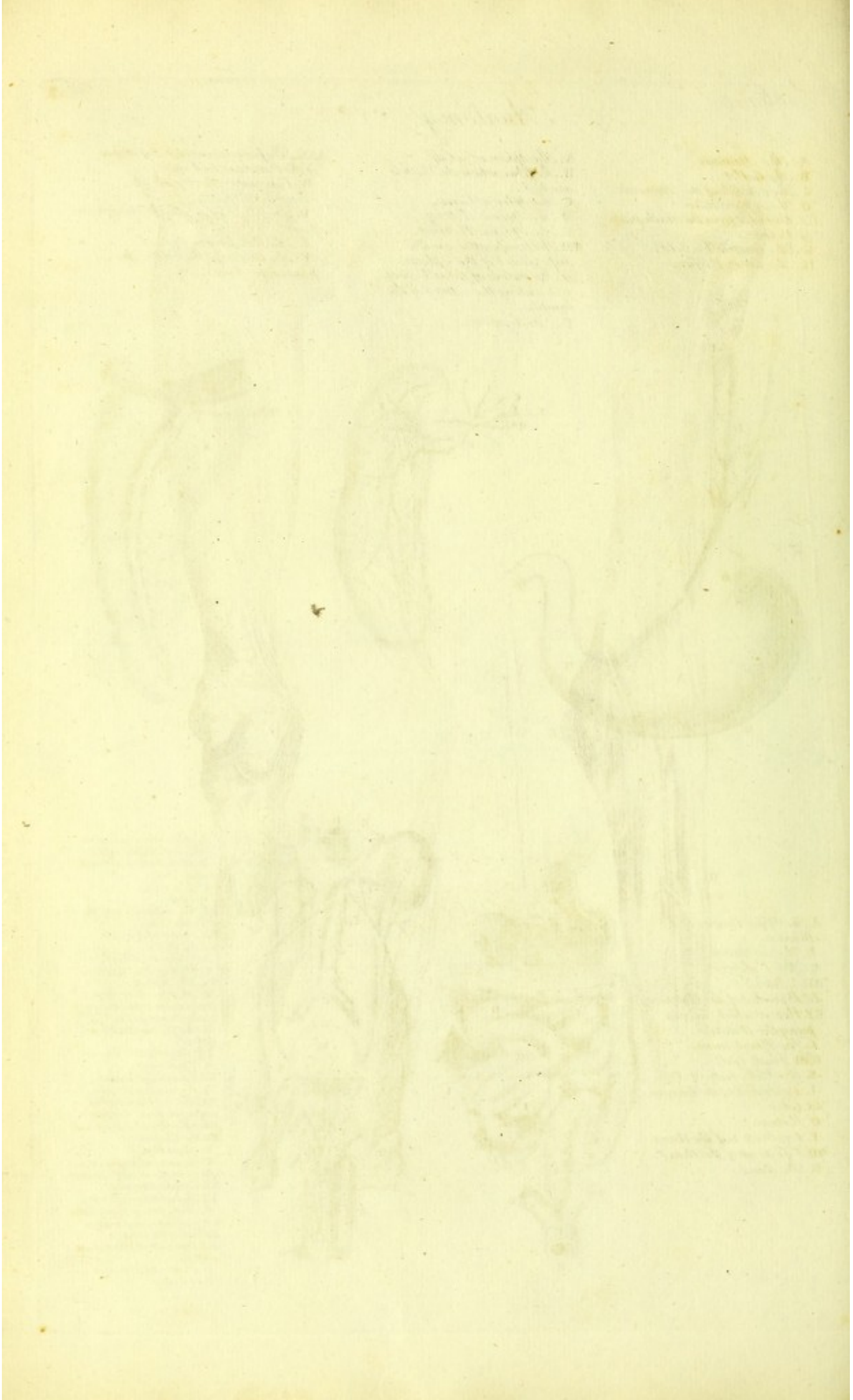


A. The Upper Orifice of the Stomach.
B. The Stomach.
C. The Pylorus.
D.D. Arteries.
d.d. Branches of the Arteries.
E.E. Nerves which accompany the Arteries.
G. The Duodenum.
HHHH. Small Guts.
K. The Valve in the Colon.
L. Appendicle of the Caecum.
MN. Colon.
O. Rectum.
P. Constrictor of the Anus.
QQ. Lifters up of the Anus.
R. The Anus.





A. A Kidney divested of its external coat.
B. A Kidney in its natural state.
C. Vena Cava.
D. Aorta.
E.E. Renal Glands with their Vessels &c &c.
F.F. Emulgent Vessels.
G.G. Ureters.
H. Urinary Bladder.
I. Neck of the Bladder.
K.L. The Testicles.
M. The process of the peritoneum in which the spermatic Veins go out off.
N. The Cremaster Muscle cut off.
O.O. Spermatic Vessels.
P.P.
Q. Epididymis.
R.R. Vasa Deferrentia.
S. Corpus Glandosum.
T.T. The Two Bodies which compose the penis & appear when the Skin t.t.s drawn aside.
u.u. The Prepuce.
V. Glans Penis.
W. The extraordinary insertion of the Spermatic veins into the Emulgent
X.X. Vesiculae Seminales.
Y.Y. The insertion of the Ureters
Z. The beginning of the Urethra.
r.r. Veins which run & unite on the back of the Yard.
s.s. Arteries with Nerves on each side.
u. Veins opened to shew their Valves.



Anatomy — Lymphatic Vessels. From M.r Hewson.

Fig. 3.

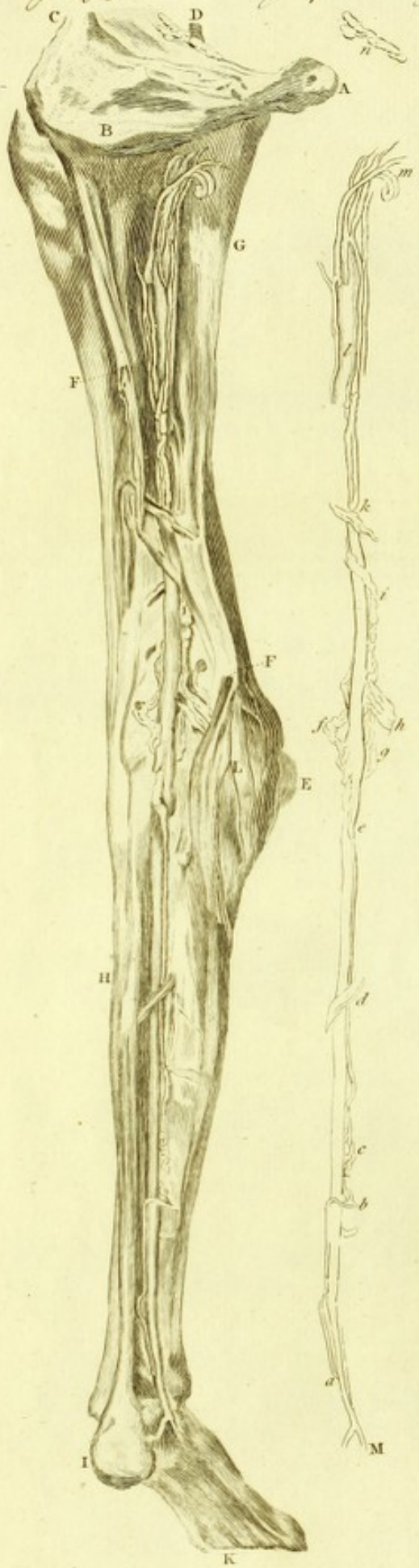
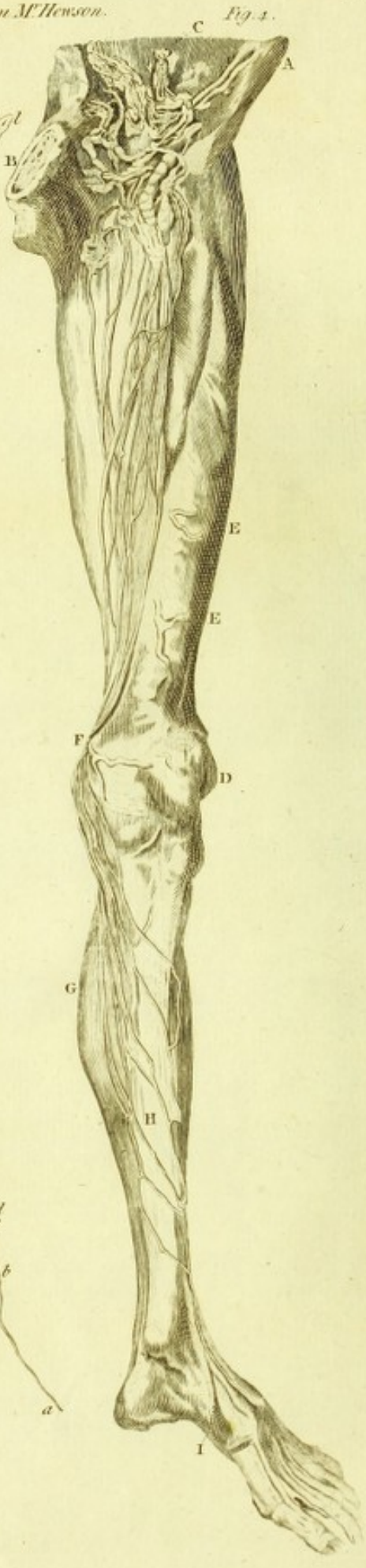


Fig. 4.



ANATOMY.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS.

TO FACE PLATE XIX.

FIG. III.

A Back View of the lower Extremity, diſſected ſo as to ſhew the deeper-ſeated Lymphatic Veſſels, which accompany the Arteries.

A. The Os Pubis.
B. The Tuberoſity of the Iſchium.
C. That Part of the Os Ilium which was articulated with the Os Sacrum.
D. The Extremity of the iliac Artery appearing above the Groin.
E. The Knee.
FF. The two cut Surfaces of the triceps Muſcle, divided to ſhew the lymphatic Veſſels that paſs through its Perforation along with the crural Artery.
G. The Edge of the Muſculus Gracilis.
H. The Gaſtrocnemius and Soleus, much ſhrunk by being dried, and by the Soleus being ſeparated from the Tibia to expoſe the Veſſels.
I. The Heel.
K. The Sole of the Foot.
L. The ſuperficial lymphatic Veſſels paſſing over the Knee, to get to the Thigh.
M. The poſterior tibial Artery.
a. A lymphatic accompanying the poſterior tibial Artery.
b. The ſame Veſſel croſſing the Artery.
c. A ſmall lymphatic Gland, through which this deep-ſeated lymphatic Veſſel paſſes.
d. The lymphatic Veſſel paſſing under a ſmall Part of the Soleus which is left attached to the Bone, the reſt being removed.
e. The lymphatic Veſſel croſſing the popliteal Artery.
f g h. Lymphatic Glands in the Ham, through which the lymphatic Veſſel paſſes.
i. The lymphatic Veſſel paſſing with the crural artery through the Perforation of the triceps Muſcle.
k. The lymphatic Veſſel, after it has paſſed the Perforation of the Triceps, dividing into Branches which embrace the Artery (*l*).
m. A Lymphatic Gland belonging to the deep-ſeated lymphatic Veſſel. At this place thoſe Veſſels paſs to the Forepart of the Groin, where they communicate with the ſuperficial lymphatic Veſſels.
n. A Part of the ſuperficial lymphatic Veſſels appearing on the Brim of the Pelvis.

FIG. IV.

The more ſuperficial Lymphatic Veſſels of the lower Extremity.

A. The Spine of the Os Ilium.
B. The Os Pubis.
C. The Iliac Artery.
D. The Knee.
EE F. Branches of the crural Artery.
G. The Muſculus Gaſtrocnemius.
H. The Tibia.
I. The Tendon of the Muſculus Tibialis Anticus.
a. A lymphatic Veſſel belonging to the Top of the Foot.
b. Its firſt Diviſion into Branches.
c c c. Other Diviſions of the ſame lymphatic Veſſel.
d. A ſmall lymphatic Gland.
e. The lymphatic Veſſels which lie between the Skin and the Muſcles of the Thigh.
f f. Two lymphatic Glands at the upper Part of the Thigh below the Groin.
g g. Other Glands.
h. A lymphatic Veſſel which paſſes by the Side of thoſe Glands without communicating with them; and, bending towards the Inſide of the Groin at (*i*), opens into the lymphatic Gland (*k*).
ll. Lymphatic Glands in the Groin, which are common to the lymphatic Veſſels of the Genitals and thoſe of the lower Extremity.
m. n. A Plexus of lymphatic Veſſels paſſing on the Inſide of the Iliac Artery.

ANATOMY.

LYMPHATIC VESSELS. From Mr. HEWSON.

TO FACE PLATE XX.

FIG. I.

A Back View of the Fore Arm and Hand.

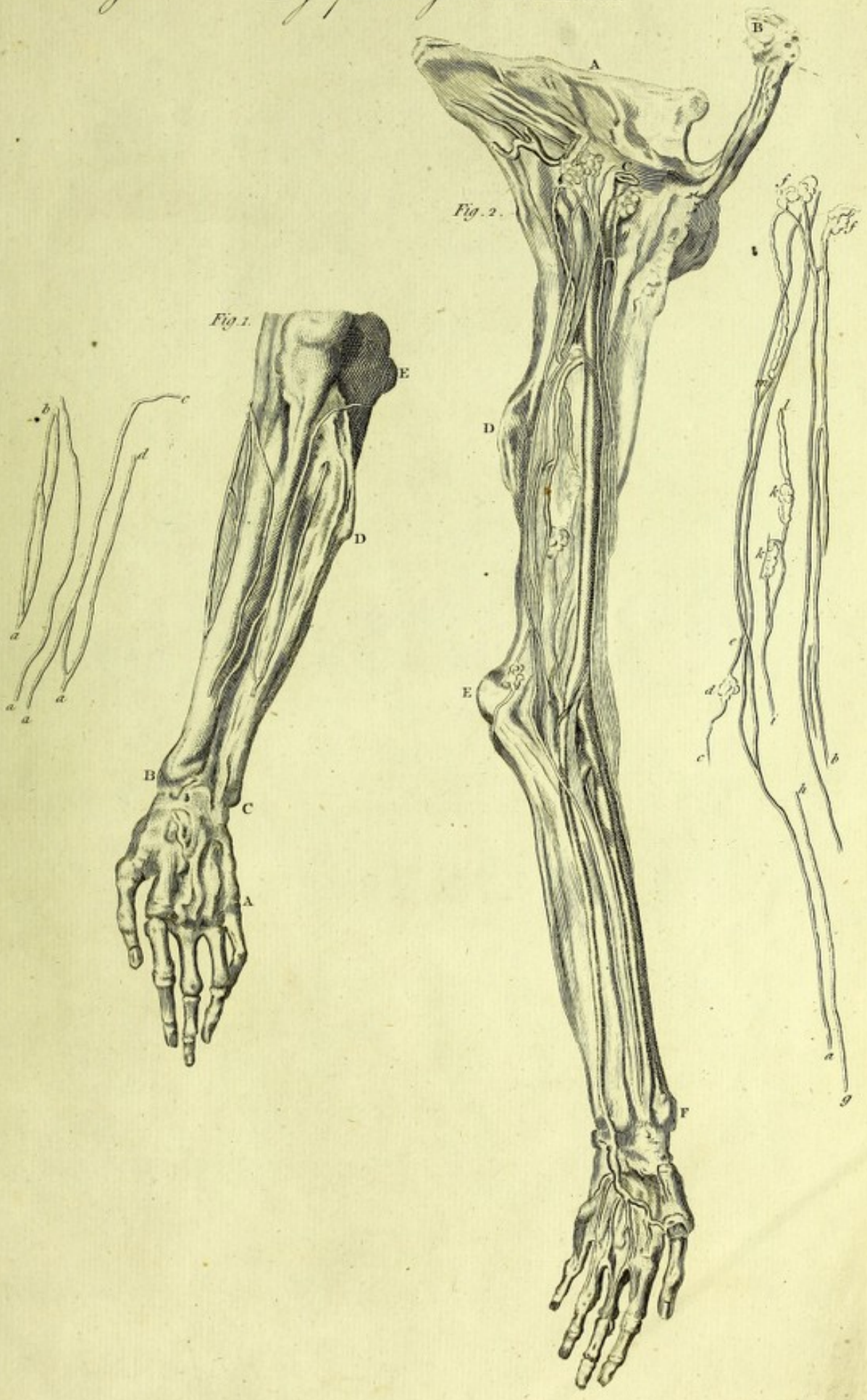
A. The Hand.
B. The lower Extremity of the Radius.
C. The lower Extremity of the Ulna.
D. The Muſcles on the Back of the Fore Arm turned aſide to exhibit a deep-ſeated lymphatic Veſſel, which perforates the interoſſeous Ligament to get to the Fore-part.
E. The Olecranon.
a a a. Lymphatics appearing on the Back of the Fore Arm, immediately under the Skin.
b. Some of the Lymphatics bending over the upper Extremity of the Radius to get to the Fore-part of the Arm.
c. A Lymphatic paſſing over the Ulna, immediately under the Olecranon, and under the inner Condyle of the Os Humeri, to get to the Fore-part of the Arm.
d. A Lymphatic which has penetrated the Muſcles, perforates the interoſſeous Ligament, and gets to the Fore-part of the Arm near the radial Artery.

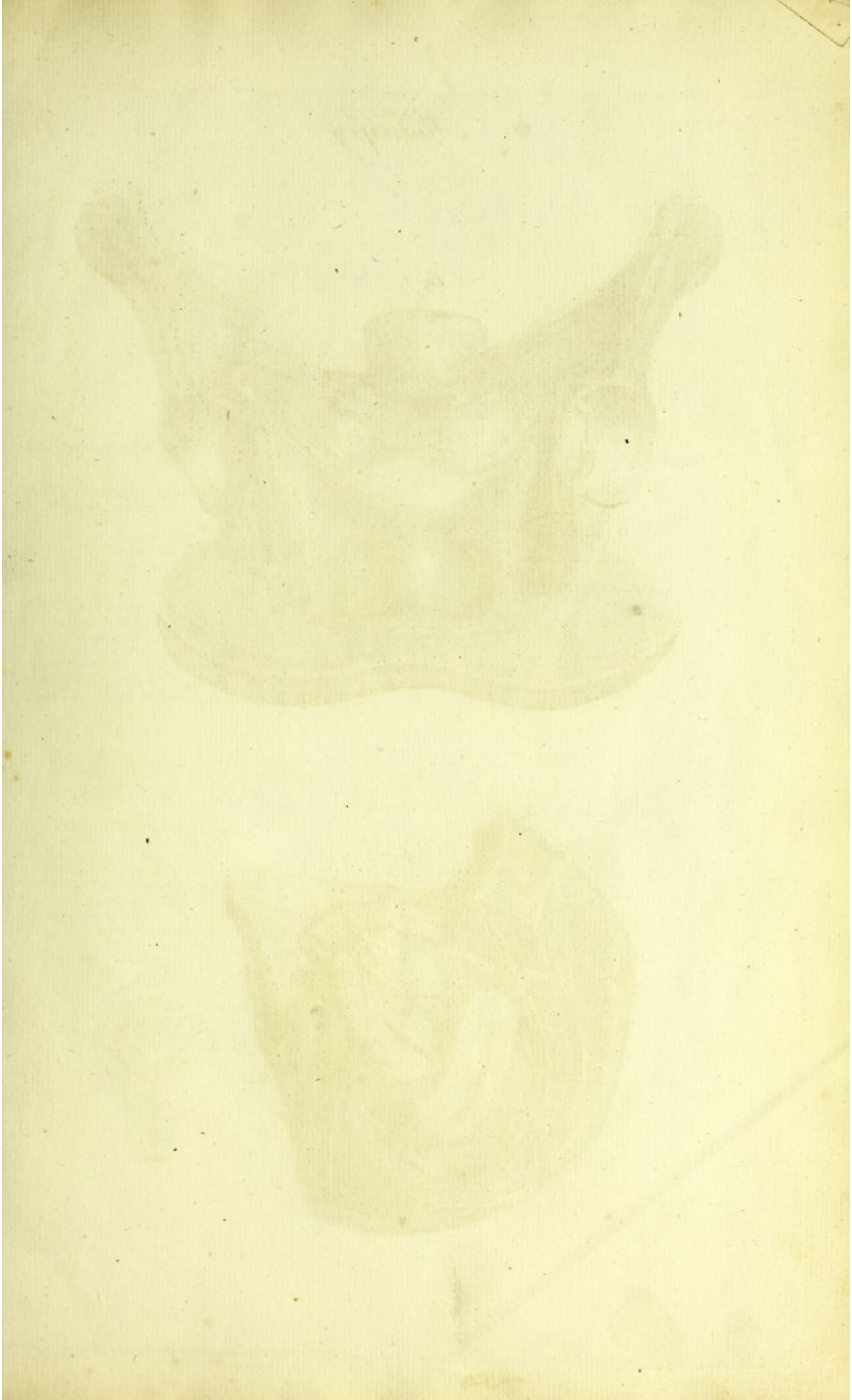
FIG. II.

A Fore View of the Upper Extremity.

A. The Scapula.
B. The Clavicle.
C. The Extremity of the brachial Artery.
D. The Muſcles lying on the Inſide of the Arm.
E. The inner Condyle of the Os Humeri.
F. The lower Extremity of the Radius.
a. A Lymphatic Veſſel which lies in the cellular Membrane immediately under the Skin, and paſſes up on the Inſide of the Arm to the axillary Glands.
b. Superficial lymphatic Veſſels paſſing over the Muſcles from the Back of the Fore Arm, and likewiſe over the Biceps to the Glands in the Axilla.
c. A ſuperficial Lymphatic from the Back of the Fore Arm.
d. A Gland through which it paſſes.
e. The Lymphatics from the anterior and the poſterior Part of the Fore Arm uniting.
f f. Lymphatic Glands in the Axilla. They are common both to the ſuperficial and the deep-ſeated Lymphatic Veſſels.
g. A deeper-ſeated Lymphatic Veſſel lying cloſe to the radial Artery, which it accompanies all the way to *h.*
h. The deep-ſeated Lymphatic Veſſel paſſing under the interoſſeous and ulnar Arteries, and appearing again on the Arm, at *i.*
i. The deep-ſeated lymphatic Veſſel lying cloſe to the brachial Artery.
k k. Two ſmall lymphatic Glands through which it paſſes.
l. The ſame Veſſel now become much larger and paſſing under a Branch of the Artery and ſome cellular Membrane, and appearing at *m.*
m. The Trunk of the deep-ſeated Lymphatic Veſſels paſſing upwards to the Axilla, where it enters the Glands, *f f.*

Lymphatic Vessels. From M.r Hewson.





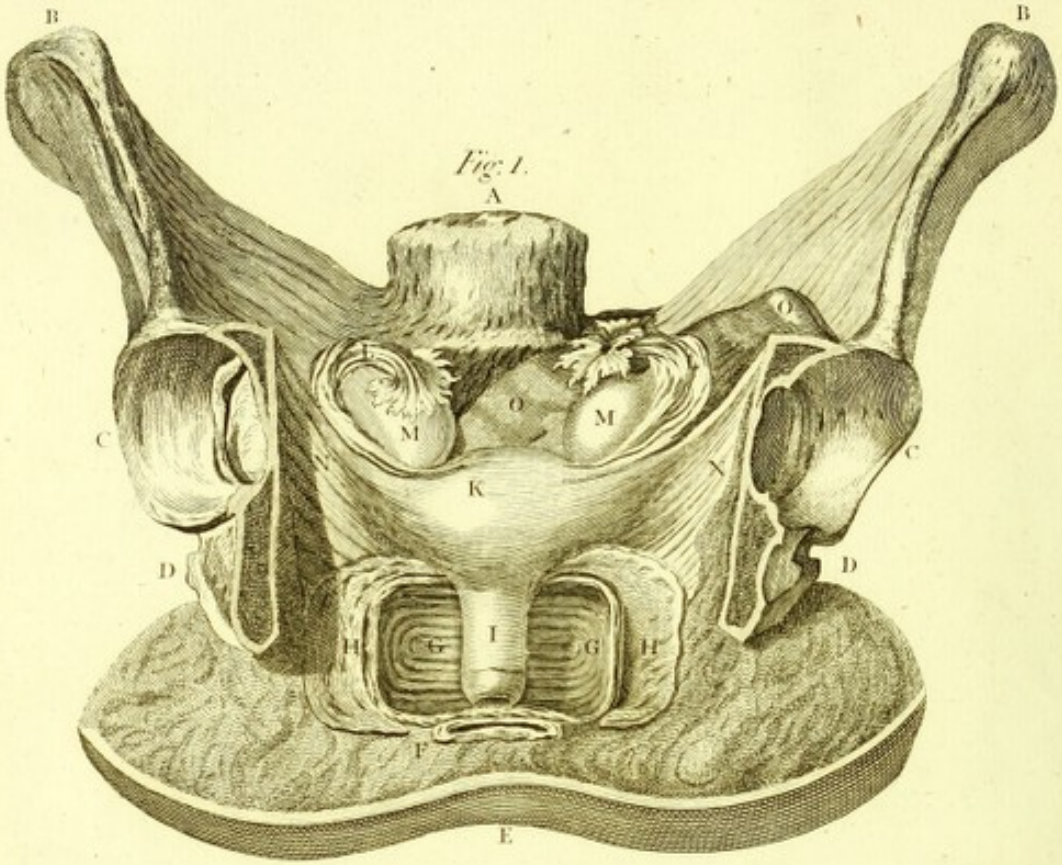


Fig. 1.

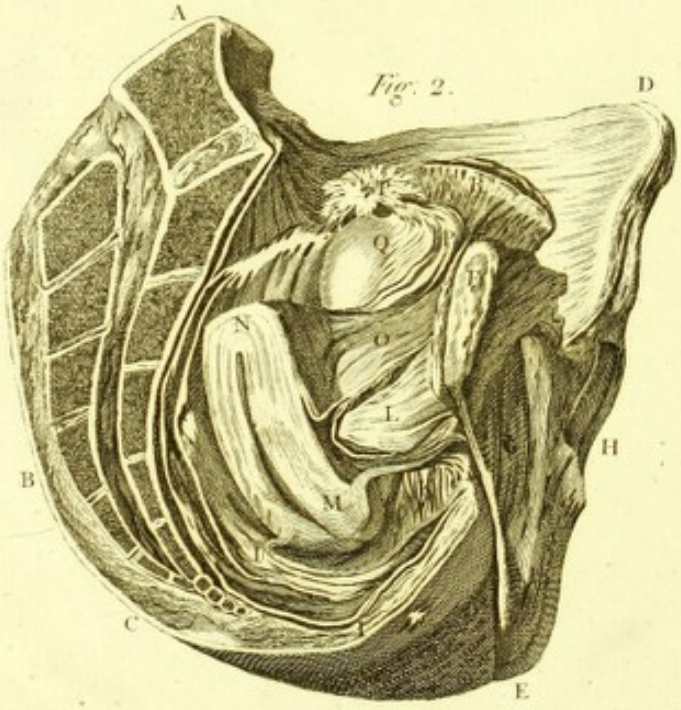


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

MIDWIFRY.

PLATE THE FIRST.

FIG. I.

This gives a front View of the Uterus ſuſpended in the Vagina. The anterior more external Part being removed, to ſhew thoſe which are more internal.

A. The Vertebra of the Loins.
B. The Oſſa Ilium.
CC. The Acetabulum.
DD. The inferior and poſterior Parts of the Oſſa Iſchii.
E. The Part covering the Extremity of the Coccyx.
F. The inferior Part of the Rectum.
G. G. The Vagina, cut open longitudinally, and ſtretched on each Side of the Collum Uteri, to ſhew in what manner the Uterus is ſuſpended in the ſame.
HH. Part of the Veſica Urinaria ſtretched on each Side the Vagina and inferior Part of the Fundus Uteri.
I. The Collum Uteri.
K. The Fundus Uteri.
LL. The Tubæ Fallopianæ, and Fimbriæ.
MM. The Ovaria.
NN. The Ligamenta Lata, and Rotunda.
OO. The ſuperior Part of the Rectum.

FIG. II.

This exhibits a View of the internal Parts, as ſeen from the right Groin, the Pelvis being divided longitudinally.

A. The loweſt Vertebra of the Loins.
BC. The Os Sacrum and Coccyx.
D. The left Os Ilium.
E. The inferior Part of the left Os Iſchii.
F. The Os Pubis of the ſame Side.
G. The Foramen Magnum.
H. The Acetabulum.
III. The inferior Part of the Rectum, and Anus
K. The Os Externum, and Vagina; the Os Uteri lying looſely in the ſame.
L. The Veſica Urinaria.
MN. The Collum and Fundus Uteri with a View of the Cavity of both. The Attachment of the Vagina, round the outſide of the Lips of the Mouth of the Womb, is here likewiſe ſhewn, as alſo the Situation of the Uterus, as it is preſſed downwards and backwards by the Inteſtines, and urinary Bladder, into the concave and inferior Part of the Sacrum.
O. The Ligamenta Lata, and Rotunda of the left Side.
PP. The Fallopian Tube, with the Fimbriæ.
Q. The Ovarium of the ſame Side.
R. R. The ſuperior Part of the Rectum, and inferior Part of the Colon.

MIDWIFRY.

PLATE THE SECOND.

FIG. I.

This ſhews the Uterus, as it appears in the ſecond and third Months of Pregnancy, its anterior Part being removed.

A. The Anus.
B. The Vagina, and its Plicæ.
C C. The poſterior and inferior Part of the urinary Bladder extended on each Side, the anterior and ſuperior Part being removed.
D D. The Mouth and Neck of the Womb, as raiſed up when examining the ſame by the Touch, with one of the Fingers in the Vagina.
E E. The Uterus, as ſtretched in the ſecond or third Month, containing the Embryo, with the Placenta adhering to the Fundus.

FIG. II.

This gives a View of the Uterus in the fourth or fifth Month of Pregnancy: but here the anterior Part of the Collum Uteri is not removed.

F. The Neck of the Womb, which appears in this Figure thicker and ſhorter than in the former, ſhewing the Diminution of it length as Pregnancy advances.
G. Occupies the Situation of C C in the former, but ſhould have been placed more interiorly, to ſhew the Vagina a little ſtretched from the Neck and Lips of the Womb, in order to ſhew the Parts more diſtinctly.
H. The inferior Part of the Fundus Uteri, the ſtretching of which can ſometimes be felt through the Vagina, by puſhing up a Finger, on the anterior or lateral Part of the ſame.

FIG. III.

This gives a front View of the Uterus in the Beginning of Pregnancy, the anterior Part being removed, that the Embryo might appear through the Amnios, the Chorion being diſſected off.

A. The Fundus Uteri.
B. The Collum Uteri, with a View of the rugous Canal that leads to the Cavity of the Fundus.
C. The Os Uteri.

Fig. 1.

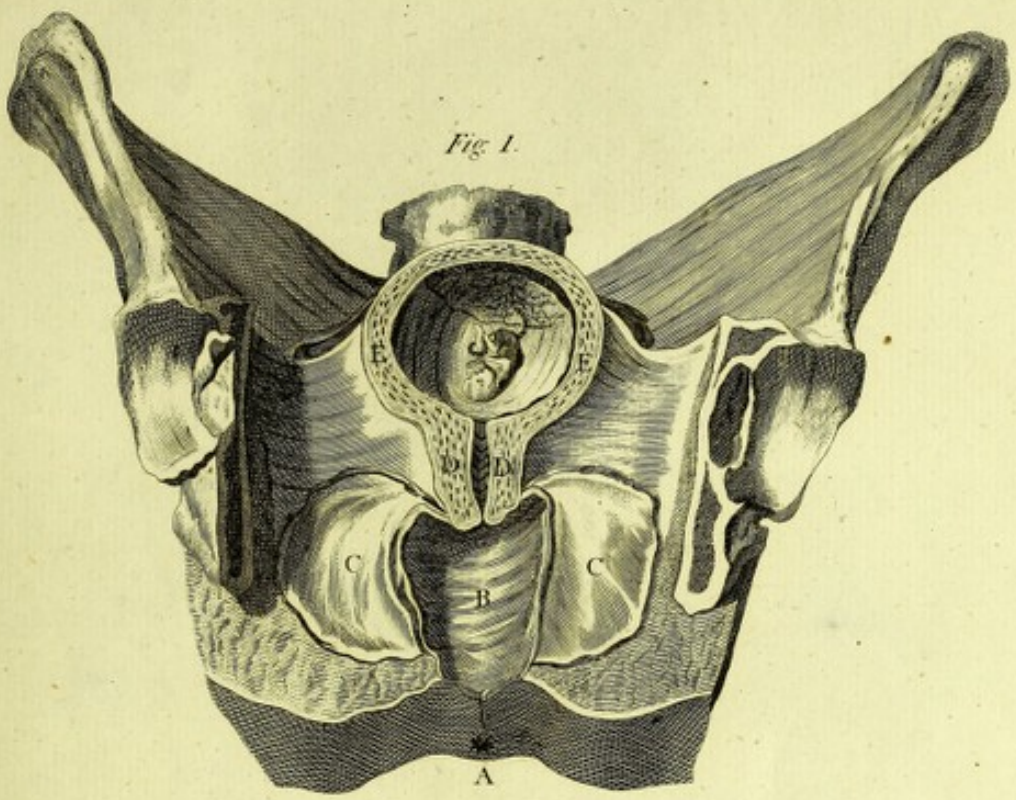
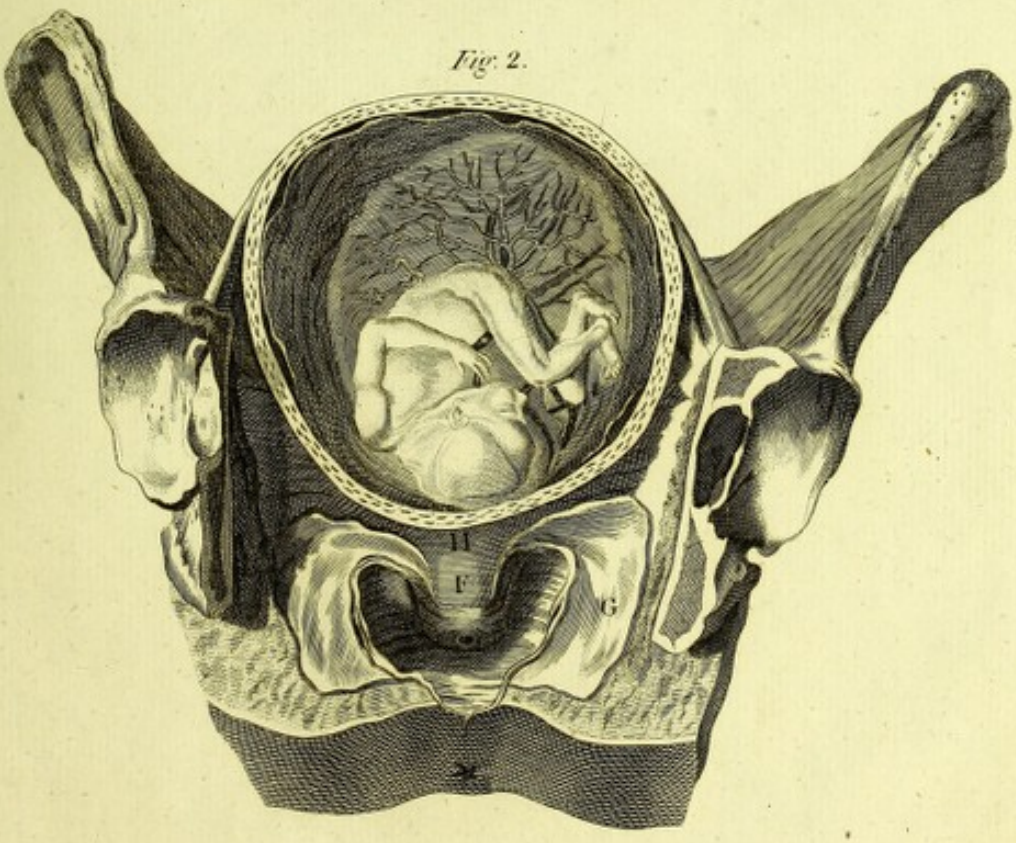


Fig. 2.





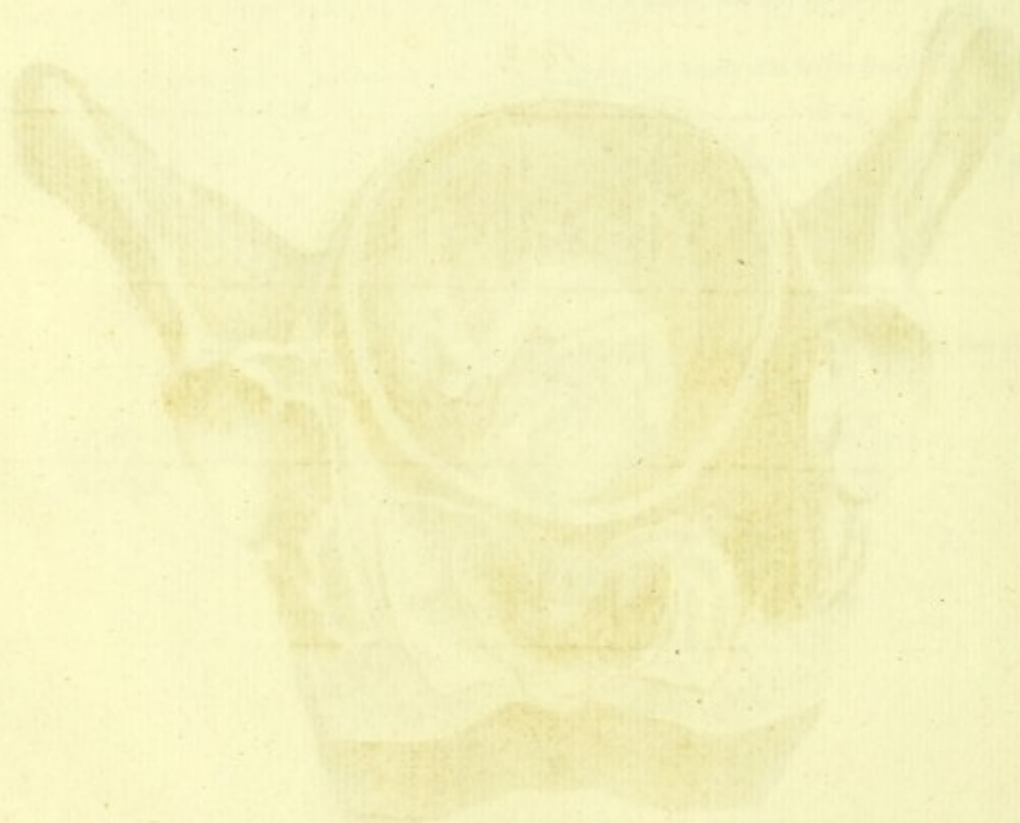






Fig. 1.

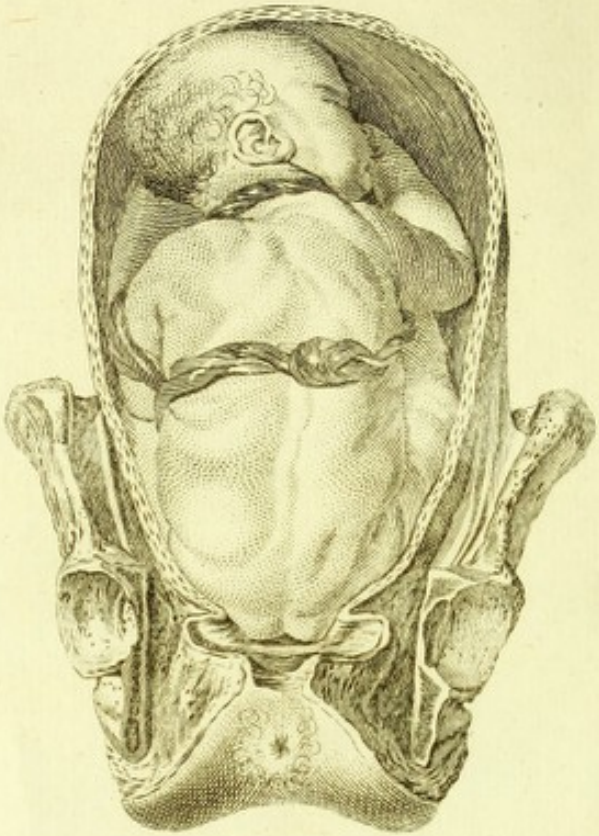


Fig. 2.



MIDWIFRY.

PLATE THE THIRD.

FIG. I.

Repreſents, in a front View of the Pelvis, the Breech of the Fœtus, preſenting, and dilating the Os Internum, the Membranes being too ſoon broken. The Fore-parts of the Child are to the poſterior Part of the Uterus, and the Funis, with a Knot upon it, ſurrounds the Neck, Arm, and Body.

The Deſcription of the Parts of the ſubſequent Figure will ſerve for this.

FIG. II.

This repreſents the Uterus in the eighth or ninth Month of Pregnancy.

A. The Uterus, as ſtretched to very near its full Extent, with the Waters, and containing the Fœtus intangled in the Funis, the Head preſenting at the upper Part of the Pelvis.
BB. The Os Ilium.
CC. The Acetabula.
DD. The remaining poſterior Parts of the Oſſa Iſchii.
E. The Coccyx.
F. The interior Part of the Rectum.
GGG. The Vagina ſtretched on each Side.
H. The Os Uteri, the Lips of which appear large and ſoft; the Neck of the Womb being likewiſe ſtretched to its full Extent, or entirely obliterated.
II. Part of the Veſica Urinaria.
K. The Placenta at the ſuperior and poſterior Part of the Uterus.
L. The Membranes.
M. The Funis Umbilicalis.

MIDWIFRY.

PLATE THE FOURTH.

FIG. I.

This exhibits a front View of the gravid Uterus in the Beginning of Labour; the anterior Parts being removed, but the Membranes not being broken, form a large Bag containing the Waters and Fœtus.

A. The Subſtance of the Uterus.
BB. CC. DD. The Bones of the Pelvis.
E. The Coccyx.
F. The inferior Part of the Rectum.
G. The Vagina.
H. The Mouth of the Womb largely ſtretched in Time of pain; with the Membranes and Waters, marked I.
K. The Chorion.
L. The ſame diſſected off at the inferior Part of the Uterus, in order to ſhew the Head of the Fœtus through the Amnios.
M. The Placenta, the external convex Surface of which, divided into a Number of Lobes, is here repreſented, its concave internal Part being covered by the Chorion.

FIG. II.

This gives a front View of Twins in Utero, in the Beginning of Labour, the anterior Parts being removed.

A. The Uterus, as ſtretched with the Membranes and Waters.
B. The ſuperior Parts of the Oſſa Ilium.
CC. The Acetabula.
DD. The Oſſa Iſchii.
E. The Coccyx.
F. The lower Part of the Rectum.
GG. The Vagina.
H. The Os Internum, ſtretched open about a Finger's Breadth, with the Membranes, and Waters in Time of Labour-Pains.
II. The inferior part of the Uterus ſtretched with the Waters which are below the Head of the Child that preſents.
KK. The two Placentas adhering to the poſterior Part of the Uterus, the two Fœtuſes lying before them, one with its Head in a proper Poſition, at the inferior Part of the Uterus, and the other ſituated preternaturally with the Head to the Fundus: the Bodies of each are here entangled in their proper Funiſes, which frequently happens in the natural as well as preternatural Poſitions.
LLL. The Membranes belonging to each Placenta.

Fig. 1.

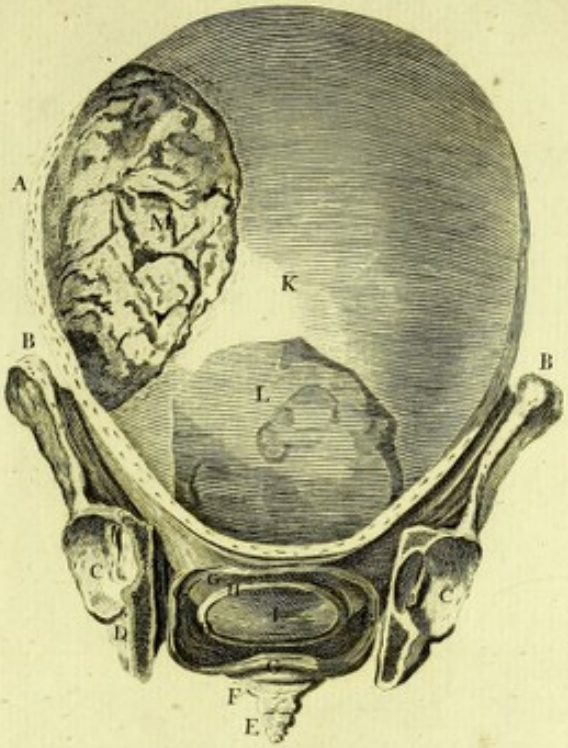
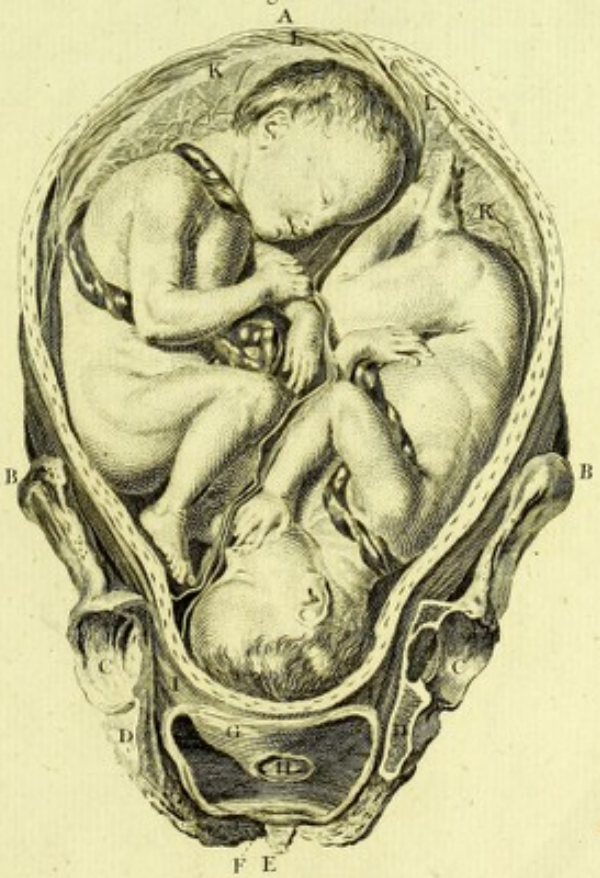
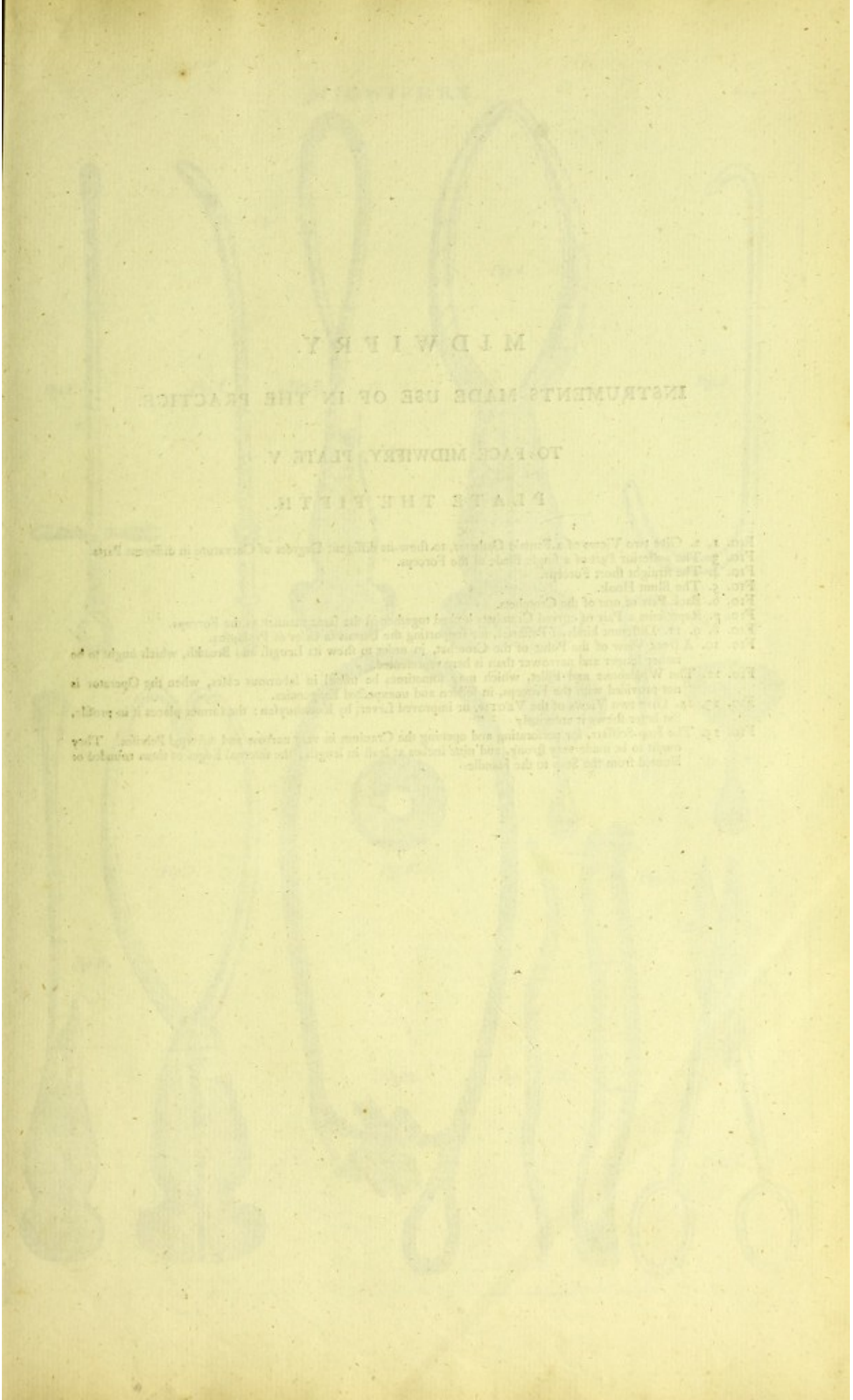


Fig. 2.







MIDWIFRY.

INSTRUMENTS MADE USE OF IN THE PRACTICE.

TO FACE MIDWIFRY, PLATE V.

PLATE THE FIFTH.

FIG. 1, 2. Give two Views of a Female Catheter, to ſhew its different Degrees of Curvature in different Parts.
FIG. 3. The poſterior Part of a ſingle Blade of the Forceps.
FIG. 4. The ſtraight ſhort Forceps.
FIG. 5. The Blunt Hook.
FIG. 6. Back Part of one of the Crotchets.
FIG. 7. Repreſents a Pair of curved Crotchets locked together in the ſame manner as the Forceps.
FIG. 8, 9, 11. Different kinds of Peſſaries, for ſupporting the Uterus in caſes of Prolapſus.
FIG. 10. A front View of the Point of the Crotchet, in order to ſhew its Length and Breadth, which ought to be rather longer and narrower than is here repreſented.
FIG. 12. The Whalebone and Fillet, which may ſometimes be uſeful in laborious caſes, when the Operator is not provided with the Forceps, in ſudden and unexpected Exigencies.
FIG. 13, 14. Give two Views of the VECTIS, or improved Lever, by Roonhuyſen: the former places it in profile, the latter ſhews it anteriorly
FIG. 15. The Stop-Sciſſars, for perforating and opening the Cranium in very narrow and diſtorted Pelviſes. They ought to be made very ſtrong, and nine inches at leaſt in length; the internal Edges of them rounded or blunted from the Stop to the Handle.

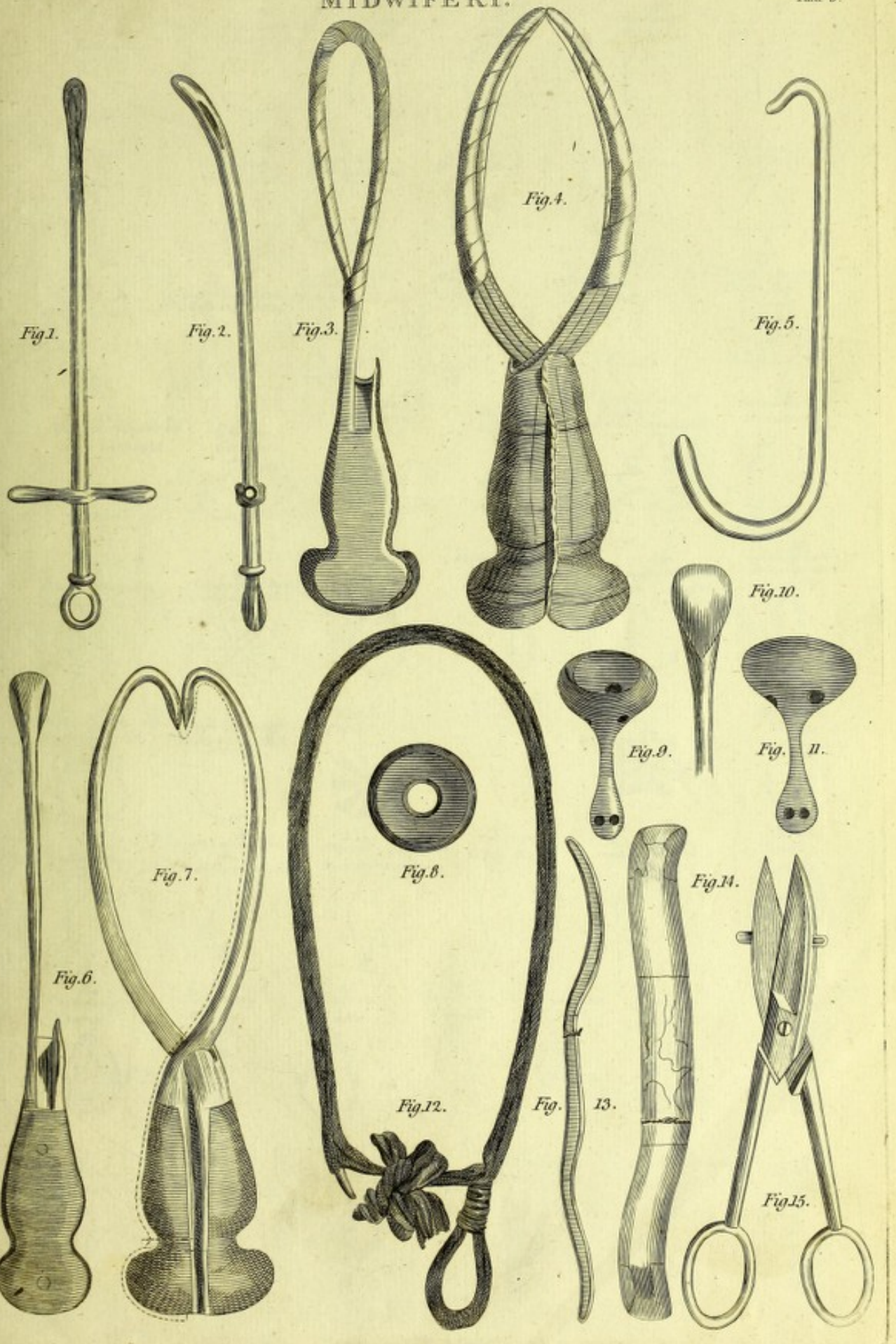
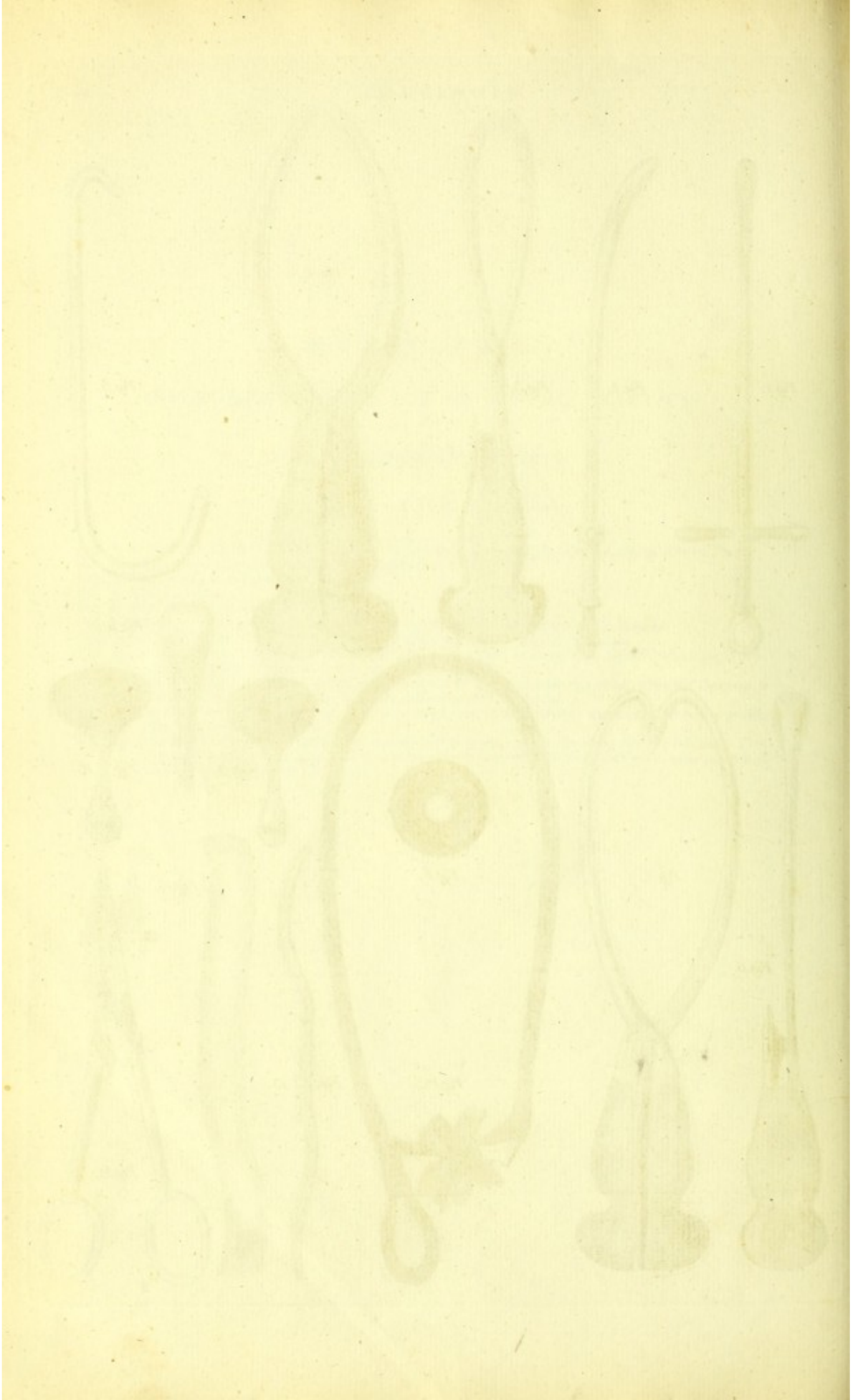
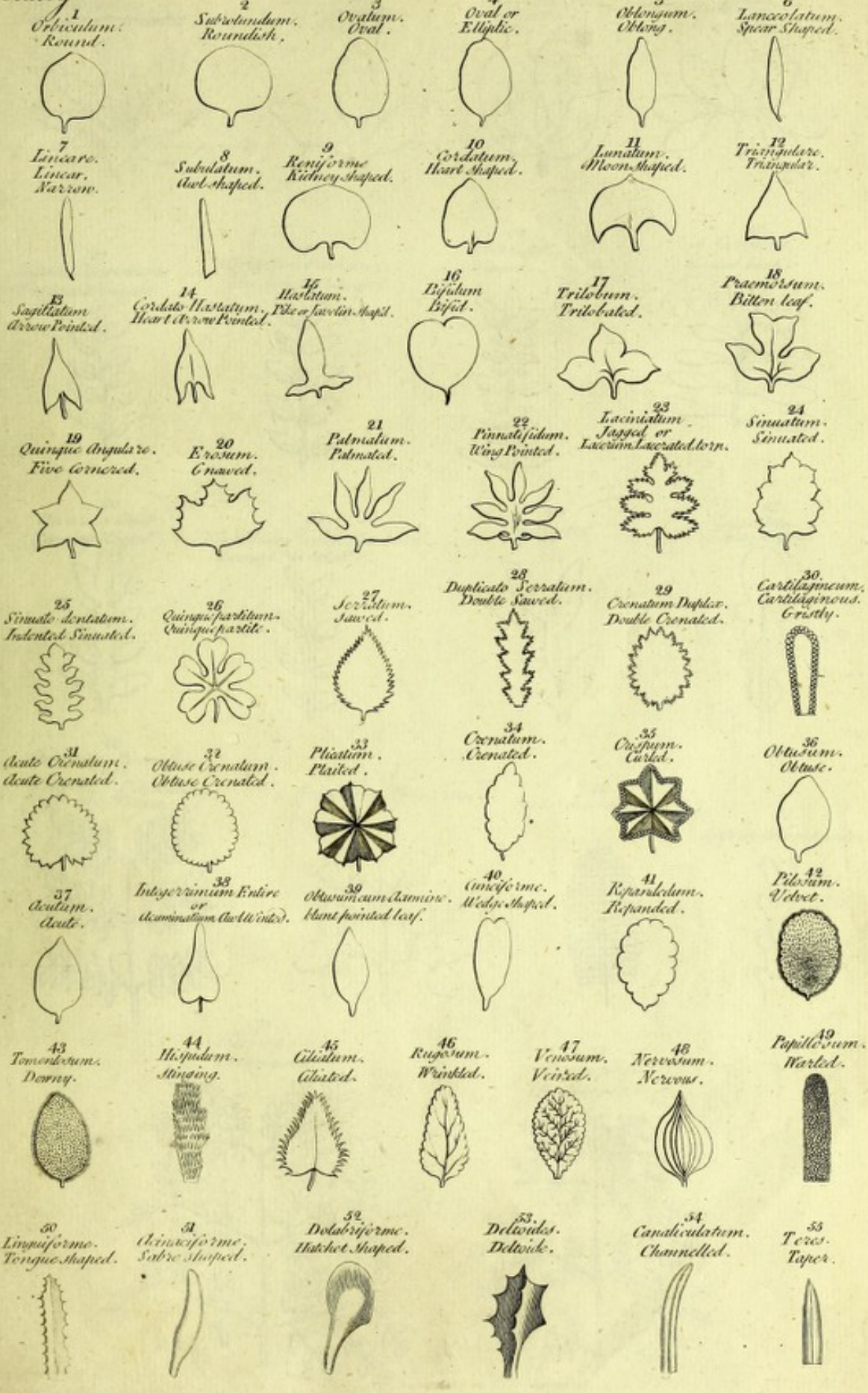
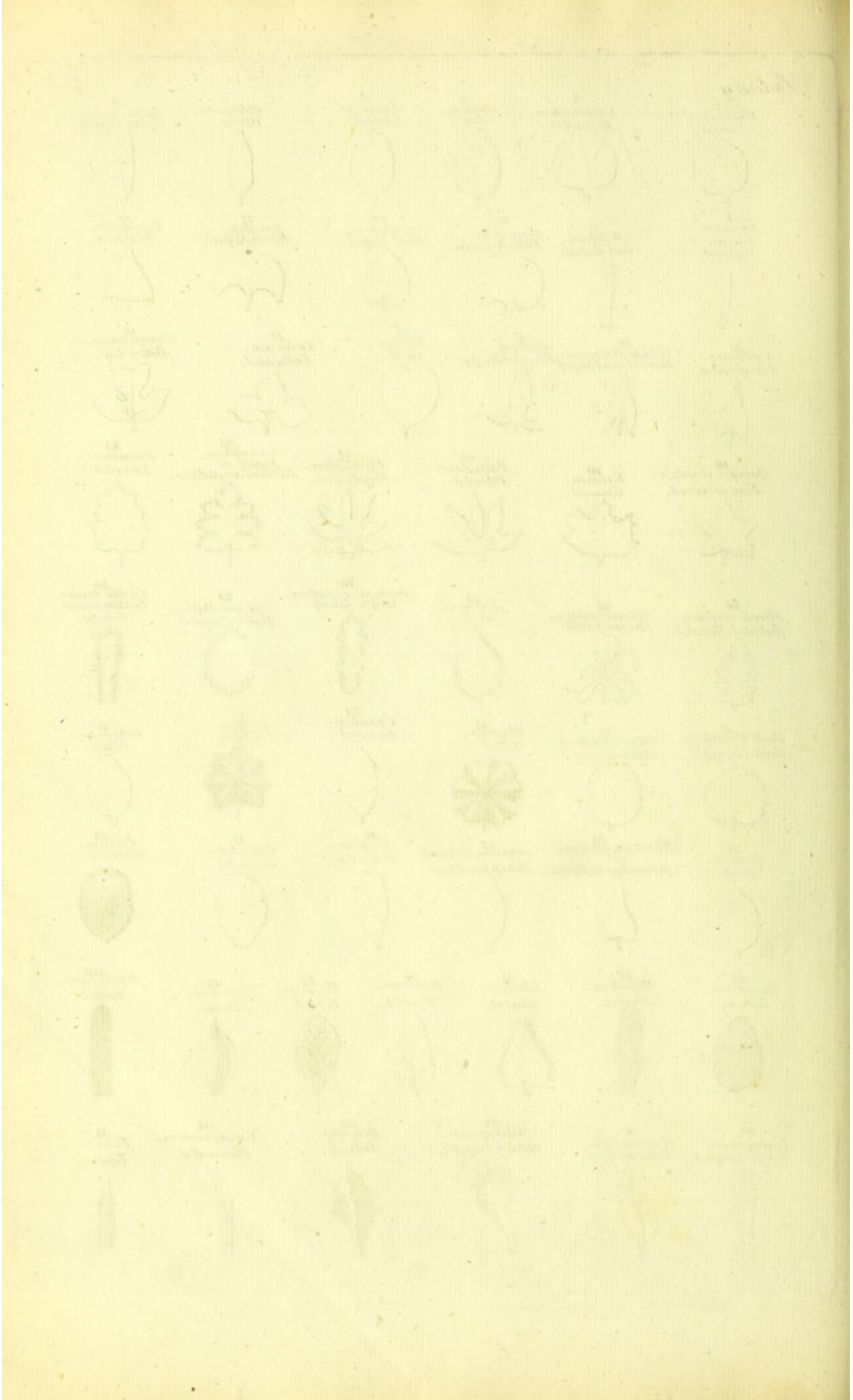


Fig.1.
Fig.2.
Fig.3.
Fig.4.
Fig.5.
Fig.10.
Fig.9.
Fig. 11.
Fig.6.
Fig.7.
Fig.8.
Fig.14.
Fig.12.
Fig. 13.
Fig.15.



Botany


1 Orbiculatum. Round.
2 Subrotundum. Roundish.
3 Ovatum. Oval.
4 Oval or Elliptic.
5 Oblongum. Oblong.
6 Lanceolatum. Spear Shaped.
7 Lineare. Linear. Narrow.
8 Subulatum. Awl-shaped.
9 Reniforme Kidney Shaped.
10 Cordatum Heart Shaped.
11 Lunatum. Moon Shaped.
12 Triangulare. Triangular.
13 Sagittatum Arrow Pointed.
14 Cordato Hastatum. Heart Arrow Pointed.
15 Hastatum. Pike or Javelin shaped.
16 Bifidum Bifid.
17 Trilobum. Trilobated.
18 Praemorsum. Bitten leaf.
19 Quinque Angulare. Five Cornered.
20 Erosum. Gnawed.
21 Palmatum. Palmated.
22 Pinnatifidum. Wing Pointed.
23 Laciniatum. Jagged or Laciniim Lacerated torn.
24 Sinuatum. Sinuated.
25 Sinuato dentatum. Indented Sinuated.
26 Quinque partitum. Quinque partite.
27 Serratum. Sawed.
28 Duplicato Serratum. Double Sawed.
29 Crenatum Duplex. Double Crenated.
30 Cartilagineum. Cartilaginous. Gristly.
31 Acute Crenatum. Acute Crenated.
32 Obtuse Crenatum. Obtuse Crenated.
33 Plicatum. Plaited.
34 Crenatum. Crenated.
35 Crispum. Curled.
36 Obtusum. Obtuse.
37 Acutum. Acute.
38 Integerrimum Entire or Acuminatum Awl Pointed.
39 Obtusum cum Acumine. Blunt pointed leaf.
40 Cuneiforme. Wedge Shaped.
41 Repandatum. Repanded.
42 Pilosum. Velvet.
43 Tomentosum. Downy.
44 Hispidum. Stinging.
45 Ciliatum. Ciliated.
46 Rugosum. Wrinkled.
47 Venosum. Veined.
48 Nervosum. Nervous.
49 Papillosum. Warted.
50 Linguiforme. Tongue Shaped.
51 Acinaciforme. Sabre Shaped.
52 Dolabriforme. Hatchet Shaped.
53 Deltoides. Deltoide.
54 Canaliculatum. Channelled.
55 Teres. Taper.



56 Digitatum. Fingered or Handed.



57 Ternatum. Trifoliate.



58 Binatum. Two Lobes.



59 Ramosum. Branching.



60 Impari-Pinnatum. Unequal Winged.



61 Abruptum-Pinnatum. An Abrupt Winged.



62 Interrupt. Winged.



63 A Cirrhous. Winged Leaf.



64 Decurrentibus. Running Winged.



65 Winged Leaf. with Membranaceous Footstalks.



66 Conjugated.



67 Lyratum. Lyre shaped.



68 Duplicato-Pinnatum. vel Pinnato-Pinnatum. Double Winged.



69 Triplicato-Ternatum.



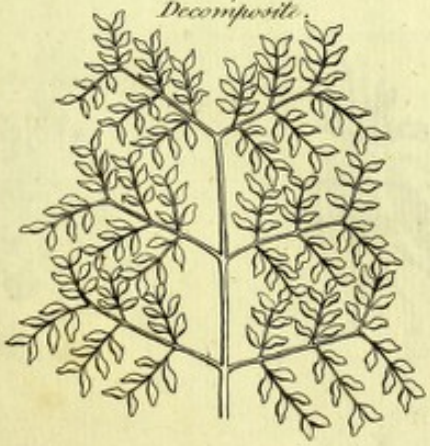
70 Supra-decomposite.



71 Supra-decomposite.

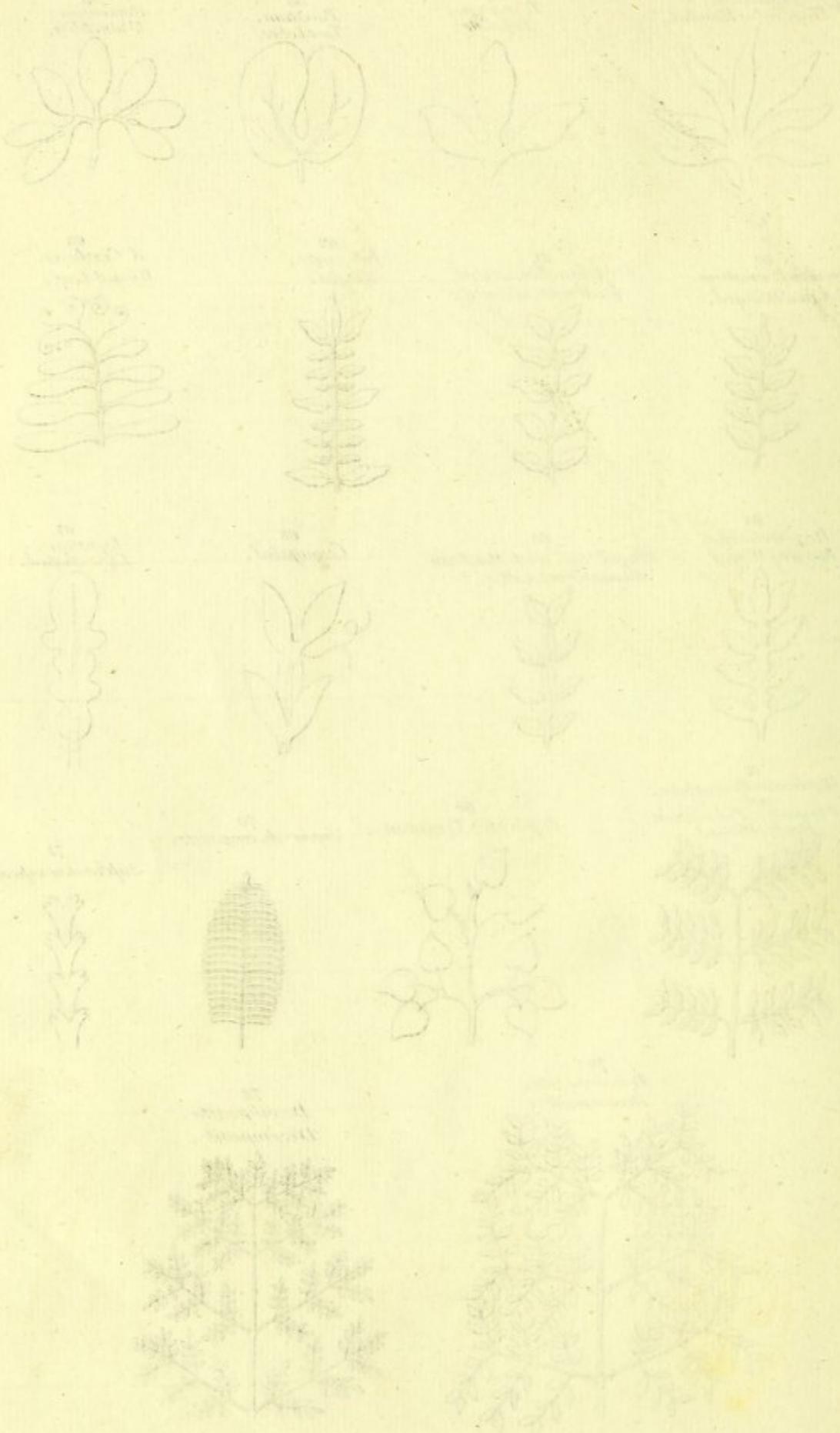


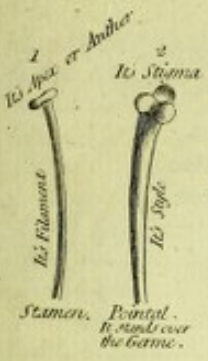
72 Decomposita. Decomposite.



73 Decomposita. Decomposite.









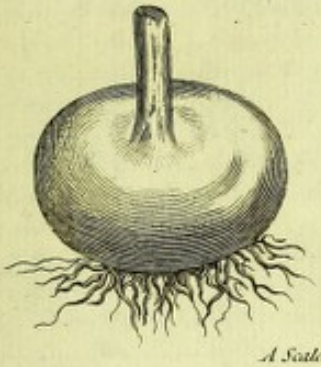
4
A Fleshy Root.



5
A Tap Root.



6
A Solid Bulbous Root.



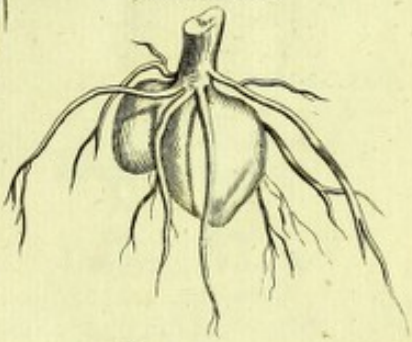
7
A Coated Bulbous Root.



8
A Scaled Bulbous Root.



9
A Double Bulbous, or Testiculated Root.



10
A Clustered or Granulous Root.

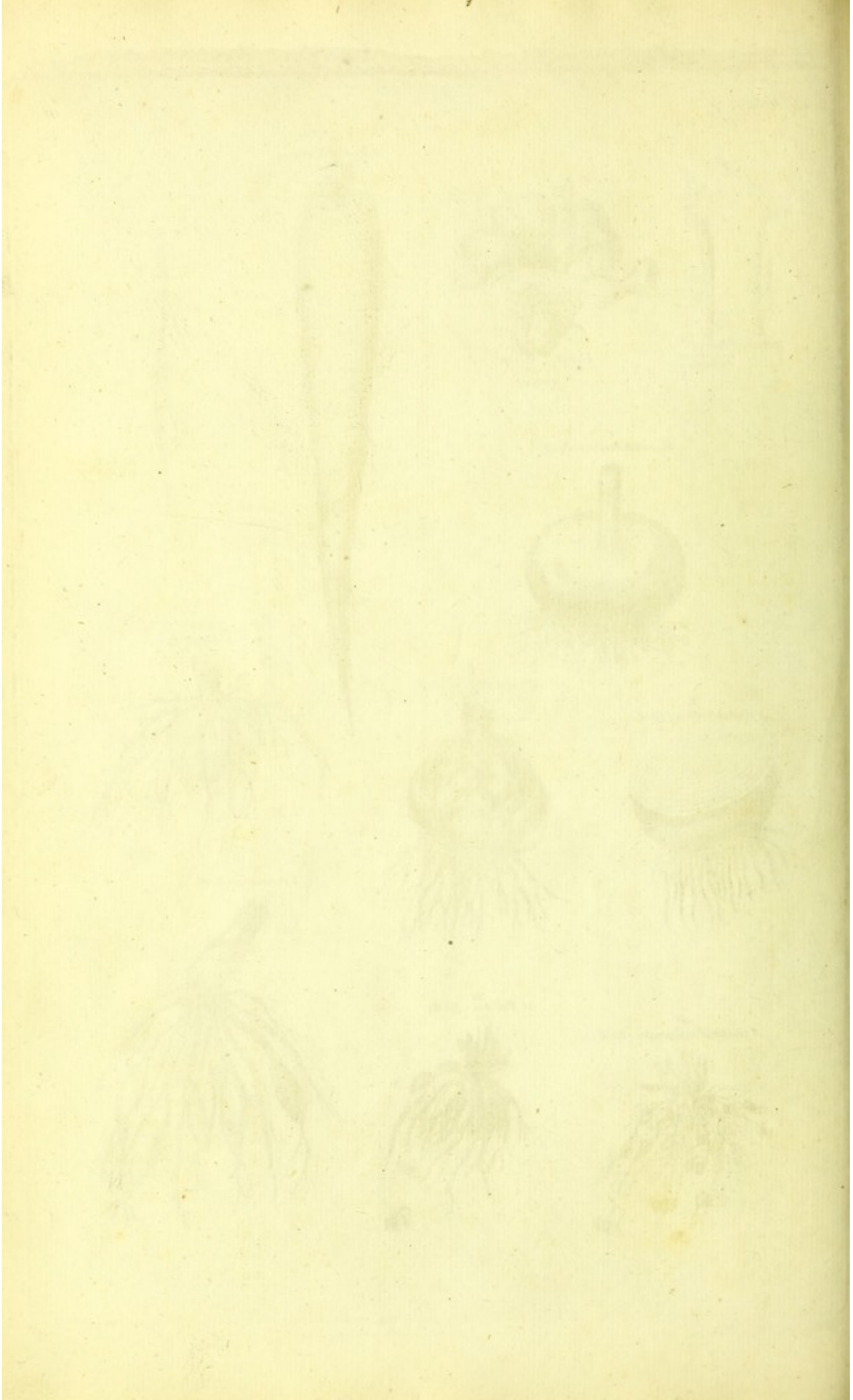


11
A Tuberous Root.



12
A Pendulous Root.





Chemical Characters.

Abstrahere ..... A ..... To Abstract.
Acetum ..... ✝ ✝ ..... Vinegar.
__Distillatum ..... ✝ ✝ ..... Distill'd Vinegar.
Acida ..... ✝ ; > ; ↷ ..... Acid in general.
__Vitriol: ..... ⊖✝ ; ⊖✝ ; >⊖ ..... Acid of Vitriol.
__Marin: ..... ⊖✝ ; >⊖ ; >⊖ ..... Marine Acid.
__Nitr: ..... >⊖ ; ⊖✝ ; >⊖ ..... Nitrous Acid.
__Vegetab: ..... ✝ ..... Vegetable Acid.
__Vol: Sulph: ..... ♃ ..... Volatile Sulphurous Acid.
__Phosph: ..... ♃ ..... Phosphoric Acid
Adde ..... ad ..... Add.
Aer ..... A ; A ; A ..... Air.
__Fix: ..... A ; f A ..... Fixed Air.
__Moph: ..... m. A ..... Mephitic Air.
Aerugo ..... ⊕ ..... Verdigrise.
__Distill: ..... ⊕ d d ..... Distilled Verdigrise.
Æs ..... ♀ ..... Copper, or Brass.
__Ustum ..... ♀ ..... Burnt Brass.
Æther ..... Æ ; A ..... Ether.
Ahenum ..... ⊓ ..... A Kettle.
Albumen ..... ◉ ; E ..... White of Egg.
Alcahest or Alcohol Vini. ☿A ..... Alcohol of Wine.
Alkali ..... ⊓ ; ℵ
__Fix: ..... ⊖v ; ⊖v ; ⊖v ..... Fixed Alkali.
__Vol: ..... ⊖^ ; ⊖^ ; ⊖A ..... Volatile Alkali.
__Mit: Fix: ..... m. ⊖v ..... Milder Fixed Alkali.
__Caust: Fix: ..... c. ⊖v ..... Caustic Fixed Alkali.
__Mit: Vol: ..... m. ⊖A ..... Milder Volatile Alkali.
__Caust Vol: ..... c. ⊖^ ..... Caustic Volatile Alkali.
Alembicus ..... ⚹ ; X X ; ..... An Alembic.
Alumen ..... O ; ⊏ ..... Alum.
__Plum: ..... O P ..... Plumous Alum.
__Ust: ..... ◉ ..... Burnt Alum.
Amalgama ..... ā ā ; A ..... Amalgam.
Amphora ..... ≈≈ ..... A Vessel of 9 Gallons.
Ampulla ..... ≈≈ ..... A Bottle.
Ana ..... ā ā ..... Of each.
Annus ..... ⊙ ..... The Year.
Antimonium ..... ♁ ..... Antimony.
Aqua ..... ▽ ..... Water.
__Calcis ..... ▽ ..... Lime Water.
__Fortis ..... Æ ; ▽ ▽
__Pluvialis ..... ▽ Pl ..... Rain Water.
__Font: ..... ▽ ..... Spring Water.
__Regia ..... Æ ; ℞
__Rosar: ..... ▽ Rosa: ..... Rose Water.
__Salis Nitri ..... ▣ ..... Mother Water of Nitre.
__Vitae ..... ▽ ..... Brandy.
Arcitenens ..... ♐ ..... Sagitarius A Celestial Sign.
Arena ..... ⁂ ; ⁂ ..... Sand.
Argentum ..... ☽ ; A ..... Silver.
__Limatum ..... ☽ ..... Filings of Silver.
__Vivum ..... ☿ ..... Quicksilver.
Argilla ..... ♁ ..... Clay.
Aries ..... ♈ ..... The Ram, A Constellation.
Arsenicum ..... ⊸ ..... Arsenic.
__Regul: ..... ♂ ..... Regulus of Arsenic.
Aurpigmentum ..... ⊸ ; ♂ ..... Aurpigment.

Aurum ..... ⊙ ..... Gold.
__Foliat: ..... ▣ ..... Leaf Gold.
__Limat: ..... ⊙ ..... Filings of Gold.
__Potabile ..... ⊙P
Balneum ..... B ..... A Bath.
__Mariae ..... BM ; MB ..... A Water Bath.
__Vaporis ..... VB ..... A Vapour Bath.
__Arenæ ..... AB, BA ..... A Sand Bath.
Bismuthum ..... BM ..... Bismuth.
Borax ..... ♑ ; ♑ ; ♑ ; ♑
Cementare ..... z ..... To Cement.
Calcinare ..... C ..... To Calcine.
Calx ..... C ..... Lime.
__Viva ..... ♆ ; ♆ ; ♆ ..... Quick Lime.
Camphora ..... ≈ pr ..... Camphor.
Cancer ..... ♋ ..... The Crab, The Fish, or the Constellation
Capiatur ..... cap ..... Taken.
Caput Mortuum ..... ☠ ; ☠
Cera ..... ≈ ♀ ..... Wax.
Cerussa ..... ♇ ..... White Lead.
Cineres ..... ⊏ ; E ..... Ashes.
__Clavellati ..... ♆ ; ♆ ..... Pot Ash.
Cinnabaris ..... ♁ ♁ ; ♁ ..... Cinnabar.
Coagulare ..... HE ..... To Coagulate.
Cobalt ..... K ..... Cobalt.
Congium ..... Cong. ..... A Gallon.
Cornu Cervi ..... C.C. ..... Harts Horn.
Cornu Calcin: ..... C.C.C ..... Calcined harts horn.
__Ust: ..... C.C.U ..... Burnt harts horn.
Corpora Metallica ..... C.M ..... Metallic Bodies.
Creta ..... ⊓ ; ▽ ..... Chalk.
Crocus ..... ⊕ ..... Saffron.
__Veneris ..... ⊕ € ..... Saffron of Copper.
Crucibulum ..... ✝ ; ▽ ; ✝ ♎ ..... A Crusible.
Crystallus ..... ☾ ..... Crystal.
Cucurbita ..... ♁ ; ♁ ..... A Cucurbit.
Cuprum ..... ♀ ..... Copper.
Cyathus ..... Cyath. ..... A Glassfull.
Cochlearia ..... Cochl. ..... A Spoonfull.
Distillare ..... ♃ ; ♁ ; ♁ ; ♁ ; ♁ ; ♁ ..... To Distill.
Dies ..... ☉ ; ☉ ..... A Day.
__Lunae ..... ☽ ..... Monday.
__Martis ..... ♂ ..... Tuesday.
__Mercurii ..... ☿ ; ☿ ..... Wednesday.
__Jovis ..... 4 ; 4 ..... Thursday.
__Veneris ..... ♀ ..... Friday.
__Saturni ..... ♄ ..... Saturday.
__Solis ..... ⊙ ..... Sunday.
Digere ..... ♁ ..... Digest.
Drachma ..... 3 ..... A Dram.
Essentia ..... Ess ; ♇ ..... Essence.
Faces Vini ..... ⚸ ..... Lees of Wine.
Farina ..... ⊗ ..... Meal.
__Laterum ..... ▣ ..... Brick dust.
Ferrum ..... ♂ ..... Iron.
__Limat ..... ♌ ; ♂ ..... Filings of Iron.
Filtrare ..... 33 ..... To Filter.
Fluere ..... ≈ ..... To Flow.

Chemistry — Chemical Characters.

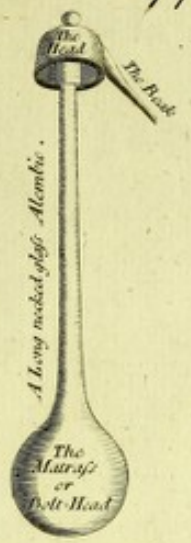
Fuligo ..... Soot.
Fumus ..... Smoak.
Fluor, vel Terræ Fusib: ..... Fluor, or Fusible Earths.
Granum ..... gr ..... A grain weight.
Gummi ..... Gum.
Gutta ..... G; gt; gut ..... A drop.
Gypsum ..... Plaster.
Hora ..... An Hour.
Hepar Sulph: ..... Liver of Sulphur.
Ignis ..... Fire.
— Reverb ..... Reverberating heat.
— Rotae ..... Circular Fire.
Jovis, vel Jupiter ..... Tin.
Lap: Calamin: ..... LC; Lc ..... Calamine Stone.
— Haematitis ..... Blood Stone.
— Lazuli ..... Lazuli
Libra ..... P; ℔ ..... A pound.
— Coelestis ..... The Sign in the Zodiac.
Litharyrus ..... Litharge.
Luna ..... Silver.
Lutare ..... To lute.
Lutum Hermis ..... L: Herm: ..... Lute of Hermes.
Magnes ..... Lead stone.
Magnesia ..... M ♈; M
Manipulus ..... M ..... A handfull.
Marcasita ..... Marcasite.
Massa ..... A Mass, as for pills.
Materia ..... āā ..... Matter.
— Prima ..... MP ..... The first matter.
Mel ..... Honey.
Mensis ..... A Month.
Mercurius ..... Quicksilver.
— Præcip: ..... Precipitated Mercury.
— Sublim: ..... Sublimed Mercury.
Metall: Subst: ..... S M ..... Metallic Substance.
Misce ..... m ..... Mix.
Nickel ..... N ..... Nickel.
Nitrum ..... Nitre.
Nox ..... Night.
Oleum ..... Oil.
— Fix: ..... Fixed Oils.
— Essent: ..... E ..... Essential Oils.
— Olivarum ..... Olive Oil.
Oppositio ..... Opposition.
Orichalcum ..... Brass.
Phlegma ..... Phlegm.
Phlogiston
Phosphorus
Pisces ..... The sign of the Zodiac.
Plumbum ..... Lead.
Præcipitatum ..... Precipitate.
Pugillus ..... P ..... A Pugil.
Pulvis ..... Powder.
Pumex ..... Pumice stone.
Purificare ..... To purify.
Putrificare ..... To putrify.
Præpar: ..... PP; pp. ..... To prepare.
Phiala ..... A Phial.
Partes Æquales ..... P E: p: aeq ..... Equal parts.

Quadratus ..... Quartile.
Quinta Essentia ..... QE ..... Quintessence.
Quantum Sufficit ..... q: s: ..... As sufficient quantity.
Quantum Vis ..... q: v: ..... What you please.
Recipiens ..... A Receiver.
Recipe ..... R; ℞ ..... Take.
Regulus
— Antimonii ..... Regulus of Antimony.
— Ant: Stellat: ..... Stellated Reg: of Antim.
— Stellatus ..... Stellated Regulus.
Retorta ..... A Retort.
Saccharum ..... Sugar.
Sal Alkali ..... Alkaline Salt.
— Ammon: ..... Sal Ammoniac.
— Commun: ..... Common Salt.
— Gem ..... ♉; ♉; ♢
— Marin: ..... ♍; ♍; ♍ ..... Sea Salt.
— Sedativum ..... SS ..... Sedative Salt.
Sapo ..... Soap.
Saturnus ..... ♄; ♄ ..... Lead.
Scorpius ..... The Scorpion in the Zodiac.
Semiss: ..... ß ..... Half.
Sextilis ..... Sextile.
Sigillare Hermet: ..... S·H ..... To seal Hermetically.
Sol ..... The Sun, or Gold.
Solvere ..... To dissolve.
Secundum Artem ..... s. a ..... According to Art.
Spiritus ..... Spirit
— Vini ..... Spirit of Wine.
— — R: ..... Rectified Spirit of Wine.
— — P: ..... Proof Spirit.
Stannum ..... Tin.
Sublimare ..... To sublime.
Stratum super Stratum ..... SSS ..... Layer upon Layer.
Succinum ..... BB ..... Amber.
Sulphur ..... Sulphur.
— Philos: ..... Sulphur of the Philosophers.
— Vivum ..... Mineral Sulphur.
Talcum ..... Talc.
Tartarus ..... Tartar.
Terra ..... Earth.
— Absorbentia ..... Absorbent Earth.
— Calcar: ..... C ♉; ♉ ..... Calcareous Earth.
— Sigillata ..... Sealed Earth.
— Silic: vel Vitr: ..... Siliceous Earth.
— Alumin ..... A ♉; ♉ ..... Earth of Alum.
Tinctura ..... R ..... Tincture.
Tutiae ..... Tutty.
Venus ..... Copper.
Vinum ..... V ..... Wine.
— Album ..... VA ..... White Wine
— Coctum ..... VC ..... Burnt Wine.
— Rubrum ..... VR ..... Red Wine.
Vitriolum
Vitrum ..... XX; ○–; ○– ..... Glass.
Uncia ..... An Ounce.
Urina ..... Urine.
Volatilis ..... Volatile.
Zincum ..... ♃; ♃ ..... Zinc.

Chemistry Old Apparatus



Two Bladders over a Body.



A Spout Receiver, or Separatory Glass.



A Glass Alembic, all in one place, except the stopple.







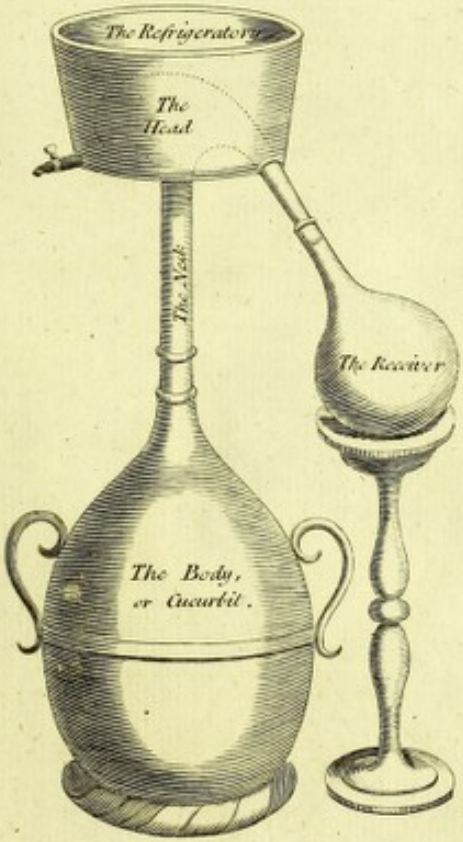




A Glass Alembic.



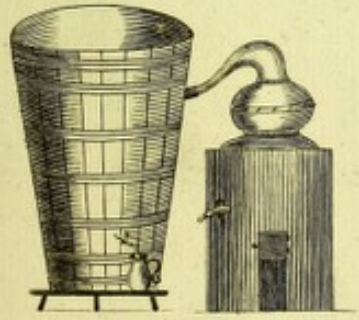
A Copper Alembic.



A Pelican.

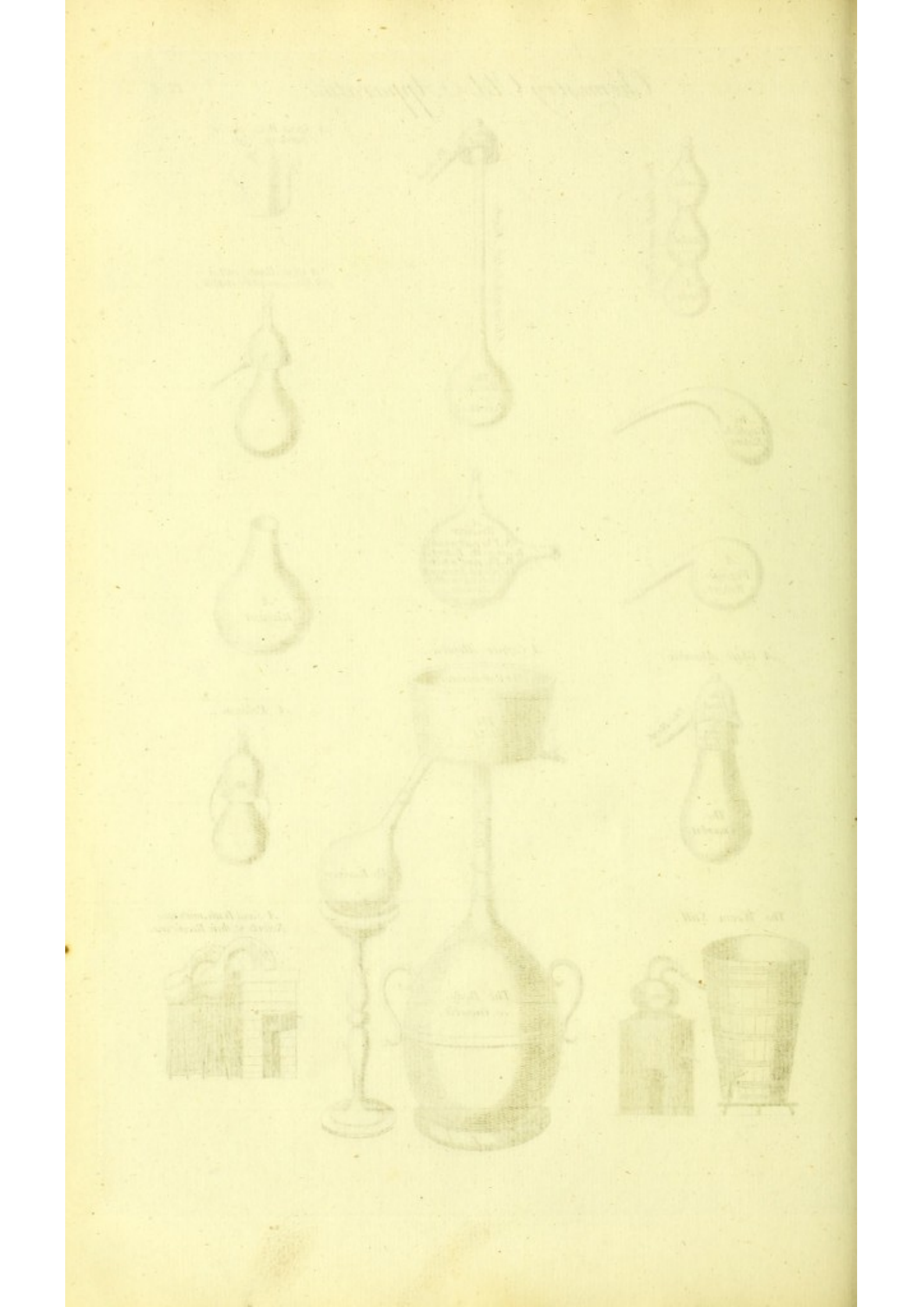


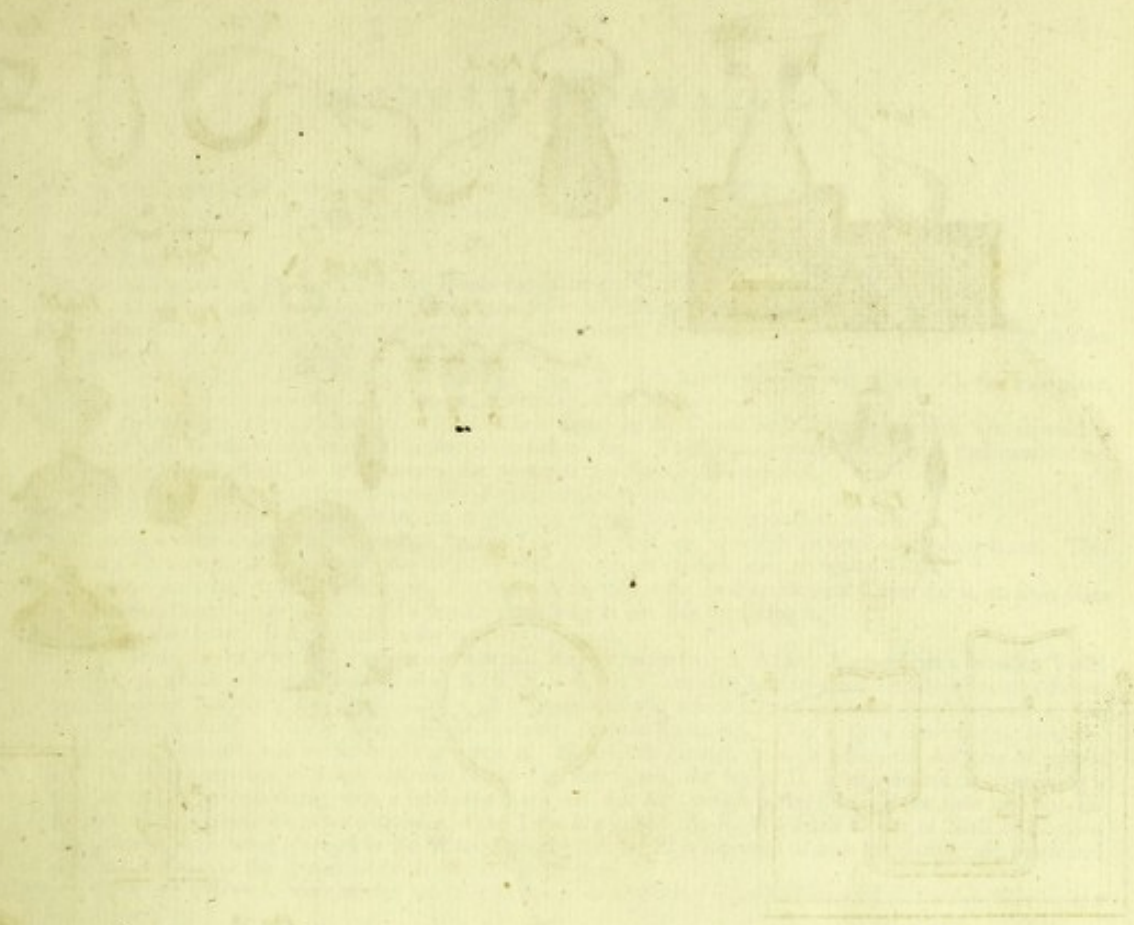
The Worm Still.



A Sand Bath, with two Retorts & their Receivers.







CHEMISTRY. MODERN APPARATUS.

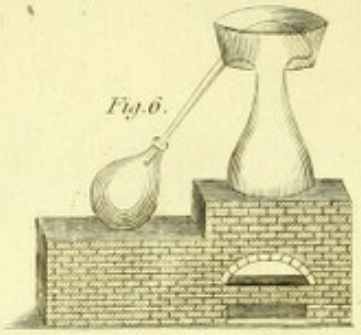


Fig. 6.

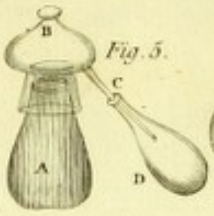


Fig. 5.


Fig. 3.


Fig. 2.


Fig. 1.

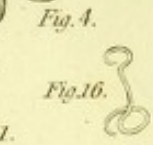


Fig. 4.

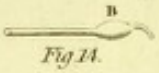


Fig. 14.

Fig. 16.


Fig. 21.


Fig. 20.


Fig. 19.


Fig. 18


Fig. 22.

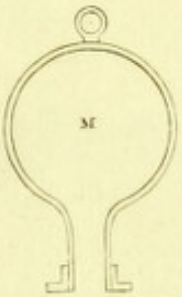


Fig. 24.

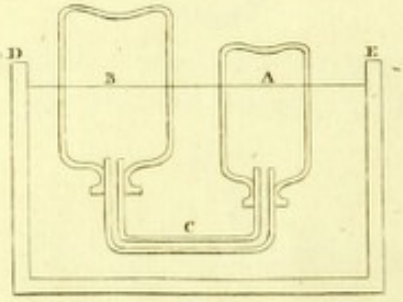


Fig. 26.

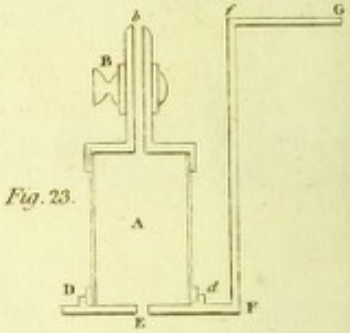


Fig. 23.

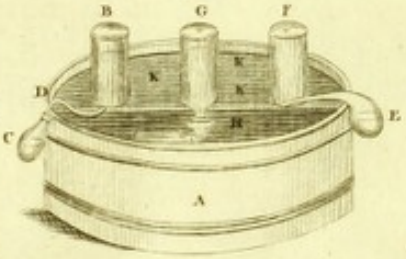


Fig. 15.

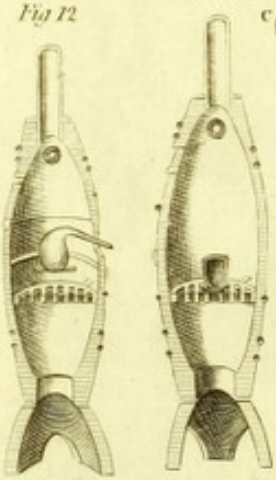


Fig. 12

Fig. 11.

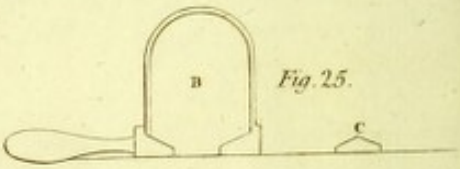


Fig. 25.

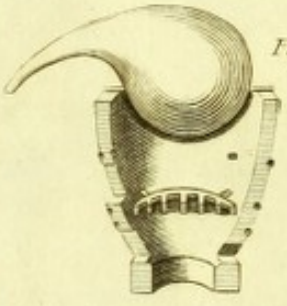


Fig. 10.

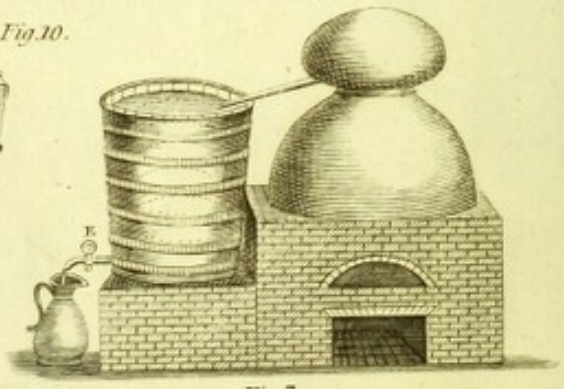


Fig. 7.


Fig. 17.

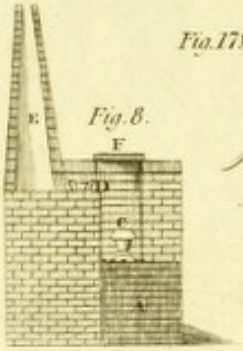


Fig. 8.

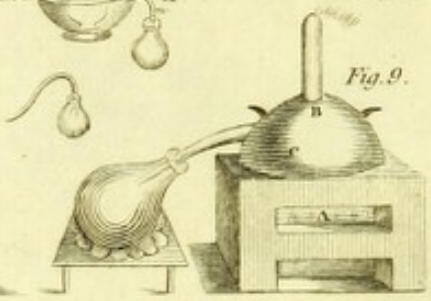


Fig. 9.


Fig. 13.

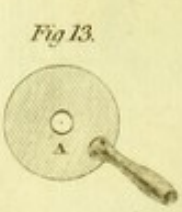


Fig. 13.

CHEMISTRY.

MODERN APPARATUS.

FIG. 1. CRUCIBLES, or POTS.

FIG. 2. CUCURBITS, MATRASSES, or BODIES.

FIG. 3. RETORT.

FIG. 4. RECEIVER.

FIG. 5. ALEMBIC. A, the Body; B, the Head adapted to it; C, the Nose or Beak; D, the receiver.

FIG. 6. ALEMBIC made in Metal, the Head contained in a Veſſel of cold Water.

FIG. 7. LARGE STILL for diſtilling ardent Spirits; the letter E ſhews the pipe at which the ſpirit, after its condenſation in its paſſage through the worm, makes its exit.

FIG. 8. COMMON SMALL FURNACE for melting. A, The Aſh hole where the Air enters; C, the Fire place, containing a covered crucible; D, is the paſſage into E, the Chimney.

FIG. 9. REVERBERATORY FURNACE. A, The fire place; B, the Dome and Chimney, which are moveable. C, the Veſſel in which any material is placed for fuſion, &c. The Dome reflects the flames and cauſes them to ſurround the Veſſel C, by which means the power of this furnace is exerciſed.

FIG. 10. Section of FURNACE FOR AN OPEN FIRE, formed in one Pot.

FIG. 11. WIND FURNACE, formed by the application of two Pots placed mouth to mouth.

FIG. 12. FURNACE conſiſting of two Pots ſeparated by an iron Hoop, in which an opening or door is cut. This ſerves for a reverberatory Furnace, for diſtilling with Retorts of earthen ware or coated Glaſs.

FIG. 13. An improved BLAST FURNACE. The letter A repreſents the moſt convenient Cover for it, an Iron plate with a round hole in the middle, and a handle projecting at one ſide for lifting it.

FIG. 14. BLOW-PIPE. B repreſents its Bowl or enlargement.

FIG. 15. SOME INSTRUMENTS FOR PERFORMING EXPERIMENTS ON AIR. A repreſents a wooden Veſſel or Tub, in which is fixed a Shelf, marked K, K, K.—B, G, F, are glaſs Jars inverted with their mouths downwards, which reſt upon the Shelf. C is a glaſs Body or Bottle whoſe bottom is blown very thin, that it may ſupport the heat of a Candle when applied ſuddenly, without cracking. D is a Tube fitted in its Neck by grinding, curved nearly in the form of the Letter S. H, a Glaſs Funnel, through which the Air may be poured into the Receiver when it has a narrow Neck. In the figure, the body, C, is repreſented as containing a fluid, in the act of combining with a ſubſtance that gives out Air, which paſſes through the tube into the Jar B, under whoſe mouth the other extremity of the Tube is placed. At E, is a ſmall Retort of Glaſs or Earthen ware, whoſe neck being plunged in the Water, beneath the Jar F, is ſuppoſed to emit the elaſtic fluid, extricated from the contents of the Retort which is received in the Jar.

FIG. 16. WIRE STANDS, very uſeful when a Gallipot or any thing is to be ſupported a conſiderable height within the Jar.

FIG. 17. Repreſents a ſimple mode of impregnating water with any aerial fluid with which it will combine. C, a quart Bottle filled with water, and inverted into the Baſon, F, which likewiſe contains a little water. The inverſion may be eaſily managed without any of the Contents of the Bottle eſcaping, if its orifice be covered with a card, and withdrawn after immerſion. A is a half pint Phial into which broken pieces of Marble or Chalk are put; and upon them is poured as much Water, rendered very acid by a mixture of the Vitriolic Acid, as may fill the Phial two thirds; B is a Bladder whoſe neck is tied faſt round a perforated Cork of a tapering figure; after the effervescence of the contained materials has begun, the Cork is to be thruſt into the neck of the Phial A; the Bladder being previouſly emptied by preſſure. Fixed air will eſcape from the Chalk, and inflate the Bladder. When this laſt is full, it muſt be diſengaged from the Phial; and the bended Tube E muſt be thruſt into the orifice of the Cork; the other open end of the Tube muſt be placed beneath the mouth of the Bottle C; and the Aerial contents of the Bladders muſt be diſcharged by preſſure. The Bottle C muſt be agitated without removing its Neck out of the water, by which means the abſorption of Air takes place in a few minutes. Two or three repetitions of the proceſs impregnate the Water fully. PYRMONT WATER is of this kind.

FIG. 18. An Inſtrument for the ſame purpoſe as the laſt, FIG. 17, but leſs troubleſome. In this the Bladder has two apertures, the one containing a perforated Cork conſtantly kept in the neck of the Phial A, and the other faſtened round the Tube E; which then conſtantly remains beneath the mouth of C, and the Air is preſſed up as occaſion demands.

FIG. 19. Dr. NOOTH'S APPARATUS for the ſame purpoſe, as FIG. 18—17. This conſiſts of three veſſels, A, B, C. The lower Veſſel C contains the effervescent materials; it has a ſmall orifice D, ſtopped by a ground Stopper, occaſionally to introduce either Acid or abſorbent Earth, &c. as it may be wanted. The middle Veſſel B is open both above and below; its inferior Neck is fitted by grinding into the Neck, H, of the lower Veſſel. In the former is a glaſs Valve formed by two pieces of Tube, and a Lens which is moveable between them, as repreſented in Fig. 20. This Valve opens upwards, and ſuffers the Air to paſs: but the water cannot return through the Tubes, partly becauſe the orifice is capillary, and partly becauſe the flat Lens covers the Hole. The middle Veſſel is furniſhed with a Cock E, to draw off its contents. The upper Veſſel A is fitted by grinding into the upper neck of the middle Veſſel. Its inferior part conſiſts of a Tube that paſſes almoſt as low as the centre of the middle Veſſel. Its upper orifice is cloſed by a ground Stopper, F. When this Apparatus is to be uſed, the effervescent materials are put into the lower Veſſel; the middle Veſſel is filled with pure Water, and put in its place, and the upper Veſſel is nearly ſtopped and put into its place. The conſequence is that the fixed air paſſing through the Valve at H, aſcends into the upper part of the middle Veſſel B, where by its elaſticity it re-acts on the water, and forces part up the Tube into the Veſſel A; part of the common Air in this laſt being compreſſed, and the reſt eſcaping by the Stopper, which is made of a conical figure that it may be eaſily raiſed. As more fixed Air is extricated, more Water riſes, till at length the Water in the middle Veſſel falls below the lower orifice of the Tube. Fixed Air then paſſes through the Tube into the upper Veſſel, and expels more of the common Air by raiſing the Stopper. Hence the Water in both Veſſels being in contact with a body of fixed Air, becomes ſtrongly impregnated with that fluid, after a certain time;—which effect may be haſtened by taking off the middle and upper Veſſels together, and agitating them.

FIG. 20. GLASS VALVE in the Apparatus, 19.

FIG. 21. AN APPARATUS IN WHICH ALL PRODUCTS IN AN AERIFORM STATE MAY BE EXAMINED. A is a Matraſs, which communicates with the receiver B, by a Tube which reaches very near the bottom of the latter: the upper part of this Receiver communicates in the ſame manner with the ſecond Receiver C, by a Tube reaching nearly to the bottom of C. In like manner C communicates with D, and from D proceeds a recurved Tube, which may be inſerted beneath an inverted Veſſel of Water or Mercury. Now in this apparatus it is evident, that whatever volatile matter eſcapes from the Veſſel A by heat or otherwiſe, will either be condenſed in B, C, or D, and that the aerial products will paſs through the whole ſet, and through the recurved Tube into the inverted Veſſel.

FIG.

FIG. 22. WOULFE'S IMPROVED RECEIVER IN DISTILLATION. A, the Retort; B, the adopter, which is occaſionally uſed; C, the Receiver having two Necks; one at D, inſerted into a bottle, which receives the products that are uſually condenſed in the receivers; and the other at E tranſmits the more volatile or aeriform products into a Baſon G, containing Water, beneath the ſurface of which the extremity of the Neck E is plunged. This Apparatus is particularly uſeful when the products are ſuch as combine with the fluids in G, and would otherwiſe eſcape.

FIG. 23, 24, 25, form the EUDIOMETER of Mr. Cavendiſh,—an Inſtrument for aſcertaining the purity of the Air, or rather the quantity of Vital, or truly reſpirable Air contained in any given Bulk of elaſtic Fluid. A (fig. 23.) is a cylindrical glaſs Veſſel, with braſs caps at top and bottom: to the upper cap is fixed a braſs Cock B: the bottom Cap is open, but is made to fit cloſe into the braſs Socket D, d, and is fixed in it in the ſame manner as a Bayonet is on a Muſket. The Socket D, d, has a ſmall hole in its bottom, and is faſtened to the Board of the pneumatic Tube by the bended Braſs F, f, G, in ſuch manner that b, the top of the Cock, is about half an inch under Water. Conſequently if the Veſſel A be placed in its Sockets with any quantity of Air in it, and the Cock be then opened, the Air will run out by the Cock, but will do ſo very ſlowly, as it can eſcape no faſter than the Water can enter by the ſmall hole E, to ſupply its place.

Beſides this Veſſel b, there are three glaſs Bottles M (fig. 24.) each with a flat braſs Cap at bottom, to make it ſtand ſteady, and a ring at top to ſuſpend it by, and alſo ſome meaſures of different ſizes, ſuch as B, fig. 25. Theſe are of glaſs, with a flat braſs Cap, and wooden handles. In uſing them, they are filled with Air required to be meaſured, and then ſet upon a braſs knob, c, fixed on a ſhelf of the Apparatus below the Water. This knob drives out ſome of the Air, and leaves only the proper quantity.

FIG. 26. Repreſents a different Apparatus for the ſame purpoſe. A is a Bottle containing nitrous Air, inverted into the Tub of Water D, E. B is a Bottle with a bent glaſs Tube C, fitted to its mouth. This Bottle is filled with common Air without any Water; and is firſt ſlightly warmed by the hand; the End of the glaſs Tube is then put into the Bottle of nitrous Air, as in the figure: conſequently as the Bottle B, cools, a little nitrous Air runs into it, which, by the common Air in it, is deprived of its elaſticity, ſo that more nitrous Air runs in to ſupply its place. By this means the nitrous Air is added ſlowly to the common, without coming in contact with water, till the whole of the nitrous Air has run out of the Bottle A, into B: then indeed the water runs through the glaſs Tube into B, to ſupply the vacancy formed by the diminution of the common Air.

For further explanation, the mode of uſing theſe different Apparatus, and the purpoſes they are chiefly intended to anſwer, our reader is referred to NICHOLSON'S Dictionary of Chemiſtry, 1795, and the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Vol. lxxiii. p. 106.

A NEW

MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A. The letter a, with a line above it, thus ā, is used in medical prescriptions for ana, *of each*; sometimes it is written thus āā; e.g. ℞ Mel. sacchar. & mann. ā vel. āā, ℥j. i. e. Take of honey, sugar and manna, of each one ounce.

A, in composition, implies a negative.

A. A. A. See AMALGAMA.

AABAM. See PLUMBUM.

ABACTUS VENTER. See ABORSUS.

ABACUS MAJOR. A trough used in the mines, wherein the ore is washed.

ABASIR. See SPODIUM ARABUM.

ABALIENATUS, *corrupted*. Celsus. When applied to the body, it signifies that a part is so destroyed as to require removal.—When applied to the senses, it expresses their total destruction. Scribonius Largus.—If the injury happens from sudden external violence, it may require immediate manual aid; but from internal morbid affection, the separation is best performed by nature.

ABANGA. See ADY.

ABAPTISTON, or ABAPTISTA, from α priv. and βαπτιζω, *immergo, to sink under*. The perforating part of the instrument called a TREPAN. This instrument hath had various contrivances to prevent its sinking suddenly upon the membranes of the brain, when the operator was perforating the skull: whence its name. But the present practice renders all precaution that relate to this instrument needless, by having substituted a much more manageable one. See TREPANUM.

ABARTAMEN. See PLUMBUM.

ABARTICULATIO. See DIARTHROSIS.

ABAS. See TINEA. ACHOR. EPILEPSIA.

ABBREVIATORIUM. See CIRCULUS.

ABDITUS, included. Thus; *abditus* vase, included in a vessel.

ABDITÆ CAUSÆ. These are the very remote or secret causes of distempers.

ABDOMEN, the BELLY. Some say, this word is from *abdo, to hide*; as its contents lay hid in it. Martinius, and others, derive it from *abdere, to hide*, and *omentum*, the *caul*. But Vossius says, in his Etymology, that it is only a termination; and, as from *lego, legumen*; so, from *abdo, abdomen*. It is also called *Imus Venter*. *Alvus*. *Gaster*. *Katocœlia*. FÆSIUS calls it *Dertron*; *Nedys*, and the viscera contained within, *Nedya*.

The body is generally divided into three cavities, called by anatomists, venters: viz. the head, or upper venter; the breast, or middle venter; and the abdomen, or lower venter. Indeed the word venter, though purely Latin, has been matriculated into our language, and used in the sense here particularised commonly; and in some other, though more rarely.

The belly is divided on its outer surface, into four regions, called the epigastric, the umbilical, the hypogastric, and the lumbar. See EPIGASTRIUM, UMBILICALIS REGIO, HYPOGASTRIUM, and LUMBARIS REGIO. These are all contained betwixt the circumference of the false ribs, and the botom of the ossa innominata.

ABD

The belly is separated from the breast externally, by the extremities of the ribs; and internally by the diaphragm, and it is terminated below by the musculi levatores ani.

The bottom of the belly, called *Neiæra*, on its fore part, is called the pudenda; and on its back part, the buttocks, and anus; and underneath, betwixt the anus and the pubes, the perinæum.

The cavity of the belly, formed by the above-named parts, all which are covered with the membrana adiposa and the skin, is lined on the inside by the peritonæum. This cavity contains the stomach, intestines, mesentery, mesocolon, liver, gall-bladder, spleen, pancreas, glands of the mesentery, vasa lactea, receptaculum chyli, kidneys, renal glands, ureters, bladder, and the internal parts of generation.

The principal arteries of the belly, are the epigastric, which are the lowest portion of the internal mammary artery, the inferior aorta, the cœliac, the upper mesenteric, the hæmorrhoidal artery, the renal, called emulgent, the spermatic artery, the lower mesentric artery, the lumbar, the iliac, the lower epigastric arteries, and the pudicæ.

The principal nerves of the belly, are the stomachic, formed by the extremity of the eighth pair, the lower portion of the great sympathetic nerves, the two semilunar or plexiform ganglions, the hepatic, splenic, renal, upper and lower mesenteric plexus, the nerves of the loins and sacrum, also the origin of the crural and sciatic nerves.

The appendix ensiformis of the sternum, the cartilaginous portions of the last pair of true ribs, those of the first four pairs of false ribs, all the fifth pair, the five lumbar vertebræ, the ossa innominata, the os sacrum, the os coccygis, form the bony sides of the cavity of the belly.

The diaphragm, the muscles called, particularly, musculi abdominis, the quadrati lumborum, the psoai, the iliaci, the muscles of the coccyx, and of the intestinum rectum, form the greatest part of the circumference of this cavity. As auxiliary parts, some portions of the sacro lumbares, longissimi dorsi, &c. might be added.

The muscles belonging to the belly are five pair; viz. the *obliqui externi*, the *obliqui interni*, the *transversales*, the *recti*, and the *pyramidales*. Galen in his Treatise on the Dissection of the Muscles, and that on the Preservation of Health, remarks, that the action of the abdominal muscles is necessary to the act of expiration, as they pull down the thorax, and are very useful in efforts to speak loud: he also says, that without their action we could have no stool, nor make water; for the actions of the sphincter muscles of the anus and of the bladder, are overcome by the actions of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm. He farther observes, in his work, De locis Affectis, that some people who find a difficulty in going to stool, or have a suppression of urine, relieve themselves by pressing the abdomen with their hand: and that the expulsion of the fœtus is the work of the abdominal muscles. De Naturalibus Facultatibus.—Mr. Pott, was of the same opinion. He said, that he had seen a child,

which

which lived nearly three weeks, though it had no abdominal muſcles; that this child could not either propel, or expel the fæces nor urine perfectly, without artificial aid. Beſides it has been proved that they are greatly inſtrumental in promoting the action of vomiting, by Mr. Haighton in the ſecond volume of the Medical Memoirs of London—for the moſt violent ſtimuli when applied to the ſtomach either externally or internally, were in his experiments inſufficient to produce a regurgitation of its contents, without the the concurring efforts of the diaphragm, and muſcles of the abdomen.

There is a ſinus on each ſide of the cartilago xiphoides, between the tranſverſalis and recti muſcles, into which, on the left ſide, the ſtomach is ſometimes puſhed by violent vomiting, which diſeaſe is called GASTROCELE. This tumor is in the upper part of the linea alba. The diſorder is attended with exceſſive pain, which is greater when the perſon is up, and gradually goes off when he lies in a horizontal poſture, which circumſtance is the pathognomonic ſign of the diſeaſe. There is a continual vomiting; every thing taken in is immediately rejected; and from hence ſucceeds an atrophy. All hernias of the linea alba require the ſame management; but this of the ſtomach requires particular attention. They are eaſily reduced, and ſhould be kept up by a truſs; if the rupture does not recede, it muſt be cut open and reduced in the ſame manner as in other ruptures. Winſlow's Anat. Happily this caſe is very rare; when it occurs, little more can be done than to alleviate general ſymptoms; if it cannot be returned by the hand, any operation will be a doubtful aid.

Pain, and other diſorders of the belly, ſometimes happen from keeping it too cool. The circulation of the blood from the viſcera in the belly, by the vena portæ to the liver, and afterwards in the liver, is greatly promoted by the alternate compreſſion, which the contents of the belly receive from its muſcles and the diaphragm: and it is of ſervice in diſſecting living animals, that when the viſcera of the belly are expoſed to the air, this circulation of the blood towards the liver, by the portæ, is much impeded, or totally ſtopped. Hence it follows, that in proportion as the action of the muſcles of the belly is impaired, and the cavity laid open, this circulation, ſo neceſſary to the animal œconomy, muſt be obſtructed.

The muſcles of the belly and other of the internal parts, are ſubject to inflammations, which have been miſtaken for inflammation in the liver: to diſtinguiſh them, ſee HEPATITIS. Heurnius ſays, that theſe muſcles have a very thick membrane, which will not readily admit of the exit of pus when it is formed; he, therefore, adviſes to open them by inciſion, ſooner than is uſual in other inſtances of abſceſſes. See inflammation of the Muſculorum Abdominis.

The rheumatiſm ſometimes affects the muſcles of the belly, and the caſe is miſtaken for a colic, or for an inflammation of ſome of the viſcera within: in this caſe, however, the uſual ſymptoms of inflamed viſcera are abſent, and the medicines which are uſeful in the colic, are without effect in this caſe.

See the article VULNUS, for the management of wounds in the belly.

ABDUCENS OCULI. See ABDUCTOR OCULI. N° 5.

ABDUCERE. Scribonius Largus uſes it for *bibere*, *to drink*.

ABDUCTIO, from *ab* and *duco*, *to draw*, a ſpecies of fracture, when a bone near the joint is ſo divided tranſverſely, that the extremities recede from each other; or the thruſting a bone, or other part, out of its place. Cælius Aurelianus uſes this word for a ſtrain. Abductio properly ſignifies leading from or drawing away. It is from the action of the muſcles, that the divided ends of fractured bones recede. *Abruptio* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe, as is alſo *Apoclaſma*, and *Apagma*.

ABDUCTOR, a leader from, or that draws away. From *abducere*, *to move* or *draw from*. Several muſcles are thus called, viz. 1. ABDUCTOR AURIS, called alſo *triceps auris*, and *retrahens auriculam*, *bicaudalis muſcularis*; *intricatus muſculus*, *detractor auris*; a muſcle of the external ear, called by Winſlow, the *poſterior muſculus auris*. It is called *triceps*, becauſe it hath ſometimes three beginnings. It is compoſed of a few fleſhy fibres, which ariſe from the ſuperior and fore part of the apophyſis maſtoideus, and deſcend obliquely to their inſertion, in the middle of the concha auriculæ. It covers the poſterior ligament. Dr. Hunter ſays, that he thinks the ear hath only two muſcles belonging to its external parts, that the retrahens auriculam ariſes from the mammillary proceſs of the temporal bone, and is inſerted into the lower external part of the ear, to pull it backward. 2.——DIGITI MINIMI MANUS. Riolan calls it *hypothenar*. It riſes from the os piſiforme of the carpus, runs upward on the inſide of the hand, and is inſerted into the external ſide of the little finger, or its firſt joint. It helps to ſeparate the little finger from the reſt, and alſo to bend it. It is the *flexor parvus minimi digiti* of Albinus. 3.————DIGITI MINIMI PEDIS. It riſes fleſhy and tendinous from the ſemicircular edge of a cavity on the outſide of the inferior protuberance of the os calcis; it hath another tendinous beginning from the os cuboides, and a third from the upper part of the os metarſi minimi digiti. It is inſerted into the upper part of the firſt bone of the little-toe externally and laterally. It draws the little-toe outwards from that next to it. 4.——INDICIS. It ariſes fleſhy by two heads from the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and the firſt bone of the thumb, and is inſerted by its tendon into the baſis, or firſt joint of the fore-finger, laterally next the thumb. It brings the fore-finger from the middle-finger, and near to the thumb. Cowper calls it *adductor pollicis*. Douglas ſays, its uſe is to bring the index towards the thumb; whence, in reſpect of this it may be ſtiled adductor, and, in reſpect of that, abductor. 5.————OCULI, called alſo *indignatorius*, or the ſcornful muſcle; *muſculus exterior*; alſo *abducens*, *iracundus*, and *rectus externus*. It riſes tendinous and fleſhy from the foramen lacerum, without the orbit. It is inſerted by a thin tendon into the ſclerotis, on that ſide next the noſe. It moves the eye towards the little angle. 6.————POLLICIS MANUS, called alſo *thenar* by Riolan; and abductor brevis pollicis manus, by Albinus. It riſes by a broad, tendinous, and fleſhy beginning, from the inner part of the traverſe ligament of the carpus, and from one of its bones which articulates with the thumb, and is inſerted tendinous into the ſecond joint of the thumb. It draws the thumb from the fingers. 7.————POLLICIS PEDIS, called alſo *thenar*. It riſes fleſhy from the inſide of the os calcis, and tendinous from the os naviculare, and forms a ſtrong tendon, which is inſerted at the inner part of the firſt bone of the great-toe, upon its ſeſamoid bone. It pulls the great-toe from the reſt. It often hath a tendinous origin from the edge of the os cymbiforme, receiving near this bone ſome tendinous filaments from the tibialis anticus. Theſe two muſcles, N° 6, 7, are called *Thenar*, becauſe they make part of the *Thenar*.

ABEBAEOS. Ἀβέβαιος, infirm, weak, inconſtant.

ABELICEA. A tall tree growing in Crete. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

ABELMOSCHUS. Ab-el-moſch, or *Granum Moſchi*, *Moſchus Arabum*. Alſo *Alcea Indica*, *Alcea Ægyptiaca villoſa*. *Bamia Moſchata*. *Belmoſchus*. *Ægyptia Moſchata*. *Abrette*. The ſeed of a plant which has the flavour of muſk, called the MUSK MALLOW. The plant is the HIBISCUS ABELMOSCHUS, of Linnæus. It is of the mallow kind; indigenous in Ægypt, and many parts both of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. The ſeeds are flat, kidney-ſhaped, the ſize of a pin-head, grey or browniſh without, and white within. They are very fragrant, and their ſcent is like a mixture of amber and of muſk; to the taſte they are of a ſlightiſh aromatic bitter; they are cordial; the Arabs mix them with their coffee; though their chief uſe is as a perfume; but, from their peculiar flavour, as well as other ſenſible qualities, they ſeem to merit more attention than have hitherto been paid to them as a medicinal ſubſtance. The beſt comes from Martinico. Chuſe ſuch as appear new, plump, dry, and well ſcented.

ABERRATIO, ABERRATION, going aſtray; from *aberro*, *to wander out of the way*. In medical writings it expreſſes Nature's deviating from her uſual progreſs. See alſo LUXATIO.

ABESAMUM, dirt or clay.

ABESSI. See REBIS.

ABESUM. See CALX.

ABEVACUATIO, or ABVACUATIO, as uſed by ſome medical writers, is a partial or incomplete evacuation of the faulty humours, whether by nature or art, called *Apocenos*, partial fluxes—as watery eye—gonorrhœa, &c.

ABICUM, the ſame as *coopertoria*.

ABIES, FIR, called alſo *Elate Theleia*.

The fir-tree is an evergreen, and coniferous, with numerous

merous, narrow, ſtiff leaves, ſtanding ſolitary or unconnected at their baſes with one another.

Botaniſts have enumerated twelve ſpecies, if not more; but three or four of them as follow, which afford materials for medical uſe. Linnæus includes the *abies* in the genus of *pinus*.

1. *Picea*, the COMMON RED FIR, or PITCH TREE, with a reddiſh bark, long, ſlender, quadrangular, ſharp-pointed leaves, and long cones hanging downward. It is the *pinus abies picea of Linnæus*.

2. *Abies*, the YEW-LEAVED, or SILVER FIR, with a whitiſh bark, roundiſh pointed leaves, a little cloven at the tops, and ſhort cones ſtanding upward; the leaves are marked on the lower ſide with three green lines and two white depreſſions. It is the *pinus abies alba* of Linnæus.

Theſe two ſpecies are natives of the northern climes; the ſecond grows on dry, mountainous places; the firſt in lower and moiſter grounds. Norway produces abundance; Switzerland and ſome parts of Germany alſo afford great quantities of them. They are indigenous in ſome parts of Britain; but are chiefly to be met with as planted in the fields, where they grow with great luxuriance. The branches, and the fruit gathered in autumn, abound with a reſinous matter, and yield, on diſtillation, an eſſential oil, and a liquor impregnated with a peculiar acid, called ACIDUM ABIETIS; and, when added to water, is thought to communicate to it both the flavour and other properties of tar-water. It has produced good effects in ſome obſtinate coughs, particularly in that chronic catarrh which is benefited by diuretics. Decoctions of the wood and tops promote perſpiration and urine; are uſeful in ſome rheumatic caſes; and have been conſidered as ſerviceable in healing ſome internal ulcerations, particularly of the urinary paſſages. They, however, ſhould not be given in caſes where there are febrile affections of any conſequence, as they are apt to heat the habit; but may be uſeful where the machine is poſſeſſed of torpor, and too languid a circulation of the fluids.

3. *Abies Canadenſis, vel Virginiana*, the CANADA or VIRGINIAN FIR, with roundiſh pointed leaves, ſometimes cloven, ſtanding like the teeth of a comb in two rows on each ſide of the branches, and variegated underneath, with a double line of whitiſh dots. It is the *pinus abies Canadenſis* of Linnæus.

4. *Balſamea*, BALM of GILEAD FIR; ſo called from the fragrance of the leaves when rubbed. The leaves are roundiſh pointed, and ſlightly cloven, nearly like thoſe of the ſilver fir; the cones are long and pointed, and ſtand erect. It is the *pinus abies balſamea* of Linnæus.

All the parts of theſe trees contain a reſinous juice, impregnated with a bitteriſh, pungent, eſſential oil: turpentines are obtained by making inciſions in their trunks at a proper ſeaſon. For the different kinds of turpentines, ſee TEREBINTHINA.

The common red fir affords the greateſt quantity of turpentine, and from the turpentine is obtained white reſin, ſee RESINA; tar, ſee PIX LIQUIDA; pitch, ſee PIX NIGRA; and Burgundy pitch, ſee PIX BURGUNDICA.

The ſilver fir produces the Straſburg turpentine; it is far more grateful than the common ſort; it is called liquid-reſin, to diſtinguiſh it from the dry reſin, which reſembles frankincenſe.

From the Canada fir is obtained a ſtill finer and more grateful turpentine, called *Balſ. Canadenſe*; it is diſcharged, during the ſummer heats, through inciſions made in the trees; it is tranſparent, and almoſt colourleſs. It is a good ſubſtitute for the balſ. capivi. See CAPIVI BALSAMUM.

The balm of Gilead fir emits from its cones a turpentine with a fragrance reſembling the balm of Gilead, and that in large quantities. Spirit of wine extracts a reſin both from the cones and the leaves, of a ſimilar quality. See BALSAMUM.

Rectified ſpirit of wine, digeſted on fir, extracts all its active parts, with ſome of its mucilage. The cones of all the ſorts yield the moſt agreeable tincture.

Water, though it diſſolves little or nothing of the pure turpentines, yet by the mediation of the gummy matter in the fir itſelf, it extracts part of its reſin. The wood and the cones are taken in autumn, or its latter end, for their oil; and in diſtillation with water, a large quantity of eſſential oil ariſes. The oil drawn from the wood is nearly ſimilar to the oil of turpentine. That obtained from the freſh cones is ſuperior in ſubtilty and fragrance to all the oils of the turpentine kind uſually met with. See Zimmermann's Prælect. Chym. NEUMAN.

The tops and the cones of the fir-tree, moderately warm, promote perſpiration, and increaſe the diſcharge by urine. Four ounces of the freſh tops are put to a gallon of diet-drink.

A ſpirit diſtilled from the young leaves is a ſuccedaneum for the aq. Hungarica.

The *Eſſ. Abietis Pharmacop. Auguſt.* is the balſam of the fir-tree, joined with ſcurvy-graſs, as follows: the fir cones while young, tender, and of a red colour, are bruiſed and digeſted two days in four times their quantity of ſpirit of ſcurvy-graſs, then the tincture is preſſed out.

The tops and leaves of the ſilver fir are uſed in making BRUNSWICK MUM.

ABIETANUM OLEUM. See TEREBINTHINA.

ABIGA HERBA, a name for the *chamæpytis*, or ground-pine. It is probably ſo called from *abigo, to expel*, as it is ſaid to promote delivery. Blancard thinks its name is from its leaves reſembling the leaves of fir, which is called abies.

ABIT. See PLUMBUM, N° 2.

ABLACTATIO. ABLACTATION, or WEANING a child from the breaſt; from *ab* and *lacte*, the taking a child from the milk of the breaſt. Alſo called *Apogalactiſmus*. When the mother wants health, or ſtrength; hath too ſmall nipples, or ill formed ones; when the infant will not take the breaſt; the mother's milk is bad or in too ſmall a quantity; when the mother hath weak nerves, is apt eaſily to be ſurpriſed, theſe defects ſpoil the milk; if the child is ſuddenly taken ill, from the effects of the mother's frights, or anxiety; if the milk is often dried up quickly, when perhaps the infant hath the moſt occaſion for it: in ſuch caſes, it is adviſeable to wean the child, indeed often abſolutely neceſſary. It can never be uſeful to continue the breaſt more than eight or nine months; but generally, if a child is favoured with a good ſupply by ſucking, during its firſt three or four months, and is in a tolerably healthful ſtate, it will rarely be the worſe for weaning at this early period; ſo that, if it is not rather weakly, and if difficulties attend its being ſuckled, there need not be any heſitation about taking it from the breaſt. If it feeds tolerably with the ſpoon, and is free from diſorders in its bowels, a tendency to convulſions, &c. weaning may be attempted at any time. But, if feeding with the ſpoon is difficult; if the child is much ſubject to the gripes, &c. another nurſe ſhould be ſought for, and weaning muſt be deferred until more favourable circumſtances attend. In general, the ſooner a child is weaned, the more eaſily it parts with the breaſt. Prudence directs to accuſtom a child to early feeding with the ſpoon, and to continue the ſame until the breaſt may be wholly omitted.

Children, if healthy, may be weaned at any age; but as in general their digeſtion grows ſtrong enough at about nine or ten months, they ſhould only be fed once in ſix hours, at the moſt, during the firſt two months; ſhould be entirely weaned from the breaſt as ſpeedily as is convenient, and alſo from all feeding in the night; for night feeding bloats them, and if they are not uſed to it in the firſt week, they would never want it: if they are not diſturbed from their birth, in a week or two, the child will be formed to a habit of ſleeping moſt of the night very quietly, awaking only when wet, on which occaſion it ſhould be laid dry.

The food ſhould be ſimple and light; not ſpoiled with ſugar, wine, and ſuch like additions, for they produce the diſeaſes with which children are moſt troubled, *acidities in the primæ viæ*. *Unfermented flour* makes a viſcid food that turns ſour before it digeſts, and *well fermented bread* ſoon turns ſour; but if this latter is made into freſh panada every night and morning, or, in cool weather, every morning, the inconvenience of ſouring is prevented. To avoid acidity in the child's ſtomach by a daily uſe of vegetable food, give now and then a *little freſh broth*, made from either veal, mutton, or beef, once or twice in the day; ſuppoſe, for example, *a mixture of equal parts of the gravy which is diſcharged in cutting a joint that is brought hot on the table, and warm water, to which may be added a little ſalt*, and thus an excellent broth is readily made. This fills children with humours, only of the moſt nouriſhing kind. *Cows milk, a little diluted with water*, is an excellent ſubſtitute for the mother's; yet, as it is apt to turn ſour, add to it a little Liſbon ſugar. *Rice* is not ſo apt to turn ſour as wheat bread is; it therefore would be a more convenient food for children, and deſerves to be

attended

attended to. *Toaſted bread boiled in water* till it is almoſt dry, then mixed with freſh milk, not boiled, is an agreeable change. As the teeth advance, the diet may increaſe in its ſolidity.

As to the quantity, let the appetite be the meaſure of it; obſerving to ſatisfy hunger, but no more, which may be thus managed; feed the child no longer than he eats with a degree of eagerneſs. In feeding, let the child be held in a ſitting poſture, and thus continue it until the ſtomach has nearly digeſted its contents. The practice of violently dancing and ſhaking the child ſhould be avoided, though moderate exerciſe is eſſentially neceſſary.

Keep the child awake until it breaks wind after each time it is fed; divert it during the day as much as you can, and thus it will ſoon lay quiet all the night. Never awaken a child when it is aſleep, for thus ſickneſs and peeviſhneſs are often produced.

As ſoon as teeth appear, give the child now and then a piece of freſh meat in its hand to chew; but never give it any confectionaries. See Moſs on the Management and Nurſing of Children. Cadogan. Armſtrong.

ABLATIO. To take away from the body whatever is uſeleſs or hurtful to it. In ſome writings it expreſſes the leſſening of the diet with a medical view; alſo the interval betwixt two fits of a fever; and in chemiſtry, the removing any thing that needs not to continue in the proceſs any longer.

ABLEPSIA, Ablepsy, *a* priv. and Βλεπω, *video*. Blindneſs, want of ſight, raſhneſs, indiſcretion.

ABLUENTIA Medicamenta, from *abluo, to waſh off*. Medicines ſuited to waſh off, from the external or internal ſurfaces of the body, any matters improperly adhering to them. They are either water or other fluids, which can act by their fluidity, and may be in the form of lotion, gargle, or injection.—The term has been applied to diluting medicines. It is now, however, ſeldom employed, being involved in the terms Abſtergent or Detergent. See Abstergentia.

ABLUTIO, Ablution. A waſhing away; a waſhing off, or rinſing. In chemiſtry, it ſignifies the purifying of a body by repeated effuſions of a proper liquor: this is done various ways, by cohobation, circulation, &c. See Cohobatio, Circulatorium.

ABOIT. See Plumbum, N° 2.

ABOMASUM. The name of the fourth ſtomach of a beaſt that chews the cud. The firſt is called *venter*, or rather ventriculus, the word uſed for it in Ariſtotle being χοιλια. The ſecond *reticulum*, or *cecryphalos*; the third, *omaſum* or *omaſus*; the fourth *cnyſtron*, the ſame as *abomaſum*, which completes the digeſtion; according to Gorræus: Aristotle ſays it is the ſecond ventricle, or thick part of the ſtomach of ruminating animals in which the food is concocted.

ABOMINATIO. See Fastidium ciborum.

ABOLITIO, Abolition, or taking away; deſtroying.

ABORSUS, ABORTUS, ABORTIO; from *ab*, which, in compoſition, according to Martinius, implies *defect*, and *orior, to ariſe*. Aborior, intempeſtive otior, ut, *ab* ſignificet vitium. See Martinius in *Aborior*. Abortion or Miscarriage. The birth of a child before its due time; or, the deſtroying a child in the womb: termed alſo *convulſio uteri, deperditio, abactus venter, diaphthora, ectroſis, exambloma, exambloſis, ambloſis, apopailoſis, apopoſis, apophthora*.

Miſcarriages happen at any period of pregnancy, and from innumerable cauſes; moſt frequently in the third and beginning of the fourth month; but thoſe which happen in the ſixth, or later, are more difficult and dangerous.

Women who are very thin, or very fat; women who have miſcarried before, and who eaſily or without any particular inconvenience, during the time of miſcarriage, or ſoon after, part with their burden, are moſt ſubject to this accident.

The cauſes are various; *violent motions, frights, poiſons, violent purges*, an *obſtinate diarrhœa, the ſmall-pox*, and *other acute diſeaſes; too much blood, great loſs of blood*, and *yet* unfrequently *an incautious uſe of the lancet*: on this cauſe, ſee Dr. Wallis's Eſſay on Injudicious Bleeding in Pregnancy. Habitual miſcarriages happening at ſtated periods, without manifeſt cauſe, are very common among women of faſhion, from theſe general cauſes of weakneſs, viz. *indolence, lying long in the morning*, and *ſitting up late at night: fear, grief*, or indeed *whatever debilitates*, may be a cauſe; *longings not indulged*, &c. In general, the cauſes may be reduced to what immediately affects the child, the placenta, the membranes, or the mother.

Whatever cauſes the death of the child, cauſes abortion ſooner or later.

If the membranes are too weak, they may eaſily break, and ſo prove a cauſe againſt which no help can be propoſed.

The funis may be too ſhort, or the placenta ſeparated or diſeaſed, in which caſes no care can prevent the ill effects.

As to the mother, beſides the cauſes above enumerated, the two following are very common ones. The firſt is *too great a ſtricture of the uterus*; in which caſe it is not capable of a dilation ſufficient to make room for the fœtus as it increaſes in bulk: this is known *by a great tenſion* and *hardneſs of the belly*, and *violent pains therein*. Bleeding, and whatever relaxes, are indicated in this caſe. The ſecond is a *relaxation of the uterus*, which renders it unable to ſupport the inoſculations of the veſſels of the placenta into itſelf, after the fœtus and placenta, &c. are grown to a certain weight; and of all others this is the moſt frequent. In theſe two caſes, the miſcarriage always happens about a ſtated time of the woman's pregnancy.

An approaching miſcarriage is to be apprehended by the following ſigns: the *breaſts grow flabby on a ſudden; the loins have a painful weight*, which reaches to the thighs; *pains about the navel, head*, and *eyes*; a *gnawing at the ſtomach*; *coldneſs in the extremities*; *when violent means have been uſed to expel the fœtus, convulſions ſometimes come on*; *pains in the belly*, like a colic and *ſometimes more like labour pains*; *ſhiverings*; *fainting*; and, if it is paſt the time of quickening, *the motion of the fœtus is more languid*, and *leſs frequent than uſual*: as the miſcarriage draws nearer being affected, *the pains of the loins increaſe, extending to the hips*; *the orifice of the womb begins to be dilated*; *a watery diſcharge from the womb is perceived which becomes bloody*; at *length blood, pure or clotted, comes away*. The moſt certain ſign is the diſcharge of a fleſh-coloured flakey ſubſtance, which comes away with the waters; this is the tunica decidua, or ſpongy chorion, and when it peels off from the womb, and appears with the waters, a miſcarriage is unavoidable.

Healthy women, who have naturally a looſe belly, a moiſt uterus, and have brought forth large infants with eaſy labour, who are lean, but not very ſanguine, bear miſcarriages the beſt. But miſcarriages are ever to be conſidered as more dangerous than natural labours; for more violence is neceſſary to diſcharge the imperfect fœtus than when it hath arrived at its full maturity; alſo the placenta is more firmly attached during the growth of the fœtus, than when it is full grown; and beſides the danger of a fatal hæmorrhage from the adheſion of the placenta, the os tincæ does not ſo eaſily dilate, before the full period of geſtation. If a part of the placenta is ſeparated, until the burden is delivered, the uterus cannot contract ſufficiently to cloſe the bleeding veſſels; theſe hæmorrhages are extremely dangerous, and often fatal; miſcarriages are often attended with the moſt danger in the firſt pregnancy. Inflammation and laceration are ſometimes the conſequence.

In order to relief, in caſes threatening a miſcarriage, the attending circumſtances muſt be carefully obſerved.

If the fœtus is dead, which is ſuſpected by its ceaſing from its uſual motion, a ſenſe of weight in the bottom of the belly, which moves to which ever ſide the woman lies, pains about the navel, loins, and belly, with uneaſy ſenſations in the ſtomach, an unuſual coldneſs in the belly, and of the os tincæ, perceivable by the touch, hollowneſs of the eyes, and a loſs of their uſual luſtre, ſwelling and duſky paleneſs of the face, &c. *though the moſt, if not the only certain ſign, is a diſcharge of fœtid ſanies from the uterus*. In this caſe nothing can be prudently done; but the buſineſs being left to nature, the excluſion will be by her duly effected.

In conſtitutions ſubject to this misfortune, be careful to avoid whatever has been ſuſpected to cauſe it before, and alſo guard againſt every known cauſe that may poſſibly endanger the patient. In the firſt months keep the belly open with laxatives; if weakneſs do not forbid, bleed in the third month; if there is a ſanguinary plethora, apparent weakneſs is no objection to bleeding; the bark is proper as a ſtrengthener, though bleeding may have been required.

If pains come on, after bleeding give tinct. opii camphorata, or tinct. opii cum infuſ. cort. Peruv.

If an hæmorrhage attends the pains, beſides the anodyne with the infuſ. cort. Peru, and bleeding, give the pulv. ſtypt. Helvetii ʒſs. ſingulis ſemi-horis. After a few doſes this ſymptom abates, and then each doſe may be repeated at proportionably longer intervals.

If a cough attends, the pil. ſtyrac. at bed-time, has a moſt valuable effect.

If acute diſeaſes are the cauſe, their reſpective nature and cure are to be attended to.

If a teneſmus produces the danger, the enema ex amylo cum tinct. opii gt. xx ad xl. or a ſuppoſitory, as follows, may relieve. ℞ Sevi ov. ceræ. flav. ſp. cæti ā p. æq. pulv. croc. Anglic. part. ſext. totius.

When a tenſion of the uterus is attendant, all aſtringents are improper; in this caſe the miſcarriage muſt be promoted by bleeding and gentle opiates, for nothing will check the hæmorrhage here but emptying the uterus.

If the child is ſuppoſed to be dead, to attempt the reſtraint of the hæmorrhage will be injurious; and if the miſcarriage is ſo far advanced as not to be likely to be prevented, medicines will be quite unneceſſary.

As precautions to prevent miſcarriages during pregnancy, are not ſo efficacious as thoſe uſed betwixt a miſcarriage and the next impregnation, the advantage of this interval ſhould be embraced, the particular diſorders ſhould be attended to and removed, and the general vigour reſtored as far as poſſible: to this end cold bathing will greatly contribute, if it is uſed at bed-time, or after the dinner is well digeſted. The chalybeate waters excel in this caſe; they ſhould be drank at the ſpring, early in the morning, to the quantity of three or four half pints; their uſe muſt be continued two or three months, and exerciſe within the ſtrength ſhould be uſed at the ſame time.

Lime-water has been ſingularly uſeful in this caſe, both in curing a diſpoſition to, and preventing threatened miſcarriages, in thoſe who have often miſcarried before. If in theſe caſes the water was made freſh when uſed, and drank before the heat excited by the ebullition on quenching the lime was gone off, the efficacy would be the greater.

Reſt ſhould be complied with, as ſoon as the ſymptoms of a miſcarriage appear; and, if no particular reaſons forbid, it is beſt to keep the bed till danger is paſt; however, at all events, a recumbent poſture is neceſſary.

Opiates with reſtringents allay the pain, and ſo remove the ſtimulus which promotes and increaſes the hæmorrhage.

Convulſions and *Floodings* coming on pregnant women, demand immediate help from art, to extricate the fœtus from the womb; and though properly belonging to the article of midwifery, yet very naturally fall under this of *Abortion*.

Either of theſe caſes happening before or after labour comes on, they admit of no delay. However, in them both, there is the advantage of the waters to turn the child in, when happening before delivery.

Convulſions.] When convulſions come on in the beginning of labour, they are occaſioned by the nerves of the os internum being irritated, and put on the ſtretch. When they come on after labour has gone on well for ſome time, their cauſe may be paſſions of the mind, long continued pains, &c.

A cure is uncertain, when convulſions come on in time of labour, except you can deliver the child; and as in ſome caſes delivery is impracticable on account of the length of the neck of the womb, if the woman cannot be relieved by medicines, death muſt inevitably be the conſequence. If then the convulſions come on in the beginning of labour, bleed freely, and repeat the operation according to the ſtrength of the woman and the violence of the diſeaſe. Empty the bowels with a clyſter; if time admits, apply a bliſter on the nape of the neck and on the extremities, and give aſa fœtida, &c. If the fits go ſoon off, and at the intervals the ſenſes are entire, alſo if there is no fever, wait the event; but if there is vomiting, the pulſe be low, the patient comatoſe, we muſt endeavour to take the child away, and try bleeding, bliſtering, and opiates. If the patient is convulſed three, four, or five hours together, foams at the mouth, and the pulſe is diſordered, deliver if poſſible.

If convulſions come on after the labour is in ſome meaſure advanced, they will have the ſame effect as labour-pains, and the child will be delivered by them. If they have not this effect, if the head of the child is low enough for the forceps, uſe them. If the head of the child is jammed in the pelvis, and the uterus ſo contracted that it cannot be puſhed up, nor the forceps uſed, there is no remedy but the crotchet, and opening the head.

If the convulſions continue after delivery, the lochia are commonly obſtructed; in this caſe, bleed, bliſter, and apply to the belly a plaſter made thus: ℞ Gum. aſæ fœtid. ʒvj. camph. ʒſs. m. If the pulſe fail, give ſaffron, caſtor, &c. with ſuitable antiſpaſmodic mixtures, and bliſter. If the pulſe is full and ſtrong, bleed: and if bliſters are required, inſtead of the empl. cantharidis. ℞ empl. ſtimul. (ex empl. lytharg. cum gum. empl. canth. & gum. euphorb. āā p. æq.) ad plant. ped. applicand. If the convulſions continue twenty-four hours, or more, after delivery, the woman rarely recovers.

Floodings.] Floodings happening to pregnant women are very different in their effects, ſo are as differently to be regarded. Pregnant women have the menſes ſometimes to the laſt, but they are pale, thin, and do no harm. Thoſe fluxes which do not require delivery, come on gradually, but generally with the uſual pains of the menſtrual flux attending; they are not continual; and, with due care, they ceaſe. Thoſe, which cauſe miſcarriage or death, break forth ſuddenly, and, in large quantities, they flow without ceaſing, any otherways than as prevented by clots of blood now and then. In the firſt caſe, the os tincæ is not affected; in the latter it opens.

In the early months, the cauſes are violent ſhocks, ſudden or great frights, &c. but in the latter months, the ſeparation of the placenta, in whole or in part, is always the cauſe: the uterine arteries pour their blood into the cellular part of the placenta; hence, when any of theſe cells are torn through, all the blood carried by them muſt be diſcharged by the os internum. The placenta adhering to the os internum may be the cauſe of flooding; in which caſe, the diſcharge increaſes as the os internum dilates.

The ſigns of an approaching flooding are, *reſtleſs pains like labour, pain in the eye-balls, troubleſome dreams*; if the flooding is internal, *the os tincæ will be ſtopped with clotted blood, the belly will ſwell, the pulſe fail and flutter*, and *faintneſs with giddineſs come on.*

Floodings are more or leſs dangerous, according as pregnancy is advanced, becauſe the diameters of the veſſels are proportionably enlarged. If the os tincæ is not open, there is no danger. Flooding preceding delivery is, for the moſt part, followed with a dead child: and generally a flooding in the firſt months is followed by a miſcarriage.

If the flooding threatens ſpeedy danger, attempt nothing till the patient's friends are apprized of it, and inſiſt on your endeavours. It is ſeldom that any manual aſſiſtance is given in the firſt five months, for till after this time the os tincæ is but little altered, and indeed the pregnancy is often ſomewhat uncertain; but afterwards the os tincæ opens, ſo that if need be, the fœtus can be brought away by force. In latter months, if a flooding comes on, if at the ſame time the pulſe is tolerable, the colour remains, the loſs of blood not very conſiderable, and if there are any pains which are likely to deliver, do nothing in a hurry, but rather wait the effect of the pains. If the diſcharge abates on the rupture of the membranes, pains come on, and all elſe ſeems well, wait; but, if the flooding continues, if the pulſe is low and unequal, if the ſtrength fails, the face grows pale, fainting and cold ſweats come on, introduce the hand, and deliver by force; for in theſe caſes there is danger of convulſions ſucceeding, and delay may haſten them.

If death is not ſo near, take as much time as ſymptoms will permit: if called in time, ſuppoſe in the morning, the flooding juſt come on, the ſtrength and ſpirits not yet failed, wait two or three hours, or till the evening, then the os tincæ will be ſoftened by the longer diſcharge, it will more eaſily dilate, and the birth will be leſs difficult.

If the violence of the ſymptoms demand immediate help, proceed without waiting for pains, for they ſeldom return after the flooding is ſo violent as to cauſe fainting, or convulſions; nor muſt we wait for a conſiderable dilatation of the os tincæ, which without pains is not to be expected; indeed the pains are the leſs neceſſary, as the hæmorrhage aſſiſts in relaxing it.

If flooding happens during the firſt ſix months, bleed according to the ſtate of the pulſe, keep the patient ſtill in bed, and though ſhe is faint, cold, or low, give no warm

cordials, for they increaſe the diſcharge in proportion as they raiſe the ſpirits. If a vomiting attends, give the neutral mixture, and ſuch light food as paſſes ſoon into the circulation, ſuch as broths, ſalop, milk, &c. Let theſe be given in very ſmall quantities, leſt vomiting ſhould be excited, but let the ſupplies be frequent. If coſtiveneſs offends, relieve by clyſters that are barely laxative. If anxiety and wakefulneſs incommode, let opiates be repeated, at due diſtances, in ſmall doſes. The bark joined with opiates, and ſometimes with nitre, alſo is very effectual. The pulv. ſtypt. helv. above-named, is alſo not to be omitted, and cloths dipped in cold water may be applied to the region of the uterus.

If this diſaſter happens in the ſeventh or eighth month, the danger is far greater than in the former months; for the diameter of the veſſels are enlarged, and the neck of the uterus is long and rigid, ſo that if the flooding is violent, the woman may be loſt before the beſt helps can be of any uſe. In this caſe, as in the former months, it is the beſt not to attempt delivery, till a laxity of the parts is come on; for were we to attempt it in their rigid ſtate, we ſhould increaſe the flooding, tire ourſelves, and exhauſt the woman, and this without being able to deliver her.

The moſt dangerous time is the laſt month of pregnancy, for then the diameters of the veſſels are at their greateſt dimenſions. If in this caſe the blood runs off in a full ſtream, introduce the hand, break the membranes, and taking the advantage of the waters, turn the child, and bring it footling. If at this period a flooding happens, or in the time of labour, and the patient loſes not a great quantity in a ſhort ſpace of time, ſhe may bear it, and in the courſe of labour pains it will ſtop, and the labour will go on well. If the woman is plethoric, and not much weakened by the diſcharge; if the child preſents fair, break the membranes to reſtrain it, and allow time for the labour to come on afterwards.

If during labour a flooding is cauſed by a laceration of the placenta in delivering the firſt of twins, immediately introduce the hand, turn the remaining child, and bring it away by the feet, then the uterus will contract, and the diameters of the veſſels will be leſſened: but if the flooding precedes the delivery of a twin, and then abates, let the other remain a little, and recruit the woman with caudle or jelly; for in twin caſes the belly is vaſtly diſtended, and the veſſels are very much dilated and full, and a ſudden emptying of them may cauſe a ſyncope, or even death.

The placenta is not only ſometimes looſe, but alſo is ſometimes fixed over the os tincæ, in which caſe delivery muſt be effected with all convenient ſpeed. To deliver with ſafety when thus circumſtanced, introduce one finger into the os tincæ, then two, and gradually the reſt, until the whole hand is introduced; dilate the parts by degrees; then, if the membranes firſt offer, break them, and get the feet of the child, by which bring it away, and deliver the reſt at diſcretion. But if the placenta preſents at the os uteri; 1ſt, you will know by the touch, for on introducing the finger, neither the membrane nor the naked head is perceived; on the contrary, thick and ſoft fleſh is felt, diſtinguiſhed from that of a child by being ſofter, and alſo without form. 2dly, This caſe is always joined with a flux of blood, to the danger of both the mother and the child; therefore the birth muſt be haſtened without waiting for pains; a finger muſt be introduced into the os tincæ, and the placenta removed until the membranes can be reached; which done, tear them to come at the feet of the child: if you cannot puſh the placenta from the os tincæ, force your finger through its middle, and make way by dilating your fingers for the membranes to deſcend; this done break them, and by the running off of the waters the uterus will contract, and gradually leſſen the flooding: if on the waters being diſcharged the head preſents, endeavour to remove the placenta ſo as to give way to the head, then the pains may bring forth the child; but if it is in a præternatural poſture, bring it away by the feet.

If the flooding happens from a blow, and there is a great diſcharge in a little time, delivery muſt be haſtened as ſpeedily as poſſible; and if the hæmorrhage abates not on the child's being brought away, the placenta muſt be haſtened too. Remember, that during delivery an aſſiſtant ſhould gently preſs the belly of the woman, and continue the preſſure a little while after the placenta is delivered; the woman muſt be ſupported by frequent ſmall quantities of caudle.

The floodings which happen after delivery are ſometimes very dangerous; this kind is generally owing to the womb being ſuddenly emptied, and ſo not having time to contract the diameters of the veſſels, they remain open, and the blood by its own ſpecific gravity pours out. The chief intention here, is to contract the uterus; to which end the propereſt means is the application of cloths dipped in vinegar, or vinegar and water: theſe ſhould be laid on the back and the region of the womb. A hand may be placed on the belly, to preſs the uterus towards the pubes. *But the greateſt ſpecific in this caſe is an opiate: it ſhould be given in large doſes, for if the woman can be once compoſed, if it be but for a few minutes, the flooding will almoſt certainly ceaſe, and when it once ceaſes it rarely returns.* In ſome of theſe deſperate caſes Dr. Wallis ſuppoſes the uterus and uterine veſſels to be in a ſtate of torpor, and therefore thinks, in addition to the commonly adviſed remedies, a bliſter applied over the lower vertebræ of the back and os ſacrum might be highly uſeful. See his hint given on this ſubject, in his Notes to Sydenham's Works, Vol. II. p. 171.

To deliver a woman without pains, or to force labour, the ſubſequent directions ſhould be purſued: lay her on her back with her heels upon the bed, having aſſiſtants to keep her ſteady. The operator may be in any poſition that he finds moſt convenient, in the courſe of one labour he will generally find occaſion to ſit, ſtand, and kneel; the elbow of the introduced arm ſhould be ſupported by the knee, to give additional ſtrength, and to prevent the arm from being wearied. The hand of the operator being well ſmeared with hog's lard, or unſalted butter, he muſt gradually dilate the external parts, by introducing the fingers one after another, moving them in a rotary manner; then begin to dilate the os internum, proceeding gently and gradually, reſting at intervals both for his own and the woman's eaſe: when the hand has paſſed into the uterus, he muſt break the membranes, but permit not the waters to run off before he has found the feet, and the child is properly turned; the feet ſecured, proceed as in delivering by the feet. When the child is delivered, if the placenta adheres, but the flooding is not ſo violent as to render the bringing it away immediately neceſſary, opiates are the moſt likely means of promoting the ſeparation and excluſion of it, by relaxing the parts concerned, and removing the ſtricture which always accompanies the pain: give the tinct. opii gutt. xx. vel ſyr. papav. albi ʒ j. vel opii gr. j.

Though many later authors have written well on *abortion*, and ſome moderns have added many improvements, yet Hippocrates deſerves to be read on this ſubject.

See Dr. Leake's Medical Inſtructions, edit. 6. and alſo his Practical Obſervations. Denman's Aphoriſms on Uterine Hæmorrhages. Smith's Letters to Married Women. On the Management of Children, &c. by William Moſs, Surgeon. On Uterine Hæmorrhages, by M. Leroux, Surgeon. London Med. Journal, i. 59.

ABRACADABRA. See AMULETA.

ABRASA. Ulcers attended with abraſion of part of the ſubſtance; or, ulcers where the ſkin is ſo tender and lax as to be ſubject to abraſion. James.

ABRASIO, ABRASION. The ſame as *Apoſyrma*. A ſhaving away, a rubbing off, a ſuperficial exulceration. From *abrado, to rub off*. Sometimes it is the ſame as *Deſquamatio*.

ABRASUM. The part abraded from the ulcer; or the ſkin, &c. that is rubbed off.

ABRATHAN. See ABROTANUM.

ABRETTE. See ABELMOSCHUS.

ABRIC. See SULPHUR.

ABRODIETETICUS, Abrodietical ἁβρός, *delicatulus*; and Δίαιτα, *diæta*.

ABROTANUM, SOUTHERNWOOD, from ἁβρός, *ſoft*; alſo called abrathan.

It is the ARTEMISIA Foliis ramoſiſſimis ſetaceis cauli erecto ſuffrutico ſo, of the claſs SYNGENESIA. Ord. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA Linnæi Genera plantarum, 945. Mat. Med. p. 135. ſect. 385.

The male ſpecies, ABROTANUM *mas*, is a ſhrubby plant, with woody brittle branches, numerous greyiſh green leaves, divided into ſlender ſegments; and ſmall, yellow, naked, diſcous flowers, hanging downwards in cluſters along the ſides of the ſtalks and branches. It is a native of open mountainous places in warm climates, France, Spain, and particularly Italy. It flowers in July and Auguſt. In England it is raiſed in gardens from ſlips of cuttings, ſeldom producing ſeed, and not often flowers;

flowers; the leaves fall off in winter; the roots and ſtalks are perennial.

The female ſpecies, ABROTANUM *fœmineum*, *Chamæcedrys*, *Santolina*, *Chamæcyparissus*, is a buſhy ſhrubby plant, all over hoary, with oblong ſlender leaves, compoſed each of four rows of little knobs ſet along a middle rib, and naked, diſcous, yellow flowers, ſtanding ſolitary on the tops of the ſtalks. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, flowers in June, and continues to flower till winter approaches, and holds its leaves through all the winter.

They are both chiefly uſed for fomentations, in which caſe the one may at any time be uſed for the other; they are powerfully diſcutient and antiſeptic. Heiſter highly extols a decoction of either of them in ſea or in ſalt water, as an antiſeptic fomentation.

For internal purpoſes they are indiſcriminately uſed, and are commended as antihyſteric and anthelmintic; depending upon their being bitter, aromatic, and volatile; and Murray thinks they merit greater attention than has been beſtowed upon them. But the male ſpecies being both ſtronger and leſs diſagreeable, deſerves to be preferred. The female ſpecies is a better ſubſtitute for the artemiſia than for the abrotan. mas.

The tops and the leaves of the male ſpecies have a penetrating bitteriſh taſte, ſomewhat aromatic; are moderately antiſeptic, attenuating, diaphoretic, and diuretic. They have been alſo eſteemed to be ſtomachic, carminative, and deobſtruent; ſuppoſed to ſtimulate the whole ſyſtem, particularly the uterus. They loſe a little by drying, and are beſt if uſed when freſh; ℥ij. of the tops may be uſed for a quart of infuſion.

Spirit of wine brings over but little of the flavour, though it extracts a ſtrong tincture. Six pounds of freſh tops afford about a dram of an eſſential oil of a bright yellow colour, whoſe odour reſembles that of the plant.

ABROTANUM LILIFOLIO. See DRACO.

ABROTONITES, a wine impregnated with abrotanum. About one hundred ounces of one, to ſeven gallons of the other, are put together, and after ſtanding a few days, the wine is fit for uſe.

ABRUM. See AMBRA.

ABRUPTIO, See ABDUCTIO.

ABSCEDENTIA. Decayed parts of the body, which from a morbid ſtate are ſeparated from the ſound.

ABSCESSIO, } an *Abſceſs*; from *abſcedo*, *to depart*;
ABSCESSUS, } or, from *abs* and *cedo*, *to retire*. A cavity containing pus, or a collection of matter in a part. So called, becauſe hereby the parts which were joined, are now ſeparated; one part recedes from another to make way for the collected matter. Termed alſo *Diastema*; *Dubletus*, an Arabic term, *Exitura*.

Αποστημα and αποστασις, uſed by Hippocrates, are tranſlated by Celſus, *abſceſſus*, and ſometimes *vomica*. Paulus Ægineta ſeems to limit the ſignification of *abſceſſus* to ſuppuration, by defining αποστημα to be an *abſceſs*, or a corruption of the fleſhy parts, muſcles, veins and arteries. The words αφιστημι and αφιστημι, which ſignify *to recede* or *retire*, are uſed by Hippocrates with great latitude. He means by them any critical removal of offending humours, however diſcharged; alſo the change of one diſeaſe into another, as a quincy into a peripneumony, &c. See APOSTASIS. But the preſent practice ſeems univerſally to conſider an *abſceſs* as that tumor which follows an inflammation, for almoſt all of them are the conſequence thereof.

The proper ſeat of *abſceſſes* is the cellular membrane. The matter in *abſceſſes* is formed by the heat of the part acting on the humour collected there and diſſolving the adjacent fat; theſe two fluids are alſo concocted by the ſame heat. The formation of matter in *abſceſſes*, is well deſcribed by Mr. Deaſe, in his Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Surgery, page 36. He ſays, "The inflammation being now at the higheſt, and the different ſeries of veſſels loaded with fluids, ſtill urging the point irritated, the heat developed by the attrition between the ſolids and fluids, will, by rarefying the latter, diſtend the former, and dilate the exhalent veſſels; by which means there will be an exudation of ſerous humours into the cellular and adipoſe interſtices, whoſe texture in part will gradually be diſſolved, the coats of the ſmall veſſels ſlough off, and the different ſeries of humours being broke down and fermenting, will form, by a new combination, a white, opaque, unctuous liquor, without any offenſive ſmell, termed PUS. This matter, in circumſcribed tumors, will occupy the centre; but, in extended inflammations, we often find many points of ſuppuration, which running into one another, form large cavities and different ſinuſes in the cellular and adipoſe membrane."

The inflammatory heat continuing to increaſe during three days, and that in oppoſition to the uſual means, a ſuppuration will certainly follow. *If the patient feels frequent ſhiverings*, a formation of pus is certainly commenced. This ſhivering is produced by the abſorption of ſome of the pus, or its thinner parts; but when the matter is incloſed in a cyſt, or ſurrounded with an inflammatory matter, this abſorption rarely or never happens. In the cellular membrane are lodged many veſſels for the ſecretion and diſtribution of fat, and many other veſſels paſs through it in their way from one part to another. This membrane eaſily tumifies, and, being very ſlight, as eaſily divides, by which a cavity is formed, and in it is depoſited all that conſtitutes the ſubſequent diſcharge. Farther, by the rupture of the cellular membrane, the parts which were connected are ſeparated, and their tenſion removed, the many blood-veſſels which before were compreſſed are freed, the blood circulates freely, the heat abates, and the part is leſs red, but gradually becomes more ſoft.

In the progreſs of an *abſceſs* on the external parts, the tumor increaſes, ſo does the heat, pain, and redneſs thereof; a pulſation is alſo perceived therein, a fever ſometimes attends, which is increaſed every night: when the contents are all ſuppurated, and the pricking pain gives way, and an itching, with a growing numbneſs, is complained of, the hardneſs of the part at length yields to the touch, and the ſkin burſting, gives a vent to the contained matter.

An *abſceſs* ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed from a hernia, an aneuriſm, and from a varicous tumor.

If during the treatment of an *abſceſs*, the patient is ſleepleſs and feveriſh; if he breathes with difficulty and loaths his food; if the pus, when diſcharged, is ill-coloured, fetid, and ſanious; if irruptions of blood or ſpongy fleſh appear in the cavity of the ulcer; if faintings come on during, or after the times of dreſſing, the prognoſtic is unfavourable: on the contrary, if theſe ſymptoms are abſent, or but in a moderate degree, a favourable iſſue may be expected. By improper treatment a phlegmon is eaſily converted into a ſphacelus. Deep ſeated *abſceſſes* are ſometimes difficultly diſcovered by the touch; but as no conſiderable ſuppuration can happen in the body without being ſoon after accompanied with a hectic fever, the ſlighteſt appearance thereof at once determines the caſe.

When ſuppuration is to be promoted, endeavour,

1ſt, To convert into pus the congeſted humours.

2dly, To aſſiſt the diſcharge of the matter when it is duly digeſted.

3dly, To heal up the opening, or ULCER, for thus the *abſceſs* is denominated when the matter is diſcharged.

In order to the accompliſhment of the firſt intention, avoid all repellents, for their uſe at this time may convert the ſuppurating tumor into a ſchirrus, or other incurable induration; for this reaſon, camphorated ſpirit as a topic, and high cordials when the inflammation is internal, are alike improper. In general, apply to the tumor ſuch things as gently ſtimulate and moiſten; ſuch alſo as obſtruct the pores, and thus prevent the paſſage of the finer parts in their attempts to eſcape through the ſkin; to theſe ends the white bread poultice will ſuffice, if applied warm, every two, or at moſt, three hours, to keep up an equal heat. This application for its neatneſs, cleanlineſs, and freedom from offenſive ſmells, is deſervedly to be preferred; yet, at diſcretion, may be added a ſmall portion of the roots of lilies, the ointment of yellow reſin, or of the beſt gum galbanum. In ſlighter caſes, where the part is not too tender, or in ſome ſluggiſh tumors with but little pain, a plaſter of the gum galban. colat. or empl. gummi, may be applied alone, and renewed every four or five days; or, to expedite the efficacy thereof, a warm poultice may be laid upon it twice in the day.

While externals are applied, the ſtate of the conſtitution is not to be neglected; too much heat endangers a mortification, and with too little every attempt will be abortive. If the heat runs high, reduce it nearly to a ſtate of health by bleeding and a cooling regimen. Avoid purges; but if coſtiveneſs incommodes, a clyſter may be uſed. If a defective heat retards the ſuppuration, warming medicines, and a cordial diet, are required.

For a due fulfilling the ſecond intention, the whole of the

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the tumor, or nearly ſo, muſt be converted into pus, before a diſcharge can be admitted; otherwiſe all that remains unſuppurated will digeſt with difficulty, and often become a faulty ichor. Again, if a due diſcharge is not obtained as ſoon as the pus is perfected, it putrifies and forms a fiſtula, &c. or it will be abſorbed, and cauſe a hectic fever. The time of opening is generally to be known *by the prominence obſerved being very thin, the matter fluctuating on the lighteſt preſſure, and an abatement of the pain, heat, and pulſation in the part.*

Abſceſſes are opened by either inciſion with the knife or lancet, or the cauſtic; but in general the firſt is to be preferred, for it is leſs painful than the cauſtic. The opening may be as far as the ſkin is diſcoloured, or a circular piece may be taken out if the diſcolouration ſpreads. The opening muſt be, if poſſible, in a depending part, though, where nature points out, the operation ſhould be performed. When the bad quality of an *abſceſs* is likely to retard its future incarnation, an opening made by a cauſtic beſt prevents the lips of the wound from growing callous. Venereal buboes, and ſome ſcrophulous tumors, if not in the face or neck, are ſooneſt healed after opening with a cauſtic; and ſuch of theſe as neither will give way to ſuppurating nor diſcutient medicines, are effectually deſtroyed by cauſtics, and the eſchar ſoon is cicatrized. See the article ESCHAROTICA.

Many adviſe not to open critical *abſceſſes* before they are digeſted. Sharpe ſays, that "very little of the morbid matter is depoſited in them before they are fully ripe, therefore till then ſhould not be opened." It is certain that by a premature diſcharge, the ulcer becomes foul, and heals with difficulty.

When the knife is uſed, if a nerve, vein, or artery is in danger, let a director guide the inciſion, which is beſt begun on the lower ſide, for then the matter is diſcharged moſt freely, and the operator leaſt incommoded by it. If poſſible, its courſe ſhould be according to that of the fibres of the ſubjacent parts: thus, if the ſkin is very near a nerve, the uſe of the part will not be injured by cutting it acroſs.

As to the third intention, it may be obſerved in general, that when the opening and diſcharge are made, the caſe is conſidered as a common wound, and the treatment is as directed in the article VULNUS. The firſt dreſſing may be dry lint, covered with pledgets of ſoft tow. Afterwards, if the part is tender, and the matter good, when the applications are removed, be content without wiping it very clean. Pledgets that are ſpread with ointments need not be warmed, except the patient makes complaints thereof, and then hold them to the fire, but not ſo long as that their ſurfaces will melt. Obſerve a proper poſture which will favour the diſcharge. Repeat the dreſſings once or twice a day, as the quantity or the quality of the diſcharge requires; the ſeldomer they need a repetition, the ſooner will the cure be perfected: and as the air offends not except by long expoſure to it, all hurrying therein is quite unneceſſary. Bell on Ulcers, edit. iii. p. 54. 93. Kirkland's Medical Surgery, vol. ii. 49. 62.

1. ABSCESSUS ABDOMINIS. *An Abſceſs of the Belly.* See INTL. MUSC. ABDOM. 2.———ANI. *An abſceſs of the Anus.* A large quantity of fat fills up the cavity on each ſide of the anus, and is the ſeat of this diſorder there. The cauſes are various; as *contuſions, wounds, inflammations, difficult labour, hard riding, a dyſentery, the venereal diſeaſe*, &c. *Abſceſſes* ſometimes are ſuddenly formed in this part; at others they advance very ſlowly. *In the firſt caſe*, the appearances are in the beginning no other than thoſe of a common boil, but the ſymptoms ſoon increaſe, quickly proceeding to a more formidable ſtate. *In the latter*, though the ſuppuration makes but little progreſs, the pain and tumor ſuffice to determine the nature of the complaint. The pus, whether it makes its way through the ſkin or through the inteſtines, is frequently ſo tedious in its paſſage, that the adjacent fat is more or leſs corroded, and rendered ſanious, whence ſinuſes are formed of different ſhapes and ſizes. Sometimes the maturation is extended on every ſide, rendering the cure both difficult and uncertain. When *abſceſſes* in this part are left to themſelves, they rarely fail to degenerate into fiſtulas, and occaſion troubleſome calloſities.

As ſoon as the tumor is formed, endeavour with all poſſible ſpeed to ſuppurate it; and when this is in ſome degree advanced, procure a ſpeedy diſcharge. To this end let the patient ſtand on the ground with his feet aſunder, and lean over a table upon his belly; then the operator introducing a finger into the anus, will perceive the matter in a fluctuating ſtate; in which caſe, without waiting for the external ſigns of ſuppuration, make an opening into it with a knife: by preſſing the finger in the anus on the *abſceſs*, and another on the external part, a judgment may be formed where to make the puncture; for, by the finger in the rectum, the pus may be preſſed externally ſo as to be perceived by the finger there. When the opening is made, endeavour to enlarge the wound as you withdraw the knife; and, for the better application of proper dreſſings to the bottom, another inciſion may be made tranſverſely. If the rectum is laid bare, an inciſion muſt be made in it alſo, as far as ſuch accident extends, in order to its reunion with the adjacent parts, for the regeneration of fleſh is obtained with great difficulty on the ſurface of an inteſtine when deprived of its fat. When the matter ſurrounds the anus, the cure is hardly to be performed without an abſciſſion of all that is denudated. See an extraordinary inſtance of this kind in the Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 251. 257.

A proper opening being made, the dreſſings, &c. are as in *abſceſſes* in general. Though Aetius obſerves, that when this diſorder extends round the anus, while the wound is filling up, there happens a conſtriction of the circumjacent parts, and an obſtruction of the paſſage of the anus; to prevent which he adviſes to introduce a canula there, and continue it till the cure is finiſhed. But how far a good habit of body, with other favourable circumſtances, may encourage our hope of ſucceſs this way, the practitioner can only judge by the occurring circumſtances, and his own experience.

When the cauſe is venereal, theſe tumors ſuppurate ſlowly; and without a gentle mercurial ptyaliſm, a cure is hardly to be effected. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. 201. 3.———ARTHRITICUS. See ABSCESSUS *Inteſtinorum.* 4.———AURIS. *An abſceſs in the Ear.* The ſymptoms attending an *abſceſs* in this part have nothing peculiar, except that the pain is very exquiſite. See OTAGLIA. 5.———AXILLÆ. *An abſceſs in the Arm-pit.* *Abſceſſes* are often formed by injuries in the arm, hand, or fingers; ſometimes a fever at its criſis lodges matter here, and when the fever is of a malignant kind, theſe tumors ſuppurate but ſlowly. When ripe, an opening ſhould be made with the cauſtic. This diſorder when it terminates the plague, is uſually called a bubo, which ſee. See alſo ABSCESSUS INGUINIS, N° 16. 6.——CALCIS. *An abſceſs of the Heel.* The common cauſes of an *abſceſs* may produce it, but generally it is ſtrumous. The principal object of particular attention is, that if there is a caries, the beſt method is to paſs an actual cautery through a canula. Wiſeman ſays it ſaves much time, and that thus the caries ſeldom ſeparates in the form of a ſcale, but moulders away inſenſibly with the matter. 7.———CAPITIS. *An abſceſs on the Head.* Wounds on the head generally are the moſt ſpeedily healed; when an *abſceſs* is brought to the ſtate of a wound, the ſame advantages attend it, and the common methods ſuffice for the cure. When *abſceſſes* are ſeated on the ſutures, they may be troubleſome by inflaming the dura mater which paſſes through them, and is continued to the pericranium. Every where on the ſcalp, a cauſtic is the beſt for opening *abſceſſes* with, eſpecially if the long confinement of the matter hath rendered the ſkull carious, for it makes ſome way for the raſpatory, which is always uſed, except where the ſutures are: exfoliation here is very ſlow, therefore raſping is uſed, and then incarnation can immediately proceed.

Abſceſſes over the forehead are beſt opened by inciſion, but care ſhould be obſerved, that the direction of the fibres may be followed, for a tranſverſe wound may cauſe the eyelids to fall over the eye. 8.———CEREBRI. *An abſceſs in the Brain.* Inſtances of this kind have occurred, and if the trepan is uſed early enough, the caſe ends well. 9.———COLLI. *An Abſceſs of the Neck.* This part is affected with tumors of every kind, but generally the ſcrophulous and encyſted occupy it. *Abſceſſes* here are apt to become fiſtulous, but by proper compreſs and bandage this effect is often prevented. An opening in this part is beſt made with a lancet; but if the jugular vein is near, ſome care is required not to wound it. 10———DIAPHRAGMATIS. *An abſceſs of the Diaphragm.* See DIAPHRAGMITIS. 11.———DIGITORUM, MANUUM & PEDUM. *Abſceſſes of the Fingers and Toes.* See PARONYCHIA. 12.———DORSI & LUMBRORUM. *An abſceſs in the Back and Loins.* See PSOAS. For a particular account

account of this complaint, see Psoas, seu Lumbaris Abscessus. 13.———GINGIVARUM. *An abscess of the Gums*, also called *Parulis*, a *Gum Boil*. Dr. Cullen places this as a variety of phlogosis phlegmone. These tumors are very painful, the inflammation is often more diffused than in other parts, and more or less attended with a swelling in the cheek, or perhaps the whole face. The tooth-ach, the general causes of inflammation, a carious tooth, &c. are the causes of this complaint. Mr. John Hunter observes, that gum boils seldom arise from any other cause than inflammation in the cavity of a tooth, the effect of which extends all over the face, but more particularly in the gums; that sometimes this disease originates from a disease in the socket of the tooth, or in the jaw, without any connection with the tooth. Through bad management, or neglect, they are apt to degenerate into fistulous ulcers. During the inflammation, to assuage the pain, let the patient hold a decoction of barley, or of camomile or elder flowers, or other anodyne ingredients, constantly in his mouth, spitting it out, and taking fresh quantities, as may be needful to keep up an equal degree of heat, or, perhaps the suppuration cannot be avoided; in which case let figs be split and held in the month upon the boil, and white bread poultices, wrapped in thin linen cloths, applied hot externally upon the cheek of the affected side; and as speedily as is convenient, let the *abscess* be opened, for the contained matter soon corrodes the adjacent parts, and affects the bone. The discharge being made, the poultice may be continued a little longer, and the mouth washed three or four times a day with warm wine and honey of roses. If a bad tooth is the cause, it must be extracted before any attempts are made by medicines, or at least, as soon as the discharge of the *abscess* will permit. If the ulcer degenerates into a fistula, inject warm wine and honey of roses into it; and if it is suspected that the bone is carious, add to this injection a little of the tinct. myrrh. or of the vin. aloes. If these methods fail, proceed as for the exfoliation of a carious bone. On this subject, see Mr. John Hunter's Natural History of the Human Teeth, part ii. Bell's Surgery, iv. 203. 14.———GLANDULÆ LACHRYMALIS. *Abscess in the lachrymal Glands*. Whatever may be the causes of these *abscesses*, those to which they usually are attributed seem not to have any such effect; they usually end in a fistula lachrymalis, to prevent which, an opening must be made into them, for the performance of which Mr. Sharpe hath given very ample instructions in his Treatise of the Operations of Surgery; and as this is so generally possessed, the reader is desired to have recourse thereto for the needful instructions, and also to Wallis's Nosologia Methodica Oculorum. 15.——HEPATIS. *An Abscess of the Liver*. A suppuration is prognosticated if an inflammation continues in the liver more than three days; if the pain remits, and is followed by a pulsation in the same place, and if shiverings come on, with a continuance of an icterical or yellowish colour; soon after which a tumor is perceived in the region of the liver, and a sense of weight also; a hectic fever follows with thirst, and an extreme feebleness. Aretæus observes, that a pain generally extends to the throat, and to the extremity of the shoulder, and a dry, but not very frequent cough, afflicts the patient. He farther remarks, that this disorder is sometimes mistaken for a tumor of the peritonæum, which latter is more irregular, and is not circumscribed by the limits of the hypochondrium.

The consequences of an *abscess* in this viscus are:

1st, It is corroded and consumed. In this case, after a tedious icterical wasting, a slow fever, great anxiety, a sanious and fœtid diarrhœa, &c. the patient dies.

2dly, the *abscess* breaks inwardly, and discharges a sanious pus into the belly: thus the rest of the viscera become putrescent, a consumption of the whole body hastily advances, and an ascites, &c. usher in death to close the wretched scene.

3dly, The same sort of pus passes by the biliary ducts into the intestines, and regurgitating into the stomach, causes various coloured and offensive vomitings; or passing downwards produces a violent diarrhœa. Acid and acescent substances may palliate for a time, but the end is always fatal.

4thly, The ichorous matter passing through the ramifications of the vena cava into the blood, procures symptoms the most formidable, the functions soon are disturbed, and the disorder only ends with life.

5thly, the tumor may adhere to the peritonæum, and form an external *abscess*, evident both to the sight and touch. *Here alone is any hope to perfect a cure*; a caustic may be applied and left to separate: for, as is observed by Aretæus, an incision is not safe, because it endangers a sudden death by hæmorrhage, which in the liver cannot be restrained. He farther says, "If it is necessary to make a perforation, introduce a red-hot iron as far as the pus, which will cut and cauterise together." The same author farther remarks, that "If the pus is well conditioned, and the symptoms soon subside, the patient will recover; but otherwise this case is also fatal in its end."

6thly, and lastly, Aretæus again informs us, that if the tumor does not suppurate, the excrements have an offensive and putrid kind of odour; the food passes crude and undigested, because of the weakness of the stomach and of the intestines, for the liver, so disordered, sends forth a too defective bile to assist the digestion; whence some are afflicted with a sharp corroding heat, and are worse and worse every day, and death is soon their delivery. Some recover from both the dysentery and the *abscess*, but a dropsy cuts them off. But if these symptoms remit, and the pus in the stools become white and of a good consistence, and the patient can again digest his food, hope may be maintained in favour of his doing well. But as the best crisis, he notes that by urine, for thus the least offence is given. See Bell's Surgery, v. 387. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 185. London Med. Journal, vii. 22. 16.———INGUINIS. *An abscess in the Groin*. These are sometimes occasioned by injuries done to the parts below, as in the knees, legs, or toes; a pestilential fever may be the cause, but the venereal disease is the most frequent. See Bubo. If opened with a knife, be careful not to wound the inguinal artery. In venereal cases a caustic is the best for opening them, as it dissolves part of the induration which too often remains after the greatest part is suppurated, and also assists in digesting the remainder. If *abscesses* in the groin, or in the arm-pit, are from the crisis of a fever, open them with a caustic, and keep them running till all danger from the fever is over. In glandular parts all that is hardened should be perfectly dissolved; for instances have occurred of cancers proceeding from the remaining indurations. 17.——INTESTINORUM. *An Abscess in the intestines*. When an *abscess* in the intestines is discharged, the case is sometimes mistaken for a dysentery; indeed, if the exulceration continues long, its treatment will be the same as in the dysentery, though at the first the methods are far from similar. Before an *abscess* is formed in these parts, there is always a throbbing pain felt near the part affected. At the beginning of the suppuration there are unequal shiverings, which increase and remit; also a fever, with an exacerbation of the symptoms in the evening. When this accident follows an inflammation of the bowels, it begins in about four days after the attack of the inflammation, at which time a shivering comes on, which extends through the whole body, and an obtuse pain, with a sense of weight, is perceived by the part affected. After the pus is quite formed, the symptoms abate, and the pain nearly ceases, till the time of breaking approaches, and then the pain is renewed, and sometimes the belly is violently constipated; after the discharge, a quantity of aqueous pus is thrown out by stool. See Aetius Tetrabib. iii. serm. i. cap. 42. In about fourteen days the pus makes its way into the cavity of the belly, and produceth inconveniences similar to those arising from a discharge of the like kind from the liver: or, passing into the the intestines, it runs off by stool. In this case, entire membranes are discharged, and a consumption often follows.

If, on the first attack, the means commended against an inflammation of the intestines fail, little more is to be done than to supply the patient with emollient and gently detergent broths, until by the continuance of the excretions the dysenteric state is arrived, when the procedure is as in a dysentery.

Musgrave, in treating of the irregular gout, observes, that sometimes a gouty dysentery degenerates into an *abscess* in the bowels; hence properly called Arthriticus. Celsus indeed observes, that large *abscesses* in these parts are not seldom the consequence of fevers and pains, especially of pains in the belly. Gouty *abscesses* are formed in the œsophagus, stomach, and guts, and that without giving any reason to suspect them, till they break. However, as soon as the discharge is made,

the patient ſhould avoid all exerciſe. To dilute and to deterge, let the following be uſed for common drink: ℞ Hord. perlat. ℥ ſs. rad. conſolid. min. ℥ j. coq. in aq. puriſſim. ℔ iij. ad ℔ j. & cola. If the purulent diſcharges are exceſſive, moderate them with ſmall doſes of the tinct. opii; in caſe of faintneſs a glaſs or two of wine may now and then be allowed; avoid all acids, acrids, and high cordials, and let the diet chiefly conſiſt of jellies, agglutinating broths, &c. at laſt, when all appearances of purulency have vaniſhed, the following may be uſed both to reſtore, and to prevent a relapſe: ℞ Gum. myrrh. pulv. gr. v. balſ. Locat. q. f. f. pil. iij. bis die repetend. cum hauſt. decoct. ſupra preſcript. See Warner on the Gout. 18.———ISCHIATICUS. *An abſceſs in the Hip*, a ſpecies of *Arthropuoſis*. When an *abſceſs* forms itſelf in the ſocket, or the head of the thigh-bone, there is uſually a great ſwelling and lameneſs in the hip, and in time a collection of matter is made here alſo; however, this is not the only way it proceeds, for inſtances have occurred, in which it hath paſſed through the bottom of the acetabulum into the belly; and in theſe caſes when the patient went to ſtool, the matter, by ſtraining, was forced back, and through the external wound. Mr. Pott obſerves, that this diſeaſe originates in the hip-joint; yet, in this caſe, the leg of the affected ſide is ſhorter than the other, the pain begins where the diſeaſe originates, i. e. about the great trochanter. It is, he ſays, a diſtemper of the joints and ligaments that ſurround it. He farther adds, that, if we ſee ſcrophulous affections of any kind, in the beginning, if there is any remedy in art, I believe it to be iſſues; therefore, in ſcrophulous hips, apply a large cauſtic on the part large enough to admit of five or ſix peas, and keep up the diſcharge thereby as long as it appears to be neceſſary. Alas! though this method, if early uſed, is much to be depended on, like many other valuable means, it is uſually applied too late. 19.———LUMBORUM. See Pſoas, ſeu Lumbaris Abſceſſus. 20.———MANUUM. *Abſceſſes on the Hands*. For the moſt part they are ſtrumous; when not, the common methods ſuffice for their removal. 21.———PROPE MAXILLAS. *Abſceſſes about the Jaws*. Beſides the common cauſes, a carious tooth, the tooth-ach, an injury done to the ſocket of the jaw in extracting a tooth, &c. may produce an *abſceſs* in theſe parts. *Abſceſſes* under the chin are frequently found in children, but they eaſily give way to the common methods. The conglobate glands under the jaws are very ſubject to ſuppuration, and are often miſtaken for ſtrumous ſwellings, but they differ greatly from them. The ſtrumous kind are contained in a cyſt, which requires to be deſtroyed by eſcharotics after the matter is diſcharged; but theſe are managed and cured with eaſe by the ordinary methods of digeſtion. 22.———MEDIASTINI. *An abſceſs of the Mediaſtinum*. In ſuch ſituations there is but little to be done for the relief of the patient; however, it is obſerved by ſeveral practitioners, that in the venereal diſeaſe this diſorder is peculiar and frequent. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 183. 23.———MESENTERII. *An abſceſs of the Meſentery*. Suppurations in this part are not ſuſpected by many, becauſe neither heat nor pain are always perceived in it; but theſe ſymptoms, though commonly attendant on, yet are not eſſential to inflammation and ſuppuration, on the ſenſibility of the parts theſe depend. It may be obſerved, that pus is no where more readily formed than in parts that are every where covered with fat, becauſe the fat itſelf, in ſome degree, conduces thereto. *Abſceſſes* in the meſentery are far from being rare, and are generally to be diſcovered by a continual hectic fever, an oppreſſive uneaſineſs in the belly, a diſcharge of a ſanious matter by ſtool, and ſometimes pain and heat in the inteſtines. The ſanious matter is alſo not unfrequently abſorbed by the veins, and being mixed with the blood, is conveyed to other emunctories, as the glands of the trachea, the kidnies, &c. Hence large impoſthumes of the meſentery are often accompanied with diſcharges of purulent urine, or a ſpitting of purulent matter, though at the ſame time no injury hath happened either to the lungs or to the kidnies. If the *abſceſs* is ſeated in a place leſs fit for the excretion of its contents, very troubleſome gripes, reſembling a colic, are produced: if the matter is diſcharged into a cavity of the belly, it produces a gangrene in the parts it touches; Horſtius, Bartholine, and Tulpius, giving inſtances of the pus being emptied into the cavity of the inteſtines, and ſo diſcharged by ſtool; but notwithſtanding all theſe circumſtances, for the moſt part the diagnoſtics are very obſcure; nay, theſe *abſceſſes* have been unſuſpected, and diſſection after death hath alone diſcovered them. If theſe ſort of tumors are ſuſpected, they muſt be diſtinguiſhed both from an inflammation and a ſcirrhus. In general, the prognoſtic is dangerous; for if the *abſceſs* breaks and diſcharges a very putrid matter into the belly, ſudden death follows: if after the rupture the ulcer is not ſpeedily cured, it acquires a bad quality, and induces a gangrene, a dropſy, or a conſumption.

If this complaint is manifeſt, and the tumor can be perceived, emollients may be applied externally, and internally may be adminiſtered aperient and gentle purgative medicines, and ſuch things as are uſed in obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, &c. Theſe ſuppurations are generally in the glands of the meſentery, and are only one amongſt other ſcrophulous attendant ſymptoms. Theſe glands are often found after death in a ſcirrhous ſtate; and thus are frequently the companions of a cancer here, or in ſome other glandular part. Riverius ſpeaks largely and well on this ſubject. See his Prax. Med. lib. xiii. 24.———NARIUM. *An abſceſs in the noſtril. Ozæna*. Theſe, from the pain they occaſion, are exceeding troubleſome. If in the inflammatory ſtate they can be removed by bleeding, purging, bliſtering the back, &c. much trouble to the patient will be ſaved; if, in ſpite of all, ſuppuration advances, emollient injections may be thrown up the affected noſtril, and a warm cataplaſm laid upon the noſe. Wiſeman obſerves, that the matter when digeſted is very tough. See Bell's Surgery, iv. 76. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, i. 255. White's Surgery, 265. 25.———NYMPHÆ. *An abſceſs in the Nymphæ*. See ALÆ. 26.———OCULI. *An abſceſs in the Eye*. From the ſmall-pox moſt frequently, though from other cauſes this accident ſometimes happens. When the ſeat is in the tranſparent part of the cornea, it is diſcovered by the peculiar whiteneſs of its appearance. When it is in the opake part of the cornea, the eye is ſwelled, but more particularly ſo where the *abſceſs* is ſeated. If its ſeat is deeper, the firſt evidence of its exiſtence is generally the extravaſation of its contents in the aqueous humour. Thoſe on the tranſparent cornea, are generally cured by cautiouſly opening them with the point of a lancet, carefully avoiding the pellicles of this coat which lay beneath. In the other two kinds there is great danger of loſing the ſight, for they diſcharge themſelves into the anterior chamber of the eye, though ſometimes a cure is effected without any remaining inconvenience. When the matter of theſe diffuſes itſelf ſo as to ſpread over all the pupil of the eye, then is formed the hypopyon; if only a part of the pupil is covered thereby, the matter forming itſelf into a ſpeck like thoſe at the bottom of our nails, it is called an onyx. Heiſter, in his Surgery, gives a different account of the hypopyon and the onyx.

In the cure of the chemoſis, firſt uſe remedies to reſolve the inflammation; if theſe fail, proceed as follows. While the contents of the *abſceſs* are yet not diſperſed, but extend into the hole of the pupil, place the patient fronting a good light, with his head laid on the back of an eaſy chair, then make an inciſion into the tranſparent part of the cornea, under the hole of the pupil, taking care that the point of the lancet does not touch the iris, which lays behind the pus; make the aperture long enough to give a free vent, then gently inject a little warm water therein. Afterwards apply a compreſs, wetted in a collyrium of roſe-water, well mixed with a little of the white of an egg; keep the compreſs conſtantly moiſt herewith by ſprinkling it from time to time, and drop ſome of it three or four times in the day, in the orifice on the cornea. Some days after the firſt diſcharge, a freſh collection of pus now and then preſents itſelf, in which caſe introduce a fine ſtiller into the inciſion, in order to its paſſage outward, and proceed as at the firſt. See on theſe ſubjects WALLIS's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum. 27.———OSSIUM. *An abſceſs of the bones*. Obſervations in practice prove, that not only in the cellular parts near the joints, but alſo in the middle cavities of the large bones, inflammations have degenerated into *abſceſſes*. The obſervation of Ruyſch, in which he ſays, that he found in the middle cavities of the large bones, round bony pipes, ſeparate from the reſt of the bones in which he ſaw them, may be referred to this article. See ABSCESSUS *Perioſtei*. 28.———PALPEBRÆ. *An abſceſs in the Eye-lid*, when externally ſituated, requires no peculiar management different from *abſceſſes* in general, except

except that in opening it when ſituated near the cilia, great care is required not to enter the lancet any deeper than is barely neceſſary to evacuate the *abſceſs*; if the edge of the eye-lid is cut, an incurable waterineſs is endangered. The direction of the inciſion is the ſafeſt in the courſe of the orbicular muſcle. An *abſceſs* ſituated on the inſide of the eye-lids may be opened with a lancet, and then waſhed with brine, or other proper collyria. 29.———PANCREATIS. *An abſceſs of the Pancreas.* This complaint is the moſt common in ſcorbutic habits. Riolan ſays, that its preſence is probably gueſſed at by a ſenſe of weight in the region of the ſtomach, no hardneſs nor tumor being manifeſt in the hypochondria, particularly if there are other marks of latent obſtructions in the abdominal viſcera; alſo a difficulty of breathing from the compreſſion of the diaphragm; and ſometimes by preſſing near the ſide of the ſtomach a tumor is perceptible, and then the preſſure cauſes pain. *Though for the moſt part the diagnoſtics are very obſcure or uncertain, yet it may be obſerved that a hectic fever, long watchings, ſhort ſleeps followed by a ſenſe of wearineſs, fainting, and cold ſweats, are certain attendants when this diſeaſe is preſent.* The cure is the ſame as in ſimilar diſorders of the other viſcera. See Riverius's Prax. Med. lib. xiii. cap. 4. 30.———PAROTIDIS. *An abſceſs of the Parotid Glands*, alſo called *parotis*. The parotid glands ſuppurate with difficulty; the leſs ſo when the general habit is diſordered, a venereal, ſcorbutic, peſtilential, or other affection attends. They are apt to become fiſtulous; though when they ariſe in children, unattended by any other diſeaſe, there is no danger of ill conſequences, and in ſuch circumſtances the beſt remedies are purgatives, mixed with ſmall doſes of the calomel frequently repeated. In more advanced life, Trallian lays it down as a rule, that if called early to aſſiſt in ſuch a caſe, the cure muſt begin with bleeding: and Celſus, with great judgment, propoſes, that, "When the parotis is unattended with any other diſorder, the cure may begin with repellents and diſcutients; but, on the contrary, if any other complaint hath preceded or attends, ſuppuration muſt be immediately promoted." The management under ſuppuration is the ſame as in other ſimilar caſes, viz. the BUBO, which ſee, and Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 142. 31.———PECTORIS & MAMMÆ. *An abſceſs of the Breaſt.* Theſe are external; for the former, ſee VOMICA. Externally this diſorder happens, for the moſt part, to women. It is then called *Nacta*. Bruiſes ſometimes are the cauſe, but generally, a too active ſeparation of the milk, or taking cold while the woman continues to ſuckle. Inflammation of the lungs and pleura often produce *abſceſſes* in the breaſt, externally, and upon the ribs, which prove fiſtulous, and render the bones underneath carious. A frequent cauſe is from not letting the child ſuck until two or three days after its birth; an early application of the child to the breaſt, or otherwiſe employing the breaſts before they are turgid with the milk, would in general prevent this complaint. Another cauſe is the uſe of aſtringents, &c. to repel the milk. When an *abſceſs* ariſes from milk, it is called *ſparganoſis*. If theſe *abſceſſes* burſt at the top, ſinuous ulcers are ſometimes the conſequence; and this happens too from laxity in the habit, and a defective heat in the condition. When inflammatory tumors happen in the breaſts of pregnant women, or of thoſe who are nurſes, we ought to be very cautious in the uſe of repellents; in ſanguinary habits, bleeding and opening medicines are neceſſary, with a cooling regimen. If ſuch tumors do not very eaſily and ſpeedily give way, ſuppuration ſhould be promoted, for this is the beſt way of ſecuring againſt a ſcirrhus or a cancer.

The common white bread poultice, for neatneſs and efficacy, equals, if not excels, all others as a ſuppurant in theſe caſes; it ſhould be applied, and renewed as frequently as is neceſſary for keeping up an equal warmth, which will be every two or three hours, and continued till the *abſceſs* breaks of itſelf, and then we have only to enlarge the opening a little, if it be too ſmall. A ſmall opening is generally preferable to a large one, as it heals both ſooner and more kindly: ſome adviſe to make an opening during the ſtate of inflammation, becauſe of the pain which attends theſe tumors; but by theſe premature diſcharges freſh collections will be made, and thus may the whole breaſt be waſted; or by repeated inflammations a ſcirrhus will be formed, which ſeldom fails to introduce a cancer. An *abſceſs* here ſhould be opened by inciſion, never by a cauſtic, only if the lancet paſſes near the nipple, if poſſible it ſhould be directed ſemicircularly, both to avoid cutting it, or the areola, for thus the beauty of the part is beſt preſerved, and future ſuckling not prevented.

It ſometimes happens that in order to heal a preſent *abſceſs*, as alſo to prevent the formation of new ones, it is abſolutely neceſſary to wean the child, and gradually divert the milk from the breaſts. See Bell's Surgery, v. 396. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 160—175. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, i. 73, &c. White's Surgery, 441. 32.———PEDUM. *Abſceſſes in the Feet.* Of all the ſorts that affect theſe parts, the ſtrumous are the worſt, for in theſe inſtances the bones are uſually affected; but *abſceſſes* of every kind are bad, as they are apt to form ſinuous ulcers, and cariate the bones. The applications and general managements are here as in other caſes. 33.———PERICARDII. *An abſceſs of the Pericardium.* Little has been ſaid by authors concerning this ſubject, any further than diſſections have proved that ſuch a diſeaſe exiſts, and that it has come on independent of any ſymptoms indicative of pneumonic affections, with which the ſtate preceding ſuppuration is often joined: in which ſtate if any good can be done, it muſt be then attempted, to prevent the formation of matter, as in caſes where the other membranes of the cheſt or lungs are affected with inflammation. 34.———PERINÆI. *An abſceſs in the Perinæum.* An *abſceſs*, if ſuſpected to be forming in this part ſhould, if convenient, be prevented, becauſe of its troubleſome effects; it retards, or totally prevents the diſcharge of urine; beſides, by the nearneſs of the os pubis, thoſe ſpongy bones may be affected, and conſequences to be dreaded have been the event. If a ſuppuration is actually begun, proceed as with other *abſceſſes*. See a ſingular caſe in Le Dran's Obſervations. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 253. 35.———PERIOSTEI. *An abſceſs of the Periofteum.* This caſe is known *by evident inflammation and pulſation in the part, the fever, irregular ſhiverings,* and *particularly an abſence of the ſigns of reſolution. As the ſuppuration approaches and proceeds, all the ſymptoms are augmented; but the principal ſign* is the *irregular horripilation.* Sometimes the diagnoſtics are obſcure, becauſe the quantity of matter collected, though productive of violent ſymptoms, is too ſmall to raiſe a ſenſible tumor, and in ſuch caſes the pain does not remit, though the pus is formed; beſide, the matter gradually increaſing in quantity, unleſs it corrodes the perioſteum, it makes itſelf a paſſage between it and the ſubjacent bone, and, thus by gradually ſeparating them, keeps up a pain of the moſt intolerable kind. An accident of this kind ſoon lays the bone bare, and corrupts it by deſtroying the veſſels which nourith it. The pus becoming acrid, alſo corrodes the perioſteum, and ſpreading through the ſofter parts, produces fiſtulous ulcers.

When this diſorder is manifeſt, a ſpeedy diſcharge is to be aimed at, and the bone muſt be treated in the ſame manner as the ſkull when denudated. Firſt make an inciſion through the teguments only; for when the perioſteum is corroded, the matter generally ſoon makes a way betwixt the muſcles, in which caſe it is a guide to the operator in piercing to the bone, which when laid bare, the remaining procedure will be as in deep *abſceſſes*, and when the ſkull is deprived of its pericranium. 36.——PLEURÆ. *An abſceſs of the Pleura.* When this is ſuſpected, our utmoſt care is required to obtain a diſcharge externally, to which end an opening muſt be made into it as early as poſſible, leſt it burſt into the cavity of the breaſt, and form an empyema. See many ſatisfactory remarks on this ſubject in Sharpe's Critical Enquiry, and in Le Dran's Obſervations and Operations. 37.———PUDENDÆ. *An abſceſs of the Pudenda.* See ALÆ: 38.———PULMONUM. *An abſceſs of the lungs.* See VOMICA. 39.———RENIS. *An abſceſs in the Kidney.* When an inflammation in the kidney ſuppurates, it is known by the following ſigns, viz. a remiſſion of the pain, which is ſucceeded by a pulſation, a frequently returning horror, a weight and ſtupor in the part, with a heat and tenſion, the urine is purulent and fœtid ſometimes, and, at others, a whitiſh pus is diſcharged with it, in which is nothing offenſive. If this ſuppuration continues ſome time, the whole kidney being conſumed, it forms a kind of bag of no uſe; and in this caſe, a *tabes renalis* is frequently preſent; but if a ſmall quantity of the inflammatory matter remains coagulated in the minute folliculæ of the urine, it forms a baſis, to which the fabulous matter, which continually is paſſing

by

by it, will adhere, and gradually form a ſtone, and which alſo by the ſame means will be augmented.

When the *abſceſs* is burſt, the urine becomes purulent: and though in theſe caſes the diſcharge ceaſes, the kidney ſhrinks into a withered ſtate, and all complaints are ended at ſome certain period; yet to haſten this relief, diluting and gently diuretic liquors may be uſed, gentle laxatives and balſamics alſo, and probably the bark may much conduce to the expediting a cure. 40.———SINUS MAXILLARIS. *An abſceſs in the Maxillary Sinus, called the Antrum Highmorianum.* Drake mentions this as a ſpecies of ozæna. It is known by a pain which is deep-ſeated in the cheek, and a tumor there, on the outer and upper part; a diſcharge of offenſive matter from the noſtril of the affected ſide, eſpecially on inclining the head to the ſide that is ſound; ſometimes the breath is rendered very diſagreeable by the caries produced in the teeth by this diſorder. Mr. John Hunter obſerves, in his Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth, part ii. that, "The pain in this diſeaſe is at firſt taken for the tooth-ach; however, in theſe caſes the noſe is more affected than is obſerved in a tooth-ach. The eye is alſo affected, and it is very common for people with ſuch a diſeaſe to have a ſevere pain in the forehead, where the frontal ſinuſes are placed; but ſtill theſe ſymptoms are not ſufficient to diſtinguiſh the diſeaſe. Time muſt diſcloſe the true cauſe of the pain, for it will commonly continue longer than that which ariſes from a diſeaſed tooth, and will become more and more ſevere; after which, a redneſs will be obſerved on the fore part of the cheek, ſomewhat higher than the roots of the teeth, and a hardneſs in the ſame place, which will be conſiderably circumſcribed; this hardneſs may be felt rather highly ſituated on the inſide of the lip." The method of cure by drawing one of the dentes molares from the affected ſide was firſt propoſed and practiſed by Drake, and his improvement hath been continued with the happieſt ſucceſs. Draw the laſt tooth but one; and if rotten, draw the next on each ſide it, then through their ſockets make a perforation into the antrum with a large awl; the matter being diſcharged, the cure may be finiſhed by injecting a mixture of aq. calcis, tinct. myrrh. and mel roſæ. twice a day into the cavity, and retaining it with a tent. See Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, in which an extraordinary inſtance is related, with the ingenious and ſucceſsful management thereof. Mr. John Hunter propoſes to effect the cure as follows: 1ſt, if the diſeaſe is known before the deſtruction of the fore part of the bone, make an opening through the partition between the antrum and the noſe; or, 2dly, by drawing a tooth, as above: the latter method he prefers. Bell's Surgery, iv. 209. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 150. 41.———SPIRITUOSUS. See ANEURISMA. 42.———SPLENIS. *An abſceſs of the Spleen.* This viſcus is rarely affected herewith, but when it is, and the ſuppuration is completed, for the moſt part it is eaſily perceived by the preſſure of a finger; when this tumor is ready to break, the nauſea and anxiety are very great. Sometimes, indeed, an *abſceſs* is formed on this part, and eſcapes all obſervation, on account of its exciting no uneaſy ſymptoms. Lommius ſays, in his Medical Obſervations, that an *abſceſs* in the ſpleen is attended with nearly the ſame ſigns as the ſame complaint in the liver: and Aretæus obſerves, that a dropſical kind of ſwelling attends the patient, his ſkin is of a blackiſh and greeniſh colour, he is reſtleſs, breathes with difficulty, his belly is tumid with vapours, and there is a ſort of a cough, by which little is diſcharged. When this kind of *abſceſs* burſts, there is no pure digeſted pus but an aſh-coloured, or a brown or livid matter; and if it is deep, a blackiſh ſort of humour, with ſome of the juice of the tabid ſpleen, is evacuated. If the fæces are watery, and become more ſo, the diſorder ends well; but if the ulcer continues long, a loſs of appetite comes on with a general bad habit of body, livid-coloured and foul ulcers break out, particularly on the legs, and in ſhort a ſtop is put to affliction only by death's approach. Endeavours to prevent ſuppuration ſhould not be neglected as ſoon as the complaint is perceived; if thoſe fail, cataplaſms of the briony root are preferred as the moſt effectual digeſtive. See Oribaſ. de Morb. Curat. lib. iii. cap. 43. Paulus Ægineta, lib. iv. cap. 18. 43.———TEMPORALIS MUSCULI. *An abſceſs of the temporal Muſcle.* The violent pain occaſioned by an inflammation and ſuppuration in this part, is from the tendinous ſheath which covers it, by which the matter is ſo confined, that it can only eſcape downwards under the zygomatic proceſs, and ſo points into the mouth on the outſide of the dentes molares, where, when it hath advanced, it may be aſſiſted by a puncture to diſcharge itſelf. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that when the pain hath been violent, and the fever excited thereby conſiderable, he hath with advantage made an inciſion along the muſcles; and he adviſes, when an inflammation is conſiderable, that we open the part without delay, for we never can perceive any fluctuation there, as the faſcia is ſo tight. See Kirkland's Medical Surgery, ii. 133. 44.———TESTIUM. *Abſceſs of the Teſticles.* See HERNIA HUMORALIS. 45.———TONSILLARUM. *An abſceſs of the Tonſils.* *Abſceſſes* here endanger ſuffocation. In the beginning endeavour to obtain a cure by bleeding, purging, or bliſtering between the ſhoulders, and ſuch other means as the caſe may require, or diſcretion admit; but if, as ſometimes happens, all means failing, a ſuppuration ſhould take place, an inciſion or two may be made with a lancet into the body of tumor. Thus, by diſcharging ſome of the blood and humors before they are formed into pus, the dangerous degree of ſwelling is prevented. It is never prudent to leave the matter till it is formed into perfect pus, but, at the lateſt, the puncture ſhould be made as ſoon as the appearance of digeſted matter can be perceived. It happens ſometimes, that when the patient is on the point of ſuffocation, a ſudden ſpontaneous diſcharge gives inſtant relief; as ſoon as the tonſils have emptied themſelves, they contract, and by the aſſiſtance of a gargle, made with the decoct. cort. ulmi & mel roſæ, a cure is completed in a few days. 46.———UTERI. *An abſceſs in the Womb.* When an inflammation here begins to ſuppurate, bladders of warm water ſhould be applied over the part moſt aggrieved; frequent inceſſions are alſo to be adviſed. Oribaſius obſerves, that theſe *abſceſſes* ſometimes diſcharge themſelves into the cavity of the uterus, at others into the inteſtinum rectum, or into the bladder. Foreſtus ſays, that if the diſcharge is into the cavity of the womb, and is whitiſh, the patient may recover; but the ulcer continuing too often is productive of diſcouraging effects. 47.———VESICÆ URINARIÆ. *An abſceſs in the urinary Bladder.* An inflammation in the bladder is ſometimes followed by an *abſceſs.* When this happens, it is known by an exacerbation of the ſymptoms, and a ſenſe of weight in the parts about the perinæum and pubes. In order to the cure, inject emollient fluids, mixed with warm milk, into the bladder, very frequently, to haſten the ſuppuration, and to ſolicit the diſcharge into the cavity thereof. If the pus is not evacuated in due time, it acquires an acrimony, and corrodes the adjacent parts, produces fiſtulas, and other inconveniences. If the injections fail, there is no reſource but that of an operation, which, though rarely required, two examples are recorded in Bonet Sepulch. lib. iii.

Obſerve, when enquiry is made concerning an *abſceſs* of any particular part, the reader will do well if he turns alſo to what is ſaid on an inflammation and ulcer of the ſame. Authors to be conſulted on *abſceſſes* are Hippocrates, Aretæus, Celſus, Paulus Ægineta, Oribaſius, Aetius, Actuarius, Hildanus, &c. and among thoſe of later date, Boerhaave, Wiſeman, Turner, Heiſter, Sharp, Deaſe, and Bell.

ABSCISSIO, an ABSCISSION, or cutting off any thing, or a part of it. From *ab* and *ſcindo, to cut*; called alſo APOCOPE.

This word is uſed in many ſenſes, but moſtly to expreſs the cutting away an unſound part, and that a ſoft one; for the cutting away of bones is called amputation; though when ſmall fragments only are to be ſeparated, the word *abſciſſio* is ſometimes uſed. This word alſo expreſſes the ſudden termination of a diſeaſe in death, before it arrives at its decline. Celſus, to expreſs a loſs of voice, frequently ſays *abſciſſa vox.*

ABSINTHIUM. WORMWOOD.

Ἀψίνθιον, *unpleaſant.* Authors vary much in their account of the etymology of this word. However, the Engliſh name is originally an Anglo-Saxon one. It is one amongſt the moſt famous of the bitter plants, ſays Dr. Cullen, and has been uſed with much commendation for every purpoſe of bitters; the leaves of the *abſinthium* vulgare are the beſt.

Botaniſts enumerate no leſs than thirty-two different ſpecies.

The ſorts in uſe are as follow:

1. ABSINTHIUM VULGARE, called alſo *abſinthium* latifolium,

latifolium, *abſinthium* Ponticum ſeu Romanum officinarum *Batkypicron*, *Borypicron*. It is the ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM VULGARIS, foliis compoſitis multifidis, floribus ſubglobоſis pendulis, receptaculo pappoſo of Linnæus, who calls it artemiſia *abſinthium*. Cl. Syngeneſia. Ord. Polygamia ſuperflua. Linn. G. plant. 945. Mat. Med. 386.

Common wormwood.

Wormwood is a perennial plant, with hoary divided leaves, firm woody ſtalks, which die in winter, ſmall yellow diſcous flowers, hanging downwards along the ſides of the ſtalks and branches. It hath alſo thick woody roots.

The common ſort grows in lanes and waſte places, hath large leaves, divided into ſeveral deeply indented ſegments, of a whitiſh green colour above, and whiter underneath, they are broader than thoſe of any other ſpecies; it flowers in June and July. When the ſeeds are ripened, it dies almoſt totally, except a little tuft, which endures the winter.

2. Absinthium Romanum, called alſo *abſinthium* tenuifolium, *abſinthium* Ponticum, *abſinthium* minus. It is the ARTEMISIA ABSINTHIUM PONTICA tenuifolia, foliis multipartitis ſubtus tomentoſis, floribus ſubrotundis nutantibus receptaculo nudo of Linnæus. Of the ſame claſs and order as the former.

Roman wormwood.

It hath numerous and finely divided dark-coloured leaves, hoary only underneath, the ſtalks are purpliſh, and all its parts are ſmaller than thoſe of the other ſpecies. It is a native of Italy, ſome ſay of Hungary and Thrace; but as hardy and as eaſily raiſed as the other ſpecies; the roots ſoon ſpread, and ſend up new ſtalks in abundance.

3. Absinthium Maritimum, called alſo *abſinthium* ſeriphium, *abſinthium* marinum Anglicum. It is the ARTEMISIA MARITIMA, foliis multipartitis tomentoſis Racemis cernuis floſculis femineis ternis of Linnæus. Of the ſame claſs and order as the former.

Sea Wormwood.

This is alſo called Roman wormwood, but very improperly. Its leaves are finely divided, and hoary all over; it grows in our ſalt marſhes, and on the ſea coaſts. It is a ſtrong bitter, and was formerly much uſed in medicated ales, and wines, as a ſtomachic and corroborant.

All the ſpecies have nearly the ſame properties. The *abſinthium maritim.* is leſs unpleaſant than the *abſinthium vulg.* even its eſſential oil is more agreeable than the oil diſtilled from the other. This ſpecies is not ſo antiſeptic as the common ſort, but it is a better ſtomachic; and in this it differs but little from the Roman. The *abſinthium Romanum* is leſs diſagreeable than either the common or the ſea wormwoods, and is the moſt eligible of the three as a ſtomachic and corroborant; it agrees with the abrotanum fæmin. and with the flor. cham. better than with the *abſinthium* com. being not ſo ſtimulating; the *abſinthium maritimum* is often ſubſtituted for it.

The common wormwood hath a ſtrong ſmell, and is intenſely bitter to the taſte. Theſe qualities are moſt remarkable in the leaves, which loſe part of their ill ſmell by drying. The flowers are nearly as bitter as the leaves, but leſs naufeous; the roots are warm and aromatic, without the bitterneſs of the other parts of the plant.

The whole plant powerfully reſiſts putrefaction, hence it is a principal ingredient in antiſeptic fomentations. It is uſeful in all cold phlegmatic diſorders, and where there is a defect of bile; it is a warm ſtomachic; its extract, made with water, is a very agreeable and ſimple bitter, and is the beſt way of giving this medicine. Taken in vinegar, it removes the oppreſſion occaſioned by eating muſhrooms, and is an antidote againſt the poiſon of the white chamæleon, and of hemlock.

It is hurtful when the fibres are too tenſe: in ſuch conſtitutions a frequent uſe of it in wines, &c. produces a general waſting; the ſight is particularly injured by it.

This herb gives out all its virtues by maceration, either to water, or to ſpirit; but the watery infuſion without heat is the moſt grateful. Bergius conſiders this as an antiputreſcent, antacid, anthelmintic, reſolvent, tonic, and ſtomachic. It is alſo conſidered to produce good effects in a great variety of diſeaſes; in intermittent fevers, hypochondriaſis, obſtructions of the liver and ſpleen, gout, calculi, dropſy, worms, &c. and probably from its tonic power, and being grateful to the ſtomach, on which two accounts, it is now chiefly uſed. There is a queſtion whether it is imbued with any narcotic power? Dr. Cullen is ready to admit the general doctrine of ſuch a power, from ſeveral conſiderations; particularly from the Hiſtory of the Portland Powder, that there is in every bitter, when largely employed, a power of deſtroying the ſenſibility and irritability of the nervous power.

The preparations from wormwood, now in uſe, are not ſo numerous as formerly; the principal of them are as follow.

Tinctura Absinthii. Ph. Ed.

Take the flowering tops of wormwood, properly dried, ℥ iv. rectified ſpirits of wine ℔ ii. marcerate for two days, then preſs out the ſpirit, and pour it upon two ounces of wormwood; macerate for four days, then filter it through paper. Dr. Cullen thinks this a light and agreeable bitter.

Extractum Absinthii.

Boil the dried leaves of wormwood in water, ſupplying freſh water as required, until the herb hath given out all its virtues, ſtrain the liquor through flannel, and evaporate it with a gentle heat to a due conſiſtence for making into ſoft pills.

This extract hath all the bitter of the herb, without its ill flavour; the water carries off in evaporating all the oil, in which the offenſive flavour reſides; whence to ſave both trouble and expence, the liquor which remains after diſtilling the eſſential oil may be ſaved, to obtain the extract from, care being taken not to have uſed a dirty ſtill, nor let the liquor remain in it long before it is taken out for the intended evaporation.

An extract made with ſpirit, hath all the flavour as well as the bitter: but is now thrown out of the London Pharmacopœia of 1788.

Oleum Essent. Absinth.

Freſh wormwood leaves moderately dried, when diſtilled with water, give out their whole taſte and odour thereto: and with the water ariſes their eſſential oil, in which reſides their naufeous taſte and flavour, but none of their bitterneſs.

In ſome ſeaſons ℔ x. of this herb yields ℥ ij. or more of its oil, in others ℔ xx. will hardly yield ℥ j. In rainy ſeaſons, and in moiſt ſoils, it affords its oil in the greateſt quantities. In drier ſeaſons the oil is more reſinous, and of a green colour.

This oil is extolled by Hoffman as an antiſpaſmodic and anodyne. From one to three drops it is given as an antiſpaſmodic, or he diſſolves ʒ j. in ℥ j. of the ſp. vini. R. and directs ſix or ten drops for a dole in any convenient vehicle. Boerhaave commends it in tertian fevers, thus, R Ol. abſ. gt. vij. fac. alb. ʒ j. bene triturat. & adde ſal tartari ʒ ij. aq. abſ. ℥ vij. m. Of this mixture he orders the patient to take ℥ ij. two hours before the fit approaches, and to repeat the ſame quantity every quarter of an hour, until the two hours are expired; but before beginning with this medicine, the feet ſhould be bathed in warm water. He alſo orders this oil to be made up with the crumb of bread into pills, which are to be given two hours before each meal, to deſtroy worms. It has alſo, for the ſame purpoſe, been mixed up with a moderate portion of ſweet oil, and rubbed into the belly.

The oil of the *abſinthium* maritim. is more agreeable than that of the *abſinthium* vul. and it poſſeſſes all the virtues of the plant: this is alſo thrown out of the London Pharmacopœia of 1788.

Conserva Abs. Maritim.

Take the tender tops of the ſea wormwood, and pick from them all the harder part of the ſtalks; then beat them into a conſerve with tripple their weight of lump-ſugar.

This conſerve ſhould be made freſh every year; alone it is an uſeful medicine in ſome caſes where the herb is indicated, and deſerves a place in the ſhops as well as any of the tribe. It is a mild bitter, and ſtrengthener of the ſtomach.

Sal Absinth. Salt of Wormwood.

It is made by burning the dried herb to aſhes, as in making other fixt alkaline ſalts. See the article Alcali.

The kali preparatum is now uſed for the ſal *abſinthii*, no formula being inſerted in the London Pharmacopœia of 1788, for this preparation. And indeed no ſenſible

 difference

difference is manifeſted by their indiſcriminate uſe in practice.

ABSINTH SANTON. INDIC. See SANTONICUM.

ABSORBENTIA MEDICAMINA. ABSORBENTS; from *abſorbeo, to drink up.* All medicines which have the power of drying up redundant humours, either internally or externally, are thus denominated, or dry bodies ſuited to ſuck liquids into their pores; in this general ſenſe the term uſed to be applied, but now very ſeldom; it is almoſt ſtrictly confined to certain earths ſuited to take acids into their pores, and at the ſame time deſtroy their acid quality, ſuch as crabs eyes, coral, burnt hartſhorn, &c. which will be enumerated more copiouſly under Antacida. Abſorbents may in ſome caſes be conſidered as demulcents, and participate of other different properties, according to the materials which they abſorb, or with which they are reſiſted.

The fixed alcaline ſalts, beſides their *abſorbent* virtue, being joined with acids, incide and diſſolve viſcid and tough humours, and by a gentle ſtimulus either move the belly, promote urine, or become diſaphoretic.

Iron, coral, bole, chalk, &c. have a degree of aſtringency.

Abſorbents are not convenient where a viſcid colluvies abounds in the ſtomach, as is often the caſe in burning, bilious, and hectic fevers; but are very proper to prepare the body for evacuations when acidities abound in the firſt paſſages.

If the intention is to *abſorb*, conſtringe, and ſtrengthen at the ſame time, *chalk*, *coral*, *oyſter* or *egg-ſhells*, are eſteemed the moſt efficacious abſorbents; if to reſtrain a ſeminal flux, ſome prefer the *cuttle-bone*; if to looſen the belly, *magneſia*; if to provoke urine, *crabs-eyes*; if to promote perſpiration, *burnt hartſhorn*, if to diſſolve coagulated blood, *crab-eyes diſſolved in vinegar.*

ABSORBENTIA VASA, ABSORBENT VESSELS. Theſe are veſſels which take up any fluid from the ſurface of the body, or any cavity in the human machine, and carry it into the blood, and are denominated according to the liquids they convey. LACTEALS and LYMPHATICS, the former conveying the chyle, a milky liquid from the inteſtines, the latter lymph, or a thin pellucid liquor, from the places, from whence they take their origin; or any fluids that are extravaſated, and convey them into the circulating blood; ſome conſider ſmall venal ramifications, as the abſorbent ſyſtem. See LACTEA *Vaſa*, and LYMPHÆ *Ductus*. The following kinds of abſorption take place in our bodies, viz. the nutritious is abſorbed from the inteſtines, by the lacteals, which are the ſame *abſorbents* as are every where elſe; ſecondly, by bibulous orifices over the exterual parts of our bodies; thirdly, by the ſame kind on the internal ſurfaces of all cavities, as is evident from an aſcites going off from this abſorption ſometimes. Dr. Hunter ſays, that abſorption is ſolely the office of the lymphatics.

As to abſorption through the ſkin, let it be conſidered that the uſe of baths, fomentations, &c. are in a great meaſure founded thereon, and alſo that they demonſtrate how great a quantity of fluid may be received into the body this way. After rubbing the hand well, it hath, in a quarter of an hour, imbibed an ounce and a half of warm water; at the ſame rate then the whole body would have received ſix or ſeven pounds. And, as Dr. Hunter hath obſerved, this matter is demonſtrated beyond a doubt by the following experiment made on a living dog; an opening was made into the cavity of his belly, and three quarts of warm water were injected therein and ſecured; in about ſix hours after he was examined, and not above four ounces of the water was remaining there. But this power of abſorption has been obſerved by Dr. MONRO, ſenior, of Edinburgh, to leſſen with our ſtrength.

Farther ſatisfaction on this ſubject may be received from what is ſaid on the power of the external abſorption of the human body by Dr. Wilkinſon, in the Medical Muſeum, vol. ii. p. 117, &c. And with reſpect to abſorption in the internal parts, ſee Dr. Hunter's Medical Commentaries; alſo obſervations thereon by Dr. Garner, in the Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 229, &c.

ABSORPTIO, ABSORPTION. See the different kinds under ABSORBENTIA VASA.

ABSTERGENTIA, from *abſtergeo, to wipe off*, ABSTERGENTS or CLEANSING MEDICINES. Medicines, which not only by their fluidity waſh off adhering matters, but ſuch alſo, as are ſuppoſed to do it by their power of reſolving, and looſening the coheſion of the adhering matters; hence were they conſidered of a ſaponaceous nature, capable of diſſolving concretions formed of earth and oil, &c which water, ſimply as an abluent, cannot effect. Dr. Cullen, thinks their terms too general, and ought not to be employed, becauſe this power of reſolving viſcid ſubſtances, when uſed with reſpect to the internal parts, has generally been upon a falſe ſuppoſition. They are alſo called DETERGENTIA.

ABSTERSIVUS, Abſterſive, cleanſing, wiping away; of the ſame import with *Deterſorius.*

ABSTINENTIA, ABSTINENCE. This, when duly regulated, is moſt uſeful to the ſedentary, as a preventive of diſeaſes.

ABSTRACTITIUS, vel ABSTRACTIVUS, ABSTRACTITIOUS. Thus the native ſpirits of aromatic vegetables are called, to diſtinguiſh them from ſpirits produced by fermentation, and takes place in thoſe plants which abound with much volatile ſalt, as abſtractitious ſpirit of ſcurvy graſs, is better than that prepared by fermentation.

ABSUS. The EGYPTIAN LOTUS. See Raii Hiſt.

ABUTILON, an Arabic name for the YELLOW MALLOW. See ALTHÆA THEOPHRASTI, &c.

ABVACUATIO. See ABEVACUATIO.

ABVOLATIO, ABVOLATION, flying away.

ABYSSUS, ABYSS, *a priv.* and *βυσσος* vel *βυθος*, *Gurges profundus, a deep whirlpool or gulph.* It was a myſtic term of the followers of PARACELSUS. In chemical language, this word ſignifies a receptacle for the ſeminal matter, hollow, ſolid, for the moſt part moiſt, becauſe the ſeeds are ſpiritual and moiſt, from which all things are formed. Others uſe the word for the firſt matter of which all things are formed.

ACACIA, from *ακαζω, to ſharpen.* The EGYPTIAN THORN, or BINDING BEAN-TREE.

Several ſpecies are enumerated by botaniſts, but the two ſorts uſed in medicine are,

1. *Acacia* Vera, called by Caſpar Bauhine *acacia* foliis ſcorpioidis leguminoſæ; and by others, *acacia vera Egyptiaca; ſpina Egyptiaca.* It is the *mimoſa nilotica*, or MIMOSA EGYPTIACA, ſpinis ſtipularibus patentibus, fol. bipinnatis partialibus extimis glandula interſtinctis flore luteo, ſpicis globoſis pedunculatis of Linnæus. Cl. POLYGAMIA. ORD. MONÆCIA. Lin. Gen. Pl. 1158.

The TRUE ACACIA, or EGYPTIAN THORN, produces the true *gum arabic.* See GUMMI ARABICUM. It is remarkable that the leaves and flowers of the black thorns are purgative, though the juice from the other parts is binding.

The *acacia* uſed in medicine and brought from Egypt, is a mild, ſubaſtringent, gummy ſubſtance; we receive it in roundiſh pieces, wrapped up in bladders; it is of a blackiſh brown colour outwardly, but of a tan colour inwardly; of a hardiſh conſiſtence, but not quite dry. Lemery ſays, that "it is made, by expreſſion, out of the fruit of the Egyptian thorn, and *that* either ripe or unripe: from the ripe fruit there is a black juice, from the unripe a red or yellowiſh one, and of a ſweet ſcent: and that this laſt is what is intended by Dioſcorides." It hath no ſmell; applied to the tongue it ſoon ſoftens, is of a moderately rough but an agreeable taſte, which is followed by a ſweetiſhneſs: it totally diſſolves in water, ſo if any part is unaffected thereby, *that* is a fraudulent addition; rectified ſpirit diſſolves but very little of it, and in this it differs from moſt of the vegetable aſtringents, for they generally give out their virtue to ſpirit of wine as well as to water.

2. ACACIA GERMANICA, called alſo *Prunus Sylveſtris.* It is the PRUNUS SPINOSA; or PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS SPINOSA, foliis lanceolatis pedunculis ſolitariis of LINNÆUS. GERMAN ACACIA, or the GERMAN BLACK-THORN, or SLOE-TREE.

The German *acacia* is the inſpiſſated juice of the German wild ſloes; it is of the ſame nature as the true ſort: but in England, the inſpiſſated juice of unripe ſloes of our own growth is the general ſubſtitute; it is harder, heavier, darker coloured, being almoſt black, and ſharper taſted than the true ſort.

Succus Prunorum Sylveſt. ſive Acacia Germanica.

Over a very gentle fire inſpiſſate the juice of unripe ſloes.

The doſe is form ℈ j. to ʒ j. See PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS.

ACACIA ALTERA TRIFOLIA, ſee CYTISUS SPINOSUS; for that called *glorioſa*, ſee BONDUCH INDORUM;

RUM;—*acacia gummi*, see ARABICUM GUMMI;—*Indicana*, see TAMARINDUS;—*Malabarica globosa*, see INSIA;—*orbis Americani*, see POINCIANA;—*Zeylanica*, see CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

ACACIA FERREA, an iron spoon.

ACACOS, from α negative, and κακος, *bad*. It is applied to distempers that are more troublesome than dangerous: also to the *aphthæ* of children.

ACAHI, ALUM WATER.

ACAID. See ACETUM.

ACAJA, also called *prunus Brasilienſis*. It is a large tree growing in Brasil. It produces clusters of yellowish white flowers, which are followed by yellow plums, with a large stone in them. The leaves are acid and astringent, and are an agreeable sauce with meat; the wood is light as cork, and of a red colour; the buds and tops are used as pickles. Raii Hist.

ACAJAIBA, or ACAIAIBA. It is also called *pomifera & pruniferа Indica, anacardium, cajum, cassu, catee, cajou, cajous, acajou, and kapa mata*. It is the anacardium pruniferum Indicum, nuce reniformi of Linnæus. CL. DECANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. Gen. Plan. Linn. 520.

The CAJOU or CASSU-TREE.

There is but one species yet known, and this is the ACAJOU, or CASHEW NUT, so common in America, and in the West Indian islands. It produces its fruit in August and September, except in Brasil, where it is a native, and there it flowers in these months, and bears its fruit in December, which, when roasted, is as agreeable as an almond. If you bite the whole fruit when raw, it excoriates the mouth; therefore it must first be cut open, dipped in water, and sprinkled with salt.

The acrid oil in the shell destroys tetters, ring-worms, chiques, &c. The painters use it to make their black colouring durable.

The tree when wounded yields a gum, which resembles the gum arabic. Raii Hist.

ACAJOU. See ACAJAIBA.

ACALAI. See SAL.

ACALCUM. See STANNUM.

ACALEPHE, ακαλεφη, a NETTLE, from α, negative, καλη, *agreeable*, and αφη, a *touch*, because the touch, as it hurts, is not agreeable. See URTICA.

There is also a fish and sea-fowl thus named.

ACANOR, a chemical furnace.

ACANTHA, from ακη, *a point*, ακανθα, any sort of thorn; any thing prickly, or with sharp points; also the shin, or spine of the tibia; and sometimes the spina dorsi.

ACANTHABOLUS, from ακανθα, *a thorn*, and βαλλω, *to cast*, or *cast out*. It is an instrument described by Paulus Ægineta, for taking out thorns, or other such like things, when stuck into the flesh.

ACANTHACEUS ACANTHACEOUS, a botanic term applied to the plants of the thistle kind, which are prickly.

ACANTHALRUCA. See ECHINOPUS.

ACANTHICE, ακανθικη μαστιχη, supposed to be the product of the carline thistle.

ACANTHINA MASTICHE. See CARDUUS PINEA.

ACANTHINUM (gum.) See GUM ARABIC.

ACANTHION, the HEDGE-HOG. See ECHINUS.

ACANTHUS, from ακανθα, *a thorn*. It is also called branca ursina, *acanthus* sativus vel mollis Virgilii; ACANTHUS Mollis Sativus, foliis sinuatis inermibus, Linnæi. Mat. Med. 318, *carduus acanthus*, marmolaria. CLA. DIDYNAMIA, ORD. ANGIOSPERMIA. Linn. Gen. Pl. 793.

BEAR'S BREECH, or BRANK URSINE.

Miller mentions five species. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, cultivated in our gardens, flowers in June and July, and is perennial.

The roots are very mucilaginous, and the leaves are so in a lesser degree. This mucilage is insipid, softening, and a good substitute for the marsh-mallow. It is not used in practice in this country, but where it is common it is applied to the same purpose, as marsh mallows, and other mucilaginous vegetables, are with us.

The herb-women too often sell the leaves of helleboraster, or bear's foot, or sphondylium, or cow's parsnep, for the bear's breech.

ACAPATLI. See PIPER LONGUM.

ACAPNON. See ORIGANUM, ANGLICUM.

ACARUS, a small insect which is said to breed in wax; also an insect in the skin like a louse. Vide PHTHIRIASIS.

ACARON. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

ACARTUM. See PLUMBUM, N° 4.

ACATALIS. See JUNIPERUM.

ACATAPOSIS. See DEGLUTITIO.

ACATHARSIA, from α, *non*, and καθαιρω, *to purge*. That impurity in a diseased body which is not yet purged off.

ACAULIS, } of α, negative, and καυλος, *caulis*, *a*
ACAULOS, } *stalk* or *stem*, without stem or stalk. A plant is said to be *acaulis*, whose flower rests on the ground, as in the carline thistle.

And Casper Bauhine calls the carline thistle, *acaulos magno flore*.

ACAZDIR. See STANNUM.

ACACTEM, or ACCATUM. See ÆSECAVUM.

ACCELERATORES URINÆ. Called also urinæ stimulatores. They hasten the ejection of the urine.

The *accelerator urinæ* arises fleshy from the sphincter ani, and superior part of the urethra, and tendinous from the ischium. It is inserted into the corpus cavernosum, from near their beginning to a little below their union. Douglas.

Dr. Hunter observes, that the *acceleratores urinæ* are fixed to, and surround the bulbous part of the urethra, meeting in a middle line or tendon, at its external posterior part. They are blended at the end of the bulbous part of the urethra, with the other muscles of the part; when these muscles are put into action, they contract upon the urethra, thereby making it narrower and expelling the last drops of urine. The semen also meets with a fresh propulsion from these muscles contracting upon it, when it is in the bulbous part of the urethra, which it is, and no farther, in the first conatus, and by being in this large cavity, would get no farther, was it not for their action; so that they are truly *accelerators* of the semen as well as of the urine; and this seems the chief reason of the bulbous part of the urethra, or its being larger in one part than another, that the semen and urine might meet with a reservoir in their passage, which had a fresh contracting force or power, to forward their expulsion.

ACCESSIO, ACCESSION. The beginning of the paroxysm of an intermittent fever, &c.

ACCESSORII, Nervorum octavum Par.

ACCESSORIUS. The name which Willis hath given to some branches from the eighth pair of nerves. They arise by several filaments from both sides of the medulla spinalis of the neck. Having advanced to the first vertebra, each is fixed to the back side of the ganglion of the nervus suboccipitalis, or tenth pair; then again run upwards into the cranium by the great occipital hole, communicate with the ninth and tenth, return out of the cranium, and in their passage join the eighth pair; afterwards turning backward, and perforating the musculus sterno-mastoideus, it terminates in the trapezius, having first sent some branches to the rhomboides.

ACCESSORIUS (*musculus*), Vide FLEXOR DIGITORUM ACCESSORIUS, and LONGUS PEDIS.

ACCESSORIUS-SACRO-LUMBARIS, vel LUMBALIS. See SACRO LUMBARIS (*Accessorius.*)

ACCIB. See PLUMBUM.

ACCIDENS. See SYMPTOMA.

ACCIPITRINA. See HIERACIUM, and SOPHIA.

ACCLIVIS. See OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS ABDOMINIS.

ACCRETIO, from *ad*, and *creſco*, *to grow to*; ACCRETION, GROWTH, and NUTRITION: also a growing together, as the fingers to one another. See NUTRICATIO.

ACCUMULATIO, an ACCUMULATION, or HEAPING TOGETHER.

ACCUSATIO, vide INDICATIO.

ACEPHALOS, from α negative, and κεφαλη, *a head*. This word is applied to monsters born without heads.

ACER, from *acris*, because of the hardness of its wood. The MAPLE TREE.

The great maple tree, falsly called SYCAMORE, is the pseudo platanus, or *acer* folii quinquelobis in æqualiter serratis, floribus racemosis of Linnæus of the CLASS POLYGAMIA, and ORDER MONOECIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 1155. It is also called *platanus tragi*, the great maple tree.

Nine species of *acer* are enumerated by botanists.

The maple is a large tree, common enough in England, but a native of Austria and Switzerland.

It is not much in use as a medicine, though its juice, if drank whilst fresh, is said to be a good antiscorbutic. All its parts contain a saccharine fluid; and if the root, trunk, or branches are wounded in the spring, a large quantity of liquor is discharged, which, when inspissated, yields

yields a brown sort of sugar, and a syrup like the melasses. Large quantities of this sugar is obtained from the trees in New England and Canada, and is much used in France, where it is commonly known by the names of saccharum Canadense, and saccharum acernum, maple sugar.

ACER VIRGINIANUM, odorat. LIQUID AMBER.

ACERBITAS. ACERBITY, SOURNESS.

ACERBUS, Acerb, sour, harsh; or a sourness with astringency; also bitter.

ACERIDES. Ἀκηρίδες, from ἀ, negative, and κηρος, *wax*. Galen calls plasters so, that are made without wax.

ACEROSUS, of *acus*, from ἀχυρον, *chaff*. It is used to signify that brown sort of bread which is made without first separating the bran.

ACESTA, ακεσται, *famor*. Distempers which are curable.

ACESTIDES. The names of the chimnies of the furnaces where brass was made. They were narrow at the top to receive the fumes of the melting metal, and to collect them, that the cadmia might be produced more abundantly. Also the roof of the furnaces in which copper is fused, they are closed so as to detain the corpuscles which fly off.

ACESTIS. See BORAX.

ACESTORIS, ακεστορες, from ακος, *a cure*. It strictly signifies a FEMALE PHYSICIAN, and is used for a MIDWIFE.

ACESTRIDES. Midwives.

ACETABULUM. Κοτυλη, κοτυληδων, ὀξυβαφος, is a large cavity in a bone, to receive the convex head of another, for the advantage of a circular motion. The large cavity in the os coxendix is thus named, which receives the head of the os femoris. This cavity is called the cup from its likeness to an ancient saucer in which vinegar was brought to the table, and thence named acetabula, from *acetum*, *vinegar*, and *tabula*, *a table*. This derivation seems very probable, as ὀξυβαφος, which is the same measure as the ancients called *acetabulum*, seems to be derived from ὀξος, *vinegar*. The *acetabulum*, which receives the head of the thigh-bone, called also *cotyle*, is formed by the juncture of the os ilium, ischium, and os pubis; the edge of this cavity is called supercilium, and is very prominent on the upper part; the cavity is deeper on the upper and back part than on the lower and fore part. In the natural state, this cavity is increased by an additional elastic circle, which is united to its edge; it yields easily both ways to any pressure, but recovers itself when the force is removed.

Acetabulum also signifies a sort of glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals. See COTYLEDONES.

The ancient measure thus named, was about the one-eighth of a pint.

Acetabulum, see CRASSULA and COTYLEDONES.

ACETABULUM MAR. MIN. See ANDROSACE.

ACETAR, a sallad of raw herbs, to be eaten with vinegar.

ACETARIUM SCORBUTICUM. A kind of pickle in which Dr. Bates advises scorbutic patients to dip their victuals before they eat it. It is thus made: ℞ Fol. cochlear. marin. ℥ iij. sacchar alb. ℥ vj. sal cochlear. ℥ i. bene contund. simul. & adde succ. aurant. ℥ vj.

ACETOSA, or ACETOSUS, eager or sour; in English it is called SORREL, from the Saxon word, which signifies sour.

Miller hath reckoned up about eighteen different species, of which the following are sometimes used in medicine.

1. *Acetosa* vulgaris, called also *acetosa* pratensis, *acetosa* arvensis. It is the RUMEX ACETOSUS of Linnæus, i. e. rumex pratensis, foliis oblongis sagittatis, floribus dioicis of Linnæus, of the CLASS HEXANDRIA. ORD. TRIGYNIA. Gen. Plant. 451.

COMMON SORREL.

It is the *oxylapathum*, called SOUR DOCK, whose leaves are sour, but not the root, which is bitter. It grows in the meadows and common fields.

2. *Acetosa* Romana, called also *acetosa* rotundi folia hortensis. It is the rumex scutatus, or rumex Helveticus, foliis cordato hastatis, ramis divergentibus, floribus hermaphroditis of Linnæus.

The ROMAN, FRENCH, ROUND-LEAVED, or GARDEN SORREL.

It is common in our gardens, and in many places it is known by the name of GREEN SAUCE.

3. Acetosella, called also trifolium acetosum vulgare oxytriphyllum, panis cuculi, alleluja, lujula oxys. It is the OXALIS ACETOSELLA; or oxalis foliis ternatis, scapo unifloro, flore albo, capsulis pentagonis clasticis, radice squamoto articulata of Linnæus. Of the CLASS DECANDRIA. ORD. PENTAGYNIA. Gen. Plant. 582.

WOOD SORREL.

It grows wild in the woods, and flowers in April. The leaves are shaped like a heart, standing three together on one stalk.

All the sorrels lose much by drying. They are all mildly acid, without any particular smell or flavour; the common is the least, the wood the most agreeable; they cool, quench thirst, are antiputrescent, anticorbutic, and diuretic.

The seeds are slightly astringent, but neither sour nor bitter.

If the leaves are bruised, they afford a large portion of a green juice with very little pressure. If this juice is permitted to subside, a clear reddish fluid soon appears, which if poured from the fæces, is one of the most agreeable preparations from these herbs. It may be mixed with whey, and is then a most acceptable and useful drink in fevers of all kinds. A decoction of the whole plant is a very agreeable substitute for wine, when wine is coveted by a patient to whom we cannot prudently allow it. The leaves are as powerful suppurants as the roots of white lilies. If the leaves of any of the sorrels are boiled in milk, an agreeable whey is soon separated, which is inferior to none for its palatableness. It is chiefly used to quench thirst, and to allay heat; also esteemed an anticorbutic and diuretic.

A great part of the acid of sorrel may be obtained in the form of a concrete salt, which is more acid than that of tartar, more easily soluble in water, and less, if at all, purgative; the wood sorrel yields near one-hundredth part of the weight of the fresh leaves. As the usual method of obtaining essential salts from vegetables by depuration and evaporating their juices, then setting them to crystallize, is extremely tedious, the following processes are given as being more expeditious.

Spiessius orders the respective plant to be taken and gently dried in the shade, then, being cut small, to pour on it a proper quantity of the sp. vini R. to digest them in a gentle heat till there is a tincture of a deepish green colour; then pouring this tincture into a glass cucurbit, distil with the heat of a water-bath, until so much spirit is raised, as to leave the remainder as thick as honey; then suffering it to rest until it is perfectly cold, crystals of a pyramidal shape will be found on the sides of the vessel. See Miscel. Berol. continuat. ii. p. 91, 92.

Stahl advises us to cut the herb small, after gently drying it, and make a strong tincture with sp. vini R. then pouring off this tincture, add to the residuum a fresh portion of the sp. vini R. and digest as before: continue to add more spirit until the herb ceases to tincture it; then gently dry the residuum, and boil it in water to extract all the saline parts; pass this decoction through a filter, and evaporate to a due consistence; after which set it in a cool place to shoot. See Stahlii Fund. Chem. p. 68.

Of these two processes, the first is perhaps best adapted for plants of the sweet, and the second for those of the acid kind; both which sort of plants give out all their virtue with their essential salts, consequently with a small portion of them dissolved in a proper quantity of pure water, we may, as with the oleosaccharа, prepare the waters of those plants, without the trouble or a distillation, and also the waters of those plants which cannot be obtained by the use of a still.

The salt of wood-sorrel may be substituted for the salt or juice of lemons. An essential salt is prepared from this plant, known by the name of Essential Salt of Lemons, and commonly used for taking ink-stains out of linnen. This salt, when genuine, is composed of the vegetable alkali, and a peculiar acid, which seems more allied to the acid of sugar than that of Tartar. However, it is seldom procured pure. What is sold in this country, under this name, appears sometimes to consist of chryst. of Tartar, with the addition of a small portion of vitriolic acid.

Conserv. Lujulæ. Conserve of Wood Sorrel.

Take the fresh leaves of wood sorrel, and beat them into a conserve, with triple their weight of lump sugar.

This preparation keeps well, and of all the conserves this is the most palatable, being agreeably acid, and possessed of a flavour somewhat resembling fine tea.

ACE-

ACETOSA ESURINA. Eſurine ſpirit of vinegar. See ACETUM ESURINUM.

ACETOSELLA. See ACETOSA.

ACETUM. VINEGAR. *Acaid, alcol.* To this HIPPOCRATES applies the terms *Hyſterialges, Hyſteralgia.*

Vegetable liquors, in proportion to the quantity of their ſaccharine parts, ferment into a weaker or ſtronger kind of wine; a ſecond fermentation forms vinegar; to produce which, three cauſes are neceſſary. 1ſt, The exiſtence of mucilaginous matter, or mucilage. 2dly, A degree of heat between 18 and 25 degrees of Reaumur's thermometer; and 3dly, The preſence of Oxygenous Gas. The next change they undergo is the laſt, and that is into a putrid ſtate.

When malt liquor becomes acid, it is called *allicar*, ALLEGAR. It is not ſo proper either for medical uſe, or preſerving pickles, as the wine vinegar is; for it abounds too much with a glutinous matter that is productive of many diſadvantages.

If vinegar is diſtilled with a heat not exceeding that of boiling water, it yields firſt a phlegmatic liquor (which is a vinous ſpirit, and may be uſed as ſuch); then a ſlightly acid one, which is ſucceeded by ſtronger and ſtronger acids, till the matter remaining becomes thick as honey; if now it is urged with a ſtronger fire, an empyreumatic oil aſcends, and a penetrating acid ſpirit, tainted with the ill ſmell and yellow colour of the oil; and at laſt there remains a black coal, which, when burnt into white aſhes, yields a conſiderable proportion of fixt alcaline ſalt.

The ſtronger and more ſpiritous the wine, the ſtronger is the vinegar into which it is converted. Geoffroy ſays, that vinegars made of the German and French wines, ſaturate from one-fortieth to one-twelfth their weight of fixt acaline ſalt.

Vinegar is mixed with the mineral acids by ſome fraudulent dealers, but is thus detected: if a ſaturated ſolution of any calcareous earth, as chalk, made with ſtrong vinegar, be added to ſuch as is ſuſpected of containing the vitriolic acid, no change will enſue if the ſuſpected vinegar was pure; but if it contained only a minute portion of that acid, the mixture will immediately become milky, and on ſtanding a ſhort time depoſits a white ſediment. The diſtilled vinegar ſometimes contains a portion of lead, which is diſcovered by taking a ſmall portion thereof, and adding to it a little of the aqua kali. If on the mixture being made, a cloudineſs appears, or a white powder falls, there is lead diſſolved in it.

The fermentation which changes wine into vinegar, gives the latter ſeveral properties, extremely different from thoſe of the former, e. gr. the firſt diſtillation from vinegar extinguiſheth fire, but the firſt from wine feeds it. Fermented vegetable ſpirit is the only thing that intoxicates; and the ſpirit of vinegar is the antidote to intoxication. The ſame liquor, which is the ſtate of wine, became weaker by boiling, in the ſtate of vinegar becomes ſtronger thereby.

Vinegar diſſolves animal earths, if not very much mixed with gelatinous matter; the earth of alum; the mineral calcareous earths; ſeveral metallic ſubſtances, as zinc, iron, copper, tin, lead, biſmuth, and the regulus of antimony. It diſſolves the vegetable inſpiſſated juices, and extracts the virtues of many plants; but ſometimes its acidity ſpoils their medicinal qualities, though in other inſtances it improves them; as in the intention of uſing the gum ammoniacum, garlic, ſquills, &c. It mingles equally with the blood and its ſerum, and with moſt of the animal fluids, without thickening them; but rather, as Boerhaave obſerves, attenuates and reſolves. Dr. Alſton, of Edinburgh, ſays that, "It is antiſeptic, and poſſeſſes all the virtues of the acids in general; that it is preferable to lemon juice, or any mineral acid; it peculiarly corrects narcotics, as opium, hemlock, henbane, deadly nightſhade, &c. to the ill effects of which it is the antidote." In inflammatory and putrid diſtempers, in many inſtances, its efficacy is truly wonderful: in ardent fevers it is one of the moſt certain antiphlogiſtics and ſudorifics; in putrid diſorders it equally excels as a preſervative and reſtorer. Fainting, lethargic and hyſteric paroxyſms are much relieved by it, if applied to the noſe and mouth; even in many inſtances more than by volatile alkaline ſpirits, or fetid gums. In the ardent biliary fevers, as the miliary, it is a powerful aſſiſtant. It cures ſurfeits from animal food. It is ſaid to cure the bite of a mad dog. The vegetable acid has a peculiar power in reſtoring ſweetneſs to putrid bile. Though all acids can correct the putrid acrimony; but the power of ſweetening belongs to the vegetable alone. Beſides, when a putrid colluvies is lodged in the firſt paſſage, this acid gently tends to ſollicit its diſcharge by ſtool; an advantage not to be hoped for from the mineral tribe.

Externally applied vinegar is a powerful reſolvent and relaxant. When applied to any ſenſible membrane, it acts as an aſtringent; and, more or leſs diluted with water, is an excellent gargle for an inflamed throat, alſo for an injection to moderate the fluor albus. In ſhort, to relate its many good qualities as a medicine might well be the ſubject of a particular treatiſe. See ACIDA.

An imprudent uſe of vinegar is not without conſiderable inconveniences; large and frequent doſes too much coagulate the chyle, and produce not only a leanneſs but an atrophy; when taken to exceſs, to reduce a corpulent habit, tubercles in the lungs and a conſumption has been the conſequence: young children, old people, thoſe whoſe circulation is languid, vital heat defective, and digeſtion weak, ſhould be very ſparing in its uſe.

The doſe, according to the different circumſtances of the caſe requiring it, and the conſtitution of the patient, may be from ʒſs. to ʒiij.

See the Dictionary of Chemiſtry, tranſlated from the French of Mr. Macquer, edit. 2. article VINEGAR. Cullen's Mat. Med. Chaptal's Chemiſtry, vol. iii 268.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM, ſeu Sp. Aceti. DISTILLED VINEGAR.

Diſtil wine vinegar with a gentle heat as long as the drops fall free from an empyreuma.

The firſt pint that is drawn off is a weak vinous ſpirit, and ſhould be taken away, another receiver being placed for the acid. Malt vinegar, however ſtrong, by reaſon of its viſcid quality, is not only improper for diſtilling on account thereof, but alſo becauſe it ſo readily receives an empyreumatic taſte; a circumſtance to which the beſt wine vinegar is ſubject, if more than about two-thirds is drawn over. This given, the quantity of two or three ounces in a day for a continuance of time after bleeding, and purging where neceſſary, has been recommended in maniacal caſes. That called—COLCHICUM AUTUMN. See COLCHICUM.—ESURINUM, Hungry Vinegar. When vinegar is concentrated it creates an appetite, hence this name; called alſo *acetoſa eſurina.*—LYTHARGYRITIS. See PLUMBUM, N° 2.—PROPHYLACTICUM is thus made. ℞ flor. lavend. & roriſm. fol. rutæ, abſinth. ſalviæ, menth. āā m. i. aceti vini cong. i. infund. in B. A. per 8 dies. ℞ hujus tinct. ℔ i. camph. ʒ iij. m. f.—Acetum proph. alſo called the VINEGAR OF THE FOUR THIEVES; for during the plague at Marſeiles, four perſons by the uſe of it, attended many of the ſick unhurt; under the colour of their ſervice, they robbed the ſick and the dead, one of them being apprehended, ſaved himſelf from the gallows by diſcovering this remedy.—SCILLÆ. See SCILLA.

ACHAI. See AQUA ALUMINOSA under ALUMEN.

ACHARISTON, α, non, χαρις gratia. Achariſtus ſignifies *thankleſs.* Aetius and Galen deſcribe ſome compoſitions of ſingular efficacy under this name; becauſe, as they cured quickly, the patient valued them the leſs, and ſo made no returns of their benefits.

ACHICOLUM. The *fornix, tholus,* or *ſudatorium,* SUDATORY of the ancient baths, which was a hot room to ſweat in, called alſo *architholus.*

ACHILLEA. The *achilleas* take their name from *Achilles.* Linnæus uſes the word *achillea* as the generic term for yarrow, milfoil, or ſneezewort. See MILLEFOLIUM; for that called—AGERATUM.—LUTEA, ſee AGERATUM—GALLICA. Mountain ragwort or corn-marigold.—PTARMICA ſee PTARMICA.

ACHILLEION. A name for the ſponge of which tents are made; becauſe Achilles made them of it.

ACHILLES. A large ſort of barley which was uſed in Greece.

ACHILLIS TENDO, ſee TENDO ACHILLIS.

ACHIOTE. The red grains of achiotl made into lozenges.

ACHIOTL: alſo the *bixa orviedi, daburi.* A ſort of *orleana,* growing in New Spain and Braſil. The tincture made of the fruit and uſed in chocolate is thus made: take the grains when ripe, infuſe them in hot water; the ſettling is made into cakes, and is uſed as a paint for the face. The *roucou* which the Indians call achiotl or *urucu,* the DUTCH ORLEANE, and we roucou, is a meal or flour of a ſeed got in the Leeward Iſlands and the iſle

of St. Domingo; these seeds are of a vermilion colour. The roucou is made in these islands as we make starch. Chuse the roucou of the deepest violet colour, and very dry. Its chief use is among the dyers. See ORLEANA.

ACHLYS. A DIMNESS of sight: from ἀχλυς, *darkness* or *cloudiness*. It also signifies a small scar or mark over the pupil, of a light blue colour. It is synonymous with caligo corneæ, or blindness from opacity of the cornea. See Cullen's Nosology. It is the *Leucoma nephelium of* SAUVAGES, and is described a speck of the cornea, somewhat pellucid, which occasions objects to appear as if seen through smoke, or a cloud, and hence are more obscured. By inspection obliquely it is discovered to be different from the opacity of the aqueous humour, accompanying some diseases of the eye. This species often arises from a variolous ophthalmy, or moist one, or whatever can render the cornea opaque; in infants, as their years increase, it often vanishes spontaneously. The juice of pimpernel, either the blue or purple, drop into the eye twice a day for the space of a week; the juice of the common star-thistle, and blue-bottle are useful: sugar-candy powdered is often sufficient. Emetic wine, which is the least hurtful, may with advantage be dropt into the eye. The vapor of aniseed, or fennel-seed water, are of service. See Wallis's Nosologia Methodica Oculorum.

ACHNE. CHAFF or the FROTH OF THE SEA. Hippocrates expresses by it a whitish mucilage observed in the eyes of patients who have fevers: also a white mucus in the fauces thrown up from the lungs. Besides these it signifies LINT. See CARBASUS.

ACHOR. *Lactumen: ahas, acores, cerion; favus.* The *crusta lactea* of authors, and in England the SCALD HEAD. Trallian says, that it is a sore on the outside of the head, full of little perforations, which discharge a humour like ichor, whence its name. He farther says, that the *cerion* resembles an achor; but that the mouths of the perforations are larger, resembling the cells of a honey-comb, whence the name; the matter is also nearly of the consistence of thin honey. When these diseases spread, the serum which oozes out, dries, and forms a scab.

The *achor* differs from the *favus* and *tinea* only in the degree of virulence. It is called favus when the perforations are large; and tinea when they are like those which are made by moths in cloth: but generally by tinea is understood a dry scab on the hairy scalp of children, with thick scales and an offensive smell; when this disorder affects the face it is called crusta lactea, or MILK-SCAB. Mr. Bell, in his Treatise on Ulcers, says, that the tinea capitis & crusta lactea, may both be reduced to the same species of herpes, viz. the *herpes pustulosus*, they being naturally the same, differing only in situation; the tinea is on the hair scalp, and the crusta lactea on the face. Dr. Cullen places this disease under ULCUS; as a synonyme; where also he places the CRUSTA LACTEA, the class locales, and order dialyses. When it happens to children, if in other respects they are healthy, the best treatment, besides keeping the belly moderately lax, is cleanliness and a moderate diet; an issue may be made and continued till the disorder is cleared and the strength of the constitution is established; keep the hair short and wash the head with soap suds. Some instances of this sort are very difficult of cure, and attended with violent itching, a pale countenance, &c. but still the same method generally succeeds in all the species and degrees of virulence. Small doses of calomel may be given as an alterative rather than as a laxative, and the vin. antim. in such doses, at proper intervals, as the stomach will easily retain.

Externally the unguent e pice may be used two or three times in a week, or cream mixed with chalk in fine powder.

If the humour is repelled give warm sudorifics until it returns. Scabby eruptions on children should not be repelled when about the mouth, ears, or indeed on any part of the body. Though these eruptions depend not on the habit, but the difficulty of passing through the skin, yet cold bathing should not be used. Cleanliness and a frequent use of the warm bath are of great service. The practice of tearing up the roots of the hair is useless, therefore cruel. Keep the hair short and wash the part with aq. pur. ℔ i. in qua solut. est gr. x. hydrargyri muriati.

Among the ancients, Aetius, Ægineta, Trallian, Oribasius, Galen, &c. treat professedly on these disorders; amongst the later authors Heister and Turner may be consulted, with the still later writers, as Bell, in his Surgery, and his Treatise on Ulcers, p. 376. Moss on the Management of Children, &c. White's Surgery, p. 69.

ACHY Αχυ, a species of cassia growing in Arabia, called also, δαφνης.

ACICULARIS, from *acicula, a pin or needle*; Acicular, shaped like a small needle. The trivial name for a species of scirpus.

ACIDA. ACIDS. Acids form a species of salts, exciting upon the organ of taste what is called sour; which may be regarded as synonymous with Acid; still there is a difference that may be established between them: *sour* denoting the weakest sensation, such as we perceive from vegetable substances, as verjuice, tamarinds, lemons, &c. and, *acid*, the more powerful, such as is felt from the nitric, sulphuric, and muriatic acids. Every substance is called acid, which gives the impression above specified to the taste; will change certain blue vegetable colours into red, as the juice of turnsole, syrup of violets, &c. and will, in common, effervesce with alcalies: we say in common, because this property is not general. For the carbonic acid, and almost all weak acids, cannot be distinguished by this property; and the purest alkali, or what is called caustic, or deaerated combine with acids without motion or effervescence. By a variety of experiments in modern chemistry, acids are found to consist of different substances: to the name of one, they give the term, *oxygen*; and to the other, *radical*; the former considered to be the *acidifying* body, the latter the *acidifiable* base; and, they further prove, that the oxygenous principle in all the variety of acids, is universally the same; and that acids themselves only vary on account of the different radicals with which that principle is combined. Chemists have also altered the terms, in order to express the degrees of power acids possess; the weaker, they express by the termination *ous*, the stronger by *ic*, added to the base or radical; as sulphurous, sulphuric; carbonous, carbonic, &c. except the muriatic, and nitrous acid; for the lower order of the former, they say *muriatic*; for the stronger, *oxygenated muriatic*; taking the appellation from the acid, and not from the base.

Acids are animal, vegetable, and mineral. The vegetable are the native, as the juice of lemons, &c. or the product of fermentation, as vinegar and tartar. The mineral are those of sulphur or vitriol, nitre, and common salt. The animal is obtained from ants, and some other insects in considerable quantities; it is also contained in human fat, and in the suet of animals that ruminate, and in acetous fermentation is sometimes produced in some of the animal secretory organs, forming a kind of animal vinegar.

Whatever flames hath a latent or a manifest acid in it, for acids alone are convertible into flame. It is true that pure acid flames with difficulty; but when divided and diffused in the pores of other substances, it readily takes fire and blazes, or explodes most violently.

A vague acid, which is volatile and liquid, is in all parts of the earth; uniting with various substances, it forms different fossils. Except in the essential salts of vegetables or in tartar, acids are rarely found in a solid form. The air itself is replete with acid, and without it no creature could live.

There is great analogy betwixt acid and cold; the air abounds most with acid in still weather when the wind blows from the north and the east. The spirit of nitre increases the cold of ice. Acid and cold alike preserves from putrefaction, by increasing the cohesion of the component parts of the respective bodies. Strong acids, and excessive cold, it is true, when applied to the flesh of living animals, mortifies them; but this mortification differs greatly in its nature from that produced by fire, and by alkaline salts. South winds favour, but north winds check the progress of putrid disorders. Cold concentrated and joined to vegetable and mineral bodies, seems to be of the essence of the salts called acid.

Acids differ in their specific gravity when compared with water. They are as follows:

The acid of vitriol, as	18 to 10
Nitre	14 to 10, some say 15 to 10
Sea salt	12 to 10
Vegetables	10 plus to 10.

This difference shews, that some acids are more tenacious of water than others, and that when these acids are mixed with fixed alkali, so as to form neutral salts, if the alkaline salts are the same in proportion, it will be only increased to the same weight whether the vitriolic or the vegetable salt is used, e. g. to one ounce of fixed alkaline salt,

ſalt, add the vitriolic acid, and the neutral ſalt will weigh one ounce and three drams. The ſame will occur if you uſe nitrous acid, muriatic acid, or vinegar. If the weaker acids are uſed, you muſt pour on more of them to the ſame quantity of alkaline ſalt to ſaturate it, yet the ſalt will have only attracted the ſame weight of acid from each.

Acids differ in their colour, for the vitriolic is quite pale; the nitrous a dark yellow, always foaming; the marine a pale golden colour. If bottles containing theſe three acids are ſtopped with cork, the cork is ſoon tinged by the vitriolic acid with a black colour; by the nitrous, with a yellow; and by the marine, with a whitiſh one. The vitriolic acid emits no viſible vapours in the heat of the atmoſphere, but imbibes moiſture therefrom; the nitrous and muriatic emit copious corroſive fumes; the nitrous, a yellowiſh red; and the muriatic, white ones.

As to the virtues of the vegetable acid, ſee ACETUM.

The mineral acids, when intimately joined with vinous ſpirits, have effects ſo ſimilar to thoſe of the vegetable claſs, that their properties as medicines, are almoſt the ſame; but when in their ſeparate ſtate, their inward uſe tends to coagulate the blood. In other reſpects, the effects of all the kinds of acids are ſimilar.

Acids gently irritate and contract our fibres when taken in a dilute ſtate, and thus corroborate; they reſiſt a putrid tendency, and powerfully oppoſe putreſcence when actually exiſting; by the irritation they promote various ſecretions; they excite an appetite, and aid digeſtion; their cooling efficacy in fevers of every rank is not exceeded by any thing in uſe, nor equalled for their general ſafety, where cauſes ſo widely oppoſite produce ſuch ſimilar complaints: in ſome inſtances of coughs and aſthmas, by their irritation their efficacy is ſingular; if the vegetable acid is made uſe of, the breathing is never diſordered by it, though in ſome inſtances the mineral ſort may offend. In dyſenteries, and in diarrhœas, produced by unripe fruits, the foſſil acids allay the fermentation in the bowels, and when a putrid colluvies in the primæ viæ is the cauſe, at once they will be propoſed as the proper remedy. By their ſedative quality hæmorrhages are reſtrained; and as bitters are neuteralized by acids, ſo the exceſs and acrimony of the bile are allayed by their uſe. For farther ſatisfaction into their extent and uſefulneſs in the healing art, ſee FARR on Acids. Cullen's Mat. Med. vol. ii.

Acids, aſtringents, and bitters, have a great affinity with each other. By a mixture with each other they loſe their properties. Vegetable acids leſſen the aſtrictive power of galls on leather, &c. The mineral acids have a contrary effect. Bitters, both animal and vegetable, are neutralized by acids. See LAVOISIER, and CHAPTEL's Elements of Chemiſtry. Dictionary of Chem. Neuman's Chem. Works, Percival's Med. Eſſays.

Acids correct the deleterious effect of moſt, if not all narcotic plants; but injure the phlegmatic habit, where the circulation is languid, the bile defective, or the digeſtion naturally weak.

ACIDITAS, ACIDITY, alſo *Acor*. Diſeaſes from this cauſe are frequent.

The ſeat of acidity in our bodies, as a diſeaſe, is principally the ſtomach and the ſmall inteſtines. An acid acrimony is never ſenſibly prevalent in the blood: yet urine hath been fermented into wine.

An acid acrimony may derive its origin either from too great laxity and debility of the organs of digeſtion, or from an exceſs of aceſcent food. The ferment excited in our food by the ſtomach is ſui generis; if any part of our aliment is not digeſted by the proper ferment of the ſtomach, it will run into its own ferment, and if vegetable it will become ſour. The food of children is for the moſt part of the vegetable kind, and readily turns ſour in the ſtomach, if the body be any way diſordered; hence moſt of their diſorders are accompanied with the evident ſigns of acidity, as green ſtools, gripes, &c. Many aſſert a prevailing acid to be the cauſe of all diſeaſes in children, but acidity in their ſtomach, is oftener an effect than a cauſe of their complaints. It is not acidity, but its exceſs that injures.

The redundant acid in the primæ viæ is known by the ſourneſs of the eructations, the frequent cardialgia, with curdling of the chyle, &c. in the ſtomach, flatulence, and ſpaſms in the inteſtines; when this cauſe is exceſſive in its degree, the bile is inert, the belly coſtive, and the nouriſhment is unduly ſupplied, a paleneſs becomes general in the ſkin, an itching comes on, and puſtules appear here and there, and a train of nervous ſymptoms ſoon ſucceed. Indeed in all diſeaſes peculiar to children, there are for the moſt part the ſymptoms of an exceſs of irritation, the pulſe ſometimes beats one hundred, or one hundred and twenty in a minute, the ſtomach is ſick, the veſſels of the ſkin are contracted, and epileptic or convulſive ſymptoms appear.

Infants are frequently ſwept off by this diſorder. Among adults, the weakly and ſedentary are the only ſubjects of it, except among the poor, whoſe ſcanty ſupplies reduce them to this unhappy ſtate.

The cure when adults are the ſubjects, conſiſts of a diet fitted to oppoſe this faulty habit; animal food, and vegetables of the aromatic alkaline kind: theſe, with moderate exerciſe at proper intervals, bid fair for a recovery. Abſorbent medicine may palliate ſymptoms in the ſtomach and inteſtines, but the limat. ferri will moſt conduce to an effectual and laſting cure. Children ſhould be exerciſed more, and fed leſs than is uſual; irregularity in theſe begets flatus, acidity, &c. Antimonial emeties repeated at intervals of two or three days, until the more diſagreeable ſymptoms abate, are highly uſeful. Small doſes of P. Rhaei, with magneſ. alb. ſo as to keep the belly ſoluble, is better than purging; and to this end give ſmall doſes frequently. To free from flatulency, ℞ ol. eſſ. ſem. fænic. d. gr. i. ocul. 69. pp. gr. v—x. m. & rep. bis vel ter in die. As to abſorbents, a mixture of the magneſia alba with the ocul. 69. or other calcareous earths, ought generally to be preferred, and the doſes ſhould be very frequently repeated until ſome relief is obtained, and then their diſtances may be increaſed. Indeed in ſome caſes, ſmall doſes of fixed, or volatile alcali, particularly liquor. C. C. have been highly beneficial, and warm ſtimulant plaiſters applied to the umbilical region.

See Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Medicamentorum Formulæ, Dris. Hugh Smith. London Practice of Phyſic, edit. 4. Armſtrong on Diſeaſes fatal to Infants. Moſs on the Management of Children, &c.

ACIDULÆ. MINERAL WATERS that contain a briſk ſpirit when unaccompanied with heat are thus named; but if they are hot alſo, they are called thermæ. In Paracelſus *Fontale aceteſum* is of the ſame import.

As to the antiquity of their uſe, ſee Galen, Cœlius Aurelianus, Pliny, &c. who ſpeak largely of their virtues.

Hoffman and many authors highly extol them, whilſt others obſerve that a pure water, on account of its ſimplicity, ſuch as that from Malvern and Toplitz ſprings, is to be preferred both for drinking and for bathing; and that in want of theſe, they may be well ſupplied by diſtilled rain, or any other that is ſoft and pure. Objectors ſay, that the medicinal qualities in theſe waters only quicken their operation as water, but contribute nothing farther, and that ſolutions of the like materials are of equal efficacy: to which the beſt reply has been, that the mineral contents are often volatile, and of parts more ſubtile than thoſe of art's producing; and that when the powers of nature are expiring, experience proves their efficacy by their ſucceſs as a laſt reſource.

In general their views are according to the qualities of their contents; theſe known, their uſe is eaſily determined. See AQUÆ MEDICINALES.

Bleeding, or purging, or both, are frequently preſcribed before the uſe of mineral waters; but except a plethora attends, they are not to be admitted. As theſe waters are deſigned to paſs, ſo reſt or exerciſe muſt be adviſed; reſt and a cool ſituation, favour their diuretic tendency; exerciſe and a warm air determine them to the ſkin; theſe obſerved with temperance and moderation in the regimen, are the principal directions on which ſucceſs depends.

Their briſk ſparkling property is owing to the quantity of fixt air which they poſſeſs; and indeed to this, perhaps, is owing their chief uſe as medicine. To encreaſe this property when defective, or to communicate it where it is totally wanting, ſee Dr. Prieſtly's directions for impregnating water with fixt air.

For diſcovering the contents of waters, the following are the moſt common additions. But for minute inveſtigation, the taſk is ſo extremely difficult, that the reader is referred to the works of BERGMAN, FOURCROY, CHAPTAL, &c.

Galls.—When uſed they ſhould be freſh powdered, or a freſh infuſion of them in water ſhould be made. A ſmall quantity of the powder, or of the infuſion put into a cupful of the water to be examined, diſcovers the ſmalleſt

degree

degree of iron that can be productive of any ſenſible effects. If the water contains a coarſe oker, the colour ſtruck by the galls is very dark; the finer iron produces the inky purple; but the fineſt, ſuch as the Pyrmont water, gives the azure blue.

Syrup of violets.—Mix a dram with a ſmall wine-glaſs full of the water, and if a green colour is produced, there is an alkaline ſalt in it, or alum; though Dr. Rutty ſays, that if the ſyrup is new, alum turns it red. This green colour is alſo obſerved when a ſolution of iron is met with; with an acid it cauſes a red.

Aqua kali. A few drops let fall into the water diſcovers earthy matter, by precipitating it in the form of a white cloud; if a whitiſh cloud riſes to the top, and the water underneath remains clear, the quantity of earthy matter is extremely ſmall. This water precipitates the contents of all hard waters; from twenty to forty drops throws down all the ſelenities in lb. i. thereof. If it meets with a ſolution of the hydrargyrus muriatus or other mercurial particles, it diſcovers them by producing a yellow colour, and it ferments with acids.

Tinct. argenti—This tincture, if made with pure nitrous acid, is the moſt delicate addition for diſcovering ſea ſalt in water, which it joins with, and falls in a milky cloud.

Ammonia preparata.—This precipitates the contents of hard water; diſcovers quickſilver, or any of its preparations, by turning the liquor whitiſh, and throwing a part of it into a coagulum; it diſcovers copper by producing a blue colour.

Tinct. ſalph. vol.—It diſcovers lead in water, by turning it to a duſky brown colour.

Soap.—It readily determines whether or no the water is hard or ſoft by diſſolving therein: if hard, the ſoap curdles; but if ſoft, an homogeneous mixture is formed, and with a little agitation a froth is raiſed.

Acidum nitroſum. Nitrous acid.—If it turns the water of a green colour, it contains a ſolution of copper. See AQUÆ MINERALES.

ACIDUM ACETOSUM. ACETOUS ACID. Take two pounds of the coarſe powder of verdegris, let it be perfectly dried by a water bath, ſaturated with ſalt—afterwards diſtil it in a ſand bath, then diſtil the liquor again. Its ſpecific gravity is to that of diſtilled water, as 1.050 to 1.000. This is conſidered as the beſt mode of acquiring the acetous acid in its moſt concentrated ſtate; but it may be acquired by congelation, taking care to throw out the ice before it thaws, by diſtillation from alcalies, as well as metallic bodies, particularly copper; and by this laſt method it will ſaturate nearly its own weight of a fixt alkaline ſalt. This acid is called RADICAL VINEGAR. When the acid of vinegar is combined with alcalies, earths, or metals, the neutral ſalt ſo formed muſt be dried, and then the acetous acid may be ſeparated in a very concentrated ſtate by the addition of two thirds of their weight of ſulphuric acid, and diſtilling them in a ſand heat.

This acetous acid differs from all others in general in its particular odour; from the native vegetable acids in ſubtilty, and volatility, and in not being obtainable in the form of a concrete ſalt—from the mineral in its habitude to different bodies; and the nature of the compounds it forms with them: thus whatever the acetous acid joins, it is diſlodged by the approach of a mineral acid; and compounds formed of the acetous acid, and fixed alkalies, diſſolve in Sp. Vini Rect. but thoſe with mineral acid, and the ſame alkalies, will not.

The concentrated acid obtained from verdegris is not ſo pure as that acquired by congelation, or drawn from a neutral ſalt, being apt to retain a portion of the copper, which is eaſily to be proved by its turning blue when ſaturated with aqua ammonia. Its uſe on this account has been objected to by many, and therefore not been much employed; however, the medical virtues are ſuppoſed to be ſimilar to vinegar.

—— ÆTHEREUM.
—— ALUMINOSUM.
—— CATHOLICON.
—— PRIMIGENIUM.
—— SULPHUREUM.
} Acidum vitriolicum, vel ſulphuris.

—— MURIATICUM. Olim Spiritus Salis Glauberi. See MARINUM SAL.

—— NITROSUM. See NITRUM, N°. 5.

—— VITRIOLICUM, Olim Oleum Vitrioli, called alſo *Stagma*. See SULPHUR and VITRIOLUM VIRIDE, and alſo ACIDA.

—— VITRIOLI VINOSUM, i. e. Æther vitriolicus. See ÆTHER.

ACIES. STEEL. See CHALYBS.

ACINESIA, from *α, not, κινεω, to move.* A privation of motion.

ACINI. The diſtinct component parts of the fruit of the mulberry, blackberry, and raſpberry.

ACINIFORMIS. } The coat of the eye, call-
ACINOSA TUNICA. } ed uvea. See UVEA.

ACINOS. See BASILICUM.

ACINUS. Properly a grape, but is applied to other fruits or berries that grow in cluſters, as elder berries, privet, ivy, &c. Theſe are diſtinguiſhed from baccæ, or berries that grow ſingle, as thoſe of the laurel. But *acinus* is alſo uſed for the ſtone of the grape; hence UVÆ EXACINATÆ, grapes that have their ſtones taken out.

The glands which grow together in cluſters are called by ſome *acini glanduloſi.*

ACINUS. See STAPHYLOMA.

ACMASTICA. See SYNOCHUS.

ACMASTICOS, (*ακμαζω, vigeo*) the name of a ſort of fever ſpoken of by Actuarius, as follows:

"Fevers from putrefaction are continual or intermittent: of the former, ſome are called *iſcheni*, or acmaſtici, which during the whole courſe are at the ſame pitch; others are called *epacmaſtici*, or *anabaſes*, theſe proceed and increaſe to their time of ſolution; a third ſort called *paracmaſtici*, which diminiſh by degrees till they ceaſe."

ACME. THE HEIGHT OF A DISEASE. That ſtate of a thing in which it is at its utmoſt perfection. It is alſo a term in gymnaſtics, expreſſing the higheſt pitch of exerciſe.

ACMELLA, called alſo, Ahamella, ahmella, akmella, amella, admella. Bidens Urtica,—zeylanica, cannabina, cerato-cephalus, chryſanthemum bidens. A plant growing in the iſland of Ceylon, of which three ſpecies are noted by botaniſts. Two are the verbeſina acmella of Linnæus, and verbeſina lavenia of Linnæus. It is commended in nephritic diſorders, but rarely uſed. Raii Hiſt.

ACNE. A ſmall purple or hard tubercle on the face is thus called.

ACNESTIS, from *α*, negative, and *κνάω, to ſcratch.* That part of the ſpine which reaches from betwixt the ſhoulder blades to the loins. This name ſeems only applicable to quadrupeds, becauſe they cannot reach it to ſcratch.

There is a herb to which this name is given, but botaniſts ſeem not agreed what it is.

ACOE, (*ακουω, audio*) See AUDITUS.

ACOITUS, HONEY. See MEL. Pliny ſpeaks of it by this name, becauſe it has no ſediment, which is called *κοιτη.*

ACON, an inſtrument uſed in the ancient exerciſes like the diſcus.

ACONE, a MORTAR, or rather a hard ſtone, on which to levigate; or, more generally, a WHETSTONE.

ACONION, an ancient Greek name of a medicine prepared by levigation; probably a collyrium, or ſome form of powders for the eyes.

ACONITIFOLIA. See ANAPODOPHYLLON.

ACONITON, from *α*, negative, and *κονια, lime* or *plaiſter.* Not plaiſtered. This word is applied to veſſels not lined within.

ACONITUM, alſo called *Camarum, Canicida, Cynoctonum, Cynoctonum.* Various derivations are given by etymologiſts; as, 1ſt, *ακονη*, a *whetſtone*, or *rock*, becauſe it grows on bare rocks. 2dly, *α*, negative, and *κονις, duſt*, becauſe it grows without earth. 3dly, *ακων, ακη, dart*, becauſe they poiſoned darts therewith. 4thly, *ακοντιζομαι, to accelerate*, for it haſtens death.

WOLF'S BANE.

Miller takes notice of nineteen ſpecies; and ſome of them are called *lycoctonum*, or wolf's-bane, becauſe the hunters mixed them with fleſh, and laid it for the wolves, which were poiſoned by it. Theſe herbs are deſtructive by their cauſtic and ſuffocating quality; the animals that eat them have their ſwallowing ſtopped, and ſtomach corroded.

Againſt the poiſon of theſe plants, Galen commends rue taken in wine; but, perhaps, vinegar would be more uſeful.

The MONK'S-HOOD, or COMMON WOLF'S BANE, of which Dr. Storck ſpeaks ſo much in favour, is the ACONITUM NAPELLUS, or ACONITUM foliorum laciniis linearibus, ſuperne latioribus, linea exaratis, Linn. Spec. Plant. 1682. Claſs. POLYANDRIA, Ord. TRIGYNIA. It is cultivated in our gardens as an ornament. It is ſpontaneouſly produced in Germany, and ſome other northern parts of Europe.

The

The doctor expreſſed the juice of the freſh herb, and made it into an extract by a gentle evaporation, then for internal uſe made the following powder:

℞ extract. aconit. gr. ij

Sacchar. alb.— ʒ ij m. f. pulv. ſubtil.

In ſeveral inſtances this was given from gr. vj. to 3 ſs. three times a day, with the happieſt ſucceſs. Its chief ſenſible effect was its exciting a copious perſpiration.

The caſes in which Dr. Storck ſucceeded by the uſe of the above powder, were an inveterate gonorrhœa, pains that were obſtinate, and which followed after agues and intermittent fevers, tophs and nodes, ſcirrhous tumors, indurations of the parotid glands, ſpina ventoſa, itch, amauroſis, gouty and rheumatic pains, convulſive diſorders, and an anchyloſis. Some have given it in tincture; one part of the dried leaf to ſix of ſpirits of wine; the doſe, 40 drops. But it has often been given from one grain, gradually encreaſed to ten, for a doſe: indeed Stoll and ſome others carried it much further.

A perſon who had eaten a ſmall quantity of monk's-hood, was preſently attacked with the following ſymptoms, viz. a ſenſation of tingling heat in the tongue and jaws, the teeth ſeemed to himſelf as if they were looſe, and the face as if it was ſwelled. This tingling ſenſation gradually ſpread all over the body, particularly to the extremities; the knees and ankles loſt their ſtrength, and frequent twitching of the tendons came on; ſoon after he perceived a ſenſible check to the circulation of the blood through the limbs; at length a giddineſs came on, then a miſt ſeemed to collect itſelf before his eyes, in his ears was a humming noiſe, his ſenſes failed, and falling into a ſwoon, his eyes and teeth were fixed, his noſe contracted, breathing ſhort, and cold ſweats were perceived on his hands, feet, and forehead. All theſe ſymptoms followed in leſs than two hours from the time of eating the ſallad, in which the monk's-hood unfortunately was mixed. In order to his relief, as it was ſuſpected that he had eaten ſome kind of poiſon, his friends forced down into his ſtomach a quantity of oil and water, and afterwards carduus tea, by which he vomited; theſe were repeated ſo as to encourage a thorough diſcharge from the ſtomach, and in the intervals, a few ſpoonfuls of a ſtimulating cordial was given: and thus he ſoon recovered.

Some writers ſay, that the napellus is not poiſonous in Sweden, Poland, &c. but it ſhould be noted, that the napellus, which is not poiſonous, is the *aconitum* lycoctonum luteum majus of Bauhine, or yellow ſalutiferous monk's-hood. See Wilmer's Obſervations on the Poiſonous Vegetables in Great Britain. Storck, de Aconito, and the Article Venenum.

Aconitum Anthora, Salutiferum. See Anthora.—*Folio platani, Lycoctonum Ponticum & Luteum.* See Luparia.—*Hyemale. Luteum minus, unifolium luteum bulboſum.* See Helleboroides.—*Pardalianches.* See Herba Paris.—*Pardalianches minus.* See Doronicum romanum.—*Urens ricini fere foliis flore cæruleo magno.* See Staphisagria.

ACOPA, Acopon, α non, and κοπος, *laſſitude*. At firſt this word ſignified the quality of the *medicines* which was to relieve pain, ſtiffneſs, and other ill effects of exceſſive wearineſs; but afterwards it only ſignified the degree of conſiſtence which the medicines were of. Theſe medicines were always external ones. In time the word was uſed to expreſs thoſe kind of ſoft cerates which were applied to tumors, &c. It is alſo a name of the *trifolium paludoſum*.

ACOR. Sourness, acrimony, particularly an acid acrimony in the ſtomach. See Aciditas.

ACCORDINA. Indian tutty.

ACORES. See Achor.

ACORI (Rad.) The greater galangal root. See Galanga.

ACORIA, from α, negative, and κορεω, *to ſatiate*. Insatiability. Sometimes it ſignifies a good appetite, or digeſtion.

ACORITES VINUM, a wine made of the acorus and liquorice roots, each eight ounces; of wine, ſix gallons; infuſed cold for ſix months.

ACORUS, CALAMUS VERUS. See Calamus aromaticus.—*Adulterinus.* See Iris palustris.—*Aſſaticus.* See Calamus aromaticus asiat.

ACOS (ακεσμος, ſano). A remedy.

ACOSMIA. Irregularity, or diſturbed ſtate of things, particularly of the critical days of fevers, as κοσμος meant their regular order, from α, negative, and κοσμος, *ornament*, called alſo *madiſis, madroſes*. Bald people are called acoſmoi, becauſe they had loſt their great ornament. Blancard ſays it is an ill ſtate of health, joined with a loſs of colour in the face.

ACOUSTICA, medicines againſt deafneſs, from ακουω, *to hear*.

ACRAI. See Satyriasis, and Furor Uterinus.

ACRAIPALA, a Greek word for medicines againſt a ſurfeit or drunkenneſs, from α, non, and κραιπαλη, *crapula*.

ACRASIA, Intemperance, from α, negative, and κερανυμι, *to mix*. The ancients mixed one pint of wine with four or five of water. Aſclepiades ordered half wine and half water; hence wine unmixed was called *acraſia*, which we conſtrue Intemperance; for the Latin word *tempero* is of the ſame import as κερανυμι, *to mix*. Hence the word was applied to exceſs, as in eating, drinking, venery, &c. By Hippocrates, and ſome others, it ſignifies imbecility. By Phyſicians, it means the predominancy of one quality above another, either with regard to artificial mixtures, or the humors of the body.

ACRATIA, from α, negative, and κρατος, *ſtrength*. See Imbecilitas.

ACRATISMA, a breakfaſt. The derivation of this word is the ſame as that of acraſia, becauſe the wine uſed on this occaſion was not mixed with water. A breakfaſt among the old Greeks conſiſting of a morſel of bread ſteeped in wine. Children and weakly people ſhould not omit this meal.

Our breakfaſts ſhould conſiſt of the harder kinds of aliment, to promote a plentiful diſcharge of ſaliva.

ACRATOMELI. See Mulsum.

ACRE, ακρη. See Nasus Acroteria.

ACREA, alſo Acroteria, the extremities, i. e. the legs, arms, noſe, and ears. Coldneſs in the extremities, which do not eaſily warm, are bad preſages in fevers.

ACRETON, unmixed wine. Hippocrates expreſſes by it, vehement, exceſſive, intemperate.

ACRIDÆ. Acrid medicines.

Acrids are ſubſtances of a penetrating pungency: applied to the ſkin, they inflame it; chewed, they promote a diſcharge of the ſaliva; and ſnuffed up the noſe, they provoke ſneezing.

Conſidered as the ſubjects of pharmacy, they may be divided into claſſes, according as they yield their acrimony; which they do, 1ſt, by diſtillation. Thus muſtard, horſe-radiſh, ſcurvy-graſs, &c. give out their properties. 2dly, By infuſion only, as is the caſe with the greater celandine, pyrethrum, &c. 3dly, Neither by infuſion nor diſtillation, as happens with the arum, dracunculus, &c.

The general effects of acrid medicines are to ſtimulate the ſolids, and to diſſolve tenacious juices. In leucophlegmatic habits, they are powerful expectorants, deobſtruents, diuretics, and emmenagogues; and if the patient is kept warm, they are good diaphoretics.

In conſtitutions diſpoſed to inflammation, or where there is already a degree of irritation, where the juices are too thin and acrid, or the viſcera not ſound, theſe medicines are not to be uſed, for they aggravate theſe diſorders.

The trouble which acrid medicines give to the ſtomach, is that on which their virtue frequently depends.

ACRIFOLIUM, any prickly-leaved plant.

ACRIMONIA, Acrimony (from *acer, ſharp*). This term is applicable to any ſubſtances that produce particular ſenſations from the action of that ſtimulus which they poſſeſs, and which we expreſs by the different terms, ſharpneſs, eagerneſs, tartneſs, acid, alcali, &c. and it is alſo applicable to ſome ſtates of the humors in the human body, as acrimony of the bile, and other materials, which are, by the laws of the animal œconomy, conſtantly thrown out of the machine, in order that the humors may be kept in a ſound ſtate; for, except when in a morbid ſtate, they are free from all acrimony. When in a morbid ſtate, we have different ſpecies of acrimony; ſuch as acrimony of the *gout, rheumatiſm, ſcrophula, cancer*, &c. which are judged of, and denominated from the effects they produce on the habit. Hence, we ſay, complaints of this nature originate from an acrimonious humor, *ſui generis*.

ACRIS. The top of a mountain, alſo the ſharp extremities of fractured bones. It is alſo a locust, i. e. the inſect ſo called, and which the Indians, and ſome others, commonly eat.

ACRISIA, α, non, and κρινω, *judico*. It is when a diſtemper is in ſo uncertain and fluctuating a condition, that it is difficult to paſs a right judgment on it. Blancard.

ACRIVIOLA. Acer, sharp, and *viola, a violet.* See NASTURTIUM INDICUM.

ACROBYSTIA, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *βυω, to cover.* See ACROPOSTHIA.

ACROCHORDON, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *χορδη, a string.* This is one instance, which, as Galen observes, shews the oddity of the analogies by which the ancients gave names to things. This name they gave to a sort of warts, from their being situated on the skin. Wiseman calls them pensile warts. See VERRUCÆ.

Galen in his Def. Med. says it is a round excrescence on the skin, with a slender base; so that the excrescence seems to hang by a string.

Sometimes they suddenly disappear, at others they inflame or suppurate. Celsus observes, that if they are cut out, they leave no root, so do not grow again.

ACROCHORISMUS, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *χορευω, to dance.* An exercise of dancing, with violent motions of the legs and arms. Schulzius says, they joined head to head, and hand to hand, and strove to push one another out of their places.

ACROLENION. See OLECRANON.

ACROMION, } from *ακρος, extreme*, and *ωμος, the*
ACROMIUM, } *shoulder.* See SCAPULA.

ACROMPHALION, from *ακρος, extreme*, or *the tip*, and *ομφαλος, navel.* The tip of the navel, or the middle of the navel.

ACRON, in general means the top or summit; hence, in a medical sense, it is the best of its kind. In botany, it is the top or flower of thistles.

ACROPATHOS, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *παθος, a disease.* It literally signifies a disease at the height, or, a disease which affects any superior part of the body. Hippocrates applies it to the internal orifice of the uterus; when affected; to occult cancers, and to cancers on the surface of the body, to distinguish them from those that are inward.

ACROPIS, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *οψ, the voice*, when the voice cannot be exerted. An inarticulation of the voice, from an imperfection in the end of the tongue. It is once used adjectively in the spurious works of Hippocrates, but no where determined in its signification and orthography.

ACROPOSTHIA, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *ποσθη, the prepuce*; called also *acrobysthia.* That part of the prepuce which is cut off in circumcision.

ACROPSILON, from *ακρον, the extremity*, and *ψιλος, naked.* The extremity of the glans when naked.

ACROSAPES, from *ακρος, extreme*, and *σαπω, to putrefy.* Galen explains this, as soon changed in its superficies, or easy of digestion. This mode of speaking, it is remarked by VALESIUS, originates from a dogma of physicians, though a false one, that digestion was performed by a certain degree of putrescency; for often names originate from a false principle, which are retained by authors, who do not acquiesce in that principle; and this has been the source of much error.

ACROSPELOS, a name of the WILD OAT-GRASS, or BROMUS STERILIS. See ÆGYLOPS.

ACROTERIA. See ACREA.

ACROTERIASMUS. The amputation of an extremity. From *ακρωτηρια, extremities*, and this from *ακρον, summus.*

ACROTHYMIA. See NÆVUS.

ACROTHYMION, from *ακρον, extreme*, and *θυμος, thyme.* A sort of wart described by Celsus as hard, rough, with a narrow basis, and broad tops; the top is of the colour of thyme, it easily splits and bleeds. This tumor is also called *thymus.*

ACMO. See CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

ACT. MED. An abbreviation of Thomæ Bartholini Acta Medica & Philosophica Hafniensia, vol. i. 1673, 2 ib. vol. ii. 1677, &c. vol. v. 1680.

ACT. PHILOS. & TRANSACT. PHILOS. The Philosophical Transactions.

ACT. REG. SC. The Histories and Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

ACT. S. R. Acta Societatis Regiæ, or Philosphical Transactions, London, 4to.

ACTE, *ακτη.* See SAMBUCUS.

ACTINE. See BUNIAS.

ACTINOBOLISMUS. IRRADIATION. It is applied to the spirits, conveying the inclinations of the mind to the body; it is also called DIRADIATIO, and IRRADIATIO.

ACTIO, vel FUNCTIO, also FACULTAS.

The actions or functions of the body are divided into the *vital, natural*, and *animal.*

The VITAL FUNCTIONS, or ACTIONS, are those which are absolutely necessary to life, and without which there is no life, as the action of the heart, lungs, and arteries. On the action and reaction of the solids and fluids on each other, depend the vital functions. The pulse and respiration are the external signs of life. Vital diseases are all those which hinder the influx of the venal blood into the cavities of the heart, and the expulsion of the arterial blood from the same.

The NATURAL FUNCTIONS are those which are instrumental in repairing the several losses which the body sustains; for life is destructive of itself, its very offices occasioning a perpetual waste. The manducation of food, the deglutition and digestion thereof, also the separation and destribution of the chyle and excrementitious parts, &c. are under the head of natural functions, as by these our aliment is converted into our nature. They are necessary to the continuance of our bodies.

The ANIMAL FUNCTIONS are those which we perform at will, as muscular motion, and all the voluntary actions of the body; they are those which constitute the senses of touch, taste, smell, sight, hearing, preception, reasoning, imagination, memory, judgment, affections of the mind. Without any, or all of them, a man may live, but not so comfortable as with them.

The ACTIONS PECULIAR TO THE SEXES are those of the organs of generation of either sex.

PRIVATE ACTIONS are such as regard particular parts.

PUBLIC ACTIONS are those which are performed for the sake of the whole body; such is the action of the stomach in digesting the aliment, &c. These are called functions.

But each part hath an action peculiar to itself. Thus the office performed by the muscles, vessels, glands, and viscera, are called their respective action. See professor Whytt's Treatise on Vital Motions.

ACTON, a town near London, where is a well that affords a purging water; from a gallon of which, Dr. Rutty got 340 grains, or five drams two scruples of sediment by evaporation: of this five drams and 21 grains were vitriolated magnesia, or vitriolated absorbent earth, called formerly nitrum calcarium; which took forty-eight times its own weight of water to dissolve it; and 19 grains of earth, which did not calcine to lime, but dissolved in the vitriolic acid. This is esteemed one of the strongest purging waters near London. It is drank from one to three pints in a morning. MONRO's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

ACTUALIS, ACTUAL. This word is applied to any thing endued with a property, faculty, or virtue, which acts by an immediate power inherent in it: it is the reverse of POTENTIAL; thus, a red-hot iron or fire is called an *actual* cautery, in contradistinction to cauteries, or caustics, that have the power of producing the same effect upon the animal solids as actual fire; these last are called *virtual* or *potential* cauteries. Boiling water is actually hot; brandy, producing heat in the body, is potentially hot, though of itself cold.

This is the medicinal sense of the word; in logic and metaphysics it is used otherwise.

ACTUATIO, ACTUATION. That change wrought on a medicine, or any thing else taken into the body, by the vital heat, which is necessary to make it act, and and have its effect.

ACUITIO, from *acus, to quicken.* This is applied often to medicines, which are added to others weaker than themselves, in order to encrease the stimulus; and consequently, their medicinal action, as vegetable acid, may be sharpened by the addition of mineral acid; or, mild purgatives may be quickened by the addition of small doses of those which are more powerful.

ACULEI, the prickles and thorns on vegetables.

ACULON, or ACULOS, the fruit or acorn of the *ilex*, or scarlet oak.

ACUMEN, A SHARP POINT. This term was introduced into anatomy by Daventer, in his Ars Obstetricandi; he calls the protuberances of the ossa innom. on which we sit, the *ossa sedentaria*, which he says are the acumina of the ossa pubis; and he calls the os coccygis the *sacri acumen ossis*, the pointed part of the sacrum.

ACUPUNCTURA, (from *acus, a needle*, and *pungo, to prick*) ACUPUNCTURE. Bleeding performed by making many small punctures with a silver needle on the part affected. This method is practised in Siam, Japan, and other oriental nations, on all parts of the body; and

and employed in headaches, lethargies, convulſions, colics, &c. In ſome parts of America this practice is alſo in uſe, according to the accounts given in Dampier's Voyages.

ACUREB. See PLUMBUM.

ACURON. See ALISMA.

ACUS, a NEEDLE. This inſtrument is neceſſary in confining the lips of wounds, taking up and tying blood-veſſels, &c. They are of various forms, according to the uſe they are deſigned for: it is of conſiderable importance that they ſhould be ſharp, and made of good metal that is well tempered. (See Bell's Surgery, vol. i.)

ACUS PASTORIS. See SCANDIX.——For that called MOSCHATA, ſee GERANIUM MOSCHATUM.

ACUSTICUS, from *ακουω, to hear*, belonging to hearing. It is applied to the auditory nerve, and to medicines or inſtruments uſed to aſſiſt, preſerve, or recover hearing.

ACUSTO. See NITRUM.

ACUTENACULUM, from *acus, needle*, and *teneo, to hold*. Heiſter calls the *portaiguille* by this name; it is a handle for a needle, to make it penetrate eaſily when ſtitching a wound. Bell's Surgery, i. 16.

ACUTUS MORBUS, ARCHIGENUS MORBUS. Acute diſeaſe, from *acuo, to quicken* or *ſharpen*.

An *acute diſeaſe* moves quickly to its termination, and always is attended with danger. Though there are diſeaſes without danger, of a ſhort duration, ſo are diſtinct from the *acute*, as an ephemeris, &c. *Acute diſeaſes* are the oppoſite to chronic, which are ſlow in their progreſs, and not ſo generally dangerous. Wallis's Sydenham, 1.

ACYISIS. In Vogel's Noſology it is a defect of conception, or barrenneſs in women.

ACYRUS. See ARNICA MONTANA.

ADAL. According to Paracelſus, it is the part of plants in which the medicinal virtue conſiſts, or the pure and active parts ſeparated from the impure and inert.

ADAMITA, ADAMITUM, names given to the hardeſt white ſtones; and, *adamita* is properly the ſtone in the bladder; *adamitum*, the lithiaſis, or diſeaſe called the ſtone. See CALCULUS.

ADAMUS. So is called the philoſopher's ſtone, by alchemiſts, who ſay that it is an animal; and that it has carried its inviſible EVE in its body from the moment they were firſt united by the Creator. It is alſo called *Aquila, Philoſophorum Lapis, Baſaliſcus, Benedictus, Beritis, Gryphus*; by way of eminence, *Antidotus*. This ſtone, the greateſt object of alchemy, is a long-fought-for preparation, which, *when found*, is to tranſmute, or exalt impurer metals, as tin, lead, and copper, into gold, and ſilver. Authors who have written on this ſtone, call *ſulphur* the *maritus*, or huſband; and mercury, the *uxor*, or wife.

ADANSONIA. See BAOBAB.

ADARCE, a ſaltiſh concretion found about the reeds and graſs in marſhy grounds in Galatia; it is alſo called *calomechanus*, or *calomechnus*. It is lax and porous, like baſtard ſponge. It is uſed to clear the ſkin with in leproſies, tetters, freckles, &c. Dr. Plott gives an account of this production in his Natural Hiſtory of Oxfordſhire.

ADARNECH. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ADARIGES. See SAL AMMONIAC.

ADARTICULATIO. See DIARTHROSIS.

ADCORPORATIO, ADCORPORATION, or clinging together in one body.

ADDEPHAGIA, or ADEPHAGIA, from *αδην, abundantly*, and *φαγειν, to eat*, INSATIABILITY, a VORACIOUS APPETITE. It is the Bulimia Helluonum. See BOULIMUS.

ADDITAMENTUM, the ſame as *epiphyſis*. The large epiphyſis of the ulna is called additamentum necatum.

ADDITAMENTUM COLLI. See APPENDICULA VERMIFORMIS.

ADDUCENS, vide ADDUCTOR OCULI.

ADDUCENS HUMERI. See PECTORALIS MAJOR.

ADDUCTOR, a leader to, from *adducere, to move* or *bring towards*. A name of ſeveral muſcles. 1.——AD MINIMUM DIGITUM. It riſes from the unciform proceſs of the carpus towards the annular ligament, and is inſerted into the whole length of the inſide of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. 2.——AURIS. It is a common muſcle, being a part which Spigelius calls *quadratus buccas detrahens*; from its inſertion is a fleſhy fibrous elongation implanted into the root of the ear. 3.——DIGITI MINIMI PEDIS, called alſo *tranſverſalis pedis placentini*. It riſes from the fourth metatarſal bone, and going over the knobs of the toes, runs to the external ſeſamoid bone. Douglas ſays it brings the third and fourth leſſer toes nearer the other two, and the great one. 4.——FEMORIS PRIMUS VEL LONGUS. It ariſes from the os pubis, next the pectinæus, above the gracilis; which turning into a compact fleſhy belly, it begins to be inſerted tendinous about the middle of the linea aſpera, being continued down upon the ſame, five or ſix inches, ſending out a tendon which joins in with that of the fourth head. 5.—FEMORIS SECUNDUS vel BREVIS. It ariſes from the os pubis, immediately under the gracilis, by a broad, tendinous, but chiefly fleſhy beginning, and is inſerted into the linea aſpera, from a little below the leſſer trochanter, to the firſt inſertion of the laſt deſcribed muſcle. 6.——FEMORIS TERTIUS, vel MAGNUS. It ariſes lower down than the former, from the outer edge of the os pubis & iſchium; and running obliquely towards the trochanter minor, is inſerted near the glutæus maximus. This and the next muſcle, are deſcribed as one muſcle, by Albinus and Winſlow, under the names of ABDUCTOR MAGNUS FEMORIS, and *le troiſieme muſcle du triceps*. 7.——FEMORIS QUARTUS. It ariſes from the protuberance of the iſchium; and the adjoining interior part of that bone, by a tendinous or fleſhy origin. It is inſerted by a round and a long tendon into the upper and rough part of the inner and lower appendix of the os femoris, being affixed to that bone a little above the condyle, as alſo to ſome part of the linea aſpera. The above four muſcles are deſcribed by Dr. Hunter, &c. as one, and under the name of TRICEPS, which ſee. Their uſe is to adduce, or move the thigh inwards, according to their different directions. Douglas. 8.——OCULI, alſo called *adducens* and *rectus internus*. It riſes tendinous and fleſhy from the edge of the hole in the ſphenoid bone that tranſmits the optic nerve, and is inſerted by a thin tendon into the tunica ſclerotica, where it reſpects the great canthus. It brings the eye towards the noſe. Some call it *bibitorius*, as it directs the eye toward the glaſs in drinking. 9.——POLICIS MANUS AD INDICEM. Riolan calls it *antithenar*. It riſes from the fore part of the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, joins with the anterior portion of the flexor ſecundi internodii policis, and is inſerted with it into the ſeſamoid bone. See ABDUCTOR INDICIS, N° 4. 10.——POLICIS PEDIS. It riſes by a long thin diſgregated tendon from the os calcis, under the tendinous part of the maſſa carnea, from the os cuboides, the os cuneiforme medium, and from the upper part of the os metatarſi of the ſecond toe; it is ſoon dilated into a pretty large belly, and is inſerted in the external os ſeſamoides of the great toe. Douglas ſays it brings the great toe near its next.

ADEC, SOUR MILK, BUTTER-MILK.

ADECTOS, from *α*, negative, and *δακνω, to bite*, an epithet given to medicines that relieve from the biting ſenſe of pain, by removing the uneaſineſs cauſed by ſtimulants; whence Celſus calls them *Lenia*.

ADENDENTES, ſee PHAGÆDENA.

ADELPHEA, a relation; ſo Hippocrates calls diſtempers that reſemble each other, from *αδελφος* frater.

ADELPHIXIS, the analogy, relation, or ſimilitude of one thing with another, or the communication, conſent, or ſympathy of a part with another.

ADEMONIA, of *α* negative, and *δαιμων, a genius* or *divinity* or *fortune*. Hippocrates uſes this word for uneaſineſs, reſtleſſneſs, or anxiety felt in acute diſeaſes, and ſome hyſteric fits.

ADEN, a gland. See GLANDULA. Sometimes it ſignifies the ſame as *bubo*. Blancard.

ADENES CANADENSES. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

ADENOIDES, from *αδην*, a *gland*, and *ειδος, a form*. Glandiform, or like a gland. This word alſo is uſed for the *proſtatæ*, which ſee.

ADENOSUS ABSCESSUS, a hard crude tubercle, reſembling a gland, difficult to be reſolved.

ADEPHAGIA. See ADDEPHAGIA.

ADEPS, FAT, called alſo *pinguedo, pinguis, axungia, butyrum, arvina, arabus*, &c. Fat is condenſed inflammable juice, contained in that part of the cellular membrane called *membrana adipoſa*. When it has been ſuperfluous, and found ſometimes in the upper eye-lids of children; it was then called *axirnach*. In the young fœtus is ſcarce any fat; the omentum ſeems only to contain a jelly, but in the

older fœtus, fat begins to appear. When the child is born, and during a few years after, it hath much fat immediately beneath the ſkin; in men the fat is moſt abundantly ſpread on the glutei muſcles.

How it is ſeparated from the blood, is not certainly known. There is alſo a fatty ſubſtance, got from the milk of animals, by agitating the oleaginous part of the milk ſeparated by ſtanding, in an inſtrument called a churn. This goes by the name of butter, and is uſed for culinary purpoſes chiefly, called alſo *alumbair*.

From the moſt accurate analyſis of CRELL, it appears that fat is a kind of oil, or butter rendered concrete by an acid. This, which is called ſebacic acid, exiſts ready formed in ſuet, two pounds affording ſomewhat more than ſeven ounces. It exiſts ready formed in the fat, ſince earth and alkalies diſengage it. CHAPTAL's Chemiſtry vol. iii. It is more fluid in living than in dead bodies; indolence renders it leſs fluid, whence by inactivity it is accumulated. Its uſes are to keep up the heat of the body and defend the viſcera from the impreſſion of external cold; to ſerve as nouriſhment or ſupport for the animal on the occaſion of want, ſickneſs, &c.

Fat differs from ſuet principally in the great quantity of water it contains, which being ſlowly evaporated, is converted into a ſebaceous ſubſtance. In the human body it ſometimes concretes into a hardiſh ſubſtance, forming tumors of the ſteatomatous kind.

In profuſe ſweating the fat is melted down, and paſſes off through the pores, and thus the perſon is much weakened. The human fat does not become fluid when Fahrenheit's thermometer riſes to the ninetieth degree; but when it begins to putrify, it eaſily, and with a ſmall degree of warmth, runs into oil.

In cetaceous fiſhes, the fat is thin as oil; in animals that live on herbage only, the fat is harder, and yet harder in thoſe that chew the cud.

The Arabians uſed a great variety of fat, in medicine; but to relax the parts to which they are applied, and to ſtop perſpiration, are all the chief virtues that experience manifeſts in them. In the preſent practice, three kinds only are met with, and theſe only on account of their different conſiſtence; they are the fat of vipers, hogs-lard, and mutton-ſuet. Their uſe is wholly external. As to vipers fat, it is well ſupplied by the oil of olives; for it does not appear that animal fats, and inſipid, flavourleſs, vegetable oils, of ſimilar conſiſtence, differ in their effects when uſed externally; in other inſtances too, there ſeems to be a greater ſimilarity of nature betwixt animal and vegetable fats, or inſipid oils, than in any other ſimilar animal and vegetable ſubſtances, ſuch as gums and animal jellies: animal fats, in their reſolution by fire, yield neither the peculiar ſtench, nor much, if any of the volatile alkaline ſalt, which ſubſtances completely animalized afford.

Animal fats are not ſoluble in ſpt. vin. R. nor in water. When ſcented with eſſential oils, the oils may be totally extracted by digeſtion in ſp. vini R. And by the ſame means alſo, in a leſſer degree by water. Fats may thus be freed from their ill-ſmell; and thoſe that are become very rancid, may be made very ſweet.

Animal fats preſerve ſteel from ruſt better than vegetable ones: mutton ſuet prevents braſs from growing ill-coloured, longer than any other fat; and if a little camphor and white lead is added, theſe ends are ſtill better anſwered.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.
The preparation of Hogs lard and Mutton ſuet.

Cut them into pieces, and melt them with a ſlow fire, then ſeparate them from the membranes by ſtraining. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The fat of vipers being ſeparated from their inteſtines, may be melted before a gentle fire, and run through a thin linen cloth.

See Haller's Phyſiology, in the chapter on the cellular membrane.

ADEPTA PHILOSOPHIA. ADEPT PHILOSOPHY. It is that philoſophy, whoſe end is the tranſmutation of metals, and an univerſal remedy. The profeſſors of this philoſophy are called ADEPTI, adepts. Paracelſus calls that, medicina *adepta*, which treats of the diſeaſes that are contracted by celeſtial operations, or communicated from heaven.

ADHATODA. The MALABAR NUT. There are two ſpecies, viz. the *adhatoda Zeylanenſium*, or, common Malabar nut; and the *adhatoda Indica*; *ſeu Hyſſopi folia*: the willow-leaved Malabar nut, commonly called the *ſnap-tree*. Theſe are of the genus called by Linnæus juſticia.

The virtue aſcribed to it, is to expel the dead fœtus; that being the meaning of *adhatoda* in the Zeylanic language. Miller's Dict.

ADHESIO, ADHESION, In medicine, a term uſed for two parts ſticking together, which are naturally ſeparate.

If any of thoſe parts in the thorax or belly lie in contact, and inflame, they commonly grow together. The lungs very frequently adhere to the pleura.

On this ſubject ſee Dr. Flemyng's treatiſe on adhæſions, or accretions of the lungs; or an abſtract from it in the Med. Muſ. vol. i.

ADIACHYTOS, from α negative, and διαχυω, *to diffuſe, ſcatter*, or *be profuſe*. Decent in point of DRESS.

Hippocrates thinks the dreſs of a fop derogatory from the phyſician: he ſays, that many in his day hid their ignorance under ornaments of dreſs, and ſtrove to get the good liking of the people by their appearance at the public games.

ADIANTHUM, ADIANTUM. MAIDEN-HAIR. Alſo called *polytrichon* and *polytrichum*, from πολυς, *much*, and θριξ, *hair*; expreſſive of a capillary herb.

Maiden-hair is an evergreen low plant, with ſlender, ſmooth, ſhining, blackiſh ſtalks, without any manifeſt flower: the ſeeds are a fine duſt, lying in roundiſh ſpecks about the edges of the backs of the leaves, which curl over and cover them.

Five ſpecies are noticed by botaniſts.

1. ADIANTHUM VERUM; called alſo capillus *Veneris*; *adianthum foliis coriandri*; *adianthum vulg.* It is the *adianthum capillis Veneris*. Lin.

THE TRUE MAIDEN-HAIR.

It is found in Cornwal, and in the mountainous parts of Wales; but it is moſt plentiful in the ſouth of Europe, as in France, Italy, &c.

2. ADIANTHUM CANADENSE; alſo called *adiant. fruticoſum Brazilianum*, avenqua; *adiant. Americanum*, & capil. Veneris *Canad.* It is the *adiantum pedatum* Lin.

AMERICAN, or CANADA MAIDEN-HAIR.

A native of America, but is cultivated in our gardens, and is the ſtrongeſt and moſt agreeable of all the ſorts.

3. ADIANTHUM NIGRUM; called *onopteris maſ.* adiant. foliis longioribus, *filicula*, *calliphillum*, *callitrichum*, *trichomanes*, and *polytrichum*. According to Linnæus it is the *aſplenium trichomanes*, or *aſplenium* frondibus pinnatis, *pinnis ſubrotundis crenatis*—CLASS; CRYPTOMANIA—ORDO; FILICES. Linn. Gen. Plan. 1178.

COMMON, or ENGLISH BLACK MAIDEN-HAIR.

It is perennial, grows wild on ſhady grounds, old walls, and rocks.

It hath a mucilaginous and roughiſh taſte, but little or no flavour. The ADIANTHUM ALBUM and AUREUM are the two others. But the three we have mentioned above only are in general uſe with us; *indeed the third ſupplies the place of them all.* Theſe plants, as do all of the capillary tribe, abound with a neutral ſaponaceous quality, approaching to nitre; they give out, with their mucilage, all their virtue to boiling water.

The beſt preparation is a ſtrong infuſion made with boiling water, and ſweetened with liquorice root. To be drank freely.

The French make a ſyrup of the true ſort, and flavour it with orange-flower water. The Canadians make a ſyrup of theirs, in which they uſe maple ſugar.

Our confectioners prepare a ſyrup as follows, which they ſell by the name of SYRUP OF CAPILLAIRE.

℞ Decoct. capil. Veneris Canadenſe, ℔ vj. mel Britan. ℥ xviii. fac. alb. opt. ℔ vii. ſp. m. & ſub finem, coct. adde aq. flor. aurant. ℥ iii.

Theſe ſyrups allay tickling coughs from defluxions of thin rheum, and aſſiſt the expectoration of phlegm.

As the virtues of theſe herbs are contained in their mucilage, they loſe nothing by drying. The flavour of the Canada ſpecies may ſuffer by the boiling; but, as a pectoral, that loſs is of no conſequence.

ADIAPNEUSTIA, from α, negative, and διαπνευω, *to perſpire*, or α, neg. δια, *per*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. IMPEDED PERSPIRATION, which was conſidered by the antients as the primary cauſe of fevers, from what they termed *vaporoſa & fuliginoſa effluvia*, not being permitted to paſs through the habits and cutaneous pores, hence productive of febrile affections.

ADIAPTOTOS, from α, negative, and διαπτωλω, *to ſtumble*,

ſtumble, or *ſlide*. The word ſignifies firm; but in medicine it is the name of a remedy againſt the colic, made of ſtone-parſley, henbane-ſeed, white pepper, &c. formed into an electary.

ADIARRHOEA, from α, negative, and διαῤῥέω, *perfluo, to flow out*, or *through*. It ſignifies a total ſuppreſſion of all the neceſſary evacuations.

ADIBAT. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ADICE, ἀδίκη. See URTICA.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ PRÆPARATIO, OLIM AXUNGIÆ PORCINÆ CURATIO. See ADEPS.

ADIPOSÆ ARTERIÆ. They are branches from the phrenic arteries, which are ſpread on the fat that covers the kidnies. See CAPSULARES ARTERIÆ.

ADIPOSA MEMBRANA. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

ADIPOSÆ VENÆ. Theſe ſpring from the emulgents, and go to the pinguious covering of the kidnies.

ADIPOSI DUCTUS. The bags or ducts containing the fat.

ADIPSIA. WANT OF THIRST. Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of diſeaſes, in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexiæ. But he thinks it is generally, if not always, ſympcomatic.

ADIPSON, Ἄδιψον, from α, negative, and δίψα, *thirſt*. See OXYMEL and PTISANA.

Medicines were thus named that allayed thirſt, if uſed for that end; and may be applied to ſuch as do not provoke thirſt.

Some cold things, by not exhaling the moiſture, and ſome hot ones by ſoliciting the ſaliva, are of this ſort.

The Greeks called liquorice-juice by this name. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

ADIPSOS. The Egyptian palm-tree is thus named by the Greeks. Its fruit, before it is ripe, is called *myrobalans*. Theophraſtus calls this tree βάλανος, i. e. *maſt*, from its fruit; but it is called adipſon, becauſe its fruit, before it is ripe, quenches thirſt.

ADIRIGE, i. e. Ammoniacum, moſt probably the ſalt.

ADJUTORIUM. See HUMERUS, or upper part of the arm, clearly deſcribed by ALBUCASIS. "Adjutorium is that bone which lies between the cubit and head of the ſcapula." It is alſo an external medicine uſed to aſſiſt internal ones.

ADJUVANTIA. See JUVANTIA.

ADMELLA. See ACMELLA.

ADMIRABILIS. An hyperbolical epithet to particular preparations: it was generally applied to factitious medical ſtones, and to Glauber's ſalt.

ADNATA, AGNATA, from *adnaſcor, to grow to*. The outer coat of the eye; called alſo *circumcalualis*, *circumoſſalis*, *albuginea*, *epipephycos*. It is that which makes the WHITE OF THE EYE, called alſo *exclopion*, and is thus formed: five of the muſcles which move the eye, take their origin from the bottom of the orbit, and the ſixth ariſes from the edge of it; they are all inſerted by a tendinous expanſion into the anterior part of the tunica ſclerotica; which expanſion gives the whiteneſs, peculiar to the fore part of the eye. It lies between the ſclerotica and conjunctiva. It is extremely ſenſible, and abounds with blood-veſſels, which are very viſible in inflammations. It covers ſo much of the eye as is called the white; and being reflected all round, it lines the two eye-lids, and thus hinders any thing from falling into the orbit. Where it covers the eye-lids, it is vaſcular and papillous. In paſſing over the orbit, it does not end at the cornea, but becomes tranſparent there, and is of different textures in different parts where it is ſpread. The ſclerotica appears under it.

When a foreign body gets between the eye and the eye-lid, it is hooked in the villi: the beſt way to extricate it is, to invert the eye-lid, and to introduce a probe armed with lint and dipped in oil, which will extract it.

The inverted eye-lid proceeds from this coat. Though it is exactly commenſurate to the orbit in health, yet in morbid habits, when it is inflamed, it is thickened and puffed out. If it does not yield to general remedies, as bleeding, purging, &c. ſcarify it, and if this alſo fails, cut off the redundant part.

ADNATA, alſo ſignifies ſuch parts of animal or vegetable bodies as are inſeparable, as the hair, wool, fruits, horns; or elſe accidental, as fungus, miſleto, and excreſcences.

ADNATA, ADNASCENTIA, are thoſe off-ſets which, by a new germination under the earth, proceed from the lily, hyacinth, &c. and afterwards grow to true roots.

ADOLESCENS, the iron bars that ſupport the fire in a grate or furnace.

Paracelſus would make a man without a woman, and digeſted ſemen maſculinum in a glaſs placed in a dung-hill, and produced ſomething like a man, according to the aſſertion of ſome of his diſciples; this was called homunculus Paracelſi; but would be as properly named adoleſcens.

ADOLESCENTIA. See ÆTAS.

ADOR, a ſort of corn called *ſpelta* and *zea*, SPELT CORN. Dioſcorides mentions two kinds of the monococcous and the dicoccous, that is ſuch as has only one grain or two in a huſk.

ADOS, water in which red-hot iron is extinguiſhed.

ADRARIZA. See ARISTOLOCHIA.

ADRAGANTH. See GUMMI TRAGACANTHA.

ADRAM. See GEMMÆ SAL.

ADROP. Rulandus calls it *azar*, *lapis ipſe*, and *azame*. Ripley calls it *uzifur*, or *plumbum rubeum*. It is a chemical term denoting the body itſelf, or lead, from whence mercury ought to be taken for the philoſophers ſtone; in which ſignification it is taken alſo by RIPLEY. Or it denotes the philoſophers ſtone itſelf. It is alſo called *ſaturnus*, i. e. antimony, or plumbum.

ADROBOLON, from ἀδρός, *large*, and βῶλος, *a globe*, *bole*, or *maſs*. The Indian *bdellium*, which is coarſer than the Arabian, being impure, black, and in large lumps.

ADROTERON. See ALICA.

ADSAMAR. See URINA.

ADSELLARE, to go to ſtool.

ADSTRICTIO, ADSTRICTION. It either expreſſes the ſtyptic quality of medicines, or the retention of the natural evacuations, by the rigidity of the reſpective emiſſories. See CONSTIPATIO.

ADSTRINGENTIA. Aſtringents. See ASTRINGENTIA.

ADULTERATIO. To adulterate, corrupt, or counterfeit. He who counterfeits medicines is often both a robber and a murderer.

ADUNATOS. See ADYNAMIA.

ADUSTA. Aduſt, burnt, ſcorched, or parched, from *aduro, to burn*, &c.

ADY, vel PALMA ADY. A palm-tree in the iſland of St. Thomas, which affords plenty of juice, that ferments into wine. The entire fruit is called by the Portugueſe *caryoces* and *carioſſe*, the natives call it *abanga*. The fruit externally is like a lemon, and contains a ſtone, the kernel of which, if heated in hot water, gives out an oil of a ſaffron colour, it concretes in the cold, and is uſed as butter: of theſe kernels the inhabitants give three or four as a reſtorative, two or three times a day.

ADYNAMIA, from α, negative, and δύναμις, *ſtrength*, *force*; LANGUOR, weakneſs, impotence from ſickneſs or diſeaſe: *adunatos*, *leipopſychia*. Alſo DROWSINESS, or SLEEPINESS, LASSITUDE, DEFECT OF VITAL POWERS. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, this word diſtinguiſhes an order in his claſs neuroſes: he defines it to be diſeaſes conſiſting in a weakneſs or loſs of motion, in either the vital or natural functions. Theſe diſeaſes are alſo called *defectivi*.

ADYNAMON, A FACTITIOUS WINE. It is made of two parts muſt and one of water, which are boiled together till as much is conſumed as there was added of water. It hath the ſame derivation as adynamia.

ÆDOIA, from αἰδώς, *modeſty*. See PUDENDA.

ÆDOSOPHIA, from αἰδώς, *pudenda*, and ψόφος, *ſtrepitum edo*. In the Noſology of Sauvages, alſo of Sagar, it is defined to be a flatus paſſing from the uterus, or from the urinary bladder, through the vagina or the urethra; hence is it formed into two ſpecies, ÆDOSOPHIA URETHRÆ & UTERINA. This flatus is ſometimes very fœtid, which circumſtance cannot always be accounted for. It ſometimes happens when women are in labour, and hath been taken for a ſign that the child is dead, but this cannot be depended on; an intolerable ſtench ſometimes attends when the child is living. See Sauvages Noſologia Methodica, vol. ii. p. 417.

ÆGAGROPILA, from αἰγαγρος, and πίλος; Rubi-capra and πίλος, *pila* vel *globulus*, the ROCK-GOAT. See CAPRA ALPINA.

ÆGEIRINON. Αἰγειρος, *a poplar*. An ointment ſo called, becauſe the fruit of the poplar, or its catkins, are an ingredient in it.

ÆGEIROS. See POPULUS.

ÆGIAS. A white ſpeck on the pupil of the eye, which occaſions a dimneſs of ſight.

ÆGIDES, αιγιδες. Small white cicatrices of the eyes, cauſed by a ſharp humour there; or ſmall white concretions on the pupil; called alſo *aglia*.

In inflamations we ſee little white ſpecks on the pupil of the eye, like a film, if an afflux of humours are conſiderable; theſe always diſappear ſpontaneouſly when the inflammation is reſolved and the humours diverted; but if ſharp powders are uſed, or collyriums applied, they oft are hardened ſo as never after to be moved. Theſe ſeem to be what are meant by ægides. See ALBUGO.

ÆGIDION, from αιγιας, or αιγις. The name of a collyrium for inflammations and defluxions of the eyes, called alſo *ægoproſophon*.

ÆGILOPS. See ÆGYLOPS.

ÆGOCERAS, from αιξ, *a goat*, and κερας, *a horn*. See FÆNUM GRÆCUM.

ÆGOLETHON, from αιξ, *a goat*, and ολεθρος, *deſtruction*. Dioſcorides, Pliny, and others, take notice of this, and ſpeak of it as a tree, from the leaves of which bees gather honey about Heraclea in Pontus, which honey is ſometimes poiſonous, ſometimes not. Tournefort ſays it is the *chamærododendron*. See Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences, 1704.

ÆGONYCHON, GROMWELL. So called from αιξ, *a goat*, and ονυξ, *a hoof*, becauſe of the hardneſs of the ſeed. See LITHOSPERMUM.

ÆGOPROSOPHON. See ÆGIDION.

ÆGRITUDO BOVINA. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

ÆGYLOPS or ÆGILOPS. A diſeaſe in the inward corner of the eye; ſo called from αιξ, *a goat*, and ωψ, *an eye*, or *goat's eye*; becauſe, according to ſome, goats are ſubject to this diſeaſe.

Paulus Ægineta calls it *anchylops* before it burſts, and *ægylops* after. Avicenna calls it *garab* and *algarab*. Anchylops and *ægylops*, are but different ſtates of the diſorder called *fiſtula lachrymalis*. The *ægylops* is the fiſtula lachrymalis beginning to diſcharge pus. Dr. Wallis ſays, why the diſtinction of the ancients ſhould be at preſent neglected with reſpect to the anchylops and ægylops, and a general term adopted which is in itſelf highly abſurd will not be eaſy to account for. Surely to denominate a complaint fiſtulous, where no fiſtula exiſts, muſt be ridiculous, and the two different ſpecies as well as a third are ſtyled fiſtula lachrymalis by the moderns. Some of the ancient phyſicians conſidered the lachrymal ſac in its ſtate of tumefaction as an achylops; when ruptured an ægylops; and certainly the diſtinction ought to be preſerved. —See his Noſologia Methodica Oculorum. Article, *Epiphora a Rhyade*.

It is either ſcrophulous, atheromatous, or of the nature of a meliceris.

Sometimes it is a ſymptom of the lues venerea. Sometimes it is with, and at others without inflammation. If it is attended with eroſion, it terminates in a cancer. In opening this abceſs, we ſhould be careful not to cut the edge of the eye-lid, for thus an incurable waterineſs will there be occaſioned.

When it is ſtrumous, it proceeds from congeſtion, and the tubercle is round without diſcolouring the ſkin. If it is cauſed by fluxion, pain and redneſs appear, with inflammation all over the eye. Sometimes it begins with a weeping, and is not ſuſpected until a redneſs appears in the eye, and then by a gentle preſſure on the part, a matter is diſcharge, a part of which reſembles the white of an egg. If this matter makes its way into the noſe, it acquires a fœtid ſmell, and is diſcharged through the noſtril.

As to the cure, if the caſe is recent, we ſhould begin with a cautious uſe of bleeding and purging; or if theſe are contraindicated, give ſuch alteratives as are moſt eſteemed in ſcrophulous diſorders. The tumor may be reſolved by anodyne and diſcutient applications; but if there is a tendency to a ſuppuration it ſhould be haſtened, and the diſcharge of the pus, with all convenient ſpeed, leſt the bone underneath ſhould be affected; the abſceſs cleanſed and healed, with the tinct. of myrrh and aloes mixed with mel roſæ. If the matter had paſſed alſo under the cilium, a powerful deſiccative, ſuch as ſtrong lime-water, aſſiſted by a compreſs, ſhould be uſed.

If the perioſteum under the tumor is laid bare, an exfoliation muſt be haſtened by a cauſtic, and a paſſage opened into the noſe, after which dry lint alone may ſuffice. Too conſtricting medicines may produce a rhyas, ſee RHYAS; too digeſtive applications may give riſe to an encanthis. See FISTULA LACHRYMALIS; much alſo has been ſaid by Galen, Aetius, Celſus, Paulus Ægineta, Auctarius, Sennertus, Wiſeman, Heiſter, Pott, Bell, Kirkland, Ware.

ÆGYLOPS, or ÆGILOPS. Avena ſterilis, Bromus ſterilis, Feſtuca avenacea, Gramen avenaceum. *Bromus herba, Avæna, Græco, Acroſpelos.* The GREAT WILD OAT GRASS or DRANK. The roots are full of ſmall fibres, ſeveral ſtalks riſe from a root, and are joined. It grows in hedges and the ſides of fields in May. By culture it becomes a ſpecies of corn. In the northern parts of America it is improved to great advantage; and in the low wet boggy grounds in Great Britain, it would be profitable, perhaps, beyond any thing elſe, as it thrives beſt in water. It grows like oats, but in quality is more of the rice kind. A decóction of the roots kills worms.

ÆGYPTIA ANTIDOTUS, the Egyptian antidote. This is a name, not of one but of ſeveral compoſitions. ——*Moſchato.* See ABELMOSCHUS.—— ULCERA, alſo called SYRIAN ULCERS. Aretæus deſcribes an ulcer of the tonſils and fauces by theſe names; they are attended with a burning pain; the matter diſcharged from them infects the whole frame, and the patient is rendered miſerable by its offenſive ſmell.

ÆGYPTIACA. See PAPYRUS.

ÆGYPTIACUM BALSAMUM. Balſ. Gilead. See BALSAMUM.

ÆGYPTIACUM UNG. called alſo *mel Ægyptiacum*, an ointment ſo called from its being ſaid to be of an Ægyptian origin, though ſome ſay from its colour, but improbably. Meſue is its ſuppoſed author. This ointment now is properly rejected, and its place ſupplied by the following:

Oxymel Æruginis.

℞. Æruginis pp. i. p. ℥ ij. aceti. ℥ vij. Mellis deſpumati, ℥ xiv. Diſſolve the verdegris in the vinegar, and ſtrain it through a linen rag, then add the honey, and boil it down to a proper conſiſtence.—Ph. Lond. 1788. The principal uſe of this compoſition is to deterge foul ulcers, keep down the fungous fleſh, and to aſſiſt in the cure of venereal ulceration in the mouth and tonſils.

ÆGYPTION. See CATAPUTIA, alſo the name of a topic uſed by the ancients in uterine diſorders.

ÆGYPTIUM ALBUM. See CRINOMYRON.

ÆGYPTIUM CROCEUM UNG. Both theſe are deſcribed by Aetius.

ÆGYPTIUM PHARMACUM AD AURES. The name of one of Aetius's compoſitions.

ÆGYPTIUS PESSUS. A peſſary deſcribed by Paulus Ægineta: it is made of honey, turpentine, ſaffron, oil, verdegris, &c.

ÆICHRYSON, from αει, *always*, and χρυσος, *gold*. See SEDUM.

ÆIGLUCES, from αει, *always*, and γλυκυς, *ſweet*. A ſweet ſort of wine is thus named. As ſoon as the muſt is turned, the veſſel is placed under water, and their kept all the winter, that it may be cool, and not be completely turned into wine.

ÆIPATHIA, αει, *always*, and παθεια, *paſſion*. A paſſion of long continuance. BLANCARD

ÆITHALES, from αει, *always*, and θαλλω, *to be green*. See SEDUM MAJUS.

ÆIZOON, from αει, *always*, and ζωη, *life*, a name of the ſempervivum, or ſedum.

AEL. See ALLA.

ÆLUROPO, SYR. DE. See GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM.

ÆMBILLÆ. See LACCA INDICA.

ÆNEA, an epithet given to the inſtrument called a catheter, from the matter of which it was formed.

ÆON, αιων, *the whole age of a man*. But Hippocrates uſes it to ſignify the remains of a man's life. See alſo MEDULLA SPINALIS.

ÆONION. See SEDUM.

ÆORA, from αειρω, *to lift up*, to ſuſpend on high. Geſtatio, a ſpecies of exerciſe uſed by the ancients, and of which Aetius gives the following account:

GESTATION, while it exerciſes the body and limbs, ſtill they ſeem to be at reſt. Of the motion there are ſeveral kinds.

1ſt, Swimming in a hammock, which, at the decline of a fever, is beneficial.

2dly, Being carried in a litter, in which the patient either ſits or lies along. It is uſeful when the gout, ſtone, and ſuch other diſorders attend, that do not admit of violent motions.

3dly, Riding in a chariot, which is of ſervice in moſt chronical diſorders, eſpecially before the ſtronger exerciſe can be admitted.

4thly, Sailing in a boat or a ſhip. This produces various effects, according to the different agitation of the waters,

waters, and in many tedious chronical diſorders proves efficacious beyond what is obſerved from the moſt ſkilful adminiſtration of drugs. Theſe are inſtances of paſſive exerciſe, and are uſeful, particularly when active exerciſe would be improper, or impracticable. Aſclepiades was the firſt who brought paſſive exerciſe into practice, which was uſed after ſevere illneſs, in order to conquer debility, and invogarate the ſyſtem by gentle means.

ÆQUINOCTIUM, the equinox. This is when the days and nights are of equal length, when the ſun is in the equinoctial circle.

Ælius places their vernal equinox on the 23d of March, and the autumnal on the 25th of September. Paulus Ægineta makes the autumnal a day ſooner. The modern aſtronomers generally fix them on the 20th of March, and 23d in September. Theſe ſeaſons are conſidered as unfriendly to health.

AER, Ἀήρ, *air*, called alſo *Gas ventoſum*. It is that tranſparent, elaſtic, ponderous, compreſſible fluid, which ſurrounds the terraqueous globe, and which, when greatly agitated or driven in currents, is called wind. From a variety of experiments, atmoſpheric air is proved to conſiſt of a mixture of about 72 parts of nitrogene gas, to 28 of oxygene. Lavoisier ſays, of about 27 parts vital air, and 73 mephitic. But the proportion of theſe two gaſſes, is ſubject to variation, in the mixture which forms the atmoſphere; but this difference depends only upon local cauſes; the moſt uſual proportion, is that which we have here ſpecified. Before the preſent æra of chemiſtry, it was the only gaſeous ſubſtance known; and, indeed, almoſt all that has been written on the air, relates only to its phyſical properties. The chief of which are: First, That it is a fluid of extreme rarefaction, obedient to the ſmalleſt motion: the ſlighteſt agitation deranges it; and its equilibrium, which is continually deſtroyed, is continually endeavouring to reſtore itſelf. Though very fluid, it paſſes through the orifices with difficulty, through which groſſer fluids can paſs with eaſe. Second, It is inviſible; it refracts, but does not reflect the rays of light: it is inodorous, though the vehicle of odorant particles: it is inſipid; and it ought to be attributed to phyſical qualities when its contact affects us variouſly. Third, The weight of the *air* is not perceived but in large quantities; nor is the comparative weight eaſily, if at all to be aſcertained, as no two portions are ever of the ſame weight in two parts of the atmoſphere. However, from long and repeated obſervations, the greateſt gravity of the air in Europe is found to be equal, in equilibrio, with 30½ inches of quickſilver in the barometer, and the leaſt raiſes it only to 27½. The weight of the common *air* about the ſurface of the earth, at the time of the middle weight of the atmoſphere, and in every temperate ſeaſon, is to that of water as 1 to 850. Fourth, The elaſticity of the air is one of the properties upon which natural philoſophers have made the greateſt number of experiments, and it has ever been applied with conſiderable advantage in the arts. Fifth, *Air* is neceſſary to animal exiſtence. This is evident from the experiments made with the air-pump, though not without ſome exceptions, for toads, vipers, eels, inſects of all kinds, and fiſh, live in the exhauſted receiver. Sixth, The particles of *air* are too ſmall for any microſcope to diſcover, and yet they are larger than thoſe of fire, water, oil, and many other fluids. Fire pervades glaſs, oil, water, &c. will paſs through many compact ſubſtances, whilſt air is reſiſted by ſtrong paper. Seventh, *Air* is the vehicle of ſound, of the objects of taſte, of effluvia to the noſe, as is evident from obſervations made on the tops of high mountains, where our ſenſes become duller than when we are nearer the plains. Eighth, It is a part in the compoſition of all bodies. Ninth, It is a common medium, by which the union of the parts of bodies is formed and preſerved. Tenth, It is fluid, and cannot be rendered of itſelf ſolid by any known means. Eleventh, It is elaſtic; but by contact and coheſion in the parts of bodies, it becomes ſolid and unelaſtic; from whence again, by heat, fermentation, &c. it being ſeparated, its elaſticity returns. Heat rarifies, and cold condenſes it.

Numerous and important are the other known properties of the *air*; but this ſubject being too extenſive to admit of a minute detail of its peculiarities, after reciting a few of the moſt important obſervations on it, as it appertains to medicine, the reader will be referred to the authors who have written on this ſubject more copiouſly.

Air passing over clayey ground is *moiſt* and *thick*; dry and ſandy ground, it is *dry and duſty*; dry and ſtoney, it is *dry and pure*; on the tops of hills it is *thin, free from vapours, and cool*; in vallies, it is *groſs, impure, and hot*, though in winter, if the hills are very high, the vales are the coldeſt, becauſe they are overſhadowed: on the declivity of the hills, the *air* is generally *pure, and of moderate temperature*; and in an open country, ſuch as is proper for hunting, the *air* is generally *moderate in all its qualities of heat, coldneſs, dryneſs, and moiſture*.

North and north-eaſt winds are reckoned bracing and healthy, but the valetudinarian is moſt comfortable when the wind is ſouth and ſouth-weſt. Dry ſeaſons in general are more ſalutary than wet. We eat more and digeſt better in winter than in ſummer. Our diſpoſitions and tempers are greatly affected by the ſeaſons; long eaſterly winds will make chearful people very irritable and moroſe.

An excess of gravity in the air quickens the circulation, dilates the lungs too much; and by compreſſing the cutaneous veſſels, drives the blood copiouſly to the brain; whence pleuriſies, peripneumonies, quinſies, head-ach, vertigo, &c.

If the air is too light, by retarding the circulation of the blood, and diminiſhing the external reſiſtance to the fluids contained in the pulmonary veſſels, it cauſes an hæmoptyſis, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſeaſes, rheumatiſm, gout, nervous and intermittent diſorders.

Too hot an air weakens the fibres, by enlarging the bulk of the humours; it quickens the circulation, and too much increaſes perſpiration, whence an acrimony is induced in the remaining juices. If this ſtate of the air continues, or if cold ſuddenly comes upon it, ardent, bilious, and other fevers follow.

A cold air cauſes topical inflammations, ſuch as quinſies, pleuriſies, peripneumonies, by over-diſtending the lungs, from its gravity conſtringing the fibres, condenſing the humours, and leſſening the perſpiration.

Too dry air ſhrivels up the ſolids, incraſſates the fluids, and diſpoſes to fevers.

A too moist air is extremely injurious: it relaxes and debilitates, it leſſens perſpiration, renders the blood too watery, produces coughs, aſthmas, dropſies, intermittent and nervous diſorders.

From a mixture of theſe different qualities of the *air*, different diſorders are produced: *cold and moiſt air* are bad, but *hot, moiſt, and light air* is the worſt of all, becauſe of its relaxing putreſcent tendency. Beſides the above evident qualities, there are others that eſcape the ſenſe, though manifeſt by woeful effects; ſuch are from infections, malignant miaſmata, exhalations, &c.

It is obſerved, by ſome, that vaults, corn magazines, apple-garrets, &c. ſhould open to the north, for that point is invariably proper: but the ſouth and weſt are almoſt conſtantly improper. The moſt healthy expoſure, if a houſe is to be built, is found as follows: cut one of the trees that grows there tranſverſely with a ſaw, then cloſely obſerve the rings; the ſide of the tree on which the diſtances between each ring is wideſt, is the moſt healthy expoſure, and the windows of the houſe, all other circumſtances being the ſame, ſhould ever face that way.

The infirm and valetudinary ſuffer much from the diſpoſition and changes of the *air*. Dr. Keil obſerves that, bodies emaciated by ſickneſs or evacuations, draw more than full ones. Dr. Monro, ſen. aſſerts, that the body abſorbs more or leſs according to its vigour: hence, a reaſon may be given why thoſe who ſuffer by chronical diſtempers feel more uneaſineſs or pains in the evenings, particularly in the ſpring and autumn, than during the day, in the winter and ſummer ſeaſon. The abſorbing power of the body being increaſed by diſeaſe, and the *air* being more replete with matter, it is unſalutary at theſe times, and very eaſily accounts for their complaints during thoſe ſeaſons. Hence we diſcern why early going to bed is productive of advantages ſo manifeſt in thoſe diſordered perſons whoſe prudence leads them to early repoſe.

Beſides the common, or atmoſpherical *air*, there are various other ſorts, diſtinguiſhed by their reſpective characteriſtics. Some of which we ſhall here enumerate: 1ſt. Air, Fixed or Fixable. By Van Helmont, it was called *gas ſylveſtre*, from being produced in vaſt quantities from the burning of charcoal; from its noxious qualities, *mephitic air*, or *gas*; *azote*, or *azotic gas*; from its apparent acid properties, *aerial acid*, *cretaceous acid*, and *carbonic acid*; and *fixed air*, as readily loſing its elaſticity, and fixing itſelf

in

in many bodies. It is an invifible, and permanently elaftic fluid, fuperior in gravity to the common atmofpheric air, and moft other aerial fluids; exceedingly deftructive to animal life, and produced, in great quantities, naturally from combuftible bodies, and many chemical proceffes. It is found at the bottom of pits; it rifes from fermenting liquors; it is one and a half heavier than pure common *air*; water imbibes more than its own bulk of it, flame is extinguifhed, and animals are deftroyed by it, even vegetables fuffer by its influence; when the fixable *air* is feparated from chalk and other calcareous fubftances, they become cauftic; it is antifeptic, powerfully preventing and recovering from putrefaction, whence lime kilns, which difcharge great quantities of *air* would be ufeful in the neighbourhood of populous towns; in glyfters it hath been very advantageoufly adminiftered againft putrid diforders, and mixed with the drink, has been thought to conduce to the relief of patients labouring under putrid fevers; but, though it may be introduced into the ftomach and inteftines with advantage, if breathed into the lungs, it is mortal; to fixable *air*, the chief property of mineral waters is attributed; the Pyrmont and Seltzer water owe their brifk tafte and fparkling appearance to it; and it powerfully diffolves iron when it is mixed with water. This air is recommended as a vermifuge, adminiftering it, by diffolving kali. gr. xv. in aq. fimp. ℥iij. then in another veffel acidulate the fame fluid, about an equal quantity, with as much acidum vitrioli dilutum, as is requifite for faturating the kali. this done, the patient drinks one of thefe potions, and immediately after it, the other: thus an effervefcence takes place in the ftomach, where all the extricated *air* is retained, and from whence it is diftributed with the chyle, &c. with confiderable advantage in various other medical intentions. In order to convey fixable *air* in a feparate ftate into the ftomach, it is the practice of fome to ufe the natron cum crem. tart. gr. v. ad faturat. They obferve, that when the kali is ufed, the *air* is difcharged before the mixture is completely fwallowed; but with the natron, the difcharge of *air* requires fome time. Hence, in fuppreffing vomiting, and in all thofe cafes in which fixed *air* is ufefully conveyed into the ftomach, this method excels. Fixable *air* hath been found ufeful in cancerous, conſumptive, fcorbutic, and other diforders, where an antifeptic medicine might be expected to afford relief. It has not only been confidered as antiputrefcent, but alfo lithontriptic.

2. AIR, VITAL; called alfo *dephlogifticated, empyreal, highly refpirable air*. It is confidered to be, what chemifts term, the *oxygenous gas*, part of the atmofpheric *air*, and is the only gas proper for refpiration; the phenomena of which have been very imperfectly known till lately. The ancients are faid to have had the moft accurate ideas of refpiration. They admitted the *air* as a principle proper to nourifh and fupport life; hence called *Spiritabulum vitæ*; and HIPPOCRATES expreſsly fays, "*Spiritum etiam alimentum eſt.*" From a variety of experiments, modern philofophers have proved, that in refpiration, a portion of *air* is abolifhed: that the firft effect which is produced, is the blood aſſuming a vermilion colour, by combining with pure air. The fecond, is to eſtablifh a real focus of heat in the lungs, maintained and kept up by the *air* of refpiration; for perſons who have refpired vital *air*, have confeſſed, that they perceived a gentle heat vivifying the lungs, and inſenſibly extending from the breaſt into all the other parts of the body. *Vital air* is conſidered, by combining with the blood, to form carbonic acid, allowed to be an antiputrefcent, ſo long as it remains in circulation, but that it is afterwards emitted through the pores of the ſkin. It has been uſed with ſucceſs in certain diſorders of the human machine, particularly in conſumptions.

3. AIR, INFLAMMABLE. It is the pure and aqueous inflammable gas, improperly called *inflammable air*; is the lighteſt of all the aeriform fluids: ſome ſay it is uſually about ten times, others thirteen; but MORVEAU ſays that it has been obtained ſeventeen times lighter than atmoſpheric *air*. All animal and vegetable ſubſtances, which can be burned in the open *air*, charcoal excepted, will afford *inflammable air*, if heated in cloſed veſſels: this though is uſually mixed with *air* of other kinds, and with oleaginous matters. Charcoal, and ſeveral metals, afford *inflammable air* by heat, if water be preſent. Some metallic ſubſtances, during their ſolution in acids, afford, or extricate *inflammable air*, which is of the pureſt kind. The common proceſs for obtaining it, is by diſſolving iron filings or ſhavings in diluted vitriolic acid. It occupies the upper parts of ſubterraneous places; and has been commonly found in mines and coal-pits, where it is called FIRE DAMP; becauſe it is liable to take fire, and explode, like gunpowder. It extinguiſhes fire, kills animals as readily as fixable air; but, in ſome remarkable properties, theſe two *airs* are the reverſe of one another; takes fire by contact of the electric ſpark, provided vital *air* be preſent, or any combuſtible body already in a ſtate of ignition, and burning with a briſliant flame. If, about two parts, by meaſure, of *inflammable air*, and one of vital *air*, are mixed together, and ſet on fire in a veſſel ſtrongly cloſed, which may be done by the electric ſpark, the *air*, if pure, will almoſt totally diſappear, and the product be water, and an acid. Dr. PRIESTLEY thought, that this *air* conſiſted chiefly, if not wholly of the vitriolic or marine acid vapour, united with phlogiſton; but has ſince found, that *inflammable air*, and phlogiſton, are the ſame ſubſtance.

4. AIR, ACID. This is a ſpecies of factitious *air*, firſt produced from copper, by means of ſpirit of ſalt; afterwards expelled by heat from ſpirit of ſalt only, without any metallic ſolution, and alſo by the ſame kind of proceſs by which ſpirit of ſalt is made: this elaſtic fluid has a ſtrong and penetrating ſmell; it extinguiſhes candles, deſtroys the life of animals, reddens blue vegetable colours, abſorbs the vapors of water which float in the air, and forms with them a white fume. In water it becomes diſſolved, and loſes that heat which maintained its elaſtic ſtate. It renders the water with which it is mixed, very acid, but loſes its elaſticity when ſo combined. It cannot be condenſed by cold, as the vapors of water, and ſo may be called an *acid air*. It is heavier than common *air*: one-third, joined with two-thirds pure water, forms muriatic acid. This *air*, or gas, cauſes ice to melt with great rapidity, by reaſon of the heat it gives out, the inſtant of its combination with water: it is abſorbed by charcoal, and ſpunge; unites with all the alkaline baſe, and forms a muriatic ſalt, and diſſolves camphor. The nature of this *air* is not well known: it does not act on metals.

5. AIR, ALKALINE. This permanently elaſtic fluid, conſiſts of pure alkali itſelf: it is diſengaged by heat from the volatile fluor alkali; and ſtill more readily from a mixture of common, ſal ammoniac, and quicklime. This fluid is lighter than atmoſpheric *air*: it unites with water, giving out, at the ſame time, much heat: it melts ice, converts ſyrup of violets, and blue and red flowers to a green colour; combines rapidly with the acid gaſſes of chalk, ſulphur, and common ſalt. The volatile alkali is compoſed of about 120 parts of nitrogene gas to 32 of hydrogene. This gas, with water, forms the volatile alkali, commonly called ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, with lime. It kills animals, and corrodes the ſkin: ſuch is the irritation that it occaſions, that pimples have been ſeen to ariſe all over the bodies of ſome birds expoſed to its atmoſphere. It is not condenſible by cold.

6. NITROUS AIR. This elaſtic fluid is diſengaged during the action of a great number of combuſtible bodies on the nitrous acid; more eſpecially pyrites, metals, oils, mucilages, and ſpirit of wine: it extinguiſhes flame, deprives animals of life; is neither acid nor alkaline, and is not altered by pure water; with pure air it forms again the nitrous acid, becauſe it is itſelf nothing elſe but the nitrous acid, deprived of a part of the oxygene principle, and conſequently compoſed of the nephritic oxyginous principle, containing more of the former and leſs of the latter than the nitrous acid itſelf. Its uſefulneſs in ſome inſtances ſeem to excel the fixable *air*. One of its moſt conſpicuous properties is the great diminution of any quantity of common *air* with which it is mixed, attended with a turbid red or deep orange colour and a conſiderable heat: this is truly ſurpriſing, in this inſtance, a quantity of *air*, as it were, devours a quantity of another kind of *air* half as large as itſelf, and yet is ſo far from gaining any addition to its bulk, that it is conſiderably diminiſhed by it. The ſmell of the *air* much reſembles that of the ſmoaking ſpirit of nitre. Diſtilled water imbibes about one-tenth of its bulk of this kind of *air*, and then very obſtinately retains it. The nitrous *air* preſerves animal ſubſtances from putrefaction, and reſtores thoſe that are already putrid, in a degree far ſuperior to what is done by fixable *air*. Preparations of it may be uſed with ſucceſs for checking or correcting putrefaction in the inteſtinal canal, or other parts of the animal ſyſtem. It is peculiarly offenſive to ſeveral kinds of inſects, and probably

probably might be ſo managed as to be deſtructive of worms.

Air is injured by candles, &c. burning in it, or by crouds of people breathing in it. A common candle is ſaid to conſume (i. e. render unfit for uſe) a gallon of *air* in a minute; if ſo, how is the due reſtoration made of what is injured by the reſpiration of animals, by flames of every kind, &c. The diminution of common *air* by the burning candles, &c. is in part owing to the precipitation of the fixable *air* from it; which may be effected by ſomething emitted from the burning bodies which has a ſtronger affinity with the other conſtituent parts of the atmoſphere. In part, putrid and other kind of vapours are diffuſed in the *air*, by which it is greatly vitiated. But by the vegetation of plants, which imbibe the offending matter, injured *air* is in part reſtored to its former ſtate; the agitation of the waters, as ſeas, lakes, rivers, &c. contribute to the purification of the *air*. The burning of many materials ſets at liberty their fixable *air*, which in part becoming elaſtic, ſupplies the defect made in the atmoſphere, by the cauſes above mentioned; hence the ſeeming deſtruction of the *air* is but a circulation of it.

The extent of this ſubject and its influence in the healing art, renders an attention to it neceſſary, and the enquirer will meet with much light thrown thereon in his peruſal of the following, viz.

Hoffman, in his Med. Rat. Syſt. artic. de Aere.

Boerhaave on Air. Theſe two authors have treated on *air* both philoſophically and medically; the latter hath collected all that is valuable from both his predeceſſors and contemporaries.

Hale's Statical Experiments. Dr. Fr. Cliffton's tranſlation of Hippocrates on Air, &c. Arburthnot on Air. Huxham on Air and Epidemic Diſeaſes. Shaw's Abridgement of Boyle's Works, in the article Air. Macbride's Eſſay on the Nature and Properties of Fixed Air; and Prieſtley on Different Kinds of Air. Dictionary of Chemiſtry, edit. ii. Percival's Eſſays, vol. ii. and iii. Dobſon on Fixed Air. Chaptal's Elements of Chemiſtry, alſo Lavoiſiere, Fourcroy, Nicholſon, &c.

ÆRA. See LOLIUM.

ÆRDADI, ſo Paracelſus names certain ſpirits which he ſuppoſes to live in the air.

ÆREOLUM, a weight of about twenty grains.

ÆRIFICATIO. It is the producing of air from other bodies, or rather, converting them into air.

ÆRIS FLOS, FLOWERS of COPPER; called alſo *anthos*, *phraſium viride*, *hidrus*, *elzimar*, *eliz*, *attingat*, *alexanthus*, *diamaſcien*. Copper reduced to ſmall grains, by pouring cold water on it when in a ſtate of fuſion, is thus called. The cold water is poured on the copper as it runs out of the furnace into the receiver.——SQUAMÆ, FLAKES of COPPER. Theſe fly off in hammering this metal when heated. The beſt are of a deep yellow colour, and they ruſt if ſprinkled with vinegar. Theſe, from the Cyprian copper-works, are called *helitis*.——Vel VENERIS TINCTURA. ℞ Ærug. æris ʒj. aquæ ammon. &. ſp. vin. R. ää ʒ ß m. & ſient ſimul, donec, aqua colorem ſaphirinum acquiſiverit. This tincture is an admirable preparation, with which to make an injection for a gonorrhœa, if care be taken duly to dilute it, and ſkill enough is poſſeſſed to know when the infection is only in the urethra, a perſon may be ſoon and infallibly cured by it: to an ounce of pure water, add one drop of the above tincture.

Dr. W. Saunders obſerves, in his Lectures on the Mat. Med. that all ſolutions of metals are anti-inflammatory and ſedative, or eaſe pain, provided that the ſolution is not ſo ſtrong as to ſtimulate. VOLATALIS TINCTURA: ℞ Limaturæ cupri, ʒj. aquæ ammon. ʒxij. m. This ſolution hath been given internally to the quantity of four or five drops at a doſe, as a diuretic. Boerhaave directs to be given three drops, in a morning faſting, with a glaſs of mead, and this doſe to be daily doubled until the doſe is 24 drops, which continue for ſome days: thus he hath ſucceeded ſometimes in curing dropſies, though in other inſtances it failed him. When effectual, it produced very copious diſcharges of urine. This tincture is a good ſubſtitute for the cuprum ammoniacum of the Edinb. Diſp.

Metallic aſtringents are more active than alum, more powerful, more eaſily, and more quickly diſſolved in the ſtomach, are more diffuſive and extenſive in their influence on the habit, and to be preferred when ſpeedy effects are to be obtained. Of all the metals, copper is the moſt aſtringent, moſt ſoluble in the ſtomach; but the doſe is difficultly aſcertained, becauſe of the uncertainty of the acid in the ſtomach, whence it is rarely uſed. Dr. Saunders obſerves, that an over doſe of the ærugo æris, is active, ſtimulant, and aſtringent, and ſo quickly proves emetic, as be thrown up before it hurts: that an underdoſe excites a naufea, and that to uſe it to the greateſt advantage, is to give it in naufeating doſes. The tinct. Veneris vol. if given ſo as to purge and vomit, by its ſudden action, ſometimes does wonders.

Dr. G. Fordyce, in his Lectures on the Mat. Med. adviſes to withhold from the uſe cupreous preparations, when the intention is to ſtrengthen; but when it is deſigned to leſſen irritability, he ſays, they are extremely uſeful, particularly in hyſteric caſes attended with plethora, and in epileptic ſpaſms. In ſeveral inſtances of intermittents, and of mortifications, the preparations of copper, ſuch as were in a ſaline ſtate, as the cuprum ammoniac. the cuprum vitriolatum, and the tinct. Veneris vol. were equally efficacious with the bark; in this laſt uſe, the cuprum vitriolatum to gr. ſs. for a doſe, has effected wonders.

Dr. Brown, in his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, prefers preparations of copper, in thoſe dropſies which proceed from a general languor of the ſolid ſyſtem, in which caſe they prove very uſeful as diuretics and ſtrengtheners. He prefers the tinct. Veneris vol. to all other preparations of this metal. He farther remarks, that in hot climates where the body is much relaxed, the vitriol of copper is the beſt detergent of foul ulcers.

See Neuman's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. edit. ii.

ÆRITIS, ſee ANAGALLIS.

AEROLOGICE, *αηρ* and *λογος*, ſermo, that part of medicine which treats of air, explains its properties and uſe in the animal œconomy, and its efficacy in preſerving and reſtoring health.

AEROMELI. From *αηρ*, *air*, and *μελι*, *honey*. See MEL and MANNA.

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

AEROPHOBIA, is a ſymptom of the phrenitis.

AEROSIS, an imaginary reſolution of the blood into vapour, ſuppoſed neceſſary to the ſupport of the vital ſpirits, and ſaid to be brought about by the ventilation of the air during inſpiration, in the manner that the flame of fuel is kindled by blowing it.

ÆROSUS Lapis, ſo Pliny calls the cadmia, which is ſuppoſed to be Galen's *cadmia lapidoſa*. See CADMIA.

ÆRUGINOSUS, Æruginous, of the colour of verdegriſe, or green. This word is often applied to what is diſcharged by vomiting of this colour, and to the bile.

ÆRUGO, the ruſt of any metal, but particularly of copper, called VERDEGRISE: it is alſo named *azagor*, *almizadir*. See Æs.

Theſe are the natural and artificial ſorts: of the firſt is a greeniſh marcaſite, like the drops of iron; it is found in copper mines, but is of no uſe. There is alſo on ſome mountains in Moravia a ſort of green grains like ſand, that is of a graſs green when uſed in painting. It is called the HUNGARIAN MOUNTAIN, OR SEA VERDEGRISE.——RASILIS. Hang a copper-plate over the ſtrongeſt vinegar ſo as not to touch it, and after ten days ſcrape off the ruſt, which is thus called.——SCOLECIA. Of this there are two ſorts, viz. the foſſile and the factitious; the foſſile is the beſt, the factitious is made as follows: put ij. ℔ of ſtrong wine vinegar into a Cyprian copper mortar, with a peſtle of the ſame, rub it round until it is ropy, when add a dram of alum, and the ſame quantity of tranſparent foſſil ſalt, or of nitre, beat them well in the ſun during the dog days until the whole is green and ropy, then draw it out in the form of worms.

Applied as a collyrium, being firſt mixed with gum ammoniacum, any of the verdegriſe deſtroys the calloſities of fiſtulas.

ÆRUGO ÆRIS, called alſo *viride æris*, *cupri rubigo*, *calcithos*, *aſagar*, *aſamar*, *aſigi*, *aſingar*, *aſmiar*, *aſugar*, *azagor*, *azragar*, *calcithiat*, *Hiſpanicum viride*, VERDEGRISE. It is copper corroded by a fermented vegetable acid, into a bluiſh green ſubſtance. The copper is made into very thin plates, which are ſuſpended over the vapours ariſing from wine, during its acetous fermentation: or the huſks and ſtalks of grapes are dried, and then being bruiſed, are dipped in wine and made into balls, which are left to ferment until they acquire the acetous quality; when they are broken with the

hand, and ſtratified with theſe copper-plates, and left until the verdegriſe is produced. The wine of Languedoc is the beſt for this uſe: but though, in reading a deſcription of the proceſs, the management ſeems very eaſy, yet trifles prevent ſucceſs, and render it very difficult to obtain. The beſt as well as the greateſt quantity is made at Montpelier, where there is one ſort in powder and another in lumps. The whole proceſs of making this article, as it is now practiſed in Montpelier, may be ſeen in the Cyclopedia under VERDIGREASE. The ſort which we receive from France is generally mixed with the ſtalks, &c. of grapes, which may be ſeparated by pulverization, they being more difficultly powdered than the verdegriſe itſelf. To purify it, diſſolve in ſix or ſeven times its weight of diſtilled vinegar, then decant and evaporate the ſolution. If good, it is dry, of a beautiful deep green, with a few white ſpots; and when rubbed on the hand with a little ſaliva or water, it forms a ſmooth paſte, free from grittineſs. It is adulterated by mixing pumice-ſtone, marble, vitriol, &c. The two firſt are diſcovered by wetting your thumb, and rubbing the ſuſpected verdegriſe betwixt it and your finger, by which the pumice-ſtone and marble becomes white: the latter is diſcovered by burning a little on a tile, by which the vitriol is turned into a red ſubſtance. In ſpirit of wine and in water, this concrete is partially ſoluble; in vinegar it is wholly ſo. If a faturate ſolution of it in vinegar is ſet to exhale in a warm place, the greateſt part of the verdegriſe may be recovered in a cryſtalline form; and if theſe cryſtals are diſtilled in a retort, the acetous acid aſcends from them in a highly concentrated ſtate, and the cryſtals are then called diſtilled or calcined verdegriſe, or the VITRIOL of VENUS; if ſet in a damp place to diſſolve, it is called the LIQUOR of VENUS. Verdegriſe is uſed by dyers, ſkinners, hatters, painters, &c. as well as in medicine: in miniature-painting the diſtilled ſort is the beſt. Its uſe, as an external medicine, is to deterge foul ulcers, being firſt mixed with other ingredients, as in the ung. baſil. virid. and the mel æruginis. If it is made into a paſte with ſaliva, or any thing not oily nor unctuous, hard calluſes may be diſſolved therewith. In phagedenic ulcers, and moſt unpromiſing ſores with ichor, fungus, ſtinking diſcharge, and turned edges, yaws, &c. copper applied to the ſore parts is uſeful. Foul chancres that yield not to mercury inwardly, have yielded to a ſolution of the cuprum vitriolatum. Whether venereal or ſcorbutic, or what elſe, apply the oxymel æruginis, or other preparations of copper; its ſtimulus helps nature to throw off ſloughs, particularly in ulcerated ſore throats. Internally taken, a vomiting is inſtantly provoked by a grain or two of verdegriſe, ſo for its ſpeedy effect it may be uſed to diſcharge any poiſonous matter received into the ſtomach. Large portions, as four drams or more, have been ſwallowed without any other inconvenience than the preſent vomiting; yet, in ſmaller quantities, beſides the vomiting, it excites a pain in the ſtomach and griping in the guts, cauſes a teneſmus, ulcerations, and bloody ſtools, difficult breathing, contractions of the limbs, &c. which often terminate in death. Hence great care ſhould be taken of copper or braſs veſſels in which acids or fats are boiled, leſt the verdegriſe obtained thereby ſhould be productive of diſeaſes: the ſcurvy in ſeamen is ſuppoſed to be produced by this, as one cauſe. See Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. ii. Though acids, &c. while boiling, do not corrode the metal, a ſhort ſpace of time ſerves for the effect when the boiling heat is abated. In caſe of verdegriſe being ſwallowed, give oil and warm water, or large quantities of milk and water, both by the mouth and by the anus, in order to waſh away the whole of this offenſive matter, and endeavour to excite a diſcharge by vomiting with all poſſible ſpeed; after due evacuations an anodyne may be given; if there is great pain, muſk, or other cordials, with a milk diet, may then be preſcribed.

Verdegriſe cannot be reduced to powder but by levigation.

ÆS, called alſo *cuprum*, χαλκος, *Venus*, *Almatica*, *Almecaſide*, *Almechaſide*, *Bracium*, COPPER. It is found in many countries, but chiefly in Sweden, Hungary, and Germany.

The ores of copper are of various colours, from yellow to black, though generally they are blue, purple, violet, or green: the yellow is pure copper ore, the black contains a portion of ſilver. The ores of copper are ſmelted with great difficulty, and require many futions to render them pure. An eſſay may be thus made: firſt calcine a ſmall quantity of the ore, then take two ounces thereof and powder it fine, mix it with double its weight of black flux, intermixed with charcoal duſt, after which fuſe it briſkly in a wind furnace, that it may flow thin for half an hour, and the pure copper will be at the bottom.

Copper ſometimes reſembles gold: it is then named *chalcobaphinon*; LIBAVIUS calls it *Æs Corinarium*.

The chemical character for copper is ♀.

Its gravity is to ſilver as eight to ten; to gold, as eight to nineteen; and to water, as eight to one.

It is conderably but not entirely fixed in the fire.

It is malleable and ductile into a fine wire.

It is elaſtic and ſonorous.

It melts not before ignition, or a ſtrong white heat, and when melted, if a drop of cold water is let fall upon it, it flies about with violence, ſo that it is dangerous to the by-ſtanders.

It calcines by a weaker red heat into a red powder.

It readily diſſolves in any ſalt, and is perfectly diſſolved in aq. regia, and in the vitriolic acid, if made hot.

Diſſolved in any acid it gives a green tincture, though the acidum nitroſum ſoon becomes blue, after a portion of copper is diſſolved in it.

Diſſolved by fixed alkalies it is green, by the volatile it is blue. Dr. Lewis obſerves, that if the $\frac{1}{100}$ part of a grain of copper be diſſolved in a pint of water, a blue colour will be produced by adding a volatile alkali to it.

So great is its diviſibility, that one grain diſſolved in aqua ammonia, will tincture 385,200 times its weight of water.

A ſmall quantity of arſenic gives to copper a great degree of hardneſs and whiteneſs: thus pins may be made white and brittle by it. The hydrargyrus muriatus alſo whitens it.

Copper burns and gives a green flame in the fire or candle. If one part of copper filings is well ground with two parts or more of hydrargyrus muriatus, and then diſtilled in a glaſs retort, the mercury is ſent over pure and in its natural ſtate, and the copper remains intimately mixt with the ſalts in the form of a yelloviſh or reddiſh reſin, which is ſometimes tranſparent, at others opake; this reſin melts at a candle and gives a green flame.

If copper is calcined till all its ſulphur is waſted, it turns to a red aſh, which being expoſed on a tile to the focus of a great burning glaſs, is converted into a deep red glaſs. This glaſs melted on a piece of charcoal in the focus of the ſame glaſs becomes pure copper again. Hence copper evidently conſiſts of a red inflammable ſulphur and a vitrifiable earth, which laſt is its metallic part.

Copper and tin make a good BELL-METAL, which is uſeful in microſcopes add reflecting teleſcopes.

Copper and zinc form the PRINCE'S METAL.

Copper and the acid of grapes make verdegriſe.

ÆSECAVUM, BRASS, made by the union of copper and calamine ſtone, which is owing merely to the zinc contained in the calamine: this is called *aurichalcum*, *azoth*, *nuba*, *aracon*, *alcone*, *accotem* or *accatum*, *chryſo chalcos*. The alchemiſts found it out by attempting to turn copper into gold. Braſs is not ſo readily diſſolved as copper. The vapours of the zinc, which join with the copper in making braſs, increaſes the weight of the copper ſometimes to near one half more than its original weight.

Volatile ſpirits receive from a ſmall quantity of copper a deep blue, and if added to ſolutions of it in acids, when ſo far diluted as to appear almoſt or altogether colourleſs, it changes them immediately to the ſame fine colour. If a piece of bright iron be immerſed in the acid ſolution of copper, the acid quits the copper to attack the iron, and the copper, in its ſeparation from the menſtruum, adheres to the iron, which ſoon appears covered with a cuprous coat. On theſe principles very minute quantities of copper diſſolved in liquors may be readily diſcovered.

If copper is ſwallowed in its pure ſtate, it is inoffenſive. Some practitioners obſerve that copper when diſſolved is ſtrongly ſtyptic, ſo far from cauſing exulcerations of the inteſtines, that it heals them: it vomits by its naſeous ſtimulus, which will continue for ſeveral days. Dr. Alſton ſays, in his Lectures on the Materia Medica, that the ærata and the ferrata do not differ much in any thing but the ſtrong naufea that the firſt produces, and the corroſive quality that the latter poſſeſſes.

Lemery obſerves, that if water lies long in copper veſſels, it acquires a taſte of the metal. He cautions againſt a care-

a careleſs uſe of copper veſſels for boiling ſyrups, acids, &c. in; for, though while the ſyrup, &c. are in a boiling heat, if they are continued ſo all the day long, no inconveniency is diſcovered; but in any degree below the heat which keeps up a bubbling in the ſyrup, or whatever elſe, the metal will be corroded, and the preparation injured.

The following preparations are made from this metal:

ÆS CORONARIUM. See Æs.

ÆS USTUM, BURNT COPPER, called alſo *alcor*, *alfadidam*, *alfatida*, *alſelat*, *altemar*, *alzoſar*, *arcos*, *aycopper*, *azimar*, *callecamenon*. Thin plates of copper are laid ſtratum ſuper ſtratum in a crucible, with ſulphur and ſea-ſalt, then they are placed over a hot charcoal fire, and there continued till all the ſulphur is conſumed, or until the plates can be reduced to a powder. If good, it is of an iron grey on the outſide, of a reddiſh grey within, and if two pieces are rubbed together, a vermilion red is produced; it muſt alſo be brittle and glittering when broken. It was formerly uſed for deſtroying fungous fleſh.

If the burnt copper is made red-hot, and quenched in the ol lini nine times, then powdered, it takes the name of SAFFRON of COPPER.

ÆS PAUPERUM, copper ore diveſted of its ſilver, when it contains any, is thus named.

ÆSCHYNOMENE (from *αισχυνομαι, I am aſhamed*) SPINOSA. See CAACO.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM. See HIPPOCASTANUM.

ÆSTAS, SUMMER. As this is uſually a healthy ſeaſon, health may ſtill be prolonged, if, during the warmer months, we eat but a little at a time, and make a proportionable increaſe in the number of our meals.

ÆSTATES, FRECKLES in the face. See EPHELIDES.

ÆSTHPHARA. See INCINERATIO.

ÆSTUARIUM, STOVES or machines for conveying heat to all parts of the body at once. See CALDARIUM.

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

ÆSTUS VOLATICUS. Vogel places this word as ſynonymous with *phlogoſis*. It is a ſudden ſcorching heat, with redneſs of the face, that ſoon flies off.

ÆTAS, AGE. ONE LIFE; an HUNDRED YEARS; alſo A CERTAIN STAGE OF LIFE. The ancients reckoned ſix ſtages of life, viz, PUERITIA, childhood, which is the fifth year of our age; ADOLESCENTIA, youth, reckoned to the eighteenth, and properly ſo called, to the twenty-fifth year; JUVENTUS, reckoned from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-fifth, VIRILIS ÆTAS, man-hood, from the thirty-fifth to the fiftieth; SENECTUS, old age, from fifty to ſixty; CREPITA ÆTAS, decrepid age, which ends in death. Blancard.

Every age hath its diſeaſes; and Hippocrates obſerves, that thoſe of youth continuing after puberty are difficult to cure. In infancy and old age, many object to the uſe of medicine; but as in both theſe ſtages there is great infirmity, ſo there is a great ſcope both for the practice and the improvement of the medical art: neglect herein beſpeaks an equal ignorance and inhumanity: at a certainty ſome diſorders may be radically cured, and all may be palliated. Infancy may be aided in its advances, and the approaches of age, as to its infirmities, may be retarded.

ÆTHER, vel ETHER, from *αιθω, ardeo, ſplendeo*, bright and ſplendid; called *liquor æthereus vitriolicus, nitroſus, muriaticus*, according to the acid of which it is formed. So the ſky or firmament, and alſo the electric matter has been called; but what is here deſigned, is a chemical combination, merely of alcohol, with the oxygene of the acids made uſe of in the proceſs for its formation. The idea of MACQUER, who conſidered *æther* as a ſpirit of wine, dephlegmated, or deprived of water, had little foundation; for the diſtillation of the ſpirit of wine, from the moſt concentrated, or drieſt alkali, never affords any thing but a ſpirit of wine, more or leſs dephlegmated.

Various are the proceſſes by which ÆTHER is made. The following ſeems to be the beſt. Put a certain quantity of alchohol into a receiver, and very gradually add an equal quantity of concentrated ſulphuric acid, ſhaking them together, and waiting till the firſt addition is incorporated, before any more is put in; for, if they are poured together too rapidly, the ſucceeding heat and ebullition will diſſipate a part of the mixture, run the riſque of breaking the veſſel, and endangering the operation. After having mixed the whole in this gradual mode, the retort muſt be then placed on a heated ſand bath, a receiver adapted, and the mixture heated to ebullition. Alchohol firſt paſſes over; ſoon after which, ſtreams of fluid appear in the neck of the retort, and within the receiver, which denote the riſing of the æther. Its ſmell is agreeable; vapors of ſulphureous acid ſucceed the æther; and the receiver muſt be taken away the moment they appear. If the diſtillation be continued, ſulphureous æther is obtained; and the oil, which is called æthereal oil, or oil of wine, and that which remains in the retort, is a mixture of undecompoſed acid, ſulphur, and a matter reſembling bitumens. In this operation, the ſulphuric acid is decompoſed; and the oxygene, by combining with the hydrogene, and the carbone of the alcohol, has formed three ſtates, which we alſo find in the diſtillation of ſome bitumens.—1. A very volatile oil, or æther.—2. Æthereal oil.—3. Bitumen.—If the ſulphuric acid be digeſted upon æther, it converts the whole gradually into ætherial oil. When the æther is mixed with ſulphureous vapours, it muſt be rectified by a gentle heat—a few drops of alkali being firſt poured in to combine with the acid.

This fluid, beſides its appellation of *æther*, is by ſome named ACIDUM VITRIOLI VINOSUM; by others, SPIRITUS ÆTHEREUS; and in the Pharm. Edinb. it is entitled ſpt. vini æthereus; and as it may be obtained by means of the vitriolic, nitrous, and marine acids indifferently, ſo from the name of the acid employed, the terms vitriolic, nitrous, or marine *æther* have obtained, as in the London Pharmacopœia, 1788, ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS. It ſhould be noted, that *æthers* produced by the different mineral acids, poſſeſs particular different properties. The College of Phyſicians, London, in order to form the LIQUOR ANODYNUS MINERALIS HOFFMANNI, order ſpiritus ætheris vitriolicus ℔ ii. & oleum vini. ʒ iii. by weight. CHAPTAL ſays the compoſition is ſpirit of wine and æther; of each, two ounces, and twelve drops of the ætherial oil. See LIQUOR ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI.

Various modes of preparing this fluid may be ſeen in the different writers, particularly London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.

Some of the properties of this liquid are as follow:

It is the moſt *light*, *volatile*, and *inflammable* of all known liquids.

It ſwims on the higheſt rectified ſpirit of wine, as oil does upon water.

It is remarkably cold when dropped upon the hand; and it affects the thermometer in an extraordinary manner, cauſing the quickſilver to fall, when neither water nor ſpirit of wine would produce ſuch an effect.

It is neither acid nor alkaline, therefore perfectly free from that ſaline acrimony with which all the common volatile ſpirits abound.

It is one of the moſt powerful ſolvents known in chemiſtry. It will not mix with acids, alkalies, nor vinous ſpirits. It mixes with twenty times its weight of water, if well ſhook therewith; and is an effectual ſolvent of oils, balſams, reſins, gum reſins, gums, wax, &c.

Macquer obſerves, in his Dictionary of Chemiſtry, that *æther* does not mix with water, as ſpirit of wine does, in all proportions; but that ten parts of water are required to diſſolve one part of *æther*. But a larger proportion of water is more convenient, when the mixture is made to be taken as a medicine. He alſo adds, that *æther* diſſolves a ſmall quantity of water.

Its affinity with gold exceeds that of aqua regia.

It extracts gold, wherever it is, from any one, or all of baſer metals; and thus gold is better and ſooner purified than by any other means.

It is the lighteſt of all liquors; a bottle that holds 20 ounces of the oil of vitriol, holds but ſeven of the *æther*.

Agitated in a phial with the white of egg, lymph, or human blood, it ſeems rather to attenuate them.

The effects of this wonderful preparation, as a ſubject of philoſophy, are too numerous to inſert; the reader is therefore referred to the authors undermentioned, who have written profeſſedly on it. As to its antiquity, it is mentioned in ſeveral old books of chemiſtry; but they do not diſtinctly notice nor deſcribe it, nor yet the manner of producing it: the public attention to it was firſt excited by a publication in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, A. D. 1730, by a German, who calls himſelf Frobenius. On its medical properties, the moſt valuable, as well as moſt ſuited to the general deſign of this work, we proceed

ceed to obſerve, that the late Dr. Ward was the firſt who is known to have uſed it in England: with the *æther* it was that he ſo inſtantly relieved the head-ach, and other pains in the external parts: but for the firſt publication on its internal uſe, we are indebted to Mr. Turner, ſurgeon, in Liverpool, by whom it was prepared for a very extenſive ſale. He mixes two drams of *æther* with ſix or eight ounces of water, and gives from one to four large ſpoonfuls at a time, repeating the doſe as required. Its general effects internally, are anodyne and perſpirative; others give five or ſix drops for a doſe, firſt dropping it on ſugar; it is alſo ſo potent a diuretic, that an incautious uſe of it may produce a diabetes; this is the only inconvenience to which it manifeſts any tendency. In obſtinate head-achs, vertigos, epilepſies, convulſions, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, the palſy, gout, rheumatiſm, flatulent, and other diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels, aſthmas, hiccough, whooping-cough, &c. by its application externally, or adminiſtration internally, or both, the moſt deſirable effects have followed. It is eſteemed an excellent antiſpaſmodic. It mitigates pains of the colic as if by enchantment, as it does likewiſe external pains. The celebrated BUCQUET, we are told, accuſtomed himſelf ſo much to this drink, that he took two pints per day; a rare example of the power of habit on the conſtitution. When it is applied externally, procure a bit of linen rag, of ſuch a dimenſion as to be conveniently covered by the palm of the hand; moiſten the rag with the *æther*, and inſtantly apply it to the part affected, preſſing it very cloſe, ſo as to prevent the eſcape of its fumes, for two or three minutes, in which time the rag will be found dry, and may be taken away. Fred. Hoffman indeed employed it, in as much as his liquor mineral. anod. may be ranked with it, as a ſedative and antiſpaſmodic.

As to the teſts of the goodneſs of *æther*, Mr. Turner informs us that the moſt perfect ſort is obtained by the aſſiſtance of the vitriolic acid; that it is colourleſs, and ſtrikes the noſe very ſtrongly with the ſulphureous ſmell; a drop let fall on the hand inſtantly vaniſhes, without leaving any moiſture behind; five or ſix drops dropped together upon a table will diſappear in a few ſeconds, and leaves only the appearance of a large oily ring behind. The beſt *æther* requires the greateſt quantity of water to be mixed with it; if, therefore, to ſix tea-ſpoonfuls of water, in a ſmall phial, you add one of the *æther* to be examined, cork it up, and ſhake them well together, and if, upon ſtanding a little while, ſome of the *æther* appears at the top, in form of oil, ſufficient to cover the ſurface of the mixture, it is good, provided alſo that it anſwers the other methods of trial; but if none appears, or not enough to cover the face of the mixture, it was either adulterated, or not well rectified: if to this mixture of *æther* and water you add a little ſalt of tartar, and any fermentation enſues, the *æther* was not well rectified. It may be uſeful to obſerve, that to obtain a powerful medicine, it is neceſſary that great pains be taken to render it free from all adherence of the ſulphureous acid, for in proportion to ſuch adherence, the virtues of it are greatly impaired.

See Malouin's Chimie Medicinale, tom. ii. p. 451. Macquer's Chimie Pratique, tranſlated by Reid. Dictionary of Chemiſtry, edit. ii. Dr. Frobenius's accounts of *æther*, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1733 and 1741. Pharm. Col. Edinb. The Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 176—186. An Account of the extraordinary Medicinal Fluid called *Æther*, by M. Turner, ſurgeon in Liverpool. Abridgment of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. viii. p. 744. Cyclopedia, edit. A. D. 1788. Beaume's Diſſertation on *Æther*. This laſt is the moſt complete work on this ſubject. Cullen's Mat. Medica. Chaptal, Lavoiſier, Fourcroy, &c. Elements of Chemiſtry.

ÆTHEREA HERBA. See ERYNGIUM.

ÆTHIOPIS, ETHIOPIAN CLARY. Salvia Æthiopis. Lin. Its leaves are like thoſe of mullein, hairy and thick; the ſtalk is quandrangular, like that of balm; the ſeeds are two in a cell. A decoction of its root is commended in pleuriſies and rheumatiſms. Raii Hiſt.

ÆTHIOPICÆ (PILUL.) ℞ merc. pur. (cum mucilag. e gum. Arab. extinct. ʒvi. ſulph. ant. precip. ref. guaiac. & mellis ää ʒſs f. maſ. & divid. in pilul. No. ccxl. quarum detur i. ad iv. mane noctequc. Theſe from the Ph. Col. Edinb. are in every reſpect equal to Dr. Plummer's in point of uſefulneſs, but not ſo apt to run off by ſtool; ſee PLUMMERI PILULÆ.

ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS, ANTIMONIAL ÆTHIOPS. Dr. Cockburn gives this, in his treatiſe on the gonorrhœa, as follows: flux equal parts of antimony and ſea ſalt, in a crucible, and knock off the ſcoria, then rub equal parts of the regulus made in this manner, and mercury together, till they are incorporated. He extols it in cutaneous diſeaſes, glandular obſtructions, and many other chronical diſeaſes; a few grains are given at firſt, and the quantity is increaſed as the patient can bear it. Malouin, in his chemiſtry, gives various proceſſes for uniting antimony with mercury, ſome of which are more ſpeedy and others more perfect in forming this combination.

Dr. Huxham gives the following *æthiops antimonialis*: ℞ argent. viv. ʒiv. antim. crud. ʒiij. flor. ſulph. ʒij. m. per triturat.

Dr. Plummer highly commends his æthiops in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, as curative of ſpots, pimples, and flushing in the face, virulent gonorrhœas, ſciatica, rheumatiſms, lues venerea, ulcers with pain and ſwelling in the feet, ſcrophulous diſorders, &c.——MARTIALIS, MARTIAL ÆTHIOPS. Put filings of ſteel into an unglazed earthen veſſel, with water enough to riſe four inches above the filings; the whole is to be ſtirred every day, and more water ſupplied, as that in the veſſels exhales, ſo that the filings remain always covered; continue this procedure till they are reduced to a powder of an inky blackneſs. This preparation hath nothing but its troubleſomeneſs to diſtinguiſh it from the common filings.——MINERALIS. Now called Hydrargyrus cum ſulphure, Lond. Ph. 1788. Æthiops, ſo called from its colour, which is like αἰθιοψ, *a blackmoor*, from αἴθω, *to burn*, and ὤψ, *the countenance*; when made without fire it is called *apyron*. ETHIOPS MINERAL. The uſual method of preparing this, is to rub equal parts of pure mercury and flowers of ſulphur in a mortar till the mercury diſappears, and a very black powder is formed; but a more intimate coalition of the mercury with the ſulphur may be effected by melting the ſulphur in an iron ladle, then adding the quickſilver, and ſtirring them together, till the mixture is cold. If the mixture ſeems diſpoſed to flame, which may be known by ſwelling up, and growing ſuddenly conſiſtent, carefully cover it; thus it is ſoon checked. The ſmall heat neceſſary here is in no danger of diſſipating either the mercury or the ſulphur.

As ſulphur ſo eminently abates the power of all the more active minerals, this medicine is thought by many to be no farther uſeful than as it is of efficacy in the ſtomach and bowels; others aſſert, that it enters the circulation, and is productive of very ſalutary effects. It is true, that a portion of the mercury may be ſeparated from the ſulphur, during the paſſage of the *æthiops* through the body. The doſe is from gr. v. to ʒſs. It is equally uſeful with the cinnab. ant. for fumigating venereal ulcers; and like the cinnabar, it is hard to ſay that it is uſeful any other way.——VEGETABILIS. VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS. By burning the ſea-wrack in the open air, it is reduced into a black powder, and is then called *vegetable æthiops*. The ſoap-boilers call this kelp. The beſt is from Scotland. From ʒ i. to ʒ ij is given twice a day to remove ſcrophulous ſwellings.

ÆTHIOPUS ALBUS. See MERC. ALKALIZAT.

ÆTHOLICES, from αἴθω, *to inflame*, or *burn*. Superficial puſtules in the ſkin raiſed by heat, as boils, fiery puſtules, &c.

ÆTHUSA MEUM. See MEUM.

ÆTIA, αἰτία, THE CAUSE of a diſtemper.

ÆTIOLOGIA, Ætiology, from αἰτία, *a cauſe*, λόγος, *a diſcourſe on*. A treatiſe on the cauſes of diſeaſes, and their ſymptoms.

ÆTOI PHLEBES, EAGLE VEINS, ἀετός, *eagle*, φλὲψ, *vena*. According to Ruffus Epheſius, the veins that paſs through the temples to the head, were thus called.

ÆTOLION. See CNIDIA GRANA.

ÆTONYCHUM, from ἀετός, *an eagle*, and ὄνυξ, *a claw* or *nail*. See LITHOSPERMUM.

AFFECTIO, an affection. This is expreſſed in Greek by πάθος, hence *pathema*, *paſſio*. It is a diſorder of the whole body, or a part of it, as in the hyſterics, colic, &c. thus by adding a deſcriptive epithet to *affectio*, moſt diſtempers are expreſſed.

AFFECTIO HYPOCHONDRIÆ. See HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS.

AFFEOS. FROTH OF FOAM

AFFIDRA. See PLUMIUM.

AFFINITAS, AFFINITY. *Attractio*, CHEMICAL AFFINITIES

FINITIES, alſo called ELECTIVE ATTRACTIONS, are defined a tendency which the different particles of matter have to unite and adhere together, whether theſe particles be heterogeneous or homogeneous.

The tranſlator of the Dict. of Chem: ſays, in a note under the article *affinity*, that "by the terms *affinity* and elective attraction, we ought to underſtand the power by which the conſtituent parts of bodies unite, and not to ſuppoſe that this power is exerted by any ſimilarity and homogeneity of parts, or by any mechanical traction, as theſe terms ſeem to imply. The cauſe of this power, or the manner in which this union of conſtituent part is produced, is unknown to us. For theſe terms, therefore, another leſs exceptionable, viz. the POWER OF COMBINATION, may be ſubſtituted. In Dr. Macquer's definition of *affinity* are comprehended not only the power by which the conſtituent parts of bodies unite, which is the proper object of chemiſtry; but alſo, the power by which the integrant parts unite, which he calls the *affinity* of aggregation, and which is treated of by writers on natural philoſophy and mechanics under the terms attraction, gravitation, and coheſion. Whether theſe two kinds of union are produced from the ſame cauſe, differently modified, as our author thinks, I know not; but their effects are ſo different, that they deſerve to be conſidered ſeparately: the union of integrant parts being only an appoſition of the parts, which are capable of being disjoined by mechanical means, and without any change produced upon their properties; and the union of conſtituent parts, or combination, being attended with conſiderable changes of properties, and being incapable of disjunction by mechanical means."

Attraction is of different kinds in nature, though probably they all depend ultimately on the ſame principles; they are, 1. The attraction of gravitation. 2. The magnetic attraction. 3. The attraction of electricity. 4. The attraction of coheſion or of aggregation. 5. Chemical attraction. The laſt, as already ſaid, is that tendency which bodies have, however different, to unite together and to remain in union: e. g. an acid unites with a metal, an earth, or an alcaline ſalt, and with either of theſe the acid forms one body; which body does not conſiſt of a combination of the properties of the acid and the metal, &c. but theſe loſing their original properties on their union, a new body, different from either, is formed.

Chemical attraction does not take place, but when the reſpective bodies or one of them are in a fluid ſtate. Before chemical attraction can take place betwixt two or more bodies, it is neceſſary to deſtroy their attraction of aggregation or coheſion; this is effected by diſſolving them. The component parts of bodies cannot come into the neceſſary contact with each other until the integrant parts of the bodies, which are to act and be acted on, are ſeparated, by a ſolution of them. Dry bodies, however finely powdered, do not unite chemically. Attraction of aggregation requires only the application of ſurfaces, but chemical attraction abſolutely requires fluidity.

The power in bodies on which their various tranſpoſitions and combinations depend, and which is called their *affinity*, is a term like the Newtonian attraction, which is deſigned to expreſs not the cauſe but the effect. When an acid ſpontaneouſly quits a metal to unite with an alkali, it is ſaid that it hath a greater *affinity* to the alkali than to the metal; this is only to ſay in other words, that it will unite with the alkali in preference to the metal.

The doctrine of the *affinities* of bodies is of very extenſive uſe in the chemical pharmacy; for as ſeveral proceſſes are founded on it, ſo if an error happens, and thereby the medicine proves unfit for its intended uſe, it may be rendered applicable to other purpoſes, by ſuch tranſpoſitions of their component parts as are pointed out by the knowledge of their *affinities*. Combinations and ſeparations that are chemical, depend on elective attraction.

Sir Iſaac Newton's table of attractions, which was with the nitrous acid, was the firſt; next to him, Geoffroy improved on the ſubject, then Gellert, Bergman, and many others; but all of them are conſidered as yet incomplete. The following is held in the greateſt eſtimation at preſent. Though before it is inſerted it muſt be obſerved, that the ſubſtances in which theſe *affinities* are expreſſed in capital letters on the top of each ſeries, have the greateſt *affinity* with that immediately under it, a leſs *affinity* with the next, &c. to the end of the ſeries, &c. If any of the remote bodies have been combined with the top one, the addition of any of the intermediate bodies will diſunite them; the intermediate body uniting with the uppermoſt of the ſeries, and throwing out the remote one. Thus in the ſeries of the *affinities* of water, N° 9, a fixed alkali being placed between the water and alchohol or inflammable ſpirit, wherever water and ſpirit are mixed, the addition of any fixed alkaline ſalt will abſorb the water, and occaſion the pure ſpirit to be ſeparated. Where ſeveral ſubſtances are expreſſed in one ſeries, it is to be underſtood that any one of theſe bodies which are neareſt to the uppermoſt, will in like manner diſengage from it any one of thoſe which are more remote.

TABLE OF AFFINITIES

1. VITRIOLIC ACID
Phlogiſton.
Fixed alkali.
Calcareous earth.
Zinc.
Iron.
Tin.
Copper.
Quickſilver.
Silver.
Volatile alkali.
Magneſia.
Earth of alum.

2. NITROUS ACID.
Phlogiſton.
Fixed alkali.
Calcareous earth.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Tin.
Copper.
Quickſilver.
Silver.
Volatile alkali.

3. MURIATIC ACID.
Phlogiſton.
Fixed alkali.
Calcareous earth.
Zinc.
Iron.
Lead.
Tin.
Copper.
Regulus of Antimony.
Quickſilver.
Antimony.
Silver.
Spirit of wine.
Volatile oils.
Gold.

4. KALI.
Vitriolic acid
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acetous acid.
Volatile vitriolic acid.
Sedative ſalt.
Fixed air.
Sulphur.
Expreſſed oil.

5. CALCAREOUS EARTH.
Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Muriatic acid.
Acid of tartar.
Acetous acid.
Sedative ſalt.
Sulphur.

6. SULPHUR.
Fixed Alkali.
Calcareous earth.
Iron.
Nickel.
Copper.
Lead.
Tin.
Silver.
Regulus of Antimony.
Quickſilver.
Arſenic.

7. HEPAR SULPHURIS, is partially decompounded by
Quickſilver.
Solution of fixed alkali.
Lime water.
Volatile alkali.

8. FIXED AIR.
Calcareous earth.
Fixed alkali.
Magneſia.
Volatile alkali.

9. WATER.
Fixed alkali.
Alcohol.
Milk.
Alkaline ſalt and ſome neutrals.

10. ALCOHOL.
Water.
Oils and Reſins.

11. METALLIC SUBSTANCES, (LEAD, and REGULUS OF ANTIMONY, excepted)
Marine acid.
Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Sulphur and acetous acid.

12. LEAD.
Vitriolic acid.
Muriatic acid,
Nitrous acid.
Acetous acid.
Expreſſed oils.

13. REGULUS OF ANTIMONY.
Vitriolic acid.
Nitrous acid.
Marine acid.
Acetous acid.

14. REGULUS WITH METALS.
Iron.
Copper.
Tin.
Lead.
Silver.
Gold.

15. ARSENIC.
Zinc.
Iron.
Copper.
Tin.
Lead.
Silver.
Gold.

16. QUICKSILVER.
Gold.
Lead, and Tin.
Copper.
Zinc.
Biſmuth, and
Regulus of Antimony.

17. SILVER.
Lead.
Copper.
Iron.

But in conſequence of heat, ſedative ſalt, and the other ſolid acids, decompound vitriolated tartar, nitre, and ſea ſalt.

What has been enumerated and ſpecified in the foregoing table, gives clearly the idea of ſimple elective attraction. But the nature of double elective attractions ought to be underſtood, for theſe may be conſidered as exceptions to what has paſt before.

TABLES OF DOUBLE ELECTIVE AFFINITIES, or ATTRACTIONS.

Iſt, WHAT OCCURS IN MIXTURES OF WATERY SUBSTANCES.

1.	Acids, mixed with Calcareous earths, or Metallic ſubſtances,		Volatile alkali, mixed with Fixed air.	From this may be experienced the nature of Double Elective Attraction when it takes place. Suppoſe the VOLATILE ALKALI, combined with any of the acids, and the FIXED AIR with FIXED ALKALI; theſe ſubſtances thus ſeparately combined, (N° 5.) will decompound each other; for the VOLATILE ALKALI will unite with the FIXED AIR, and the acid with the FIXED ALKALI.
2.	Vitriolic or marine acid, with Alkalies or earths,		Mercury, ſilver, or Lead, with Nitrous, or acetous acid.	
3.	Lead, Nitrous, marine or Acetous acid,	with	Vitriolic acid, Alkalies, earths, or M. S.	
4.	Silver, Vitriolic, nitrous or Acetous acid,	Join	Marine acids, Alkaline ſalts, earths, or M. S.	
5.	Volatile alkali, Acids,		Fixed air and Fixed alkali.	
6.	Nitrous, marine and Acetous acids, Calcareous earths,		Volatile alkali, magneſia, earth of alum, Vitriolic acid.	

IId. WHAT OCCURS IN DISTILLATION, OR SUBLIMATIONS, and REQUIRES HEAT.

1.	Volatile alkali, mixed with Acids,		Fixed air, mixed with Calcareous earths.
2.	Volatile alkali, with Vitriolic acid,		Nitrous, marine, or acetous acid, with Fixed alkali.
3.	Volatile alkali Nitrous, marine or Vitriolic acids,	Join with	Acetous acid. Fixed alkali, or Abſorbent earths.
4.	Regulus of antimony Sulphur,		Marine acid, Quickſilver.

IIId. WHAT OCCURS IN MIXTURES BY FUSION.

1.	Tin, mixed with Silver,		Iron, mixed with Lead.
2.	Copper, with Gold,		Sulphur, with Lead.
3.	M. S. Gold.		Sulphur. Regulus of antimony.

See Geoffroy on *Affinities*, in the Memoirs of the French Academy, for the year 1718—Geller's Metallurgic Chemiſtry—Dictionary of Chemiſtry, tranſlated from the French, edit. 2.—Dr. William Keir's Inaugural Theſis, De Attractione Chemica, Edinb. 1778. Dr. BLACK, CHAPTAL, FOURCROY, beſides thoſe above quoted, may be conſulted on this ſubject.

AFFION, an Arabian name of opium; alſo of an electary in which opium is a part of the compoſition.

AFFLATUS, or ADFLATUS. When a vapour or air ſtrikes any other body with a certain degree of violence, or as the country people call it, a BLAST: it affects the body ſuddenly with a diſeaſe; it is a ſpecies of eryſipelas.

AFFLICTIO, AFFLICTION. Though this is not a diſeaſe, it cauſes many. What excites anger, envy, hate, produces diſeaſes from tenſe fibres. What excites fear, or grief, beget diſeaſes from relaxation.

AFFODILUS. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

AFFRODINA. See VENUS.

AFFUSIO. Pouring a liquor upon ſomething, and ſometimes it means the ſame as ſuffuſio. See CATARACTA.

AFIUN. See OPIUM.

AFROB. Alchymiſtical lead. See ANTIMONIUM.

AGALACTIA, from α, negative, and γαλα, *milk*, a defect of milk in child-bed; hence αγαλακτος, an epithet given by Hippocrates to a lying-in woman that hath no milk.

AGALLOCHUM, *aloe aromatica:* The AROMATIC ALOE. The accounts given of this wood are ſo different from each other, as well as from the ſpecimens of it that are met with in our ſhops, that it ſeems moſt likely to be unknown amongſt us. Other woods, as the *aſpalathum, aquilæ lignum*, and *calambour*, which are ſaid to be of the ſame nature, are ſubſtituted for it. Whatever this article is in reality, it is alſo expreſſed by different writers by the following names, viz. *aloe lign, xyloaloe, ſinkos, calambac, alud, haud, agalugi, agallugun, heud*, &c. The Arabians call it *cebar*, or *ſebar*, and ſometimes *al-cebar*. The Portugueſe *Pao-agula*.

It is brought from China, and the interior parts of the Eaſt Indies, in ſmall pieces. It is deſcribed as being compact, ponderous, of a yellow or ruſty brown colour, with black or purpliſh veins, ſometimes purple with aſh-coloured veins, and not unfrequently, as being all of a blackiſh colour. Such as is brought into Europe has a bitteriſh, reſinous taſte, and a light aromatic ſmell. Set on fire it ſeems to melt like wax, emitting while it burns an agreeable fragrance; the degree of this fragrance gives the proof of its goodneſs. That part which is betwixt the heart, and that part which is next the bark, is called *columbac*.

One ounce of this wood yields to ſpirits of wine three drams of a reſinous extract; and to water it yields two drams. If diſtilled with water, it yields an highly cordial oil, in the proportion of half an ounce from one hundred and ſixty ounces. Miller. Dale.

AGALUCI, AGALLUGUN. See AGALLOCHUM.

AGAPE, αγαπη, *love*; alſo an afternoon or evening's meal.

AGARICOIDES, a ſort of fungus.

AGARICUM, or AGARICUS, AGARIC, called alſo *fungus laricis*. Boerhaave calls it *fungus igniarius*, becauſe when it is beat out it will take fire at a ſpark, and blaze out. It is named *agaric*, from Agaria, a town in Aſia, where it grows moſt plentifully. It is the BOLETUS PINI LARICIS. Lin.

Above twenty ſorts are diſtinguiſhed by botaniſts, one of which is the TOUCH-WOOD, or SPUNK.

It grows on the trunks of larch trees, and alſo on ſome others, without any pedicle. Internally it is white, and of an uniform ſtructure; outwardly it is covered with a brown bark, full of ſmall holes underneath. In autumn this ſubſtance is cut off from the trees, ſeparated from its bark, then expoſed to the ſun, which both dries it, and increaſes its whiteneſs. The lighteſt, whiteſt, and moſt free from gritty matter, is the beſt. It hath but little ſmell; when chewed it is at firſt ſweet, then bitter. It gives out its active parts to watery menſtrua, and alſo to ſpirituous; it is with difficulty reduced to powder, except it be firſt moiſtened with a ſolution of gum arabic, and afterwards thoroughly dried. It is cathartic, but hardly ever uſed in the preſent practice, as its operation is both ſlow and unpleaſant, occaſioning ſickneſs, gripes, &c. The doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ ij.

AGARICUS AURICULÆ FORMA. See AURICULÆ JUDÆ.

AGARICUS.—MUSCARIUS. Linnæus. The REDDISH MUSHROOMS, alſo called BUG AGARIC. This is one of the poiſonous vegetables that are indigenous in Great Britain. The pillar ſtalk is white, thick, and hollow; thicker towards the top; egg-ſhaped at its baſe; ſurrounded at its middle with a pendulous membrane, and furniſhed with a cap which is large, ſometimes ſix inches or more in diameter; almoſt flat; either white, red, or crimſon colour; and ſometimes beſet with angular, downy, white, or red warts. The gills are white, flat, and inverſely ſpear-ſhaped; the greater number extend from the rim of the cap to the ſtalk, the reſt only half way. When this muſhroom is decaying, the gills become browniſh. It is found in paſtures and woods.

If the juice of this *muſhroom* is rubbed where bugs retreat in the day, it will deſtroy them. If it is infuſed in milk, it is deſtructive to flies the inſtant they ſip it. Haller relates, that ſix perſons of Lithuania, periſhed at one time by eating this kind of muſhroom; and that others have been driven mad by it. Two or three may be taken without danger, but more will occaſion delirium. See Withering's Botanical Arrangements. Wilmer's Obſervations on Poiſonous Vegetables. Lightfoot's Flora Scotia, vol. ii. p. 1010.

—— PIPERATUS. Linnæus. PEPPER MUSHROOM, alſo called PEPPER AGARIC. It is the fungus piperatus albus, *lacteo ſucco turgens*. Raii. Alſo the *fungus albus acris* B. P. The ſtalk is about two inches high. The hat is convex when young: as it expands, it becomes nearly flat; its colour is a dirty white, with a mixture of grey; it contains a milky juice. The diſk is conſtantly bent inwards: when the fungus is decaying, the hat becomes in its centre, and is ſometimes ſeen funnel-ſhaped. The lamellæ are cloſe, numerous, and of a pale fleſh colour.

It is very common in woods, near the roots of trees. When freely taken, fatal conſequences are related by ſeveral writers. When this vegetable has loſt its acrid juice by drying, its cauſtic quality ſtill remains.

In caſe of injury from any of the muſhroom tribe, ſee AMANITA. See alſo Wilmer's Obſervations on Poiſonous Vegetables.

AGARICUS QUERCUS, AGARIC of the OAK, called *fungus igniarius*. AGARICUS pedis equini facie, fungi arborei ad ellychnia. FEMALE AGARIC, and, from its readineſs to catch fire, TOUCH-WOOD.

It grows in the form of a horſe's hoof; externally it is of a duſky aſh-colour, and internally of a duſky red; it is ſoft and tough. The beſt is ſaid to grow on the larger branches of oak trees; but that which is found on other trees is often as good.

It conſiſts of four parts, which preſent themſelves ſucceſſively. 1ſt. The outward rind, which may be thrown away. 2d. The part immediately under this rind, which is the beſt of all, and is uſed to reſtrain hæmorrhages from wounds, and after amputations; it ſhould be beat well with a hammer until it is ſoft and pliable, then ſlices of it of a proper ſize are to be applied upon the open blood-veſſel, whoſe diſcharge it reſtrains, not from its reſtringency, but its texture and adheſive quality: on the firſt application it adheres pretty ſtrongly, but about the end of two days it begins to ſeparate and ſoon falls off. 3d. A part which adheres to the ſecond, and which is an inferior ſort, may be uſed in leſs important caſes. The 4th, or laſt part, may be powdered, and then uſed for the ſame purpoſes as the ſecond and third ſorts. The beſt time for taking the fungous ſubſtance from the trees is in autumn, when the weather is fine, and after great heats.

As a ſtyptic, this fungus does not appear to poſſeſs any advantages greater than what may be expected from dry lint, as its ſucceſs hath not been manifeſted but when the circulation was ſo languid that lint would not have failed to have anſwered as well. This *agaric* grows on different trees, chiefly on the aſh; it is the *boletus igniarius*, of Lin. TOUCH-WOOD, or boletus acaulis pulvinatus lævis, poris tenuiſſimis. Lin.

See Warner's Caſes in Surgery, p. 133, &c. Neale's Obſervations on the Uſe of *Agaric*.

AGASYLLIS. See AMMONIACUM.

AGATHONIS ANTIDOTUS HEPATICA. Agathon's Antidote for the Liver.

℞. Gentian. ʒ vi. R. Enul. C. fol. abſ. & fol. nard. Ind. aā ʒ i. m.

AGENNESIA. α, non, and γενεσις, Generatio. See ANAPHRODISIA, and DYSPERMATISMUS.

AGER CHYMICUS. Dorneus ſays that water is the field [*ager*] in which God has ordained that the root of minerals ſhould be fixed, and from whence the trunk and branches ſhoot into the earth.

AGER, or AGRORUM TERRA, ſignifies the common earth or ſoil.

AGER NATURÆ. See UTERUS.

AGERATUM. α, non, and γηρας, Senectus. So called, becauſe its flowers preſerve their beauty a long time. It is alſo named *balſamita minor*; *coſtus hortorum minor*; *achillea & lutea, eupatorium Meſſuæ*; *herba julia*; *mentha corymbifera minor*, SWEET MAUDLIN, or MAUDLIN TANSEY. It is the ACHILLEA AGERATUM of Linnæus.

Botaniſts have enumerated ſeven or eight ſpecies.

It is a perennial ſlender plant, with undivided, indented, narrow leaves, and yellow naked diſcous flowers, ſet in umbels on the tops of the ſtalks: it is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and cultivated in our gardens. It flowers in July and Auguſt, and hath an agreeable ſmell, and a warm bitteriſh taſte. It contains the virtues of coſtmary and tanſey, but is hardly ever uſed: infuſion in water is the beſt preparation.

AGERATUS LAPIS. A ſtone uſed by coblers to poliſh

poliſh women's ſhoes. It diſcuſſes, and is gently aſtringent.

AGES. See PALMA.

AGE VITA. The name of an antidote, rather ſuppoſed to be called *jugis vita*, long, or continual life. It is a medicated wine, made with galangal root, long and white pepper, ſage, ginger, cinnamon, ſaffron, and cloves, boiled in wine.

AGGLOMERATIO, an agglomeration or rolling together.

AGGLUTINATIO, AGGLUTINATION. Reunion, ſticking together: ſo healers are agglutinants.——PILORUM. A reducing the hair of the eye-lids that grow inward to their natural order, which is done by any glutinous matter on a probe, and drawing the hairs out, and fixing them where they ſhould remain.

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

AGGREGATUM, an AGGREGATE. A body reſulting from the union of many others which are ſmaller, of which the whole ſum is the aggregate.

AGHEUSTIA. α, non, and γευομαι, guſto. DEFECT OR LOSS OF TASTE, called alſo *Apogeuſia*, *Apogeuſis*. Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of diſeaſe, in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſtheſiæ. The cauſes are fever, or palſy, whence he forms two ſpecies; the firſt he calls, ORGANIC, ariſing from ſome affection in the membrane of the tongue, by which reliſhing things or thoſe which have ſome taſte, are prevented from coming in contact with the nerves: the ſecond, ATONIC, ariſing without any affection of the tongue. SAUVAGES ſays the cauſe of this diſeaſe is either in the brain, in the tongue itſelf, or in the paſſage of the lingual nerves;—he forms two ſpecies—Firſt, FEBRILIS, where a ſuppreſſion of taſte accompanies ardent and malignant fevers, on account of the extreme dryneſs of the tongue, when it wants moiſture, grows black and rough like wood; or from the delirium, or comatous ſtate into which patients ſometimes fall.—Second, PARALYTICA, when it accompanies a paralyſis of the tongue, or ſome comatous diſorder.—Noſ. Meth. v. i. 751.

AGIAHALID. See LYCIUM.

AGIS. See FEMUR.

AGLACTATIO. α, non, and γαλα, Lac. DEFECT OF MILK.

AGLIA. See ÆGIDES.

AGLITHES. The diviſion or ſegments of a head of garlick, which we call cloves.

AGLUTITIO. See DEGLUTITIO.

AGME, from αγω, *to break*. See FRACTURA.

AGNACAT. A tree which grows about the iſthmus of Darien; it reſembles a pear-tree, both as to its general appearance and its fruit, the pulp of which is highly provocative of venery. Raii Hiſt.

AGNATA. See ADNATA.

AGNIL. See INDICUM.

AGNINA MEMBRANA, vel PELLICULA. Aetius calls one of the membranes which involve the fœtus by this name, which he derives from its tenderneſs. This name is adopted by Drelincourt and Bartholine. See AMNION

AGNOIA, from α, neg. and γινωσκω, *to know*. It is when a patient in a fever forgets his acquaintance. So Hippocrates names this circumſtance, and obſerves that, when it is joined with a rigor, it is a dangerous ſymptom.

AGNUS CASTUS. The CHASTE TREE; ſee CATAPUTIA.

—— SCYTHICUS. The SCYTHIAN LAMB, called alſo in the Scythian language *barametz*, i. e. lamb, or *barometz*, or *baronetz*. *Borometz*, or *Boronetz*. This ſort of plant is ſaid to grow in Tartary, Ruſſia, &c. and is deſcribed as growing in the reſemblance of a lamb; but the truth ſeems to be, that when deſigning perſons have met with a plant which ſeemed to have ſome diſtant reſembance to a lamb, they increaſed the lamb-like appearance by art, and then covered their vegetable ſubject with the ſkin of a young lamb that had been cut out of the ewe for this purpoſe; thus thoſe who were not aware of the difference of a lamb's ſkin whilſt it is in the fœtal ſtate, and after it is yeaned, had theſe frauds of art impoſed on them for natural vegetable productions. The Perſian lamb-ſkins called PERSIANISH BARANKEN, are lamb-ſkins which are ſtripped from their lambs in their fœtal ſtate, and thus they being much finer or more delicate, are fitter for the ſumptuous dreſſes of the rich.

AGOMPHIASIS, or GOMPHIASIS. A diſtemper of the teeth; it is when they are looſe in their ſockets, and pained.

AGONE. See HYOSCIAMUS NIGER.

AGONIA, from α, negative, and γονος, *an offspring*. See STERILITAS.

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

AGONOS, from α, neg. and γονος, *an offspring*, or γονη, *barren*.

Hippocrates calls thoſe women ſo who have not children, though they might have, if the impediment was removed.

AGOSTUS, from αγω, *to bring* or *lead*. That part of the arm from the elbow to the fingers; ſee alſo PALMA.

AGREDULA. A SPECIES OF FROG.

AGRESTA, VERJUICE. The juice of unripe grapes, or the ſour grape itſelf, called omphax, or the juice of the ſour apple. See MALUS HORTENSIS.

AGRESTEN. ACID STONE TARTAR.

AGRESTIS, WILD.

It is applied to vegetables that grow without cultivation. See MALUS SYLVESTRIS.

It expreſſes an ungovernable malignity in a diſeaſe.

It diſtinguiſhes wild from tame animals.

Wild animals afford better nouriſhment than tame ones, but are more heating: the fleſh of wild animals keeps longer than that of the tame, and affords leſs excrement. It is owing to their exerciſe that wild animals have their ſalt exalted, and ſo have a higher flavour.

AGRIA, HOLLY. Alſo a malignant puſtule, of which there are two ſorts; one is ſmall, and caſts a roughneſs or redneſs over the ſkin, ſlightly corroding it, ſmooth about its centre, ſpreads ſlow, and is of a round figure; this ſort is cured by rubbing it with the ſaliva before having breakfaſted: the ſecond ſort ulcerates, with a violent redneſs and corroſion, ſo as to make their hair fall off; it is of an unequal form, and turns leprous; its cure is the application of pellitory of the wall in the manner of a poultice.

AGRIAMPELOS, from αγριος, *wild*, and αμπελος, *a vine*. The WILD VINE. Bryonia alba. See alſo BRYONIA NIGRA.

AGRIC. The abbreviation by which is meant Georgius Agricola de Re Metallica, Natura Foſſilium, &c. Baſilian. 1657, fol.

AGRICULTURA. Agriculture is the art of cultivating the ground, tillage, huſbandry, as diſtinct from paſturage. But is not concerned with medicine any farther than in common with all exerciſes, except in the inſtance of benefit ſuppoſed to be received from the vapours which ariſe while ground is freſh or newly turned up, particularly the light gravelly ſoils: though it is to be wiſhed, that in reſpect of preſerving health, more exerciſe was uſed this way; thus many diſeaſes would be eaſily prevented, which, when preſent, are difficult to be removed. It is obſerved to have been the practice of the great Boerhaave, to prevent, by labour in his gardens at ſtated intervals, thoſe diſorders which others in vain attempt to remove, which through neglect of exerciſe in health they ſubject themſelves to.

On this ſubject the curious will meet with much ſatisfaction from the Georgical Eſſays by A. Hunter, M. D. Fordyce's Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation.

AGRIELÆA, from αγριος, *wild*, and ελαια, *an olive*. See OLEASTER.

AGRIFOLIUM. See AQUIFOLIUM.

AGRIMONIA, COMMON AGRIMONY, called alſo *eupatorium Græcorum*, vel *veterum*, vel *verum*, and *hociamſanum*. The common agrimony, is the AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA, or AGRIMONIA foliis caulinis pinnatis, foliolis undique ſerratis, omnibus minutis interſtinctis, fructibus hiſpidis of Linnæus.

It is a hairy plant with winged leaves compoſed of oblong indented ſegments, with ſmall portions between, ſet on middle ribs, which ſtand alternately on the ſtalk; on the top grows a long ſpike of pentapetalous yellow flowers, followed by little burs, containing each one or two ſeeds. It is perrennial, grows wild in hedges, and about the ſides of the fields, and flowers in May.

The leaves have a ſlight bitteriſh aromatic taſte, the flowers are ſmall, ſtronger and more agreeable; they give out their virtues to water and to ſpirit of wine.

It

It is beſt uſed while freſh, and the tops, before the flowers are formed, poſſeſs the moſt virtue. A conſerve is the beſt form of preparation; an infuſion in water or whey is good.

It is mildly corrobant, and of great efficacy in diſeaſes from a lax habit. Dr. Alſton, of Edinburgh, ſays, that the powder of this herb is the beſt mode of adminiſtering it, when the intention is to corroborate, and that if thus taken in a large quantity, we may expect many of the effects of the bark from it in agues. Dr. Cullen ſays it has ſome aſtringent powers, but they are feeble, and pays little attention to what has been ſaid in its favour.

The doſe is 5i. or more. The commom hemp, and Dutch agrimony, are called EUPATORIUM; hemp agrimony, BIDENS.

AGRIMONOIDES, called alſo pimpinella fol. agrim. nonnullis. It grows on the mountains in Italy; it is of the ſame nature as agrimony.

AGRIO CARDAMUM. See LEPIDEUM *folio graminco.*

AGRIOCASTANUM. See BULBOCASTANUM.

AGRIOCINARA. See CINARA SYLVESTRIS.

AGRIOCOCCIMELA, from *αγριος, wild, κοκκος, a berry,* and *μηλεα, an apple-tree.* See PRUNUS SYLVESTRIS.

AGRIOMELA. See MALUS SYLVESTRIS.

AGRION, AGRIOPHYLLON, } See PEUCEDANUM.

AGRIORIGANUM. See ORIGANUM ANGLICUM.

AGRIOSELINUM. See HIPPOSELINUM.

AGRIPALMA GALLIS. See CARDIACA.

AGRIPPÆ. Thoſe children which are born feet foremoſt, are ſo called, becauſe Agrippa the Roman was ſaid to be ſo born. Theſe births, though reckoned preternatural, are often more ſafe and eaſy than the natural. See PRÆSENTATIO.

AGRORUM TERRA. See AGER.

AGROSTIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.

AGRUMINA. ONIONS, LEEKS. See CEPA, and PORRUM.

AGRYPNIA, from *α*, neg. and *υπνος, ſleep.* See PERVIGILIUM.

AGRYPNOCOMA. See COMA VIGIL.

AGUARA QUIYA. See SOLANUM HORTENSE.

AGUL. See ALHAGI.

AGUTIGUEPOOBI BRASIL. See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.

AGYRTÆ, from *αγυρις, a croud of people*, or from *αγειρω, to gather together.* QUACKS, MOUNTEBANKS, or people who go from place to place to ſell medicines, were called *circulatores, circumforanei, ochlagogi, anacylei,* and *pharmacopolæ*; the laſt of which, though proper to any ſeller of medicine, yet was ſtrictly applied to mountebanks.

AHAMELLA. See ACMELLA.

AHIUS. SALT STONE.

AHMELLA. See ACMELLA.

AHOVAI THEVETICLUSII; or *Aiiouai,* HAOUVAY. The name of a fruit in Braſil, the ſize of a cheſnut, white, and ſhaped like the water caltrops; it is poiſonous. The tree is as large as a pear-tree, the bark white and full of juice, the leaves are always green, the flower conſiſts of one leaf, formed like a funnel, divided at the edge; a piſtil ariſes from the cup, which is the fruit. Inciſions in the bark emit a milky liquor that ſmells like garlick.

Miller take notice of two ſpecies.

AHUSAL. The SULPHUR OF ARSENIC.

AIES. See BATTATAS.

AIGRE DI CEDRE. See CITREUM.

AIIOAI. See AHOVAI.

AILMAD. See ANTIMONIUM.

AIPI, AIPIMA COXERA, AIPIPOCA, } See CASSADA.

AIRA. See LOLIUM.

AISTHETERIUM, from *αισθανομαι, to perceive.* See SENSORIUM COMMUNE.

AIX LA CHAPELLE, is a large imperial city, ſituated in the duchy of Juliers, on the confines of Flanders, ſeven leagues from Spa;—here there are a number of ſprings of hot ſulphureous waters, which ſupply a number of baths. On the vaults above the ſprings and aqueducts of theſe waters, is found every year, when they are opened, a quantity of fine white-coloured flowers of ſulphur, which has been ſublimed from the waters. The heat of the waters of the hotteſt ſpring, Dr. Lucas ſays, raiſes the quickſilver in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 136; Monſ. Monet to 146; and the heat of the fountain, where they commonly drink, to 112, according to Dr. Lucas. He evaporated a gallon of the water of the hotteſt ſpring from the emperor's bath, and procured 268 grains of a ſolid matter, compoſed of 15 grains of calcareous earth, 40 of ſelenites, and 243 of a ſaline matter, made up of natron and ſea ſalt. Sir T. Bergman obtained from a Swediſh kanne, 27 grains of lime, ſaturated with aerial acid, 29 grains of ſea ſalt, and 70 grains of mineral alkali. Theſe waters are powerfully diaphoretic, and diuretic; and, if taken in quantity, prove purgative. Some ſay the medical water at this place is volatile, ſulphureous, ſaponaceous, powerfully penetrating and reſolvent; it alſo contains a portion of iron; others, that it does not contain iron. Of the three hot European waters of note, viz. that of *Aix la Chapelle*, Bourbon, and Bath, the firſt abounds more eminently with ſulphur, whence it is the hotteſt, the moſt nauſeous, and purgative. The bath is the leaſt poſſeſſed of theſe qualities. With regard to the quantity of this water to be begun with, or the degree of heat to bathe in, in all caſes it is beſt to begin with ſmall quantities, and low degrees of heat, and gradually encreaſe them, agreeable to the effects and conſtitution of the patient. In caſes of dyſpepſia, and foulneſs of the prima viæ, they are ſaid to be efficacious in rheumatiſms, ſcurvy, ſcrophula, cutaneous diſeaſes; in hyſteria, and hypochondriaſis, melancholy, ſtone and gravel; in paralytic complaints, and many other caſes, they ſhould be conſidered as invigorators of the ſyſtem, deobſtruent, and evacuant; and that will point out their uſes, and alſo where their adminiſtration would be improper, as in all hectic caſes, putrid diſorders, where the blood is in a diſſolved ſtate, or the conſtitution much broken down. The times of drinking theſe waters, are from the beginning of May to the middle of June; or from the middle of Auguſt to the latter end of September. See MONRO's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, vol. ii. Dr. Williams on the Waters of Aix la Chapelle, &c. Encyclopædia Britannica.

AIZOON. See ALOIDES. It is alſo a name for *ſedum.*

AJAVA. So the Portugueſe call a ſeed which is brought from Malabar, and is celebrated in the Eaſt-Indies, as a remedy in the colic. When the gout affects the ſtomach, theſe ſeeds are very effectual in diſpelling the wind, and procuring ſpeedy relief from this painful diſorder: they ſometimes relieve by procuring a ſtool or two. Dr. Percival takes notice of theſe ſeeds in his Eſſays Med. and Exp. vol. ii.

AJUBATIPITA BRASILIENSIUM. A ſhrub bearing fruit like an almond; but it is black, and contains much oil.

AJUGA. See CHAMÆPITYS.

AJUGA. REPTANS. See BUGULA.

AKMELLA. See ACMELLA.

AL. The Arabian article which ſignifies *the*; it is applied to a word by way of eminence, as the Greek ὁ is. The Eaſterns expreſs the ſuperlative by adding God thereto, as, the mountains of God, for very high or the higheſt mountains; and that it is probable that *al* relates to the word alla, God; ſo alchemy may be the chemiſtry of God, or the moſt exalted perfection of chemical ſcience. See ALCHEMIA.

ALA, AN ARM-PIT, alſo A WING. In BOTANY, it is the two ſide petals in a papilionaceous corolla; alſo membranes affixed to the ſeeds. It uſed to be applied to the angle, formed by a branch with the ſtem; or by a leaf with the branch; but this is now named *axilla*, or *axil*, from its ſimilarity to the arm-pit.——AURIS, or *Pinna Auris.* It is the upper part of the external ear.—NASI, or *Pinna Naſi*, the cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the noſe, and which form its lower moveable part.

ALABANDICUS, ALABANDINUS. } LAPIS. A blackiſh ſtone intermixed with ſallow. It is pellucid, and looks as if it was divided by fiſſures into ſegments. Actius ſays, that the powder of this ſtone makes grey heirs black.

ALABARI. See PLUMBUM.

ALABASTRA. The green herbaceous leaves that encompaſs flowers: ſome ſay that it is the bud juſt peeping out.

ALABASTRON. An ointment ſo called. Myrep-

ſus

ſus gives a preſcription for it, and ſays that it is the ſame as that with which Mary anointed the feet of Jeſus Chriſt.

ALACAB. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALÆ. Aetius calls the *nymphæ* thus; and ſays, that if an abſceſs here, or in the pudenda, ſhould extend to the anus, we muſt avoid cutting, for a fiſtula will be the conſequence; but, if it extends to the meatus urinarius, an inciſion may be made.

ALÆ INTERNÆ, } CLITORIDES. See NYM-
——MINORES, } PHÆ.

——MAGNÆ OS SPHENOIDIS. So Ingraſſius calls the two temporal apophyſes of the os ſphenoides.

——PARVÆ OS SPHENOIDIS. So Ingraſſius calls the two thin, ſharp, tranſverſe apophyſes of the os ſphenoides, which form the ſuperior orbitary fiſſures.

ALÆMUS. INVINCIBLE.

ALAFI, } See ALCALI.
ALAFOR, and ALAFORT, }

ALAIA PHTHISIS, from ἀλαὸς, *blind*. A waſting from a flux of humours from the head.

ALAMAMDINA, ſuppoſed to be the alabandicus lapis.

ALAMBIC. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALAMAD. ANTIMONY See ANTIMONIUM.

ALANA TERRA, ENGLISH OKER, called alſo ALHANNA. It is eſteemed drying and aſtringent; its principal uſe is to mix with ſalts in diſtillation, in order to keep them from melting. It is thought that this ſtone is what the ancients called the *Samian ſtone*. It is alſo called *Terra Tripolitana*, *Tripolis*.

ALANDAHAL. See COLOCYNTHIS.

ALANFUTA, a vein betwixt the chin and upper lip, formerly opened to cure a fetid breath.

ALA POULI. See BILIMBI.

ALAQUECA. A ſtone found in little poliſhed fragments in the Eaſt Indies, uſed externally to ſtop bleeding.

ALARE EXTERNUM. See PTERYGOIDES EXTERNUS.

ALARIS VENA. The inner of the three veins in the bend of the arm: this is attended with an artery, and the median with a nerve; but the outer one, as P. Ægineta long ſince obſerved, is ſafe for bleeding.

ALARTAR. BURNT BRASS. See ÆS USTUM.

ALASALET. AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALATAN See LITHARGYRUM.

ALATERNOIDES AFRICANA, } See CASSINE.
ALATERNUS. }

ALATI. Thoſe who have prominent ſcapulæ are ſo called. Such are ſubject to conſumptions.

ALATI PROCESSUS, or ALARES. The wing-like proceſſes of the os ſphenoides.

ALATUM FOLIUM. (from *ala*, *a wing*) winged leaf; as it were compoſed of ſeveral pinnated leaves.

ALAURAT. See NITRUM.

ALBA SIMPLEX. See OCIMASTRUM.

ALBA TERRA. The matter of the philoſopher's ſtone is ſo called.

ALBADARA. See SESAMOIDEA.

ALBAGIAZI. See SACRUM OS.

ALBAMENTUM. See ALBUMEN OVI.

ALBANUM. Salt of urine.

ALBARA. A ſpecies of the white leproſy, ſee ALPHUS. It alſo ſignifies the white poplar. *Albarus* nigra, is the *lepra Græcorum*. Avicenna calls thus the *lepra ichthyoſis*.

ALBATIO. Alſo ALBIFICATIO. A chemical term; which ſignifies to whiten metal, called blanching of metal.

ALBEDO. Whiteneſs. In urine is obſerved four ſorts of whiteneſs, viz. the cryſtalline, the ſnowy, the limy, and the limpid.

ALBERAS. See STAPHIS AGRIA.

ALBESTON. QUICK-LIME. See CALX.

ALBETAD. See GALBANUM.

ALBI. SUBLIMATE. See MERC. COR. ALB.

ALBICANTIA corpora, Willis's glands. See CEREBRUM.

ALBIFICATIO. See ALBATIO.

ALBIMEC. ORPIMENT. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ALBINUM. See GNAPHALIUM.

ALBIN INS. The abbreviation for Albin Eleazar, a natural hiſtory of inſects. London, 1720, 4to.

ALBIR. Pitch got from the bark of the yew-tree.

ALBOR. URINE. See URINA.

ALBOR OVI. See ALBUMEN OVI.

ALBORA. A ſort of itch, or rather leproſy. Paracelſus ſays, it is a complication of the morphew, ſerpigo, and leproſy. When cicatrices appear in the face like the ſerpigo, and then turn to ſmall bliſters of the nature of morphew, it is the *albora*. It terminates without ulceration, but by fetid evacuations in the mouth and noſtrils; it is alſo ſeated in the root of the tongue. Internal medicines, as well as corroſive ones, are forbid.

ALBORCA. MERCURY. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALBOT. See CRUCIBULUM.

ALBOTAT. CERUSS. See PLUMBUM. N° 1.

ALBOTIM, or ALBOTAI. See TEREBINTHINA.

ALBOTIS. See TERMINTHUS.

ALBUGINEA vel TENDINOSA TUNICA. The inner proper coat of the teſticle is thus named, from its white and tranſparent colour. It is a ſtrong, thick, white membrane, ſmooth on the outward ſurface, rough and uneven on the inner: into the upper part of this membrane, are inſerted the blood veſſels, nerves, and lymphatics, which ſend branches into the teſticles.

This coat being diſtended, is the cauſe of that pain which attends an inflammation on the teſtes.

Albuginea is alſo a name of the *adnata*, which ſee.

ALBUGINOSA HUMOR. See OCULUS.

ALBUGO CORALLII. A name of the magiſtery of coral, which it hath obtained from its whiteneſs.

ALBUGO OCULORUM. WHITE SPECK ON THE EYES. The Greeks generally named it *leucoma*; the Latins, *nubes*, *maculæ albæ*, *nebula*, and *nubecula*: ſome ancient writers have deſcribed it under the names of *pterygium*, *pannus oculi*, *onyx*, *paralampſis*, *argema*, and *ægides*. Sauvages makes it a ſpecies of leucoma, under the name leucoma. Albugo, called by Dr. WALLIS *the albuginous, or pearly corneal ſpeck*. The French name it *tache blanche*, if it ſhines: the Latins, *margaritta*; the Greeks, παραλαμπσις; the French, *perle*. It is a variety of Cullen's caligo corneæ. With us it hath various appellations, as, a CICATRICE, FILM, HAW, a DRAGON, PEARL, &c.

It may be obſerved, that all cicatrices appear white in the black part of the eye; for the cornea being thickened, the moſt eminent part turns white: aſtringents thicken theſe cicatrices.

Some diſtinguiſh this diſorder, by nubecula, when its ſeat is ſuperficial; and *albugo*, when it is deep. Others make the following diſtinctions, viz. when the ſpeck appears of a ſhining white, and without pain, it is called a cicatrice; when of an opake whiteneſs, an *albugo*; ſeated ſuperficially, it hath been termed a ſpeck; and more deeply, a dragon; if an abſceſs was the cauſe, its contents hardening between the laminæ of the cornea, cauſes it to project a little, and then it is called a pearl.

The cauſes are various; as inflammation in the eye, abſceſs in the cornea, eroſion, meaſles, ſmall-pox, wounds, burns, &c.

When deep, the cure is difficult; when the conſequence of a wound or ulcer, they are rarely cured; when cauſed by an imprudent uſe of vitriolic collyriums, and when they alter the natural ſhape of the eye, the prognoſtic is as unfavourable. Thoſe which follow an inflammation, generally diſappear ſpontaneouſly.

Happening after the ſmall-pox, meaſles, or other inflammatory cauſes, the utmoſt haſte ſhould be made to relieve, by bleeding, purging, bliſtering, diuretics, and an abſtemious diet. Avoid cold and aſtringent collyriums; but the fumes of coffee, or of the decoction of the woods, may be uſeful. When theſe ſpecks are very ſmall, they often ulcerate; but theſe ulcerations are ſoon healed by the application of the pulv. rad. irid. paucul. facc. cryſtal. or, as is juſtly preferred by many, the aq. cupri ammoniati. London Pharm. If the diſorder hath been of long ſtanding, the cure is very difficult; however, the following methods may be attempted. Expoſe the diſeaſed part of the eye to the fumes of camphorated ſpirit of wine directed through a quill: this, by a continued uſe, may abrade the ſpeck. This method ſeldom fails to excite ſome degree of inflammation, by which the cure is effected; though, when the inflammation is thus produced, it muſt be removed by the common methods with all poſſible ſpeed. To this end, the following have been alſo applied with ſome degree of ſucceſs, viz. the juice of celandine, the gall of eels, or of the pike, or of a partridge, and the oil of box: if theſe prove too ſharp, let them be diluted with water, or with a thin ſolution of

gum

gum dragon: apply any of these once in twenty-four hours; and half an hour after the application, wash it off with a little brandy and water. The aq. cupri ammon. alone sometimes succeeds. When the film is very tough, and the eye not inflamed, common glass finely levigated may be blown upon it through a quill, and repeated once in a day or two. Dr. Kirkland thinks, that in general, when small opacities upon the cornea are curable; and if the cure is undertaken as soon as the removal of inflammation admits, nature, assisted by strengthening the eye with cold water, will effect the cure. It is cured according to St. Yves, by beginning with the inflammation which accompanies it. BOERHAAVE prescribed the repeated use of calomel and cathartics to dissolve the lymph, and free the cornea from leucoma. See UNGUIS. See Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 492. Bell's Surgery, iii. 356. Wallis's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 134. White's Surgery, 228.

ALBUM (Balf.) See CAPIVI BALSAMUM. A balsam also so called, is thus made. ℞ aquæ lythargyri acetati ad consist. mellis evaporat. & ol. rosar. ää p. æq. m.

ALBUM CANIS, } THE WHITE DUNG OF
ALBUM GRÆCUM. } DOGS; also called *spodium Græcorum, nihil album—gryseum, cynocoprus.* It is discutient, and was formerly applied to the inside of the throat in quinsies, being first mixed with honey; a cataplasm of alb. Græc. p. i. & conf. rosar. rub. p. ii. was applied across the throat. Neuman's Chem. Works.—HISPANIÆ, & HISPANICUM. SPANISH WHITE. It is also called *bianca Alexandrina.* It is made from tin, in the same manner that cerus is made from lead; also from bismuth. It makes the skin appear white.——JUS. WHITE BROTH. Boil whiting, haddock, cod, or any such white-grained fish, in water, with a little oil; also a small quantity of anise and leeks. When the fish is parboiled, add a little salt. ——NIGRUM. MOUSE-DUNG. ——OLUS. LAMB'S LETTUCE, or CORN SALLAD. See LACTUCA AGNINA.

ALBUMEN OVI. White of egg; called also *albumor ovi, ovi albus liquor, ovi candidum, albor ovi, albamentum, album ovi, clareta, &c.*

The white of an egg is a pellucid, viscous liquor; thinner towards each end, and thicker in the middle. That part which is more dense and close than the rest is called *gallatura.* It supplies the chick within the egg, during incubation, with its first nourishment, and bears a great analogy to the serum of the blood. In each egg there are two *albumens*, involved in their proper membranes: of these, the one is very liquid, and is next to the shell; the other is more dense and viscous; it immediately surrounds the yolk. There are also two branches of umbilical veins in the egg; one goes to the white, and the other to the yolk. The white is specifically lighter than the yolk; it is condensed by heat, in which the yolk retains its softness. The yolk is dried more in boiling than roasting: when it comes warm by incubation, it is more humid, and like melting fat.

The chick in the egg is first nourished by the thinner or outer *albumen*, then by the inner and more viscous, and lastly by the yolk. The umbilical veins that go to the white, when it is spent, wither, and leave no signs of their having existed, by the time that the chicken is hatched. During the whole incubation, the white is as sweet as when the egg was new laid.

Boerhaave observes, that the white of egg is neither acid, alkaline, nor spirituous; that it is inodorous, insipid, and so free from acrimony, that if it is applied to naked nerves, it is scarcely perceived; and yet, in twenty-one days, in the heat of 93 degrees by Fahren. thermom. a chicken is formed; that 80 degrees is insufficient, and 100 destroys the fœtus and the egg too, with respect to the production of a chicken.

If an egg is steeped in water heated to 80 degrees, it loses its tenacity; part exudes through the shell at the broad end, and the rest becomes ichorous and putrid. If the fresh white is thrown into boiling water, it instantly coagulates.

The white of egg forms a more solid coagulum than serum, but in other respects they are the same if put into boiling water; alcohol of wine coagulates the white of egg, and it does the same with serum, on which account alcohol is applied to bleeding wounds as a styptic.

A little putrid white of egg taken into the stomach, occasions a nausea, horror, fainting, vomiting, diarrhœa, and gripes; it inflames the bile, excites heat, thirst, fever, and dissolves the humours like the plague. On the contrary, the white of fresh-laid eggs, if taken while warm from the hen, is extremely nourishing to the infirm; it may be taken in luke-warm milk; but if any other heat is applied to it, the nutritious quality will be destroyed. The fresh white of egg prevents burns from rising in blisters, if it is used immediately after the accident: it mitigates inflammation of the eyes, and preserves the face from sun-burning. Eggs taken raw every morning, have been useful in some jaundices, and other bilious complaints. In PHARMACY, it is used as a medium to render balsams and turpentines, &c. miscible with aqueous fluids; but as it disagrees with many stomachs when thus taken, a mucilage of gum arabic may supply its place, it being as good a medium in similar circumstances, and not apt to offend the tendereſt stomach. The eggs of all birds, are pretty nearly similar with regard to their flavour and nutritious effects: some though are deeper coloured, and more tenaceous than others. It is surprising what a quantity of egg will be digested by some persons; but in most, this power is very limited; for a smaller bulk of this, than of any other food, will satisfy and occupy the digestive powers of most men. It is a more alcalescent food than any other animal substance; and, during digestion, is less stimulant.

ALBUMOR. See ALBUMEN OVI.

ALBURNUM. The softer and paler part of wood next the bark; artificers call it the sap, to distinguish it from the heart, which is deeper coloured, and harder. See SANTALUM ALBUM.

ALBURNUS AUSONII. A little river fish like an anchovy.

ALBUS LIQUOR. See ALBUMEN OVI.

ALBUS ROMANUS PULVIS. See MAGNESIA ALBA.

ALBUS, besides its well-known signification to express white, is also the name of a fish. See CAPITO LACCUSTRIS.

ALCAHEST, or ALKAHEST. THE UNIVERSAL MENSTRUUM, or DISSOLVENT. A name first used by Paracelsus, and derived from the German words *al* and *geest*, i. e. *all spirit.* Van Helmont borrowed the word, and applied it to his invention, which he called the universal dissolvent. As it is difficult to say whether the falsity or folly of what is handed down to us with respect to this article be the greatest, the curious are referred to the writers themselves, to whom we are obliged for what is said concerning it. See Paracelsus de Viribus Membranorum, lib. ii. cap. vi. Eph. Germ. D. xi. ann. 8. app. 3. Helmont Complexiorum atque Mistionum elementalium figmentum, sect. 27—29. Helmont Potest. Medic. sect. 3—24. Helmont Arbor Vitæ. Boerhaave's Chemistry. *Alcahest* is also a name of the liquor of flints.

ALCALI, or ALKALI, of *al*, and *kali*, i. e. *of* or *from kali.* Alkaline salt is called *alasi, alasor, alasort, alkahest glauberi*; according to some, *calcadis. Alkali*, because a great quantity of that kind of salt is obtained from a plant called *kali*; the name *alkali* hath been given to the fixed salt of all plants; and that because an effervescence does arise upon mixing an acid liquor with the salt; all volatile or fixed salts, and all terrestrious matters which ferment with acids, have come to be called *alkalies.* The herb kali, which grows on the sea coasts, when dried and burnt, affords a lixivium, which, if evaporated, is the fixt alkaline salt.

Alkalies are mineral, vegetable, and animal, which three were particularly distinguished by the term, adding to it the peculiar epithet belonging to the saline substance to be specified; but the College of Physicians of London have now rejected the term, and distinguished them by three different appellations; calling the vegetable alkali, KALI; the mineral, NATRON; the volatile, AMMONIA; but they are either earthy or saline.

Earthy *alkalies* are those substances, which of themselves scarce dissolve in pure water; but if added to acids, form a tertium quid. Of this sort are chalk, limestone, crab-eyes, oyster-shells, egg-shells, &c. Thus, if pure water is acidulated with oil of vitriol, scrape chalk into it, it ferments; and during the ferment, the water hath a brisk taste; and when enough of chalk is added, the acid is lost; so that no experiment can discover the acid, except you first separate it: and this is a certain characteristic, or the proper meaning of an *alkali*, viz. it is the reverse of, or natural opposite to acid.

The saline *alkalies* are fixed and volatile. The latter of which differ from the former only in volatility and its

conſequence; it riſes ſooner than the rectified ſpirit of wine, it regenerates nitre and ſea ſalt from their ſpirits; only the ſalts ſo recovered are ſemi-volatile, reſembling ſal ammoniac.

Tachenius is ſaid to have firſt made the fixed vegetable *alkali*: he eſtabliſhed the general uſe, but it was uſed long before his time. A fixed *alkali* is the baſis of ſea ſalt.

The College of Phyſicians of London have now rejected the ſaline ſubſtance *ſal abſinthii*, and ſupplied its place with the KALI PREPARATUM, which they order to be prepared in the following manner:

Take of pot-aſh two pounds, boiling water diſtilled three pints; diſſolve and filter through paper. Evaporate the liquor till a pellicle appears upon the ſurface, then ſet it aſide for a night, that the neutral ſalts which it contains may cryſtallize; after which, pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, conſtantly ſtirring leſt any ſalt ſhould adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impure kali from the aſhes of any kind of vegetables. The ſame ſalt may be prepared from tartar, burnt till it becomes of an aſh-colour; and indeed of all the ſubſtances from which a fixed alcaline ſalt is obtained, tartar yields the largeſt quantity, and with the leaſt trouble. The college has ordered the ſolution of pot-aſh to be ſet by a whole night for the neutral ſalts, which are part of the compoſition, to cryſtallize, but that is not ſufficient; for, in order to have the alkali in its pureſt ſtate, which is their intent, freed from thoſe ſalts, the ſolution will require to be expoſed to cryſtallization three times at leaſt, elſe will it retain too great a ſhare of vitriolized tartar. *Obſervations on the Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis, &c. London*, 1788.

NATRON, or SAL SODÆ, prepared.

Take of barilla powdered two pounds, diſtilled water one gallon, boil the barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, then ſtrain it; boil the part which remains after ſtraining with the reſt of the water, and ſtrain it. Evaporate the mixed liquors to two pints, and ſet them by for eight days; ſtrain this liquor again; and after due boiling, ſet it by to cryſtallize. Diſſolve the cryſtals in diſtilled water, ſtrain the ſolution, boil and ſet it aſide to cryſtallize. This is ſimilar to the *ſal alkalinus ſalis marini*.

ALKALI MINERALE. This MINERAL FIXED ALKALINE SALT may be procured from ſea ſalt, and from the waters of many ſprings, by diſtilling the acid ſpirit from the former; and, by boiling the latter to dryneſs, a pure alcaline ſalt will be obtained. This proves the aſſertion to be falſe, that burning of vegetables is the only way of procuring fixed alkaline ſalt. This alcali differs from that of vegetables, by being milder, and leſs acrid to the taſte; melting more eaſily in the fire; requiring more water to diſſolve it; in its concreting into cryſtalline maſſes on evaporation after ſolution in water; not running into a liquid by expoſure to the air; and in being a leſs powerful ſolvent of the ſtone in the bladder. The cryſtals are priſmatic, reſembling thoſe of the ſal. glauberi, now called natron vitriolatum. With this mineral alkali, the Spaniſh ſoap is made. This ſalt, joined with the *vitriolic acid*, forms the NATRON VITRIOLATUM; with the *nitrous*, NITRUM CUBICUM; with the *muriatic*, SEA SALT; and with *vegetable acid*, the NATRON TARTARISATUM. For the different names this fixed alkaline ſalt has acquired, ſee ANATRON.

The *vegetable alkali*, or *potaſh*, and the *mineral alkali*, or *ſoda*, are the only two kinds of fixed alcalis that have hitherto been diſcovered, which poſſeſs the following general properties: they change the blue ſyrup of violets to a green colour; their taſte is peculiar, and diſagreeably cauſtic, even when diluted with water; they have a ſtrong attraction for water, with which they unite in all proportions. They combine with acids by a ſtronger affinity than is poſſeſſed by moſt other ſubſtances, at a moderate temperature. Moſt inflammable ſubſtances are acted upon by them. They melt in a moderate heat; and in a ſtronger, they are volatilized: in the dry way, they diſſolve earths, and the calces of metals.

Fixed alkaline ſalt is obtainable from ſea ſalt and nitre, and from all vegetables, except perhaps ſome of the volatile acrid kind, which impreſs the noſe ſharply with their ſcent, ſuch as muſtard-ſeed, garlic, &c. they contain parts that are volatile, and become volatile ſalt. The fixed ſalt of ſome plants vary greatly from one another, in ſtrength, &c. if taken in the ſtate wherein they are firſt extracted from the aſhes: they ſometimes contain a conſiderable proportion of neutral ſalt of the vitriolic or of the muriatic kind; to diſcover which, ſhake a ſtrong ſolution of the ſuſpected ſalt in a phial, and about an equal quantity of the ſp. vini R. if the ſalt is purely alkaline, the two liquors on ſtanding for a moment will ſeparate, the ſpirit riſing to the top, but both will be tranſparent as at firſt; but when neutral ſalts are mixed with the alkaline, though in a very ſmall proportion, the ſpirit produces inſtantly an opake milkineſs in the ley, and on ſtanding a few minutes, a ſaline matter falls to the bottom. Sometimes a bitter cryſtalline hard ſalt, that is neither acid nor alkaline, is found among the fixed alkaline ſalt; but as it does not eaſily diſſolve even in hot water, it is readily ſeparated by means of cold. (e. g.) Take ſix pounds of the ſuſpected ſalt, and put it into twenty pints of rain or other ſoft water, the parts that do not eaſily diſſolve falling to the bottom, the pure liquor may be preſently decanted, and the alkaline ſalt recovered by evaporation. This hard ſalt is never met with in making the ſalt of tartar, but in pot-aſh it is often found. The ſalts of the leaves, and other herbaceous parts of plants, are more difficultly brought to a ſtate of purity than thoſe of the more woody and compact, a portion of the oil being ſo tenaciouſly retained: it is true, ſome endeavour to retain this oil in the ſalt by burning the vegetables in a ſmothering heat until they are reduced to aſhes. They do this to render the ſalt more mild; but the mineral *alkali* is ſufficiently free from acrimony to ſit eaſy in the moſt irritable ſtomach, when adminiſtered in the uſual modes. Tachenius and Boerhaave, with many others, prefer theſe ſalts when their oil is retained: but as they had no view therein but what is anſwered in the mineral alkaline ſalt, the uſe thereof will at once appear more eligible, as its ſtrength is more certain, and its freedom from any empyreumatic oil ſecures it from exciting nauſea. Wormwood, broom, bean-ſtalks, mint, carduus, and all of the thiſtle kind, yield a good proportion of this ſalt, and that tolerably free from other kinds of ſaline matter.

The ſtrongeſt *alkali* is nitre diſſolved with the regulus of antimony, then ſet to cool, when the nitre will be found at the top, of a yellow colour. To diſcover the ſtrength of theſe ſalts, let a quantity of the muriatic acid be ſo diluted that ſixteen drams of it may exactly ſaturate one dram of pure *alkali*; if then a ſolution of a dram of any given ſalt be ſaturated with the ſame acid liquor, ſo many drams or parts of a dram of the acid as are required for the ſaturation, ſo many $\frac{1}{16}$ths or parts of $\frac{1}{16}$ths of pure *alkali* does the given ſalt contain.

Fixed *alkaline* ſalts are rendered more active, and even cauſtic, by the addition of quick-lime, as appears in the making of lix. ſapon. cauſtic. com. and by the union of lime and alkaline ſalt in a liquid ſtate, oils, fats, &c. are more powerfully diſſolved than by either of them in a ſeparate ſtate. The volatile alkaline ſalt is as greatly heightened in ſome of its qualities by quick-lime as the fixed is: lime renders the volatile alkaline ſalt permanently liquid, prevents its concretion, and alſo its effervecing with an acid, whence it is probable that the lime acts on *alkalies* by abſorbing their air.

The ebullition which ariſes on mixing an *alkali* with an acid is not from their antipathy, but affinity, or aſſociating principle; the acid and *alkali* ſo ſtrongly ruſh to each other, that the air and water are forcibly impelled, whence the commotion. Alkaline ſalts attract acids more forcibly than they attract water.

Alkaline ſalts obtained from different plants, purified by calcination from all their oil, and by deliquation in the air, by which only the *alkali* diſſolves, are all, except from ſome of the marine, ſo much alike as not to be diſtinguiſhed by any known method of trial. It is true, that ſo far as difference may ariſe from different management in the preparation, diſtinctions may be pointed out: a variation in the heat by which the plant is calcined occaſions a difference in the acrimony of the produce; uſing the aſhes freſh burnt, and after being long expoſed to the air, and applying the water hot or cold with which the ſalt is to be ſeparated from the aſhes, make a conſiderable difference; for by expoſure to the air, *alkalies* that have been made cauſtic by quick-lime loſe their adventitious acrimony; neutral ſalts are found in the aſhes of ſome vegetables, and boiling water takes them up with the alkaline; but cold water extracts from theſe aſhes the alkaline ſalts alone, except it be uſed in too large quantities, or permitted to ſtand too long upon them; and the reaſon why pot-aſhes have leſs neutral ſalt than the alkaline ſalt made by chemiſts, is, that the chemiſts uſe hot

hot water, but the pot-aſh makers uſe cold water to make the aſhes into ley. It is the ſame with the volatile as with the fixed ſalts, they do not differ from one another ſo much as they do from themſelves in different ſtates of purity.

Fixed alkaline ſalt is not ſimple and pure, but is an earth whoſe ſaline part in a ſeparate ſtate is volatile; this is evident in the preparation of the aq. kali, which ſee.

As a medicine, if largely diluted with water and taken in bed or a warm room, vegetable fixed alkali promotes perſpiration; but its tendency is more directly to become diuretic, and this is promoted by the patient reſting in a cool ſituation. It looſens the belly, and renders the effect of purgatives more laſting, and is peculiarly uſeful againſt that conſtipation of the bowels which is generally attendant on the ſtudious and ſedentary. It deſtroys acidity in the primæ viæ, converting them into a mild aperient ſalt, and thus removes a cauſe of many chronical diſeaſes. It reſolves viſcid and glutinous humors, by which, and its gentle ſtimulus, obſtructions are removed, and wherever it paſſes ſecretions are promoted. It looſens the texture of calcarious concretions by ſtrongly attracting their air; and made into a ley with a ſmall quantity of lime, this power is increaſed. In thoſe flatulent diſorders which riſe from a defective bile it affords great relief.

The doſe may be from gr. ij. to ʒij. twice a day, but always plentifully diluted; the doſe of ʒij. ſhould be mixed with at leaſt ℥xx. of water. Conſiderable doſes may be long continued, as is evident in thoſe who take the aqua kali puri to remove calculous complaints.

As a principal medical effect of alkaline ſalt is to attenuate the blood and humors, it is obviouſly improper in the ſcurvy, and all thoſe diſorders in which the texture of the blood is already too much enfeebled; in particular diſorders, this medicine is hurtful by increaſing that colliquation which is always obſerved to attend them. It is probable, that the reſtrictions on the Jews with reſpect to their diet, was in part from the ſpeedy putreſcence to which the prohibited ſubjects tend; animal food is all alkaleſcent, but ſome more ſo than others; all fiſh ſoon putrify, but thoſe without ſcales, and the ſhell fiſh, the ſooneſt.

ALCALI VOLATILE—AMMONIA, called alſo *Aſanon*. VOLATILE ALKALINE ſalt is either in a dry or liquid form; when dry it is called ſalt, when liquid, ſpirit, now water; the ſalt is obtained by ſublimation, the water by diſtillation. The water is only the ſalt diſſolved, and differs not from it but in the liquid form, and the conveniencies of its fluidity, ſuch as its more readily uniting oil with water, &c.

The volatile alkaline ſalt hath been chiefly obtained from the horns of deer, by diſtilling them in large iron pots, with a fire gradually increaſed to a ſtrong red heat; but in the ſame manner, as is below directed for the ſalt, liquor, and oil of hartſhorn; a ſimilar ſalt, liquor, and oil may be extracted from all animal ſubſtances except fat, from blood dried by a gentle heat, from urine firſt evaporated to the conſiſtence of honey, and putrified. Urine, diſtilled with the addition of quick-lime, yields an extremely pungent ſpirit. Ivory, and the bones of animals, are uſed for this purpoſe; bones are, indeed, ſo far preferable to hartſhorn, that without being defective in any perfection obſervable in the horns of their produce, the ſalt and ſpirit of bones require leſs rectification, are more palatable, and leſs diſguſtful to the ſtomach, and the ſpirit retains its limpid appearance longer than does that from horns; when bones are uſed, their fat muſt be extracted firſt by long boiling. Wood-ſoot affords a ſalt liquor and oil, not differing from thoſe from hartſhorn, except in that it is not ſo eaſy to rectify. Crude ſal ammoniac, being mixed with any fixed alkaline ſubſtance, its acid quits it, and joins the fixed *alkali*, *ſal volatilis ſalis ammoniaci*, the volatile alkaline ſalt of the ſal ammoniac from thence is obtained, and with very little trouble rendered perfectly pure; the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac is free from the inconveniences which attend thoſe ſpirits obtained from horns, ivory, bones, &c.

LIQUOR, olim SPIRITUS, SAL, & OLEUM CORNU CERVI.

The *liquor*, *ſalt*, and *oil of hartſhorn*:

Diſtil pieces of hartſhorn in an iron pot, furniſhed with an earthen head, and a large receiver well luted, on an open fire, gradually raiſed almoſt to the higheſt red heat. A phlegm ariſes at the firſt, a ſpirit follows, then comes a volatile ſalt mixed with an oil, this oil at firſt is yellowiſh, but the diſtillation being continued, its colour deepens to a dark red almoſt black: in the bottom of the pot there remains a black coal, called HARTS BLACK, from its being the remains of hartſhorn; it is as good as ivory black when ground fine; this reſiduum, if taken out and burnt to whiteneſs in the open air, is the BURNT or CALCINED HARTSHORN.

If the aqueous liquor is not removed before the ſalt comes over, a part of the ſalt diſſolves in it, and thus forms what is called ſpirit; but it is uſual to let all come over into the receiver that can be obtained, before any ſeparation is made; if it is required to have the whole of the ſalt ſolid and dry, the phlegm ſhould be removed as ſoon as the ſalt begins to ariſe, which may be known by the appearance of white fumes; and that this may be commodiouſly done, the receiver ſhould be left unluted until this firſt part of the proceſs is finiſhed.

The oil ſeparates from the phlegm and liquor by filtration through wetted paper, the two latter paſſing through, and the oil remaining on the filter.

The phlegm may be ſeparated from the ſpirit by diſtillation, in a tall veſſel with a gentle heat; the liquor will come over into the recipient, and the phlegm remain behind. In all diſtillations of the liquor, greateſt part of the ſalt comes over before the phlegm, and the proceſs ſhould be continued no longer than till ſo much of the phlegm has followed as is nearly ſufficient to diſſolve it; that part of the ſalt remaining undiſſolved may be a criterion to the purchaſer of the ſtrength of the ſpirit. The ſpirit may be rendered ſtill purer, if to every pint of it ʒij. of pot-aſh is added, and then being put into a retort the ſpirit is gently diſtilled, for thus any remaining oil is left behind with the fixed alkali. The liquor by this mode of procuring is not always of the ſame ſtrength; in different ſhops we find it vary much; we are therefore recommended, to obviate this inconvenience, to make the liquor in the following manner. Mix two pounds of the aqua ammonia with one dram of oleum animale, and hence a good volatile antiſpaſmodic ſpirit will be acquired, which may be improved by rectifying together, and a ſpirit always of a given ſtrength procured. *Obſervations on the Pharmacopœia of the London College of Phyſicians*, 1788.

The liquor may be divided into a volatile ſalt and phlegm by diſtilling it in a very tall and narrow cucurbit; the ſalt will ariſe and adhere to the head in a dry form, and the phlegm remain behind.

To free the ſalt from the oil, ſublime it from twice its quantity of pot-aſh, for the oil will be detained thereby, and the volatile ſalt riſes pure. But a ſpeedier method is, firſt to ſublime the ſalt from an equal weight of chalk, and afterwards from a little rectified ſpirit of wine.

SPIRITUS SALIS AMMONIACI,—called now AQUA AMMONIÆ, WATER OF AMMONIA.

Take of pot-aſh ℔ i. ſs. crude ſal ammoniac ℔ i. of pure water ℔ iv. mix in a retort, and with a gentle heat draw off ℔ ij. of ſpirit.

SAL VOLATILE SALIS AMMONIACI,—called now AMMONIA PREPARATA.

Take of crude ſal ammoniac ℔ ij. pure white chalk ℔ iv. mix them well, having firſt ſeparately powdered them, then ſublime the ſalt with a ſtrong heat.—Perhaps the following method for making this ſalt will be found preferable: Take the whiteſt ſal ammoniac, dry it well while in large pieces, picking out every part that ſeems diſcoloured; then take the cleaneſt chalk and dry it thoroughly, by heating it as hot as boiling water, but not hotter; powder it well and dry it again, mix the ſal ammoniac intimately with the chalk by trituration; while they are in this dry ſtate, in the proportion of five parts of chalk to four parts of the ſalt, put them into a retort with a thick ſhort neck and the orifice cut very wide; fit to it a ſmall receiver with a long neck and lute them well together; then put them into a ſand-pot, and ſublime the ſalt gradually, never ſuffering the lower part of the receiver to grow hot; let the fire, however, be raiſed to a ſtrong heat at the latter part of the operation. When the whole is grown cold, break the receiver, and ſeparate ſo much of the ſalt as appears white and pure from the diſcoloured; preſerve it from exhaling, which would not only leſſen its ſtrength, but alſo dull its tranſparent appearance: the leſs lightly pieces may be kept for making the ſpirit. ammoniæ compoſitus, or the fictitious ſpirit C. C. or it may be purified by reſubliming. Care muſt be taken that no air get to the ſalt and chalk after they are powdered, for they both will attract moiſture, which will leſſen the quantity of volatile ſalt, by melting it and running down the ſide of the receiver as a

ſpirit; the fire muſt not be hurried, leſt the retort or the receiver burſt; nor be too great, leſt the ſalt be prevented thereby from forming on the ſides. Sometimes a cake of crude ſal ammoniac is found at the top of the chalk after ſublimation, which may be uſed for making volatile ſpirit; this crude ſalt is alſo found in the ſide of the neck of the retort.

This volatile water and ſalt are more grateful to the ſtomach than thoſe of hartſhorn, and therefore are judiciouſly preſcribed in all the intentions which that ſpirit and ſalt are given to anſwer: they are the pureſt of all the medicines of this kind, though ſomewhat more acrid than thoſe produced directly from animal ſubſtances, which always contain a portion of the oil of the ſubject, and receive from thence ſome degree of a ſaponaceous quality; but diveſted of their oil, they differ not from the ammoniac water and ſalt.

The volatile alkaline ſalt is very penetrating and pungent to the ſmell and taſte, the only concrete ſalt that in its pure ſtate emits ſenſible effluvia; it diſſolves oils, reſins, fats, &c. more languidly than the fixed alkalies, on account perhaps of its not being ſuſceptible of any conſiderable heat by which its menſtrual power might be promoted. In the bodies of animals it operates more powerfully than the fixed alkaline ſalt, both as reſolvent and ſtimulant, and is more diſpoſed to paſs off by the pores of the ſkin, and leſs by the groſſer emunctories, and acts more remarkably on the nervous ſyſtem; it is peculiarly uſeful in lethargies, apoplexies, hyſteric and hypochondriac diſorders, languors, head-ach, flatulencies, and other ſymptoms attending theſe complaints: in languors and faintings, this ſalt often gives immediate relief; in low fevers, ſlow vernal intermittents, it is an efficacious remedy; it relieves rheumatic pains, and, joined with bliſters and aloetic purges, happy effects have enſued: ſome admit of volatile alkaline ſalts in putrid diſeaſes; but the vegetable acids, ſuch as the acet. diſtil. accompanied with bliſters, are not to be controverted in this caſe, as being the moſt eligible adminiſtration; and the ſpir. ætheris nitroſus far preferable, when fainting happens in putrid fevers, to the liquor C. C. In inflammatory fevers the uſe of alkaline ſalt is far ſuperior in the beginning to what it is in future periods, if joined with the acetous acid, as in the SPIRIT MINDERERI, or AMMONIACUS VEGETABILIS SAL, now AQ. AMMON. ACETATA, which is thus made: Take any quantity of prepared ammonia, and gradually pour upon it diſtilled vinegar, till the effervеſcence ceaſes; occaſionally ſtirring the mixture to promote the action of the vinegar, on the ſalt. In fevers, its doſe, from two to ſix drams every 4th or 6th hour. It is a diaphoretic, ſudorific, and diuretic, and acts without heating. To hit the neutralized point may be difficult; but, by dropping a few drops of ſyrup of violets into a part of it, if it turns red, it partakes too much of acidity; if greeniſh, too much of alcaleſcency.

The doſe of volatile alkaline ſalts may be from gr. ij. to ℈ i. given in a draught or in a bolus; in which latter form, to prevent the pungency of the ſalt from affecting the throat, it may be proper to mix it with a ſolution of gum tragacanth, or ſome other mucilaginous ſubſtance. See AMMONIA pp.

SP. SAL. AMMOM. DULC.—now called, SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.

DULCIFIED OR SWEET SPIRIT OF SAL AMMONIAC.—SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of a fixed alkaline ſalt ʒ vi. of crude ſal ammoniac ℥ iv. of proof ſpirit ℔ iij. and mix: with a gentle heat draw off ℔ i. ß. the doſe is from fifteen drops to a dram or more.

The volatile *alkalies*, not cauſtic, are averſe to a union with vinous ſpirits by ſimple mixture; yet a ſolution of them in ſp. vin. R. is obtainable by adding it along with water, as in this proceſs. This preparation is deſervedly in great eſteem both as a menſtruum and a medicine; it is a ſolution of alkaline ſalt in ſpirit of wine, for though proof ſpirit is uſed, its phlegm does not riſe; it only ſerves to facilitate the action of the pure ſpirit upon the ammoniac ſalt: it might, perhaps for ſome purpoſes, ſuch as making the ſp. ammon. comp. &c. be more adviſeable to make a dulcified ſpirit with the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac that is made with quick-lime, for it may be mixed at once with rectified ſpirit of wine in any proportion, without any hazard of ſeparating the volatile *alkali*; ſuch a compoſition may be thus formed, and may be named.

An extemporaneous dulcified ſpirit of ſal ammoniac:

Take the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac prepared with quick-lime ℔ i. rectified ſpirit of wine ℔ i. mix.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS CAUSTICUS, vel

SPIRIT. SAL. AMMON. CUM CALCE. VIV. PPT. NOW AMMONIÆ AQUA PURÆ.

The volatile cauſtic ſpirit, or ſpirit of ſal ammoniac, prepared with quick-lime.

Take crude ſal ammoniac ℔ ij. quick-lime ℔ ij. pure water lb iv. quench the lime in the water, and then put it into a retort, then add to it the powdered ſalt, immediately adapting a receiver, for the pungent ſpirit riſes on the firſt contact of the lime with the ſalt, and with a gentle heat draw off lb ij.

Or take crude ſal ammoniac lb iv. quick-lime lb v. pure water three gallons. Quench the lime in part of the water, and put it into a tin alembic, or a glaſs retort: then add the remaining part of the water, and the ſal ammoniac only broken into little pieces. Diſtil over a gentle heat lb x. or xij. for good ſpirit, then change the receiver, and diſtil as long as the ſpirit ſmells of ſalt, and keep it inſtead of water for the next operation.—The ſpirit is very ſtrong if five times the weight of the ſal ammoniac is drawn off. But to agree with this ſpirit of the London College, drawn with cineres clavellati, only three times the weight muſt be allowed.

This ſpirit, prepared with quick-lime, is thought to be too pungent and acrid for internal uſe, but in the dilute ſtate of adminiſtering this ſort of medicine it is as ſafe as that prepared with an alkaline ſalt. It is an excellent menſtruum for ſome vegetable ſubſtances, as the cort. Peruv. &c. and when ſaturated with ſuch ingredients, it is ſo ſheathed as to be as ſafe as the other. It is too common to meet with the liquor C. C. and the aqua ammon. cum ciner. clav. pp. mixed with this ſpirit prepared with lime; this fradulent practice is to increaſe the pungency of the liquor C. C. &c. and is thus detected: add to the ſuſpected ſpirit about one fourth of its quantity of rectified ſpirit of wine, which will precipitate a part of the volatile ſalt; but if mixed with that made of lime, no effect will be produced. The powder that is precipitated, may alſo be laid on a ſpoon and held over a candle, when, if it flies off, it is good; otherwiſe not.

The ſp. ſalis ammoniac. cum calce, viv. ppt. appears in many caſes preferable to that prepared with an alkaline ſalt. It is better ſuited for the ſp. ammon. compoſitus, and ſp. ammoniæ fætid. as being perfectly miſcible with the ſp. vini rect. in any proportion, without any ſeparation of its volatile alkaline part, and as being a more powerful menſtruum for ſome oils, difficult of ſolution. The EAU DE LUCE, for example, is made with the ſp. ſal. ammon. cum calce viv. & ol. ſuccin. rect. but the oil muſt be rectified until it hath loſt its ſmell, and is become limpid, and then the proceſs will be as follows:

℞. Ol. ſuccin. rect. ut ſupra gt. xxxvi. alcohol. vini ℥ſs. bene miſce, & adde paulatim ſp. ſal. ammon. cum calce viv. ppt. ℥ vi. f. eau de luce. This appears milky, but if required limpid, it may be made ſo by diſtillation; or if it is only deſigned for ſmelling to, it may be tinged of a fine blue colour, with a drop or two of a ſolution of copper. See Malouin's Chemie Medicinale.

The College of London give the following preſcription for making the EAU DE LUCE under the title of SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS. *Succinated ſpirit of ammonia.* Take one ounce of alcohol; water of pure ammonia four ounces; rectified oil of amber one ſcruple; ſoap ten grains; digeſt the ſoap and oil of amber in alcohol, until they are diſſolved; then add the water of pure ammonia, and mix them well by ſhaking;—it is chiefly uſed externally.

Divers mixtures of volatile and vinous ſpirits, flavoured with aromatic and other oils, or tinctured with different ingredients, according to the intention of the preſcribers, have been, and yet may be, uſed with great advantage. Of this are the following:

SPS. AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS, inſtead of the ſps. volatilis aromaticus.

℞ Ol. n. m. eſſent. & ol. limon. eſſeint. ad ʒ ii. ſp. ammon. ℔ ij. m. Diſtil theſe with a gentle heat. This is from the Parmacop. Collegii Lond. 1788.

After this method a volatile oily ſpirit may be prepared occaſionally, and at pleaſure, adapted to particular purpoſes, by chuſing an eſſential oil proper for the intention; thus in hyſteric caſes, where the uterine excretions are deficient, a ſp. ammon. comp. may be made with the oils of rue, ſavin, penny-royal, aſſa fœtida, &c. For

weakneſs

weakneſs of the ſtomach, the oil of mint may be taken; for a cephalic, the oils of marjoram, lavender, and roſemary; againſt fainting and coldneſs, the oil of cinnamon; to remove flatulencies, the oil of anniſeeds and ſweet fennel. The ſpirits thus made by ſimple mixture, or by dropping eſſential oils into ſp. ammon. with which they eaſily mix, are no wiſe inferior in medical efficacy to thoſe prepared by diſtillation, though the tinge which they receive from the oil may render them to ſome perſons leſs ſightly.

SOME VEGETABLES are conſidered of an alcaleſcent nature, as they do not become acid by putrefaction; and from them no vinous ſpirit can be produced by fermentation; to this claſs belong moſt of the acrid aromatics; ſome of which are the alliaria, allium, arum, aſparagus, braſſica, capſicum, cardiaca, centaur min. cochlearia, cepa, naſturtium aquat. & hort. porrum, raphanus com. & ruſticus ruta, ſinapis, &c.

THE BLOOD alſo is ſubject to ALKALINE ACRIMONY, known to be preſent by the thirſt and deſire of ſour things, loſs of appetite, and averſion to alkaleſcent food, nidorous eructations, putrid ulcers on the lips, tongue, and other parts in the mouth, bitterneſs in the mouth, ſickneſs in the ſtomach, and a frequent diarrhœa, a ſenſe of heat, laſſitude, and general uneaſineſs, a diſſolution of the texture of the blood, the urine high coloured and red.

This alkaline acrimony producing a putreſcency in the blood, &c. is to be remedied by the ſame means as the ſea ſcurvy and other putrid diſorders.

ALCALINA, INFUSIO.

℞ Kali ʒ ſs. croc. Anglic. ʒ ſs. rad. liquorit. rec. ʒ ij. aq. font. bullientiſ. ℔ iij. infund per horas vi. vel vii. & cola. Vel,

℞. Fol. abſinth. vulg. ſicc. ʒ ſs. kali pp. ℥ ij. infund. in aq. font. bullient. ʒ xij. colaturæ; adde aq. juniperi ʒ ij.

Theſe are uſeful methods of adminiſtering the fixed alkaline ſalt; ſmall doſes may be given warm every three or four hours, interpoſing a purge now and then, when ſuch medicines are required. If intermitting fevers return, this method, for a few days, is an excellent preparation for the bark.

ALCALISATIO, ALCALIZATION. The impregnating any thing with alkaline ſalt.

ALKALINUS SAL. SALIS MARINI. See ANATRON.

ALCANCALI. See ANGELOCALOS.

ALCANNA. See ICHTHYOCOLLA, ANCHUSA, and LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

ALCARNI. A name of a confect made by Meſſue.

ALCAOL. } The *loc aëtoſum*: ſo the ſolvent for
ALCOEL. } the preparation of the philoſopher's ſtone is called.

ALCARA. See ALKARA,

ALCE. The ELK. Its a large animal of the deer kind, met with in Muſcovy, Germany, and very cold countries. The hoof of the hind foot on the left ſide, hath been celebrated againſt epilepſies, from a ridiculous opinion that the *elk* is himſelf ſubject to diſorders of this kind, and prevents or removes them by ſcratching his ear with his hoof. The hoof ſhould be choſen that is heavy, compact, ſmooth, bright, and black.

ALCEA: *Alcea vulgaris major.* See DORONICUM GERMANICUM.——*Vervain mallow.* See MALVA VERBENACEA.——*Indica.*——*Ægyptiaca, Villoſa.* See ABELMOSCHUS.

ALCEBAR. See AGALLOCHUM.

ALCEBRIS VIVUM. i. e. SULPHUR VIVUM.

ALCEDO. A bird called the KING'S FISHER. It is alſo called *ipſida, halcyon, alcyon, fluviatilis, piſcator regis.* In China their neſts where formerly eat as dainties. It is ſaid to make its neſt in the ſea, and then it is a ſign of fair weather, whence the word halcyon days,—calm and peaceable times.

ALCHABRIC. See ALKIBRIC.

ALCHACHIL. See ROSIMARINUS.

ALCHAHOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALCHARITH. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALCHEMIA, ALCHIMIA or ALCHYMIA, ALKIMIA, ALCHEMY. That branch of chemiſtry that relates to the tranſmutation of metals into gold; and alſo forming a panacea, or univerſal remedy; an alkaheſt, or univerſal menſtruum; an univerſal ferment; and many other abſurdities. Indeed the very idea of alchemy is now truly contemptible, rendered ſo from the frauds attempted to be paſſed among mankind, by its artful profeſſors. The Arabic particle AL is added by way of eminence, to diſtinguiſh it from common chemiſtry. See AL.

ALCHERON, LAPIS. The ſtone in the gall bladder of a bull, cow, or ox, called *bezoar bovinus.*

ALCHIBRIC. ALCHIBERT. See ALKIBRIC.

ALCHIEN. This word occurs in the Theatrum Chymicum, vol. V. and ſeems to ſignify that power in nature by which all corruption and generation are effected.

ALCHIMILLA, called alſo *branca*, and *pes-leonis*; *ſtellaria*; LADY'S MANTLE, and LION'S-FOOT. RULANDUS calls it *diapencia.*

It flowers from May to Auguſt, the leaves ſeem as if folded together, whence the name lady's mantle. The leaves are gently aſtringent, the root is of the ſame quality, but this plant is not in any repute as a medicine. For that called——*Supina Gramin. fol.* ſee KNAWEL.

ALCHITRAN. Oil of juniper; ſee JUNIPERUS. Alſo the name of a dentifrice of Meſſue.

ALCHIMIA. See ALCHEMIA.

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

ALCHUTE. See MORUM.

ALCHYMY. A compoſition of copper with a ſmall quantity of arſenic, which mixture reſembles ſilver

ALCIBIADION. }
ALCIBIADIUM. } See ANCHUSA.

ALCIMAD. See ANTIMONIUM.

ALCOB. See AMMONIAC. SAL.

ALCOCALUM. See CINARA.

ALCOEL. See ALCAOL.

ALCOFOL. See ANTIMONIUM.

ALCOHOL, or ALCHAHOL; AL-KA-HOL. *Alcool; alkol; cohal*; it is an Arabian word, ſignifying an impalpable powder, which the Eaſtern women uſe as a kind of a paint for their faces, or otherwiſe as an improvement to their complexions. And as this powder, being an impalpable one, was called *alcohol*, this name was given to other ſubtile powders; ſo the name was given to ſpirit of wine exalted to its higheſt purity and perfection. See VINUM ADUSTUM.

—— MARTIS. It is the filings of iron ruſted by adding wine to them. When the whole is perfectly ruſted, pure ſpring water is repeatedly added, until all that is urinous is waſhed away, and the remaining powder is the *Alcohol.*

ALCOL. See ACETUM.

ALCOLA, APHTHÆ, which ſee. Paracelſus ſays it is the tartar or excrement of urine, whether it appears as ſand, mucilage, or otherwiſe.

ALCOLITA. See URINA.

ALCOLISMUS. Reducing any thing to powder by corroſion.

ALCONE. See ÆSECAVUM.

ALCOOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALCOR. See ÆS USTUM.

ALCTE. It is the name of a plant mentioned by Hippocrates; Foeſius thinks it is the elder.

ALCUBRITH. See SULPHUR.

ALCYON FLUVIATILIS. See ALCEDO.

ALCYONIUM. BASTARD SPUNGE. It is a ſpungy plant formed on the ſea ſhore, or rather a froth of the ſea hardened by the ſun: it is of different ſhapes and colours. It is difficult to ſay what the Greeks called by this name. Dioſcorides names five ſorts, viz.

1. *Alcyonium durum.* HARD BASTARD SPUNGE.

2. *Farrago.* Called alſo *favago auſtralis, alcyonium, veſſicaria marina nigra.*

3. *Alcyonium* vermiculatum or vermiculate. VERMICULATE BASTARD SPUNGE.

4 *Alcyonium* ſtuppoſum. Lemery calls this *alcyonium* molle. THREADY BASTARD SPUNGE.

5. *Alcyonium* tuberoſum. Lemery calls this *alcyonium* foraminoſum. TUBEROSE BASTARD SPUNGE.

There are many other ſpecies; they are calcined with a little ſalt as dentifrices, and are uſed to remove ſpots on the ſkin.

ALDABARAM. See ALBADARA.

ALDIN. ET ALDIN. HORT. FARN. i. e. Exact. Deſcript. rarior. quærandum Plantarum Horti Farneſiani Tobiæ *Aldini.* Rome 1625, fol.

ALDROV. MUS. MET. i. e. Ulyſſis *Aldrovandi* Muſæum Metallicum Bononiæ, 1648, fol.——DE QUADRUPEDIBUS. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Quadrupedibus biſulcis.——

DE

De quad. dig. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Quadrupedibus digitatis.——Dendr. i. e. *Aldrovandi* Dendrologia, Bonon. 1668. ——Exang. i. e. *Aldrovandus* de Animalibus exanguibus, Bonon. 1642.

ALEC, or ALECH. See Vitriolum.

ALECARITH. See Argentum vivum.

AL-ECSIR. } See Elixir.
AL-EKSIR. }

ALEFANTES, i. e. Flos Salis. Flower of salt.

ALEIMMA. A greasy ointment without wax, to give it a consistence.

ALEION. Copious. Hippocrates uses this word as an epithet for water.

ALEIPHA. Any medicated oil.

ALELAION. It is oil beat up with salt to apply to tumors. Galen frequently used it.

ALEMA. Boiled meat.

ALEMBACI. Burnt lead.

ALEMBIC. See Argentum vivum.

ALEMBICUS. This word is half Arabic and half Greek, from the Arabic particle *al* and ἀμβιξ, which is again derived from ἀμβαινω for ἀναβαινω, *to ascend*. Seneca calls it in the Latin language *miliarium*; *alembic*; Moor's head. It is also named *capella*, *capitulum*; it is a copper cap tinned in the inside, made like a head, in which the pipe, before worms were contrived, which passes through a tub of cold water, is fixed to receive the vapour from the heated cucurbit or body, to convey it to the receiver. Before retorts were used so commonly, the matter distilled was put into a vessel called a body, with a head placed on it to receive the vapour, whence it was conveyed by a canal, called the rostrum or beak, to the receiver; this head is properly the *alembic*, and is called *alembicus* rostratus, i. e. the beaked *alembic*, to distinguish it from *alembicus* cæcus, or blind *alembic*, which is without a canal, as it is to receive dry substances that are sublimed into it. The still-head is properly an *alembic*; the body of the *alembic* was placed over a fire or in hot water.

ALEMBROTH. A Chaldee word importing the Key of Art; some explain it by sal mercurii, or sal philosophorum & artis: others say it is named *elembrot & sal fusionis*, or *sal fixionis*. *Alembroth* deliccatum is said to be the sal tartari; hence this word seems to signify alcaline salt, which opens the bodies of metals by destroying their sulphurs, and promoting their separation from the ores.

ALEM ZADAR } See Ammon. Sal.
ALEMZADAD. }

ALEOPHANGINÆ PILULÆ; these are the pil. aromaticæ Mesue. Joined with the hellebore they have been called pil. *aleophang*. capitales & stomachicæ.

ALEOS, from αλεα, *heat*. Taken as an adjective it signifies *heaped*, *crouded*, *condensed*, *continued*; as a substantive, *heat* or *warmth*.

ALEPENSIS. See Manna.

ALES. The name of a compound salt. When this word is used as an adjective, it signifies *heaped*, or *crouded*, or *condensed*. Sometimes it signifies *contracted*, as the uterus being contracted.

ALESCH. See Alumen Plumosum, N° 2.

ALEURON. Meal, from αλεω, *to grind*. Strictly it is the meal of wheat, though commonly applied to other sorts. See Alphita.

ALEXANDRIA. See Laurus Alexandrina.

ALEXANDRI ANTIDOTUS AUREA. Alexander's golden antidote. Myrepsus gives the prescription; it is composed of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances, and contains about seventy ingredients.——Regis Collyrium siccam. King Alexander's dry medicine for the eyes. It was made of saffron, Celtic nard, and canal coal.

ALEXANDRINA. See Laurus Alexandrina.

ALEXANDRIUM EMPL. VIRIDE. A plaster described by Celsus, made with wax, plumose alum, &c.

ALEXANTHUS. See Æris Flos.

ALEXICACA. See Antidotus.

ALEXICACON, an amulet against poison, from αλεξω, *to repel*, and κακον, *evil*.

ALEXIPHARMACA. Alexipharmics, from αλεξω, *to repel*, or *drive away*, and φαρμακον, *poison*, called also *antipharmaca*, and *cacoalexeteria*. Medicines, supposed fit to preserve the body against the power of poisons, or to correct, or expel those taken into the machine; the words Alexeteria and Antidota have the same import; as also has the term Theriaca: hence sudorifics and diaphoretics may be considered of this class; and perhaps the whole power of the alexipharmics can only be of any service by acting in one of these modes. The term has been also applied for *Amuleta*. See Amuleta.

ALEXIPYRETICUM. Alexipyretos, or Alexipyretum, from αλεξω, *to drive away*, and πυρετος, *a fever*. A remedy for a fever, or πυρ, *fire*.

ALEXITERIA, *Alexiterials*, from αλεξω and τηρεω, *a preservative from contagion*. The term has also been applied for *Amuleta*. Hippocrates used the word *alexiteria* to express help or remedies; but later writers use it to express remedies against the poisonous bites of animals. See Alexipharmaca.

Aqua lactis alexiteria:
Alexiterial milk water.

Aq. alexiteria spirituosa: called also *epidemica aqua*.
Spirituous *alexiterial* water.
These medicines are now rejected from the Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Trochisci alexiteriales.
Alexiterial troches.

℞ Zedoar. & serp. v. chel. 69. ℥ii. ʒi. ss. cort. exterior. citri. & fem. angelic. ää. ʒi. bol. arm. ʒ ss. sacc. cand. pondus totius, mucilaginis, gum. trag. q. s. f. troch.

ALFACTA. See Distillatio.

ALFADIDAM. The scoria of gold, iron, or copper; also burnt copper. See Æs ustum.

ALFATIDA, burnt copper, or the scales flying off from copper. See Æs ustum.

ALFATIDE. See Ammoniacus Sal.

ALFESERA, or Alphesera. The name of a confect described by Mesue; from the Arabic particle *al*, and *fesera*, or *phisera*, the root of the vitis alba.

ALFIDAS. See Plumbum.

ALFOL. See Ammoniacus Sal.

ALFUSA. Tutty. See Tutia.

ALGA, called also *ulva*, *fucus marinus*, *bryon thalassium*, grass-wrack, wrake, sea-weed, or grass, and sea-moss.

There are three kinds, one broad, a second oblong and reddish, and a third sort which is white, &c. It is a submarine plant. The most noted species is the *alga marina*, which is gathered on the sea-coasts of Scotland and Ireland, to be burnt into ashes for the making of soap, glass, &c. Its leaves somewhat resemble those of the oak tree in shape, with bladders of slippery matter on them. On the coast of the Mediterranean sea, a species of *alga* is gathered and dried to feed oxen.

The seeds of the *alga* are more perfect than those of the fucuses, for its vessels gape when perfect, and the seeds fall out. Raii Hist. For that called ——Marina latifolia vulgatissima, the common Sea-wrack, see Kali.

ALGALI. See Nitrum.

ALGALY. An hollow leaden probe, or catheter.

ALGAMET. Coals.

ALGARAB. See Ægylops.

ALGAROT. ALGAROTHI. Algeroth. (Pulvis.) So called from Victorius Algaroth, a physician of Verona, and its inventor. It is the same with the *mercurius vitæ*. It is only the antimonial part of the butter of antimony, separated from some of its acid by washing it in water. It is tasteless, but violently emetic, in doses of two or three grains. It is prepared with antimony and sublimate, or by mixing water with the butter of antimony, which precipitates a white powder, &c.

ALGATIA. Civet. See Zibethum.

ALGEDO. Suppressed Gonorrhœa; when it has stop'd suddenly after it has appeared.

When it thus stops, a pain reaches to the anus, or to the testicles, without their being swelled, and sometimes to the bladder, in which case there is an urging to discharge the urine, which is with difficulty passed, and in very small quantities at a time. The pain is continued to the bladder by the urethra; to the anus by the accelerator muscles of the penis; and to the testicles by the vasa deferentia, and vesiculæ seminales.

In this case, calomel repeated so as to purge, brings back the running, and then all difficulty from this symptom ceases. If the pain is great, and a sanguinary plethora requires it, bleed, and give the following:

℞ Calom. ppt. gr. x. opii. gr. i. conf. rotar. q. s. f. bol. h. s. sumend. & mane proxim capt. haust. seq.

℞ infus. sen. cum tamarind. ʒiii. f. haust.

Musitanus and Cockburn have both of them written on this subject. In these and other disagreable symptoms, such

ſuch as ophthalmies, deafneſs, ſwelled teſticles, &c from the ſuppreſſion of the virulent gonorrhœa, where the common methods fail of reproducing the diſcharge, it has been recommended from experience to introduce a bougie into the urethra, which has been ſmeared with the virus of an infected patient; Dr. SWEDIAUR ſays, "The method propoſed has been tried many years ago in one of the firſt military hoſpitals in Europe, with conſtant ſucceſs, and has ſince been confirmed by Dr. LANGE in his Treatiſe on Ophthalmia."—In four cures of ſwelled teſticles and ſuppreſſion of urine from a retropulſed clap, the inoculation of the venereal poiſon, by means of a bougie, previouſly applied for about half an hour to a perſon afflicted with a clap, and then introduced into the urethra, has been attended with unexpected ſucceſs, under the doctor's inſpection. See his Practical Obſervations on Veneral Complaints, p. 53.

ALGEMA, or ALGEMATODES. UNEASINESS, PAIN. Hippocrates often uſes the word ἄλγημα to ſignify the diſeaſe whence the pain proceeds. James's Med. Dict. See DOLOR.

ALGERIÆ, or ALGERIE. LIME. See CALX.

ALGEROTH. See ALGAROTH.

ALGIBIC. See ALKIBRIC.

ALGIDA, ALGID. Numb, withered, chill.

ALGOR. In Sauvages and Sagar's Noſology, it ſeems to be a ſudden chillneſs affecting a perſon.

ALHAGI. The pliant thorny *Syrian broom*; called alſo *agul & almagi Arabibus, geniſta, Spartium ſpinoſum, ſpinoſum Syriacum.*

It is a ſpecies of thorn; it grows to about a cubit in height; it bears purple-coloured flowers, which are ſucceeded by pods and purple ſeeds. It is commonly met with in Perſia and Meſopotamia, where the inhabitants gather from it a ſort of manna, in grains about the ſize of coriander ſeeds. The Arabians call this *manna tereniabin*, or *trangebin*. Raii Hiſt.

There is another ſpecies called *alhagi* maurorum.

ALHANDALA. An Arabian name for the colocynth. See COLOCYNTHIS.

TROCH. ALHANDAL. The troches of *alhandal.*

℞ colocynth. pulv. gum. arabic. tragac. bdel. aa ʒvi. aq. font. q. ſ. f. troch.

This compoſition is as old as Meſſue, but is now not uſed.

ALHANNA. See ALANA TERRA.

ALHASEF. A ſort of puſtule, called HYDROA.

ALIA SQUILLA. The PRAWN.

ALICA. A ſort of food admired by the ancients; it is difficult to ſay whether it is a grain or preparation from ſome ſpecies thereof: many writers ſpeak of it as a ſort of wheat: but upon the whole it ſeems to be a kind of meal made into ſlummery, to be eaten with milk, &c. Salmaſius ſays that *alica* is one ſort of the chondros of the Greeks, which was grain broken into large fragments, or rather only freed from the huſks, but not ground in a mill, called alſo *aphæræma—adroteron—farinarium.*

ALICES. Little red ſpots in the ſkin, which precede the eruption of puſtules in the ſmall-pox.

ALICORNU. See UNICORNU.

ALIENATIO MENTIS. See DELIRIUM.

ALIENUM. In a medical ſenſe it is any thing foreign and troubleſome to the body. Sometimes it means corrupted.

ALIFORMIS, PROCESSUS. See PTERYGOIDES PROCESSUS. From *ala, a wing*, and *forma, the ſhape of.*

AL GULUS. See CONFECTIO.

ALILAT, or ἀλιλὰτ, an Arabian name for *Lucina*, or the goddeſs which the Greeks ſuppoſed to preſide over child-birth.

ALIMA. A ſort of ſand found in gold mines, from which lead is obtained.

ALIMENTA, ALIMENT; OR FOOD BOTH SOLID AND LIQUID: from *alo, to nouriſh.* Sometimes expreſſed by the word *Bios.*—Solid food is called *Broma.* It is ſuch matter as contains an oily, inſipid, or ſweetiſh mucilage, convertible by the actions of the body into an alkaleſcent glue, of which all our ſolids and fluids are formed, and by which their waſtings are repaired. Next to air, food is the moſt neceſſary thing for the preſervation of our bodies; and as on the choice thereof our health greatly depends, it is of as great importance to underſtand, in general, what is the propereſt for our nouriſhment; and in particular deviations from health, what is the beſt adapted to reſtore us.

Our blood and juices naturally incline to a putrid acrimonious quality: freſh chyle, duly received, prevents this deſtructive tendency, and preſerves in them that mild albuminous ſtate that is alone conſiſtent with health. An animal diet affords the moſt of this bland nutritious mucilage; watery fluids dilute the too groſs parts, and carry off what is become unfit for uſe.

From the ſtructure of the human ſtomach, which reſembles that of carnivorous animals, and from obſervations, which prove that the fleſh of animals alone contains the gelatinous lymph ready prepared, which is ſuited for the recruit of our frame, it is obvious what ſort of diet is the propereſt for mankind: it is only the ſmall portion of jelly which is ſeparated from the farinaceous parts of vegetable, that, after being much elaborated, is converted into the animal nature: yet in robuſt habits, and when ſtrong exerciſe is uſed, vegetables prevent both repletion and a too great tendency to an alkaleſcent acrimony of the blood. In hot climes, as well as againſt the conſtitutional heat of particular perſons, vegetables are demanded in the largeſt portion: in colder countries, and particularly in languid habits, they have but little ſhare in the liſt of *aliments.*

Animal ſubſtances then are the propereſt food for man; they only contain nutriment ready for our uſe; and they afford us the higheſt reliſh while our appetite continues. Fiſh is an inferior kind of animal diet, and even this will ſate the appetite before the ſtomach is duly filled. Vegetables may be eaten after either fleſh or fiſh; freſh herbs or fruits ſatiate ſo much that the ſtomach may not be filled with them, when it is already ſatisfied with fleſh or fiſh; whence it may be obſerved, that no diet which is very nouriſhing can be eat to fulneſs, becauſe its nutritious parts are oily and ſatiating.

AGAIN, health depends on a certain degree of heat in the body, and it is the craſſamentum of the blood that attracts and maintains it; it is alſo obſerved above, that animal food alone contains the proper matter for our ſupplies; whether then we regard the vigorous or infirm, one general rule prevails, viz. to exceed in the uſe of animal or vegetable food as the preſent habitual heat riſes or falls from that medium in which the individual's health conſiſts. In perfect health a mixture of vegetables in ſome degree is generally required, for a loathing is ſoon the conſequence of animal food alone, hence if not to nouriſh, yet to attemperate, they have their uſe: hot acrid habits too receive from milk and vegetables what is neceſſary to correct their exceſſes; but in cold, pituitous, and nervous habits, which want moſt nouriſhment from weak digeſtion, and the ſmalleſt quantity of food, animal diet is alone to be preferred.

Thus much being offered as general principles with reſpect to the matter and quality of our *aliment*, the valetudinarian may eaſily regulate his diet with ſome advantage to himſelf, by an attention to the few enſuing particulars.

In winter eat freely, but drink ſparingly; roaſt meat is to be preferred, and what is drank ſhould be ſtronger than at other ſeaſons: *in ſummer* let thirſt determine the quantity to be drank; cold ſtomachs never require much; boiled meats and vegetables, if not otherwiſe contradicted, may now be more freely uſed.

Lax habits require the winter's diet to be continued all the year, and rigid ones ſhould be confined to that of ſummer.

Fat people ſhould faſt at times, but the lean ſhould never do ſo.

Thoſe who are troubled with eructations occaſioned by their food, ſhould drink but little, lay long in a morning, and uſe ſome unaccuſtomed exerciſe.

The thirſty ſhould drink freely, but eat ſparingly.

In general let moderation be obſerved, and though no dinner hath been had, a light ſupper is at all times to be preferred.

After very high-ſeaſoned meats, a glaſs of water acidulated with the acidum vitriolicum dilutum, or in very weak ſtomachs the ſps. ætheris vitriolici, is far more aſſiſtant to the work of digeſtion than the common method of taking brandy.

See Haller's Phyſiology, on Hunger, Thirſt, Food, and Drink; Shebbear's Theory and Practice of Phyſic: among the ancients, what Galen hath ſaid on diet is the foundation of moſt that has been publiſhed ſince on the ſubject. Mackenſie on the Non-naturals. Cull. Mat. Med.

ALIMUM. See ARUM.

ALINDESIS, or ἀλινδὸς, from ἀλινδέω, *volvo.* A bodily exerciſe, which ſeems to be rolling on the ground, or rather in the duſt, after being anointed with oil. Hippocrates

pocrates says that it hath nearly the same effects as wrestling.

ALINTHISAR. See HYPOSTAPHYLE.

ALIOCAB. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

ALIPÆNOS. } from α, neg. and λιπαινειν, *to grow*
ALIPANTOS. } *fat*. Any external dry remedies that have no fat in them.

ALIPASMA, from αλειφω, *to anoint*. A powder which when mixed with oil is rubbed on the body to prevent sweating.

ALIPILI, from *alarum pilos*, evellentes. Servants who on baths were so called from their pulling off hairs from the arm-pits with tweezers.

ALIPTÆ, from αλιφω, *to anoint*. Servants of the baths whose office was to anoint the persons after bathing.

ALISMA MATHIOLI. See DORIA.

ALISMA; called *Acuron*. A name of Doria's wound wort, and of the German leopard's bane. See DORIA NARBONENSIUM, and ARNICAMONTANA.

ALISTELES. See AMMONIACUS, sal.

ALITH. See ASA-FŒTIDA.

ALITURA. See NUTRICATIO.

ALKAFIAL. ANTIMONY. See ANTIMONIUM.

ALKAHEST. See ALCAHEST.

ALKAHEST GLAUBERI, i. e. SALES ALKALINI. See ALCALI.

ALKAHOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALKALE. The FAT of a HEN.

ALKALI. See ALCALI.

ALKALI FIXUM, Sal. i. e. KALI, or the salt obtained from lixivium of the ashes of any burnt vegetables. Also the natron or mineral *alkali* made from barilla or other saline substances. See ALCALI.——VEGETABILE FIXUM CAUSTICUM. See KALI.

ALKALIA. See VAS.

ALKARA, or ALCARA. See CUCURBITA.

ALKASA. } See CRUCIBULUM.
ALKAZOAL. }

ALKAUT. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ALKEKENGI. WINTER CHERRY; also called *halicacabum*, *solanum veficarium*, *verficaria vulgaris*.

Miller takes notice of twelve species. The species used in medicine is the *physalis alkekengi*. Lin.

It is a low plant with unbranched stalks, heart-shaped acuminated leaves standing in pairs on the joints, and whitish bell-shaped flowers; the flower cup changes into a pentagonal bladder, which bursting discovers a red fruit like a cherry, which contains a juicy pulp and many small seeds. It grows wild in France, Germany, and Italy, and thrives well in our gardens. The fruit ripens in October, and continues to December, when the plant dies to the ground.

These cherries have an acidulous and not unpleasant taste, with a bitterishness, but their covering is very bitter.

They are diuretic, but neither heat nor irritate; five or six cherries, or an ounce of their juice, is a dose, and if given in the strangury from cantharides, a speedy relief is obtained. ℥ij. of the berries infused in a pint of water is extolled in the jaundice; but they are rarely called for in the English practice.

ALKERMES. See CHERMES.

ALKERVA. See CATAPUTIA.

ALKES. BURNT BRASS. See ÆS USTUM.

ALKETRAN. See CEDRIA.

ALKIAN. The spirit of which digests food, nourishes and supports man.

ALKIBRIC, ALCHIBRIC, ALCHIBERT, AGIBIC, ALKIBIC, ALCHABRIC, ALKIBRIE, according to some, the sulphur vivum is meant by these words; but others say they signify an incombustible sulphur.

ALKIMIA. See ALCHEMIA.

ALKIN. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

ALKIR. SMOAK of COAL.

ALKITRAM, See PIX LIQUIDA.

ALKOL. See ALCOHOL.

ALKOSOR. See CAMPHOR.

ALKI PLUMBI. It seems to be the cerussa acetata. See PLUMBUM, N° 5.

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

Ale is distinguished from BEER, by the first being fresh or new, and the other kept until the remaining gas sylvestre is destroyed, or incorporated with the liquor, so as to lose its elasticity, or at least a part of it.

BEER is called by the Latins CEREVISIA, from *cerere*, because corn, of which Ceres is the goddess, is its principal ingredient; also LIQUOR CERERIS, the *Liquor of Ceres*: VINUM HORDEACEUM, *barley wine*; VINUM REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONALIUM, because it is drank instead of wine by the northern people. It is also called *bira*.

Ale is flatulent, and so sometimes produces colics, and the cholera morbus; it is acescent, but it does not produce calcareous diseases, as is asserted by many. It is observed that those who drink *ale* constantly, are stronger than those who drink wine, and that those who do not drink any strong liquors cannot labour so well as those who do; but this does not appear to be the truth: men in health and accustomed to toil, but who never drink any strong liquors, undergo the most fatigue, and live longer than those who daily use them. Cordials are only designed for the infirm, and to fit the healthy for extraordinary exertions; but as they may occasionally enable the vigorous to execute great undertakings, they also proportionably destroy the power of nature, and cause a premature old age. A constant use of wine, ale, &c. keeps up a constant fever, in most who use them freely, by which, destruction is surely the consequence, though somewhat slower than the general confessed poisons. We must observe that by the word Beer, in common, is meant small or TABLE BEER—strong ALE;—or PORTER. The first of which, if kept to a proper age, is esteemed the best beverage to take with our food. Indeed they all ought to be kept till they have lost great part of their viscidity, and sweetness—hence will they be more readily digestible—and not so apt to create disagreeable flatulence in the primæ viæ—nor lay the foundation for visceral obstructions—However, they all are improper for delicate constitutions, whose digestive powers are in a state of debility, particularly if they are new, or recently brewed.

If malt liquor, of any degree of strength, is become flat and tartish, as it is used, it should be drawn out of the cask into a jug, in which as many drams of powdered chalk should be put as there are to be pints of liquor: thus a new ferment will be raised, a sprightly taste will be restored to the liquor, and its acidity will be destroyed.

Tart liquors of this kind are apt to produce a dysury, strangury, or a gonorrhœa, in which cases, give the person complaining a small quantity of brandy.

Ale being in some countries cheaper than wines, hath occasioned it to be medicated for the same purposes as wines so treated; and there are two ways of impregnating malt liquors with medicinal substances; *first*, by macerating the ingredients in the *ale*, after it is duly fermented; *secondly*, by adding them to the liquor while it is fermenting, that by the power of fermentation the medicinal virtues may more fully be extracted; nutmeg, for instance, one dram of it powdered will flavour a large vat of fermenting *ale*, but when the fermentation ceases, it flavours but a very small quantity.

The following is an agreeable bitter, and far preferable to any of the purls.

CEREVISIA AMARA. BITTER STOMACHIC ALE.

℞ rad. gent. cort. limon. rec. ad ℥ iv. piper. long. ℥ i. cerevis. Cong. i. infund. fine calore.

CEREVISIA ANTISCORBUTICA. ANTISCORBUTIC ALE.

℞ fol. cochl. hort. rec. m. viii. raf. guaiac. ℥i. sem. coriand. ℥ii. fol. senn. ℥ss. infund. in cerevis. recent. durant. fermentat. Of these medicated *ales* ℔ss. may be taken night and morning.

ALLABOR. LEAD. See PLUMBUM.

ALLABROT. A sort of FACTITIOUS SALT.

ALLANTOIDES, ALLANTOIS. The membrane so called which forms part of the secundines, from αλλας, *a sausage or hog's pudding*, because in some brutes it is long and thick. It is also called *alantoides furciminalis*, the URINARY MEMBRANE.

Some assert, and others deny, the existence of this in the human species. Dr. Hale says, if you first find the hole whence the urine came forth, if the *allantois* is not too much torn, you may blow up this membrane with a pipe, to its full dimensions, and thus you can separate much of it from the chorion. De Graaf says, that all the membranes of the secundines will appear distinct by blowing, with a pipe, into a hole made through the chorion; and that the *allantois* is no where perforated by the funis umbilicalis; for the funis does not pass through any of the membranes, it only adheres to the inside of the amnios. Dr. James says, that the *allantois*, or urinary membrane, does

does not cover the whole fœtus, but only that part of it which reſpects the chorion, and does not lie on the placenta; for the *allantois* cannot be extended any farther than to the edge of the placenta, where the amnois and chorion are ſo cloſely joined by fibres, that no membrane can come between them, wherefore the *allantois* is not every where faſtened to the chorion, and conſequently is not of the ſame ſhape as the other membranes.

This membrane contains, it is ſaid, the urine that is diſcharged from the bladder: what paſſes from the bladder into the urachus cannot, in a natural ſtate, return by it. There have been inſtances of perſons diſcharging their urine at the navel.

It is alſo aſſerted by ſome, that the liquor may be forced from the bladder to the *allantois* by fitting a pipe to it, and from the *allantois* to the bladder. If you raiſe the *allantois* a little, and ſqueeze it with the hand, you force the liquor into the bladder and through the penis.

Neither artery nor vein can be diſcovered in this membrane.

If any anatomiſts have ever demonſtrated this membrane, not one of them has given a diſtinct figure of it; all the engravings which are deſigned to repreſent it, are too incorrect to afford us a diſtinct idea. Dr. Hunter, in his lectures, abſolutely denies the exiſtence of this membrane, except in brutes.

See on this ſubject what Dr. Hales hath inſerted in the Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. iv. and Monſ. Littre in the Mem. Acad. de Sciences, 1701.

ALLARINOCH. See PLUMBUM.

ALLELUJA. See ACETOSA.

ALLENCE. See STANNUM.

ALLIAR ÆRIS. A term uſed in preparing the philoſopher's ſtone, to ſignify philoſophical copper, which is alſo called water of quickſilver, white copper, and many other names.

ALLIARIA. SAUCE ALONE, OR JACK BY THE HEDGE; alſo called *pes aſſininus*, and *heſperis allium*. It is the *eryſimum alliaria*, Lin.

This plant hath roundiſh, heart-ſhaped, ſlightly indented leaves, and firm upright ſtalks, on the tops of which and in the boſoms of the leaves, come forth cluſters of white flowers, followed by oblong bivalvous pods full of black ſeeds. It is biennial, grows in ſhady waſte places, and in hedges, and flowers in May.

The leaves are ſomewhat acrid, and of a garlic ſmell; on drying they loſe much of their ſcent, and alſo of their taſte. Its medical virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the onion tribe, but not much in uſe.

ALLICAR. See ACETUM.

ALLICOLA. See PETROLEUM.

ALLIGATURA. Scribonius Largus uſes this word for *a ligature* or *bandage*. See FASCIA.

ALLIOTICUM, from ἀλλάσσω, *to alter*, or *vary*; an alterative medicine.

ALLIUM. COMMON GARLIC. Called alſo, from its antiputreſcent property, *theriaca ruſticorum*. It is the ALLIUM SATIVUM, or ALLIUM *caule planifolio bulbifero, bulbo compoſito, ſtaminibus tricuſpidatis*. CL. HEXANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Pl. 409.

It hath long and graſs-like leaves, a ſingle ſtraight hollow ſtalk, bearing on the top a cluſter of ſmall white flowers, each of which is followed by a fruit about the ſize of a pea, full of dark-coloured roundiſh ſeeds. The roots are bulbous, of an irregular roundiſh ſhape, with ſeveral fibres at the bottom; each root is compoſed of a number of ſmaller bulbs, called cloves of garlic, incloſed in one common coat. A head of garlic, or garlic which hath a head, not diviſible into cloves, is called *Molyza*. It grows wild in Italy, Sicily, and other warm countries; but in England it is raiſed in gardens from ſeed; it flowers in July.

Miller and Dale enumerate eleven or twelve ſpecies.

The roots are the part uſed in medicine; their virtues conſiſt of a very acrid putreſcent volatile ſpirit, the principal effect of which is to warm and ſtimulate the ſolids, attenuate viſcid humours, and to reſiſt putrefaction. Applied to the ſkin they excite inflammation there; and ſometimes raiſe bliſters; they are uſed as a ſtimulating epithem applied to the ſoles of the feet, in the low ſtage of acute diſtempers, for raiſing the pulſe and relieving the head. Sydenham ſays, that garlic excels all other applications for occaſioning a derivation from the head in fevers of any kind; and he farther obſerves, that the efficacy of garlic thus applied, is more ſpeedy than that of cantharides, and this without a diſſolution of the juices being endangered, as when the common bliſtering plaſter is applied. The following is the method of making and applying this ſort of cataplaſm:

CATAPLASMA EX ALLIO.

℞ *allii* rec. cont. & micarum panis albi. ää p. æq. acet. acerrim. q. ſ. f. catapl. plantis pedis applic. & repet. omn. noct.

Sometimes this cataplaſm cauſes much pain, but this would not happen if it was removed as ſoon as an inflammation appeared, and immediately after another cataplaſm of bread and milk was to ſupply its place.

The cloves of freſh garlic are bruiſed, and applied to the wriſts as a cure of agues; and to the head of the arm to cure the tooth-ach; held in the hand they relieve hiccoughing; beat with common oil into a poultice, they reſolve ſluggiſh humours; and if laid on the navels of children, they deſtroy worms in the inteſtines.

If garlic is taken inwardly, its action manifeſts itſelf through the whole habit, the breath, urine, and the matter of perſpiration are all ſcented with it. Externally applied for ſome time it inflames the ſkin, and raiſes a bliſter; taken inwardly it ſtimulates, and favours digeſtion, and its ſtimulus alſo is readily communicated to the reſt of the ſyſtem, and is certainly heating and inflammatory to the whole. It not only ſeems to affect the perſpiration and ſecretion of urine, but to pervade every veſſel of the ſyſtem, hence its diaphoretic and diuretic powers have been uſeful in dropſy. It is a remedy for the ſcurvy, and in pituitous, and even in ſpaſmodic aſthma requiring expectoration, its uſe is admiſſible. It has been ſaid to be efficacious even in ſubduing the plague. Its ſtimulant powers may be employed for preventing the recurrence of intermittent fevers. Bargius ſays quartans have been cured by it, and uſes it in the following manner: he begins by giving one bulb, or clove, morning and evening, adding every day one more, till the four or five cloves be taken at a doſe. If the fever then vaniſhes the doſe is to be diminiſhed, and it will be ſufficient to take one or even two cloves twice a day, for ſome weeks.—This author alſo recommends it in deafneſs, and Dr. Cullen is inclined to believe it may be beneficial, as he has found the juice of onions in ſuch caſes very uſeful. A clove or ſmall bulb of this root wrapt in gauze or muſlin, and introduced into the meatus auditorius, is the mode of applying it, in theſe caſes. Where people cannot take the garlic in ſubſtance, the beſt forms are either in ſyrup, or oxymel. See CULLEN's Materia Medica. If cows happen to eat the leaves of garlic their milk will be ſtrongly impregnated with its flavour.

In cold phlegmatic habits it is highly uſeful by its corroborant, expectorant, and diuretic effects: hence its uſe in calculous diſorders; beſides in ſeveral inſtances, it is ſaid to have manifeſted a lithontriptic power; in humoral aſthmas it gives relief when the patient is oppreſſed with viſcid phlegm.

Hoffman ſays, that if the cloves of freſh garlic are boiled in milk, they are one of the beſt anthelmintics; but the beſt way of taking garlic is in the form of a pill or a bolus, freſh made, and they muſt never be kept any time, for the active part of this medicine ſoon evaporates; the ſyrup and oxymel of garlic have been thrown out of the Britiſh pharmacopœias. Swallowing the clove of garlic entire, or cut into pieces, after having been dipped in oil, is conſidered as the moſt effectual mode of adminiſtration.

In hot bilious conſtitutions, garlic is improper; for where there are irration and acrimony already, it produces flatulence, head-ach, thirſt, heat, and other inflammatory ſymptoms: a free uſe of it ſoon promotes the piles in habits diſpoſed thereto.

In drying this root it loſes $\frac{9}{10}$ths of its weight, but freſh or dry it equally gives out its virtues to boiling water, vinegar, or brandy; and an infuſion in the latter is highly uſeful to relieve or prevent uneaſineſs in the ſtomach and bowels from a gouty cauſe.

INFUSIO ALLII. *Infuſion of garlic.*

℞ rad. *allii* rec. inciſ. ℥ ij. ſp. vin. gal. lb. i. m. cochl. magn. vel ii. h. ſ. ſumend. vel bis in die.

Garlic ſhould never be boiled; its virtues reſides in an oil that eaſily evaporates in a boiling heat, and thus leaves it quite inert. This oil is ſmall in quantity, but very active; it is yelloviſh and ropy: but the juice may be inſpiſſated into an extract by a gentle heat.

Rectified ſpirit of wine digeſted on dry garlic roots, extracts its virtues more readily, and more perfectly, than either water or vinegar. For thoſe called

ALLIUM ALPINUM.
——— AGINUM. } See OPHIOSCORODON.
——— MONTANUM.
LATIFOLIUM MACULATUM.
——— CEPA. See CEPA.——*Gallicum.* See PORTULACA.——*Latifolium lilifforum.* See MOLY.
——*Ultricum.* See ANTISCORODON.

ALLOBROGICUM VINUM. A ſort of auſtere wine, produced in Savoy and Dauphine.

ALLOCHOOS, one who talks delirioufly.

ALLŒOSIS, or } alteration by proper means from
ALLŒOTICOS, } ſickneſs to health.

ALLOGNOON, from αλλος, *another*, and γνεω, *to know*. To be delirious, or to conceive of things different from what they really are.

ALLOGOTROPHIA. } From αλλος, *diſproportion-*
ALOGOTROPHIA. } *ate*, and τρφω, *alo, to nouriſh*, a diſproportionate nutrition, when one part of the body is nouriſhed diſproportionately to another. Blancard.

ALLOPHASIS, from αλλος, *another*, and φαω, *to ſpeak*. A delirium, or to ſpeak of things different from what they are. Hippocrates often expreſſes light-headed, by the word αλλοφασσοντες.

ALLOTRIOPHAGIA, αλλοτριος, alienus, φαγειν, *commedere*. See PICA.

ALMA, αλμη, *water*; ſee AQUA; alſo the firſt motion of a fœtus to free itſelf from its confinement.

ALMAGI. See ALHAGI.

ALMAGRA, a name for the white ſulphur of the chemiſts. See ETHEL.

ALMAKANDA. } See LITHARGYRUM.
ALMAKIST. }
ALMARAGO. See CORALLIUM.
ALMARCAB. LITHARGE OF SILVER.
ALMARCARIDA. See LITHARGYRUM.
ALMARCAT. The SCORIA OF GOLD.
ALMARGEN. See CORALLIUM.
ALMARKASITA. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.
ALMARTACK. POWDER OF LITHARGE.
ALMATATICA, } See Æs.
ALMECASIDE, or ALMECHASIDE. }

ALMELILETU. A word uſed by Avicenna, to expreſs a preternatural heat leſs than that of a fever, and which may continue after recovery.

ALMENE. See SAL GEMMÆ.
ALMETAT. SCORIA OF GOLD.
AMISA. MUSK. See MOSCHUS.
ALMISADAR, or ALMISADIR, or ALMIZADAR, or ALMIZADIR. See AMMONIACUS SAL.
ALMISARUB. EARTH. See TERRA.
ALMIZADIR. See ÆRUGO.
ALMYZA. } See CALX VIVA.
ALMYZINTHRA. }
ALNEC. TIN. See STANNUM.
ALNERIC. See SULPHUR VIVUM.

ALNUS. THE ALDER-TREE, of which Miller enumerates ſeven or eight ſpecies. The ſorts known in medicine are the following, but are rarely if ever uſed in the preſent practice.

ALNUS, and Alnus rotundi folia glutinoſa viridis. The COMMON ALDER-TREE, called *amendanus*, alſo ——NIGRA vel *Frangula*. The RHAMNUS FRANGULA. Lin. The BLACK ALDER, called alſo AVORNUS.

The common alder is tall and coniferous, grows in watery places, with little branches; its leaves are clammy, the bark is of a blackiſh brown, and the wood is reddiſh.

All the parts of this tree are aſtringent and bitter, the bark is more aſtringent; a decoction of it hath cured agues, and is often uſed to repel inflammatory humours in the throat.

The BLACK, or BERRY-BEARING ALDER, is alſo found in moiſt woods; it is rather of the ſhrub kind. The inner yellow bark of the trunk or root given to 3 i. vomits, purges, and gripes, but joined with aromatics it operates more agreeably: though an infuſion, or decoction of it in water, inſpiſſated to an extract, acts yet more mildly. The berries of this ſpecies of alder are purgative; they are not in uſe under their own name, but are often ſubſtituted for buckthorn berries; to diſcover which, obſerve that the berries of the black alder have a black ſkin, a blue juice, and two ſeeds in each of them; whereas the buckthorn berries have a green juice, and commonly four ſeeds.

ALOE, called alſo *Fel Naturæ*; a plant which affords the purging gum of the ſame name; all the ſpecies, of which Miller enumerates thirty-ſeven, have thick fat leaves, like thoſe of the houſe-leek, but much larger, running two or three feet higher; the inſpiſſated juice of the whole plant is GUM ALOE. An erroneous notion prevails, of the *aloe* plant blowing but once in a hundred years; any ſkilful gardener makes them flower at any time by ſetting them in a bed of tanner's bark. The beſt is ſaid to grow in India, but all Aſia produces excellent plants; in moſt warm climes they are produced, as in the Weſt Indies, &c. It is reported that Alexander landing on the iſland of Succotria, or Zocotria, at the mouth of the Red Sea, in one of his expeditions, took notice of the *aloe* plant, and from that it was brought into uſe, and called SOCOTORINA.

Of the gum we have three kinds in the ſhops.

1. ALOE SUCCOTORINA vel ZOCOTORINA; SUCCOTORINE ALOE.

It is imported from the iſland Succotria, in the Indian ocean, wrapped in ſkins; it is obtained from the *aloe* Socotorina anguſti-folia ſpinoſa flora purpurea. Com. Hort. i. p. 9 t. 48. The ALOE PERFOLIATA, *foliis caulinis dentatis, amplexicaulibus vaginantibus, floribus pedunculatis cernuis corymboſis ſubcylindricis*. CL. HEXANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. Lin. Gen. Pl. 430. The gum is bright on its ſurface, and of a reddiſh colour, with a purple caſt; but when powdered it is of a golden hue; it is hard and friable in very cold weather, but in ſummer it ſoftens very eaſily betwixt the fingers. It is extremely bitter, and alſo accompanied with an aromatic flavour, but not ſo much as to cover its diſagreeable taſte. Its ſcent is rather agreeable, being ſomewhat ſimilar to that of myrrh.

2. ALOE HEPATICA, vel ALOE BARBADENSIS. The COMMON, or BARBADOES, or hepatic *aloes*, called *kadonaku*; *catevala*. ALOE *perfoliata floribus pedunculatis cernuis corymboſis ſubcylindricis, vera. foliis ſpinoſis confertis dentatis vaginantibus planis maculatis*, Lin. The beſt is brought from Barbadoes in large gourd-ſhells; an inferior ſort in pots, and the worſt in caſks. It is darker coloured than the Succotorine, and not ſo bright; it is alſo drier and more compact, though ſometimes the ſort in caſks is ſoft and clammy; to the taſte it is intenſely bitter and nauſeous, being almoſt totally without that aroma which is obſerved in the Succotorine; to the ſmell it is ſtrong and diſagreeable.

3. ALOE CABALLINA, vel ALOE GUINEENSIS, caballina vulgari ſimilis ſed tota maculata; HORSE ALOES. It is not eaſily to believe, as is generally reported, that this is only the more impure part of the Barbadoes *aloe*, becauſe the difference does not conſiſt in the purity, but in the quality. It is very diſtinguiſhable from both the others by its ſtrong rank ſmell; in other reſpects it ſo agrees with the Barbadoes ſpecies as to be often ſold for it. Sometimes its purity and clearneſs are ſuch, that they cannot diſtinguiſh it from the Succotorine *aloe*; but either its offenſive ſmell, or its want of the aromatic flavour, betrays it. This aloe is not admitted into the materia medica; but employed chiefly by farriers.

The general nature of theſe three kinds are nearly the ſame; their particular difference only conſiſt in the different proportions of gum to their reſin, and in the flavours they poſſeſs, which renders them more or leſs diſguſtful for internal uſe. From their intenſe bitterneſs they have received the name of *fel naturæ*.

ALOES conſiſt of a ſmall portion of reſin, and a large one of gummy matter; to ſeparate which, boil four ounces of *aloes* in a quart of water, until it is diſſolved; let this ſolution ſtand in a cool place all the night, by which time the reſin will be depoſited at the bottom of the veſſel, the gum continuing in its diſſolved ſtate, but by evaporation is recovered in a ſolid form. Twelve ounces of the Barbadoes *aloes* yields nearly four ounces of reſin, and eight of a gummy extract. The ſame quantity of the Succotorine yields three ounces of reſin, and nearly nine of gummy extract.

The *aloes* may be purified by ſolution in water, and an evaporation ſo immediately after, that the reſin may not have time to ſettle.

When the reſin ſettles from the watery decoction of the *aloes*, the impurities ſubſide therewith, and are to be ſeparated by diſſolving the reſin in ſpirit of wine; then, after a due ſeparation of the ſolution from its ſediment, the reſin is to be reſtored by evaporating the ſpirit with a gentle heat.

The reſin of *aloes* hath but very little ſcent; that from the

the Succotorine hath very little taſte, from the Barbadoes a ſlight bitter, and from the caballine ſomewhat more of the aloetic flavour.

The gummy extracts are leſs diſagreeable than the crude *aloes*; that of the Barbadoes ſmells rather ſtronger than that of the Succotorine; but in taſte is leſs ungrateful than it; that of the Succotorine has very little ſmell, and is ſcarcely unpleaſant to the taſte; that of the caballine *aloes* hath a rank ſmell, but its taſte is not worſe than that of the Succotorine.

In the reſinous part conſiſts the healing qualities, hence for *external uſes* the Barbadoes is the beſt; *internally*, however prepared, the reſin hath very little cathartic power. In the gummy extract reſides the purgative, and all the other qualities. The gum of the Succotorine aloes purges more, and with greater irritation, than the gum of the Barbadoes; the former is therefore to be preferred where a ſtimulus is required, as when the menſes are to be excited; the latter may be preferred for common purges. Of all the known purges, this gum is ſuppoſed to be almoſt the only one that is friendly to the ſtomach; ſome are eaſily moved by it, others not; ſometimes it operates immediately, and its effects ceaſe, as is common with other purges; and ſometimes it produces no ſenſible effect with the firſt doſes; but when it does anſwer, it continues the effect longer than any other purgative, keeping the body ſoluble during ſeveral days; and it does not induce a coſtiveneſs after its purging effects are over; hence good in coſtive habits. In ſmall doſes, twice a day, it occaſions a conſiderable irritation about the anus, and ſometimes a diſcharge from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels; hence it is an excellent remedy, when, to relieve nervous diſorders, we would promote ſuch an evacuation: when this effect is not the conſequence of ſmall doſes, they cleanſe the firſt paſſages, attenuate viſcid humours in the remote parts, warm the habit, and promote the ſecretions. When nervous affections diſturb the phlegmatic and ſedentary, this drug is peculiarly proper; cachectic habits, and oppreſſions in the ſtomach from viſcid crudities, when cauſed by irregularity, are particularly relieved by it. It is powerfully antiſeptic, and in common with bitters and purgatives, is an anthelmintic. In all diſeaſes of the nervous tribe, aloes is the ſtrongeſt purge; and the beſt preparations for this purpoſe are the pilulæ ex aloe cum myrrha, the tinct. ſacra ſpirituoſa, or extractum colocynthidis comp. Its efficacy in the jaundice is very conſiderable; it promotes an appetite, and for this end the vin. aloet. alk. is peculiarly beneficial. It is a ſuccedaneum to the bile, and is neceſſary in all caſes where the bile is defective either in quantity or quality.

Aloes purge in flatulent cold habits where there is no inflammation; but when the blood is inflamed, the belly very coſtive, the urine high-coloured, then it produces no ſuch effect: on the contrary, the oftner this medicine is repeated in this latter habit of body, the more aſtringent it will prove. In hot, bilious conſtitutions, it is injurious by heating the blood, and inflaming the bowels; in ſuch habits, if it is required, it will be neceſſary to mix a ſmall quantity of nitre with each doſe, or to uſe the elix. proprietatis vitriolicum. In diſpoſitions to the gravel, as well as during the paſſage thereof from the kidnies, through the ureter, aloetic purges are improper. *Aloes* ſeems only to act on the large inteſtines, and produce in moderate doſes one or two copious evacuations of alvine contents; by a long uſe they bring on the piles. They ſeldom produce liquid ſtools in leſs doſes then twenty grains, and then they gripe, ſometimes ſeverely.

The doſe of crude *aloes*, or of the gummy extract, may be from gr. x. to ʒ i.

Alcaline ſalts leſſen the purgative quality of *aloes*; and long boiling quite deſtroy it.

This gum is ſometimes adulterated with acacia, at others with gum arabic.

Accompanied with heat, the crude *aloes* may be all diſſolved in water; but when it is cold, it lets fall its reſin. A mixture of pure water two parts, and proof ſpirit one part, perfectly diſſolves it without heat; but rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves it moſt ſpeedily. If water or wine is the menſtruum, the *aloes* become tenaceous, and diſſolve ſlowly; in this caſe, white ſand ſhould be well mixed with the powdered *aloes*, before being added to theſe laſt mentioned fluids.

Cloves cover the offenſiveneſs of *aloes* the moſt perfectly, but their heat admits not of a due quantity being uſed for this purpoſe. The canella alba anſwers tolerably, and without any inconvenience; but ſome prefer the caſſia caryophyllata for this purpoſe.

The following are the principal preparations of *aloes*.

1. TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA—*compound tincture of aloes.*

℞ Tinct. myrrh. lb. ij. *aloe* Succot. & croc. Anglic. ää ʒ iij. m. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This was called *elix. aloes*, & *elix. proprietatis*, and was the elix. prop. of Paracelſus, who attributed to it very extraordinary properties, and ſo named it the Elixir of Property to Man. The original method of preparing it is improved in the above preſcription; for if myrrh, *aloes*, and ſaffron, are digeſted together, the menſtruum will ſoon ſate itſelf with the *aloes* and ſaffron, ſo as ſcarce to take up any of the myrrh, whilſt a tincture already extracted from myrrh, readily diſſolves the *aloes* and ſaffron in a large quantity.

The doſe to children may be from gtt. x. ad xl. and to adults to a tea ſpoonful.

The pilula ex aloe cum myrrha, and this elixir, may be ſubſtituted for each other.

2. ELIX. PROPRIETATIS VITRIOLICUM. *The vitriolic elixir of property.*

℞ Myrrh pulv. ʒ ij. *aloe* Succot. ʒ i. croc. Anglic. ʒ ſs. ſpirit. ætheris vitriolic. lb. i. ſs. m. digere, 6 dies in B. A.

The mineral acid, as uſed formerly, precipitated the ingredients; but when this acid is previouſly combined with the vinous ſpirit, it neither precipitates them, nor reſtrains the diſſolving power of the vinous ſpirit. In hot conſtitutions, and weakneſs of the ſtomach, this is preferable to the compound tincture of *aloes*.

3. TINCT. ALOETICA VOLATILIS. *The volatile aloetic tincture.*

℞ Pulveris aloetici ʒ i. ſpt. ſal. ammoniac. dulc. vel ſpt. ſal ammon. cum calce viv. fact. ℔ i. m. f. tinct.

This is an elegant preparation of its kind, requiring very little, if any aſſiſtance, from aromatics, to render it agreeable to the palate; the ſpirit abating the offenſiveneſs of the *aloes*, and the *aloes* ſheathing the pungency of the ſpirit. The ſpt. ſal. ammon. cum ſal. tart. fact. does not diſſolve near the quantity of *aloes* that the ſpirits preſcribed do.

4. VINUM ALOETICUM ALKALINUM.

℞ Kali pp. ℔ ſs. *aloe* Succot. croc. Anglic. & myrrh ad ʒ i. ſal ammon. crud. ʒ vi. vin. alb. mont. bl. ij. m.

Let theſe be macerated cold for a week, then the clear liquor may be poured off for uſe. If the myrrh and ſaffron are macerated firſt, and after them the reſt of the ingredients are added, a more perfect medicine will be obtained.

This is the elix. proprietatis of Helmont, with ſome little alteration. It is a better ſtomachic than the elixir of *aloes*, for which it may be uſed; it is more effectual too in promoting the ſecretions; and, with good advantage, it is adminiſtered to promote the urinary diſcharge, and to cleanſe the kidnies; and, in moſt reſpects, excels the compound tincture of *aloes*.

The doſe is from ʒ i. to ʒ iij.

5. TINCTURA ALOES. *Tincture of aloes.*

Take of Socotorine *aloes*, powdered, half an ounce; extract of liquorice, an ounce and half; diſtilled water, proof ſpirit of wine, of each eight ounces, by meaſure; digeſt in a ſand heat, now and then ſhaking the veſſel until the extract is diſſolved, then ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Other preparations, whoſe principal ingredient is *aloes*, as *aloeticus pulvis*.——See HIERA PICRA.——*Aloeticus pulvis cum Myrrhâ*. See AROMATICÆ PILULÆ; for which it is a ſubſtitute.—*Aloes Vinum*. See SACRA TINCTURA.——*Aloes Pilulæ cum Myrrha*, ſee PILULÆ RUFI. *Extractum Colocythidis cum Aloe, aut compoſitum*. See CATHARTICUM EXTRACTUM. Of this kind are ſuppoſed to be the famed SCOT's and HOOPER's female pills.

ALOE PURGANS. See ALOE.——AROMATICA LIGN. See AGALLOCHUM.——BRASILIENSIS. See CARAGUATA.——PALUSTRIS. See ALOIDES.

ALOEDARIA. Compound purging medicines, ſo called from having aloes as one ingredient.

ALOHAR, } See ARGENTUM MOBILE.
ALOHOC. }

ALOED. The abbreviation of aloedaria.

ALOIDES, WATER-ALOES, or FRESH-WATER SOLDIER; alſo called *aloe paluſtris, aizoon, militaris aizoides, ſtratiotes*.

Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the aloe, it grows in water, and on watery grounds; the leaves and flowers are always above the water. It is met with in ſeveral parts of England, and flowers from June to Auguſt.

Mountebanks ſhew the fibres, which are its roots, for worms. They put them in bottles of water to make them appear thicker.

ALOMBA. } See PLUMBUM.
ALOOC. }

ALOPECES. Lat. Vulpes. See PSOÆ.

ALOPECIA. BALDNESS, the FALLING OFF of THE HAIR, from αλωπηξ, *a fox*, becauſe the fox is ſubject to a diſtemper that reſembles it, called alſo *capillorum defluvium*. *Athrix*, *Depilis*, *Phalacrotis*; when particularly on the ſinciput *Calvities* and *Calvitium*: which GALEN ſays, is owing to a defect of moiſture. When the bald part is ſmooth and winding, like the track of a ſerpent, it is called *ophiaſis*; but the general name of all the different appearances of bald places is AREA, which name is taken from the area in a garden, a ſpot on which not any thing grows; though Blanchard ſays, that the hair falls off areatim, by ſhedding; whence in general this diſeaſe is called *area*.

Theſe diſorders ſeem to have been more common among the ancients than they are in our days. Celſus ſays, that the *alopecia* comes at any age, but the ophiaſis only affects infants; and Sennertus obſerves, that they both are common to all ages, though they are moſt frequently met with in childhood, and often ſucceed the tinea, achores, and favi.

The cauſe is a faulty humour that deſtroys the roots of the hair, and that ſometimes only perverts the humour that nouriſhes them, in which caſe the hair turns white, yellow, &c. according to the different quality of the morbid humour. Galen ſays, that eating muſhrooms may cauſe that bad quality in the humours which produce theſe diſorders; and alſo that malignant and contagious diſeaſes of various kinds may produce the ſame effect.

The *alopecia* ſpreads itſelf on the beard, as well as on the hairy ſcalp, and is irregularly formed. The ophiaſis uſually begins at the back part of the head, and creeps about the breadth of two fingers, till it hath extended its two heads to both the ears, and ſometimes to the forehead, till both heads meet in one. The ophiaſis ſeems to be more malignant than the *alopecia*, ſince that in it not only the roots of the hair, but alſo the cuticle is corroded as far as the roots reach; the ſkin alſo changes its colour, and is ſometimes pale; at others, darker coloured, and if gricked, a ſerous blood iſſues out.

Theſe diſorders differ from the tinea: in the latter the excoriations and exulcerations are deeper, and often the hair does not grow again.

In infants theſe diſorders commonly go off as age advances; but in adults, the cure, eſpecially of the ophias, is very difficult. If the part does not grow red with friction, a cure is vainly attempted; but in proportion as a redneſs appears readily on rubbing the part, the cure may be expected to be eaſy and ſoon effected. If a leproſy is the cauſe, the caſe is incurable. The beſt prognoſtic is when hairs begin to puſh out on the edges of the areas.

As to the cure, if any other diſeaſe attends, begin by removing it, which done, it often falls out that the *alopecia*, &c. depending thereon is removed alſo. Before the hair falls off, if ſigns of the approaching diſeaſe attend, gentle repellents and corroborants may be uſed; but if the diſeaſe is formed, repellents muſt be omitted, the head muſt be ſhaved, then waſhed with ley in which is infuſed the abrotanum and ſuch like herbs, after which let the part be rubbed with a flannel or other coarſe cloth until the ſkin grows red; this done, applications of muſtard, white lily roots, nitre, tar, the aſhes of ſouthernwood may be directed, as the preſcriber's intention ſeems not likely to be anſwered by one or the other.

The topics uſed in the achor, which ſee, are well adapted to this caſe.

Begin with the milder applications and proceed gradually, as diſcretion admits. If the ſkin grows more red, or is more eaſily made ſo by rubbing the part, moderate the applications; the milder ſort of dreſſings may continue all the day and night; but the more active only until the ſkin is ſenſibly affected by them. See CELSUS, SENNERTUS.

ALOSA. SHAD, called alſo *Clupea*.

A ſea-fiſh the ſize of a ſalmon, with large ſcales, but thin and eaſily taken off. In its head is a ſtoney bone of an alkaline nature. This fiſh is the beſt for eating in ſpring, but if pickled it keeps well all the year.

ALOSAT, } See ARGENT. VIVUM.
ALOSOHOC, }

ALOSANTHI. FLOWER OF SALT.

ALPHENIC. An Arabian word for ſugar-candy, or barley-ſugar. See SACCHARUM.

ALPHESERA, ſee ALFESERA.

ALPHITA, the plural of αλφιτον. The meal of barley that has been huſked and parched. Hippocrates uſes this word for meal in general. GALEN ſays, that κριθινα, is coarſe; αλευρα, fine; and αλφιτα, middling ſort of meal.

ALPHITEDON. It is when a bone was broken into ſmall fragments like alphita, i. e. bran, alſo called *caryedon*; and *catagma*, when like a broken nut.

ALPHITON. A HASTY-PUDDING. Thus the Greeks call it, but the Roman name is *polenta*; it is made of barley meal, moiſtened with water, wine, mum, or any other liquor. The ſoldiers had it in common uſe.

ALPHUS, αλφος from αφαω, an old word for *to change*, becauſe it changes the colour of the ſkin. M. A. Severinus calls it *Baras*.

This diſorder is a ſpecies of that ſort of white leproſy called *vitiligo*, and which is divided into the *alphus*, *melas*, and *leuce*, called alſo *albara*; in the *alphus* the ſkin is white and roughiſh, not all over, but in ſpots, ſometimes the patches are broad; it has the ſame origin as the lepra, and bears the ſame analogy to the leuce as the ſcabies to the lepra; the firſt is ſuperficial, chiefly affecting the ſkin: the ſecond ſinks deeper into the fleſh: but theſe are all diſorders that only differ in their degrees of inveteracy. See LEPRA.

Oribaſius commends lime-water as a lotion in all the ſpecies of this diſorder, and ſays that the *alphus* requires a thin lime-water, the ſcabies a thicker or ſtronger, and the lepra the ſtrongeſt. Aetius commends, as equally proper for the white or the black *alphus*, the following liniment:

℞ Fol. ficus, ſulph. viv. & alum. rup. ää. æq. p. acet. acerrim. q. ſ. f. linim. cum qua inung. partes affectæ.

Purging medicines ſhould precede externals.

The baln. tepid. vel frigid. with the ſal nitri, & decoct. cort. ulmi, taken internally, generally ſucceed. See ULMUS.

See Celſus. Actuarius Method. Medend. Oribaſius de Morb. Cutan. Curat. Aetius's Tetrab. iv. Germ. cap. i. 132.

ALPHINI, Balſ. BALM OF GILEAD. See BALSAMUM.

ALPIN. ÆGYPT. The abbreviation for Proſperus *Alpinus* de Plantis Ægypt.

ALP. EXOT. The abbreviation for Proſperus *Alpinus* de Plantis exoticis.

ALP. PL. ÆG. The ſame author de Plantis Ægypti.

ALRACHAS. LEAD. See PLUMBUM.

ALRATICA. A partial or total imperforation of the vaginia. It is an Arabic word.

ALSAMACH, or ALSEMACH, an Arabic name for the great hole in the os petroſum. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

ALSECH. See ALUMEN PLUMOSUM VERUM.

ALSELAT. BURNT COPPER. See ÆS USTUM.

ALSINE, from αλσος, *a grove*, becauſe it delights in ſuch places on account of their ſhade. It is alſo called *morſus gallinæ*, *centunculus*; in Engliſh, CHICK-WEED and MOUSE-EAR; this laſt name is from it leaves reſembling the ears of mice, *Auricula Muris*.

There are twenty-two ſpecies.

It is a ſmall creeping herb, and too generally known to need a deſcription; in ſhady cultivated ground it is to be met with the greateſt part of the year, but it is alſo in more expoſed places, where it appears in the middle of winter, and dies in the middle of ſummer.

It is cooling, but of too little conſequence to be noted as a medicine. It is uſed to promote an appetite in linnets and Canary-birds. This is a name of a ſpecies of ſaxifraga, or the whitlow-graſs. See PARONYCHIA.

ALSIRACOSTUM. The name of a compound medicine in Meſſue, called alſo *ſiracoſtum*.

ALSURENGIUM. See HERMODACTYLUS.

ALT. The abbreviation for alter and Altdorf.

ALTAFOR. See CAMPHORA.

ALTARIS ET ALTARIT. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ALTERANTIA. ALTERATIVES. They are thoſe medicines that are ſuppoſed to make a change in the blood particularly from a morbid, to a ſound ſtate, without any manifeſt operation or evacuation; and the term is alſo employed for medicines ſuited to clear the blood from certain impurities ſuppoſed to remain in it. Whatever other general operations may be proper to any medicines, all of them may be uſed as *alteratives*, and the moſt powerful *alteratives* are evacuants, given in diminiſhed doſes, if repeated at proper intervals; by adminiſtring them thus, or mixed with ſuch *alteratives* as the caſe may

may indicate; though the diſcharge they promote, when given in full doſes, is not increaſed, they paſs into the blood, and the ſecretions are promoted, whereby the faulty natural excretions are regulated.

ALTERCANGENON. ALTERCUM. See HYOSCIAMUS NIGER.

ALTEY PLUMBI. Moſt probably the CERUSSA ACETATA.

ALTHÆA, from *αλθω, a remedy*; called alſo *biſmalva, hibiſcus, ebiſcus, malvaviſcus, ibiſcus, malaviſcus, bolus judaica, hebiſcos, anadendromalache, anadendron, ariſtaltheca*, in Engliſh, MARSHMALLOW. It is the ALTHEA OFFICINALIS *foliis ſimplicibus tomentoſis*. CL. MONADELPHIA; ORD. POLYANDRIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 839.

It is a ſoft hoary plant, with oblong undivided leaves, and pale fleſh-coloured monopetalous flowers cut deeply, in five ſections, ſet in a double cup, the outermoſt of which is divided into nine parts, the inner into five; the fruit conſiſts of a number of capſules ſet in form of a flat diſk, containing each a ſingle ſeed; the roots are long and ſlender, with ſeveral fibres, of a pale yelloviſh colour on the outſide, and white within. It grows wild in marſhes and other moiſt places in England, though it is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is perennial, and flowers from June to near the end of ſummer.

All the parts of this plant abound with a mucilaginous matter, almoſt both inodorous and inſipid. The dry roots, if boiled in water, give out near half their weight of gummy matter, which in evaporating, the aqueous fluid forms a flavourleſs yelloviſh mucilage; the leaves afford nearly one-fourth of their weight, the flowers and ſeeds ſtill leſs.

All its virtues depend on its ſoft mucilage; hence is it recommended for its demulcent and emollient qualities, where the membranes become abraded, or the mucus acrid; it obtunds and incraſſates acrimonious fluids, moderates tickling coughs which proceed from defluxions on the fauces and lungs, gives relief in hoarſeneſſes, eroſions of the ſtomach and inteſtines, dyſentry, difficulty and heat of urine, and relaxes the paſſages in nephritic complaints; in which laſt caſe the decoction, which is the beſt preparation, ſhould not be ſlimy; two or three ounces of the freſh roots may be boiled in a ſufficient quantity of water to a quart, to which one ounce of gum arabic may be added, and two drams of nitre.

A decoction is the beſt preparation and moſt agreeable to be taken, but requires that large quantities be uſed. An ounce of the dried root may be boiled in water, enough to leave two or three pints to be poured off for uſe: if more of the root is added, the liquor will be diſagreeably ſlimy; if it is ſweetened by adding a little of the root of liquorice it will be very palatable. Some prefer the infuſion, as long boiling deſtroys part of the viſcidity of this plant.

The London College gives the following form for a ſyrup:

SYR. ALTHEÆ.

℞ Rad. *alth.* ſic. ℔i. coq. in aq. font. lb. viij. ad lb. iv. colaturis adde ſacc. alb. lb. iv. f. ſyr. Boil the water with the marſhmallow root to one half, and preſs out the liquor when cold. Set it by twelve hours, and after the fæces have ſubſided, pour off the liquor, add the ſugar, and boil it to the weight of ſix pounds. Phar. Lond. 1788.

The form for this ſyrup is from Riverius, but the firſt preſcription was from Fernelius.

The cuſtom of throwing marſhmallow-leaves into hot water when uſed to ſit over for curing the piles, is uſeleſs, for nothing of the mucilage ariſes therefrom with the watery vapours.

There are many ſpecies of the *althea*, but this alone is in uſe.

The great comfrey root is preferable in all the caſes wherein the *althea* is uſed.

ALTH. THEOPHRASTI FLORE LUTEO, called alſo *alth.* Indica, *ibiſcus Theophraſti, alutilon*, and in Engliſh the YELLOW MARSHMALLOW.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July. Its appearance, except in the colour of the flowers, and its medical virtues, are ſimilar to the above ſpecies.

Miller enumerates ſixteen ſpecies of this yellow flowered kind.——ARBOREA MARITIMA. See MALVA ARBOREA MARITIMA.——FOLIIS CANNAB. See BANGUE.

ALTHANACA, or ALTHANACHA. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ALTHEBEGIUM. An Arabian name for a ſort of ſwelling, ſuch as is obſerved in cachectic and leucophlegmatic habits, and ſuch as is ſeen under the eye-lids of thoſe who ſleep too much

ALTHEXIS, from *αλθω, to cure*, or *heal*. It ſignifies the cure of a diſtemper.

ALTHIT. See LASERPITIUM.

ALTIMAR. BURNT COPPER. See ÆS USTUM.

ALTIMIO. The SCORIA of LEAD.

ALTINCAR. A ſort of factitious ſalt uſed in the purgation and ſeparation of metals.

ALTINGAT, RUST of COPPER, or FLOWERS of COPPER. See ÆRIS FLOS.

ALTINURAUM. See VITRIOLUM.

ALITH. See ASSA FOETIDA.

ALTUS. When this word is joined to *ſopor* it means found ſleep, as in a lethargy, &c.

ALUACH, or ALUECH. See STANNUN.

ALUD. See AGALLOCHUM.

ALUDEL. A CHEMICAL SUBLIMING VESSEL, called alſo *Cementerium*. Many are to be employed at once; the matter to be ſublimed is put into a body or pot, the upper part is fitted into the *aludel*, and this *aludel* into another, &c. to the top *aludel* a head or alembic is fixed to receive the ſublimed matter.

ALUDIT. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ALUFIR. REDNESS.

ALUM. See CONSOLIDA.

ALUMBAIR. BUTTER. See ADEPS.

ALUMBOTI. CALCINED LEAD. See MINIUM under PLUMBUM, N° 4.

ALUMEN. ALUM. It is a ſalt. There is a ſpecies made in the Iſland of Melos, called from thence Meleios. The Greeks called it *στυπτηρια*. *Aſſos, azub, Aſeb*: and when extremely hard, as iron, *Elamula*. In natural hiſtory, it is a genus of ſalt, in the order of earthy netural ones. Its generic character; it it conſiſts of the vitriolic acid and a pure clay, and changes the purple juices of vegetables into a red colour. It is not made for the purpoſe of commerce by a direct combination of the vitriolic acid and clay, but is extracted from ſubſtances uſually called alum ores, which either are, or probably were originally compoſed of clay and ſulphur.—From ſuch as contains the alum ready formed, as is the caſe with earth of this kind, it is extracted by lixiviation in water; and ſubſequent evaporations.

The preſent practice employs only the two laſt of the following ſpecies, but as all the four have been in uſe they all demand a ſhare of our attention.

1. *Alumen* plumoſum officinarum. EARTH FLAX.

It is entirely rejected from medicine, being more dangerous than uſeful; it is a ſpecies of amianthus, which from its plumated appearance obtained the name of *alumen* plumoſum: and thence too it is probable its admiſſion into the number of medical articles. See AMIANTHUS.

2. *Alumen* plumoſum verum, alſo called *alumen* ſciſſile, *alumen* jamenum, *alumen* plumeum, *alumen*, trichites; *aleſch, aieſch, amentum, azephi, azeff*. The PLUMOSE, FEATHERED, or HAIRY ALUM.

It ſometimes ſhoots upon the ſurface of thoſe minerals that afford the factitious *alum*, and is alſo found on other bodies in the form of fibrous efflorescences, and from this form hath obtained the names of *alumen plumoſum*. It ſeems to be the native *alum* of the ancients; and is formed by a natural evaporation of water that hath paſſed over beds of *alum* ſtone.

3. *Alumen* com. COMMON ALUM, alſo called *alumen* cryſtallinum, *alumen* rupeum, *alumen* factit. FACTITIOUS or ROCK ALUM; alſo ENGLISH ALUM.

4. *Alumen* Romanum. ROMAN ALUM; alſo called *alumen* rubrum, *alumen* rutilum, *alumen* rochi Gallis. ROCK, RED, or ROCH ALUM, by the French.

Theſe two latter agree in their general qualities. The greateſt quantity of them are artificially produced from different minerals, ſuch as a blue ſlate, which is found about Scarborough in Yorkſhire, Preſton in Lancaſhire, a whitiſh ſtone at Tolfa near Rome: theſe ſtones by calcination become richly aluminous; they are then ſteeped in water, freſh ſtones being put to the ſame water ſeveral times; to this water, after having obtained what it can from calcined ſtones, is added a ley made with pot-aſh, and after this a quantity of urine: this laſt is to caſt off ſome improper parts, and to prevent the *alum* from being too hard; the alcaline lixivium is neceſſary for bringing the *alum* into a ſolid form: it is by evaporation that the cryſtals are obtained.

A bituminous earth is met with near Hall, in Saxony, which

which by expoſure to the air, grows hot, and at length burſts into a flame. In Sweden are ferrugineous pyritæ, from which both *alum* and vitriol are obtained.

The Engliſh, or common *alum*, is colourleſs, and commonly in large maſſes, into which it is caſt by melting the cryſtals after the *alum* is perfectly made, and then pouring the fuſed matter into veſſels, whoſe cavities give the forms it appears in. The Roman *alum* is of a reddiſh colour, and in ſmall cryſtalized maſſes; but its chief difference from the Engliſh, is in its being leſs ſtyptic, and leſs nauſeous. The name of roch, or rock *alum*, is applied to the Engliſh by us, on account of the hardneſs and ſize of the maſſes; but foreigners apply it to the Roman, on account of the hard ſtone, or rock, from which it is extracted.

Alum hath a peculiarly ſharp, rough, aſtringent taſte; it melts over a gentle fire, ſending up in a vapour a ſixth part or more of its weight, and becomes a light, white, ſpongy ſubſtance, called ALUMEN USTUM, burnt *alum*; it is the only ſalt that, with other animal ingredients, or vegetable matters, will make the black phoſphorus; it diſſolves in about twelve times it weight of water; ſolutions of it change the blue colours of vegetables into a purple or red, and an infuſion of galls, turbid and whitiſh. Upon adding a fixed alkaline ſalt to a diſſolution of *alum*, its earth is precipitated, and its acid uniting with the alkali, forms a tart. vitriolatum.

It is uſed by dyers to ſtrike, fix, clear, and brighten their colours: it is the ſoul of the art of dying, and ſerves as the Mordant to all colours: by dipping paper in it, ink is prevented from ſpreading on it; vintners fine their liquors with it; fiſhers uſe it to dry codfiſh with; and bakers mix it with flour to make their bread white.

Medicinally, it is uſed as a powerful aſtringent; as ſuch it is preſcribed to preſerve the gums, alſo to reſtrain uterine hæmorrhages, and check the fluor albus; but though in theſe ſort of fluxes it is highly commended, it is rarely and with great caution to be admitted in dyſenteries, particularly in the beginning. Though celebrated as an aſtringent in ſome caſes, it is no leſs extolled in the colic and other painful diſorders of the bowels, attended with obſtinate conſtipation. See Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. vol. ii. The doſes in theſe caſes are from five to twenty grains, and may be repeated every four, eight, or twelve hours; and when duly perſiſted in, proves gently laxative, mitigates the pain, abates flatulence, mends the appetite, and ſtrengthens the organs of digeſtion. *Alum* is powerfully tonic, and it is reaſonably ſuppoſed to contribute to the relief of pain in the inteſtines, by blunting the morbid ſenſibility of their nerves As the mineral acids do, it coagulates the blood and juices. In robuſt habits, after due bleeding and purging, it cures agues: either of the following uſual forms may be given in a morning faſting, until the deſired relief is obtained. Dr. Cullen thinks it ought to be employed with other aſtringents in diarrhœas. In active hæmorrhages it is not uſeful, though a powerful medicine in thoſe which are paſſive. It ſhould be given in ſmall doſes, and gradually increaſed. It has been recommended in the diabetes, but tried without ſucceſs; though joined with nutmeg it has been more ſucceſsful in intermittents, given in a large doſe an hour, or a little longer, before the approach of the paroxyſm. In gargles, in relaxations of the uvula, and other ſwelling of the mucous membrane of the fauces, diveſted of acute inflammation, it has been uſed, and advantageouſly; alſo in every ſtate of the cynanche tonſillaris.—It is alſo preferable to white vitriol, or acetated ceruſs, in the ophthalmia membranarum, from two to five grains diſſolved in an ounce of water. Cullen's Mat. Med.

℞ Nuch. moſch. major. alum. rup. ää gr. 45. f. pulv. in tres partes divid. cujus cap. i. omn. mane jejuno.

Vel.

℞ Cort. Peruv. ſubtil. pulv. ʒ i. ſeri *alum.* ʒ vi. m. hauſt. mane jejun. ſumend.

The Roman *alum* is counterfeited with common *alum* coloured; but break it, and the counterfeit will be found pale within, while the true is of a deeper red.

Alum conſiſts of the vitriolic acid, a metallic earth, and water; of which laſt its contents are nearly one half of the weight of the whole. Expoſed to a moderate heat, great part of the water flies off in vapour: urged by a ſtronger heat, the acid ſpirit ariſes, leaving the earth behind. The earth may be ſeparated by diſſolving *alum* in water, then adding a ſolution of alkaline ſalt to it until a milkineſs appears, when on ſtanding a little, the earth is precipitated; and by a few ablutions, in boiling water, is totally freed from all its alkaline parts. From this earth *alum* may be regenerated by the addition of the oil of vitriol.

There are many preparations of this drug in uſe, the chief of which are as follow: See STYPTICUS HELVETII PULVIS.

ALUMEN FEBRIFUGUM, *Febrifuge* Alum.

℞ *Alum.* ʒ iij. in aq. card. ℔ i. ſs. ſolut. cui adde paucul. ſang. drac. colatur evapor. add ſicc.

Doſ. ℈ i. ante paroxyſma.

It is alſo called *ſaccharum* aluminis, or ſugar of *alum* and *azab.*

AQ. ALUMINOSA.

℞ *Alum.* rup. ʒ i. aq. font. ℥ vi. m. This is of excellent uſe if ſpungy ulcers are waſhed with it. This is called *achai, acahi.*

AQUA ALUMINIS COMPOSITA, P. L. 1788. *Compound water of alum.* ℞ aluminis, zinci vitriolati ää ʒ ſs. Aquæ ferventis ℔ ij. pour the water on the ſalt in a glaſs veſſel, and ſtrain it. This was formerly called *aqua aluminoſa Batcane.*

In ſome of our public hoſpitals, two ounces of each of the ingredients are added to a quart of water.

ALUM. USTUM, *Burnt* Alum.

It is only *alum* dried in an iron ladle or an earthen veſſel over a gentle fire, by which it becomes white, light, and ſpungy. It is uſed as an eſcharotic when fungous fleſh riſes in ulcers; but it makes the edges of the part to which it is applied callous. Mixed with the ſugar which is uſed to ſweeten cordial waters, it precipitates the milkineſs that appears when newly diſtilled, and which ſometimes continues if not prevented.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS, Alum *Curd.*

℞ Albuminis ovi N° ij. & cum paucul. *alum.* conquaſſat. donec coagulum. form.

Riverius firſt gave this preſcription; it is a uſeful application in chronic inflammation of the eyes attended with much weeping; if applied at bed-time: bleeding and purging ſhould precede, and bliſters accompany its uſe. Alſo ſee CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO. P. L. 1788. Purification of Alum. ℞ Aluminis. p. ℔ j. Cretæ p. ʒ i. aquæ diſtillatæ M: ℔ j. boil theſe a little, ſtrain, and ſet it by to cryſtallize.

ALUMINOSUM SERUM, ALUM WHEY. Take of cows milk, one pint; alum in powder, two drams; boil them till the milk is curdled, and then carefully ſeparate the whey; doſe 4 oz. three or four times a day.

ALUMEN CATINUM. A name of the pot-aſh. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.——GLACIALE. So *alum* that appears like ice was called by the ancients.——PLUMOSUM.——USTUM. See ALUMEN.

ALUMINOSÆ, AQ. Are thoſe impregnated with the particles of that ſalt; and they make a ſpecies of theſe called mineral, or medicinal waters. What gives efficacy to theſe waters, is ſaid to be an acid aluminous mineral ſalt, preying on and diſſolving a ſlight mixture of iron, and being mixed with other materials; hence become they deobſtruent, and ſo beneficial to hypochondriac and cachectic patients; and not aſtringent, or incraſſating, as the idea of their being ſolely impregnated with alum would induce us to conclude.

ALUMINATIO. TO NOURISH OR FEED.

ALUNSEL. A DROP. See GUTTA.

ALUS, — GALLICA. } See CONSOLIDA.

ALUSAR. See MANNA.

ALUTA. LEATHER, ſuch as plaſters are ſpread on. called alſo *Aluta Ægyptia*, and Byrſa.

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

ALVEOLARIS PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA.

ALVEOLI, called alſo *botrion*, or *bothrion*; *frena*, *mortariolum.* The ſockets in the jaws in which the teeth are ſet; they are lined with a very ſenſible membrane, which alſo incloſes the roots of the teeth. There are uſually ſixteen of theſe *alveoli* or ſockets in each jaw.

ALVEOLUS. A little ſocket or trough.

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

ALVIDUCA. Applied to medicines, it means thoſe which purge. See PURGANTIA.

ALVI FLUXUS. See DIARRHOEA.

ALVUS. The BELLY. Celſus uſes this word for the belly, relative to the inteſtinal diſcharge, as Hippocrates and others uſe the words κοιλια, or κοιλη, *cœlia*. See alſo ABDOMEN.

ALYCE. See ALYSMOS.

ALYPIA, ALYPIAS, ALYPUM, from α, neg. and λυπη, *pain*. The HERB TERRIBLE. It is alſo called WHITE TURBITH *Frutex terribilis, empetrum, thymelæa, & globularia fruticoſa*.

It is of no account in medicine; it is a ſpriggy plant, reddiſh, with ſlender ſprays, fine leaves, and thin ſoft flowers; the root, like that of beet, are ſlender, and full of an acrid juice; the ſeeds have a purgative quality: it is found in maritime places: it is alſo the name of a ſpecies of ſpurge.

ALYSMOS, ALYCE, from αλυω, *to be uneaſy*, or *anxious*. ANXIETAS, ANXIETY. Hippocrates uſes it to expreſs that uneaſineſs that is attendant on acute diſeaſes, which makes the patients toſs about, ſo that they cannot reſt long in the ſame poſture. Duretus diſtinguiſhes between the αλυσμος αιτιατος and the αλυσμος ταυτολογος. The firſt is cauſed by an oppreſſion of the vital powers, the latter by ſickneſs in the ſtomach; but of this *alyſmus* there are reckoned four ſorts. It is alſo called *Diaporema—Aporia*.

The 1ſt and 2d of which are without, the 3d and 4th with fever; and thus accounted for. 1ſt. By ſomething uneaſy in the ſtomach; hence an irregular contraction of the heart, a difficult paſſage of the blood through the lungs; and conſequently this *anxiety*. Uneaſineſs of the ſtomach by ſympathy, as from a ſtone in the kidneys, &c. produces this diſorder.

2d. By vapours or ſpaſms in the ſtomach, or other viſcera of the belly, as in the cholera morbus, hyſteria, &c.

3d. From a difficulty in the paſſage of the blood through the lungs, which may be from a ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the ſmaller veſſels, in which caſe the blood is thrown by gluts into the larger. In inflammatory fevers, this ſymptom is attended with a low puſſe, oppreſſion in the breaſt, and difficult breathing.

4th. It happens when a ſtricture of the vena porta prevents a free circulation of the blood in the lower belly. In this caſe there is great weight and oppreſſion of the hypochondria. This often ends in a polypus; and ſo, by conſequence, death, or a gangrene in the liver; whence a fatal putrid diarrhœa.

ALYSSUM. MADWORT, from α, neg. and λυσσα, that madneſs which the mad dog occaſions by his bite.

The flowers conſiſt of four leaves expanded in the form of a croſs; the fruit is ſhort and ſmooth, containing many round ſeeds.

Boerhaave takes notice of twenty ſpecies, all which are eſteemed diaphoretic.

The *alyſſum* of Galen is thought to be a ſpecies of marrubium.

The *alyſſum* of Pliny is ſuppoſed to be the *mollugo*.

ALYSSUM VERTICILLATUM. See MARRUBIUM VERTICILLATUM.

ALZEMAFOR. See CINNABARIS.

ALZILAT. The name of a WEIGHT of three grains.

ALZOFAR. BURNT COPPER. See Æs USTUM.

AMA, AME, or AMES. A ſort of ſmall CAKE. Aretæus uſes this word to compare the quantity of hellebore for a doſe.

AMALGAMA, from αμα, *ſimul*, and γαμειν, *nubere*, vel μαλαττειν, *mollire*. Its chemical character is A. A. A. In chemiſtry, it is a ſubſtance produced by mixing mercury with a metal.

All metals may be amalgamated with mercury, except iron; but gold amalgamates the moſt readily of any of them, ſilver next, lead and tin next; copper with difficulty, and iron ſcarce at all.

To amalgamate gold, is to reduce it to a paſte by uniting it with quickſilver: with this paſte, ſilver, and other metals are gilt.

AMALGAMA of GOLD.

Diſſolve pure gold in aqua regia until the liquor is ſaturated, dilute the ſolution with twelve times its quantity of pure water, put into it ſome poliſhed plates of copper, and the powder of gold will fall upon them; let it ſtand in a due degree of heat until the liquid is no longer turbid by adding copper; ſhake the plates, that all the gold may fall to the bottom, pour off the liquor, waſh the precipitated powder with water, dry it, and in a glaſs mortar reduce it to an *amalgama* with quickſilver. After the *amalgama* is once formed, this, and all the reſt, will receive more and more quickſilver, at the pleaſure of the operator.

By amalgamation we ſee that quickſilver is the true ſolvent fluid of metals. All the metals may be mixed together by being firſt made into an *amalgama*.

There are various methods of making *amalgamas*, which may be ſeen in any of the ſyſtematical chemical writings.

All *amalgamas* are white, from whatever metal prepared.

AMALGAMA of SILVER.

Precipitate pure ſilver from aqua fortis, and proceed as with copper.

AMALGAMA of LEAD.

Melt pure lead in an iron ladle, then put to it an equal quantity of pure quickſilver made hot, ſtir them with an iron rod, to mix them; let them cool, and then you take out a ſilver-coloured maſs which is hard; but by rubbing becomes ſofter; put this maſs into a glaſs mortar, and rub it, and add what quantity of quickſilver you pleaſe, and it will be united to it moſt intimately.

AMALGAMA of TIN.

Proceed as with lead.

AMALGAMA of COPPER.

Saturate the beſt aqua fortis with pure copper, then dilute the ſolution with twelve times its quantity of pure water; into the liquor, when it is hot, put plates of poliſhed iron, and the copper will precipitate as the iron diſſolves; proceed till no more copper falls, pour off the liquor, and waſh the precipitated powder with hot water until it is inſipid, dry the powder perfectly, put it in a glaſs mortar, and by rubbing, incorporate an equal quantity of quickſilver.

AMALGAMATIO. AMALGAMATION. Rulandus defines it, a calcination of metals by mercury. It is uſed, when ſpeaking of metals, ſometimes to ſoften; but its general ſenſe is confined to the mixing of metals with quickſilver.

AMALT. The abbreviation for *amalthæum*.

AMAMELIS. The *amamelis* of Hippocrates is generally allowed to be the ſame with the *epimelis* of Dioſcorides, which is the ſmall baſtard medlar.

There is another medlar in Italy, called the *epimelis*, alſo *ſetanium*. See MESPILUS.

AMANITA, *Fungi* et *Tubera*. The fungous productions called MUSHROOMS, TRUFFLES, &c.

Among the ancients theſe are not taken any notice of, except by Oribaſius, Paulus Ægineta, and N. Myrepſus.

Tournefort enumerates eighty-three ſpecies.

Nero called muſhrooms βρωμα θεων, *the victuals of the gods*, becauſe the emperor Claudius died by eating them, and was afterwards deified.

The different ſpecies are alſo called *boletus cervi, tuberca cervina*; CHAMPIGNONS by the French, MORILLE, MUSHROOM, &c.

Amanitæ now are underſtood of the fungus terræ, the only ſorts of which in uſe, are the MUSHROOM and the MORILLE.

The true muſhroom, called by the French champignon, is known by its external whiteneſs, and by being of a pale red within, when young, and of a deeper red when older; it is, at its firſt appearance, of a round figure, and not much larger than a ſmall nut; after they have a little unfolded their membranes, they appear red, full, and cloſe; on the top is a diſagreeable ſoftneſs, equal and white, the matter within is very white, with ſhort and thick ſtalks. They grow in meadows and commons that have a good ſoil: they ſhould be gathered for eating as ſoon after ſpringing up as poſſible, for they contain an oily and a ſaline part; and if they ſtay long before they are gathered, their ſalts become more active and hurtful; hence thoſe which grow on hot-beds, having more oil, are the beſt.

To various cauſes are attributed the diſagreeable effects, which ſome perſons experience after eating them, among which the following is noted by many as probable: in the ſtalks, the globular parts, and between the little membranes, may be obſerved, with a good glaſs, many ſmall worms ſhaped like adders, and with ſcarlet heads; ſome muſhrooms contain more, others fewer of theſe animalculæ; to avoid which, examine the muſhrooms well, and

waſh thoſe that are to be eaten in ſalt and water, throwing away thoſe that have many of theſe worms. As muſſels, and a variety of other ſubſtances produce ſimilar effects upon peculiar conſtitutions, it rather is to be attributed to that cauſe than any other. See MYTILLUS.

When offended by eating them, ſome of the following ſymptoms are produced; a qualmiſhneſs firſt affects the patient, which increaſes to a conſiderable degree of ſickneſs, ſwelling of the ſtomach or of the belly, reſtleſſneſs, giddineſs, a palpitation of the heart, heartburn, colic, hiccough, diarrhœa, accompanied with a teneſmus, flushing heat in the ſkin, with more or leſs of redneſs there, and ſwelling in the face, and ſometimes a ſenſation all over the body, which reſembles what is felt from a general ſwelling; the patient ſtares in an unuſual manner, all objects appear different from what they did before; a difficulty of breathing comes on, and the mind is ſtrangely confuſed: delirium, trembling, watching, fainting, cold ſweats, apoplexies, and convulſions, have been conſequences following the eating of this ſort of fungus.

For the relief of perſons under theſe circumſtances, ſpeedily as poſſible, give from gr. x. to ʒi. of white vitriol, diſſolved in a draught of warm water; and if the ſickneſs is ſtill urgent, repeat the ſame quantity two or three times, that the ſtomach may be well emptied; after which give a draught now and then, made of ſharp vinegar, a large ſpoonful in a glaſs of water, which ſweeten to the palate. The poiſon is not of the acid kind, ſo fat broths and oily medicines are uſeleſs. After evacuations upwards, procure a paſſage downwards; if the patient cannot ſwallow purgatives, let cathartic glyſters be given. After due evacuations upward and downward, beſides the vinegar as above, cyder, and perry, that is briſk and ſparkling, may be now and then given. Dr. Mead extols the ſaline mixture. If any paralytic ſymptoms appear, apply ſinapiſms or bliſters. Perhaps electricity may be happily uſed in ſuch like inſtances.

The MORILLE is a kind of ſpring muſhroom, as large as a nut, oblong, ſhrivelled, tender, porous, and cavernous, like the honeycomb, of a yellowiſh white colour, or inclining to red, and ſometimes blackiſh; they are not ſo frequently hurtful as the common muſhrooms. They are met with on moiſt graſſy ſoils, in woods, and on the roots of trees. Theſe fungi have originally been conſidered of a vegetable nature; but later experiments prove them to participate more of animal; becauſe, on analyzing them, they afford the ſame product as animal ſubſtances; for, diſtilled without addition, they afford no acid but a large proportion of volatile alkali; and expoſed, ſo as to undergo fermentation, become immediately putrid; hence are they conſidered more nutritious than any other of the vegetable claſs. See Dr. CULLEN's Materia Medica.

AMARA. BITTERS. Bitterneſs is a ſimple perception which cannot be defined, but muſt be referred to a matter of experience, in which mankind are commonly agreed. What is the nature of the ſubſtances poſſeſſed of it, in a chemical view, we cannot determine; therefore the nature of bitters cannot be explained. However, medicinally they are to be conſidered as aſtringent and tonic; and they are often united with an aromatic principle. Their general effects are, to conſtringe the fibres of the ſtomach and inteſtines, to warm the habit, and to promote the natural evacuations, particularly of ſweat and urine. In weakneſs of the ſtomach, loſs of appetite, indigeſtion, and the like diſorders, proceeding from the laxity of the fibres, or a coldneſs of the habit, medicines of this tribe do ſingular ſervice. On the contrary, when the fibres are too tenſe, or when the heat of the conſtitution exceeds what health requires, bitters very ſenſibly increaſe theſe diſorders; and if their uſe is perſiſted in, the conſequences may be fatal.

Strong *bitters* are the moſt diaphoretic; and agreeable ones, the moſt ſtomachic: as ſtomachics, *bitter* infuſions ſhould not be ſtrong, but light and agreeable. They are alſo diuretic, deobſtruent, reſolving viſceral obſtructions, and of great ſervice in intermittents, and preventing their return; they are conſidered alſo as emenagogues, and large doſes as laxative

Bitters are ſuppoſed to be powerful anthelmintics, but worms live longer in an infuſion of aloes than in roſe water; hence they do not ſeem likely to deſtroy them in our bodies.

As *bitters* neutralize acids, their uſe, when acidities prevail in the ſtomach, is obvious. In ſuch caſes they may be conſidered as indicated on a double account, viz. to correct the diſeaſe when preſent; and by their bracing and corroborating effects, to remove the cauſe of it. When given with ſuch intentions, they ſhould be infuſed in brandy, or in ſome of the ſtrongeſt wines.

It is generally ſaid, that *bitters* are adminiſtered as a ſubſtitute to the bile; but though with this direct view they are improperly employed, as being antiſeptic, retarders, and moderators of fermentation, and conſequently oppoſite in their effects to the bile; yet, in diſorders, where the bile is defective, they are adminiſtered with conſiderable advantage, as they check the general tendency to fourneſs in the firſt paſſages, which is ſo conſtantly an attendant on a defective bile; and alſo tend to allay the troubleſome ferment there, which is ſo injurious by producing flatulencies. *Bitters* loſe their bitterneſs by the addition of alkaline ſalts; and yield their virtues both to watery and ſpirituous menſtrua: they yield very little of their taſte by diſtillation, either to water or ſpirit; nay, the bitterneſs is ſo tenaciouſly detained, as to be improved in many extracts.

AMARA DULCIS. See SOLANUM LIGNOSUM.

AMARA, Tinct. } See GENTIANA.
AMARUM SIMPLEX, Infuſ. }

AMARACUS SAMPSUCHUS. See MAJORANA MAJORI FOLIO.

AMARANTHUS LUTÆUS, goldilocks. See ELICHRYSUM.

AMARELLA. See POLYGALA.

AMARUS DULCIS ORIENTALIS. See COSTUS.

——— SAL. See CATHARTICUS SAL.

AMATORIA FEBRIS. See CHLOROSIS. In Vogel's Noſology, *amatoria* is defined to be a fever of a few hours continuance, beginning with a great degree of coldneſs, and ariſing from expectation of marriage.

——— VENEFICIA. See PHILTRON.

AMATORIUS. Thus the muſculus *obliquus ſuperior*, or *trochlearis*, and the *obliquus inferior oculi*, are named by ſome; from *amo*, *I love*: ogling is performed by this muſcle.

AMATZQUITL, vel *uncda papyracea*.

The wood is of a light texture, the leaves reſemble thoſe of the lemon-tree, but are hairy, and more pointed; the fruits are large as Pontic nuts, divided into white grains of the ſame ſhape and nature with thoſe of a fig. It is met with in warm countries only. A decoction of the bark of its root is commended in fevers.

AMAUROSIS, from *αμαυρωσις*, *obſcure*. It is a DECAY or LOSS OF SIGHT, when no fault is obſerved in the eye, except that the pupil is ſomewhat enlarged and motionleſs. The Latins call this diſorder a *gutta ſerena*: *cataracta nigra*; *offuſcatio*; *cæcitas minor*, *mydriaſis*. The *tabes pupillæ*, or the waſting away of the pupil, may be conſidered as a ſpecies of this diſeaſe. Some call it *amblyopæia*; which ſee.

Mr. de St. Yves diſtinguiſhes this diſeaſe into the perfect and imperfect kinds. The perfect is when there is a total blindneſs; the imperfect is when there is at leaſt a power of diſtinguiſhing light from darkneſs. There is a periodical ſort, which comes on inſtantaneouſly, continues for ſome hours, and ſometimes days, and then diſappears; but it often returns, as in hyſterical and hypochondriacal people, &c. In another ſpecies, the pupil is always contracted, whether the unaffected eye is open or ſhut. In infants, attended with this complaint, the pupil is oft of its natural ſize, but no movement is obſerved there, however expoſed to the light. The nyctalops is ſuppoſed by ſome to be a ſpecies of this complaint.

The different cauſes are a palſy in the optic nerve, or the retina, proceeding from a ſlight apoplexy, &c. a tumor, or a plethora in the adjacent parts; a tranſlation of morbid matter from ſome other part of the optic nerve, to the retina; a venereal, or a rheumatic humour, may, by falling on the eye, be the cauſe. Suppreſſed periodical evacuations, vapours, hyſteric and other nervous ſymptoms, external injuries, a preternatural contraction, as well as too great a dilatation of the iris, or whatever intercepts the nervous influence in the eye, may produce this diſeaſe. In the middle of the optic nerve runs that branch of the carotid artery which enters into the eye; this artery being diſtended, may preſs the nerve, and render it paralytic: this ſeems to be the cauſe of the periodical ſpecies. Depletion enters too into the liſt of cauſes, whether it is natural or artificial; but of all the kinds, that from the genitals knits the eyes the moſt.

Dr. Cullen, in his Syn. Noſol. Method. ranks this genus

nus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſthesiæ: and enumerates the ſpecies from the following cauſes, viz. compreſſion, debility and its cauſes, ſpaſm, and the applications, or the ſwallowing of poiſons.

On diſſection after the death of patients who had been afflicted with this kind of blindneſs, in ſome the optic nerve was found too much extenuated, flaccid, and by far too ſmall; in others it was compreſſed by extravaſated blood, or by a tumor, or by a turgeſcency of the artery which paſſes through it.

The phlegmatic, cachectic, aged, thoſe with weak nerves, or that have been ſubjected to ſeverities or exceſſes, and perſons labouring under irregular or ſuppreſſed periodical diſcharges, are the principal ſubjects of this diſorder.

The ſigns that indicate the preſence of this diſorder are generally the blackneſs of the pupil of the eye, its ſize being larger or leſs than uſual, and its not contracting nor dilating when expoſed to a great degree of light. Its approach is generally attended with pain in the head; and as the pain decreaſes, this diſorder increaſes, though ſometimes an abſolute blindneſs comes on without any previous complaint. When it comes on without pain, and one eye only is affected, no defect is perceived until the ſound eye is cloſed, then the pupil of the diſeaſed eye dilates, though expoſed to a ſtrong light; and when the other eye is opened, it contracts to its natural ſize again. In infants, the pupil is ſometimes of a natural ſize, though it hath no movement, and thus they continue during many months, or perhaps a year or more, before they can ſee. When pregnancy, ſuppreſſed periodical diſcharges, nervous diſorders, or vapours are the cauſe, a head-ach, vertigo, drowſineſs, noiſe in the ears, &c. often uſher in this diſorder; but as in theſe caſes it is periodical, ſo it frequently returns, but ſoon ſpontaneouſly paſſes away.

The prognoſtics are generally unfavourable: if this blindneſs ſucceeds a fever, comes on in the aged or very infirm, a cure is not to be expected; if one eye fails, the other uſually ſoon follows; but if the caſe is ſlight, the habit of body robuſt, if it happens after the meaſles or the ſmall-pox, or in pubertine virgins, it is ſometimes cured.

Obſerve to diſtinguiſh this diſorder from the glaucoma or the cataract, and a vertigo.

In order to the cure, an attention to the cauſe will be the firſt ſtep to the direction of proper remedies.

According to the plethora attending, let the evacuations be directed; if it is ſanguine, make a free uſe of the lancet; if ſerous, purges, diuretics, and bliſters will be proper; and an emetic may be adminiſtered, if indicated by any diſorder in the ſtomach.

In phlegmatic habits, and when a rheumatiſm is the cauſe, alſo when a palſy in the retina is ſuſpected, valerian may be mixed with the bark, and taken in as large a doſe as will agree with the ſtomach, every night and morning, waſhing them down with a draught of the infuſion of ſage, roſemary, or other aromatic herbs, and forty drops of thincture of ſoot mixed in it.

Be particularly careful to keep the bowels lax, and to this end ſmall doſes of calomel, mixed with aloetic purgatives, are to be preferred.

If bliſters are applied to the nape of the neck, place them high thereon; but if a palſy in the retina be the ſuſpected cauſe, the propereſt place for a bliſter will be over the ſupra orbital hole, through which the nerves paſs and ſpread on the forehead.

The forehead may be rubbed twice in the day with the linimentum ammoniæ of the London Diſpenſatory, and a flannel rag moiſtened in the ſame may remain there in the interval; but a bliſter is preferable.

Bliſters and iſſues ſhould be kept open as long as poſſible. Setons on the back part of the neck are uſeful.

If periodical evacuations are ſuppreſſed, endeavour to promote their return; and, in caſe of failure, ſubſtitute ſome proper artificial diſcharge.

In caſe of any acrid humour being tranſlated from the ſurface of the body, endeavour to eject it by gentle aperitives, and proper ſudorifics.

Externally: let the ſteams of hot ſpirit of wine or of coffee, be paſſed two or three times a day through a funnel to the eye; this, with a cooling light diet, and repeated purging, hath been followed by a complete cure.

Sternutatories are ſometimes of ſingular ſervice; two or three grains of the reſin of guaiacum ſnuffed up the noſe, diſcharges a large quantity of ſerum; and to the ſame purpoſe any of the volatile alcaline ſpirits may be uſed, being firſt diluted properly.

Heiſter aſſerts the ſucceſs of aromatics, carminatives, and attenuants, particularly of mercurials in ſmall doſes. Pitcairn declares the ſame. Coward ſays, that volatiles, chalybeats, mercurials, cephalics, and nervous medicines, are the proper ones. Riverius informs us, that cupping, with ſcarification on the back part of the head, hath been ſpeedily followed with ſucceſs.

If all the above fail, a ſalivation has ſucceeded, and ſo may be tried; but ſmall doſes of calomel, or rather the following ſolution, may be given and continued two, three, or more months. It anſwers the ends of a ſalivation, and is both more agreeable and ſafe.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. vii. ſp. vini Gallic. ℥ i. m. cap. cochl. magn. mane nocteque in decoct. rad. ſarſaparil. ℥ ß.

See Heiſter's Surgery, Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syſt. St. Yves on the Diſeaſes of the Eyes. Mead's Cautions and Precepts. London Med. Journal, ii. 10. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 151, &c. 271.

AMAUROSIS, A SYNCHYSI. } See CALIGO PU-
———, A MYOSI. } PILLÆ.

AMAZONUM PASTILLUS. The AMAZONS TROCH. Theſe troches were formerly prepared of the ſeeds of ſmallage and aniſe, the tops of wormwood, of myrrh, pepper, &c.

AMBA. See MANGA.

AMBAIBA. It is a tall tree growing in Braſil, with but few branches at the top; the trunk is hollow its whole length, except that its cavity is divided by a tranſverſe membrane at every two or three inches diſtance, in the middle of which is a ſmall hole. The root is very hard, even ſo as by a gentle friction to afford fire enough to burn cotton, and ſuch like matter. The buds afford a juice that is cooling, if mixed with gruel. This the Indians call tipioca. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

AMBALAM, an Indian tree, alſo called *manga*. It ſo reſembles the cat-aboiam, that few care to deſcribe their difference. The root, uſed as a peiſary, promotes the menſes; the bark and the juices are effectual againſt dyſenteries; and a decoction of the wood is commended againſt a gonorrhœa. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

AMBAR. See AMBRA.

AMBARUM. AMBERGISE, ſee AMBRA CINERACEA.

AMBARVALIS, FLOS, from the Latin word *ambire*. See POLYGALA.

AMBE, } ἀμβὴ, a LIP, EDGE, or BORDER.
AMBI, }

An inſtrument uſed in diſlocations of the humerus. Hippocrates has taken notice of it in his treatiſe de Articul. ſect. vi. and it is called Hippocrates's *ambe*. Galen explains the word *ambe*, by ἀρχὴν τινὰ προεξοχὴς, *an eminence like a border*; and ſays, that the whole machine takes that name, becauſe its extremity runs out with an edge like the lip or brim of a pot towards the interior cavity, which, as well as the edge or border of any thing on the top or extremity, are ſignified by the word *ambe*.

When the head of the humerus reſts in the axilla, this inſtrument is ſometimes of ſervice, but in no other caſe; and even here it is rarely uſed, for when gentle methods fail, violence ſeldom ſucceeds.

Heiſter gives an account of the *ambe* in his Surgery; and ſo does Petit in his Diſorders of the Bones.

Ambe is alſo a name of the tree called *manga*.

AMBEGU. See MYROBALANI EMBLICI.

AMBI. See AMBE.

AMBIA MONARD. A yellow liquid bitumen, ſmelling like tacamahaca. It flows from a fountain near the Indian ſea; its medicinal properties are the ſame as thoſe of tacamahaca, or of caranna.

AMBIDEXTER. AMPHIDEXIOS. A man equally active with both hands, ready at all points.

AMBLOSIS, from ἀμβλόω, *to cauſe abortion*. See ABORTUS.

AMBLOTICA. Medicines which occaſion abortion.

AMBLYOGMOS, AMBLYOSMOS, from ἀμβλὺς, *dull*: DIMNESS OF SIGHT.

Hippocrates often uſes this word. He ſays this dimneſs of ſight, and corruſcations of light ſeeming to dart before the eyes, are among the ſymptoms of an approaching hæmorrhage in continual fevers and genuine tertians. Sometimes he uſes the word amblyoſmos to expreſs the ſame thing. Galen explains this word by abortus, but he miſtakes it.

AMBLYOPIA, from ἀμβλὺς, *dull*, and ὤψ *the eye*.

Viſus

Visus debilis Aetii: Visûs Hebetudo. — Boerhaave. This is a debility of sight, absolute or relative, with ocular inopacity. The principal symptom of which disease is an obscurity of sight without any apparent opacity of the cornea, or interior part of the eye. See Amaurosis.

Hippocrates means by this word, in his Aph. xxxi. sect. 3. the dimness of sight to which old people are subject.

Paulus and Actuarius use it to express a *gutta serena*.

Actuarius says, that there is a manifest, but not a visible cause of this dulness of sight, for neither the coats, nor the humours of the eye, are disordered; and that a defect of the nervous influence is the probable cause. See his work, De Meth. Med. lib. ii. cap. 7.

The *amblyopia* is said by some others to be fourfold: see, 1st, *Myopia*, or *short-sightedness*: 2dly, *Presbytæ*, or *seeing only at a great distance*: 3dly, *Nyctalopia*, or *seeing only in the night*, which Celsus names *Imbecillitas Oculorum*. 4thly, *Amaurosis, dulness of sight*. Dr. Cullen places this word in his Nosology as synonymous with the word Dysopia, which is his generic term for those disorders in and of the eye, called myopia, &c. The *amblyopia* of some writers, is the amaurosis of Dr. Cullen; for the different species of which see Dysopia. See Wallis's Sauvages's Nosology of the Eyes, p. 151. &c.

AMBLYOPIA Hydrophthalmica, i. e. Caligo Humorum. See Caligo.

AMBLYOSMOS. See Amblyogmos.

AMBO. See Manga.

AMBON. The edge of the sockets in which the heads of the large bones are lodged.

AMBRA, ABRUM. See Succinum.

AMBRA ARABIBUS. See Ambra cineracea.

AMBRA-CINERACEA, } also named *succinum-gri-*
——GRISEA, } *seum*, *succinum-cinereum*, *ambarum*, *ambra arabibus*, and in English ambergrise.

Much of it is met with in the Indian ocean; pieces of a considerable weight have been found in the northern seas. Sometimes it is seen floating on the surface of the seas, at others adhering to rocks, and not unfrequently found in the stomachs of fishes, and now and then it is thrown on the shore; but it is found most plentifully about the island of Madagascar and the Molucca islands; but the most of the ambergrise which is brought to England comes from the Bahama Islands, from Providence &c. where it is found on the coast. According to an account in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 385, and 387, this drug is only the produce of the male spermaceti whale; it is there said to consist of balls from three to twelve inches diameter, lying loose in a large oval bag three or four feet deep or wide, nearly in the form of an ox's bladder, with a pipe running into and through the penis, four or five feet below the navel, and three or four feet above the anus. This bag is almost full of a deep orange-coloured liquor, not quite so thick as oil, of the same scent as the *ambergrise* which swims in it. These balls of *ambergrise* seem to be in lamina like onions, and in the fluid, pieces of the laminæ are found. There are two, three, or four balls in a bag. Where one whale hath these balls, three or four hath only the liquor in the bag. Some fishermen observe that these balls are only in the old and well-grown whales. The rarity of catching a female whale renders it difficult to say that they do not produce any *ambergrise*. It may be observed that, as there is only one bag, it is probably the urinary bladder, and the balls preternatural concretions formed there, as the bezoars are in their respective situations. Neumann thinks it is a bitumen; see his Chem. Works; and of the same opinion are many others; but a paper hath very lately been presented to the Royal Society, by Dr. Swediar, which asserts its animal production, and declares it to be the indurated fæces of the spermaceti whales. It is remarkable that Messue saith, it is the spawn of the whale-fish.

Pure *ambergrise* is so light that it swims in rectified spirit of wine; it grows soft in a very gentle heat; it is opake, rugged, of a greyish ash-colour, mingled with yellow and blackish veins, and speckled with greenish spots; it breaks like wax; it hath no particular taste, though softish, oily, and somewhat aromatic; it affords but little to the smell, except it is heated, and then it is very fragrant; set on fire, its odour is like that of burning amber; with a small degree of heat it melts into an oil, and in a great heat it is volatile.

The genuine is speckled with green; the more it is variegated, the worse; the best is of an ash-colour, the worst sorts approach to a deep black.

It is soluble in boiling spirit of wine: from which, if the saturated solution be set in a very cold place, a part of the *ambergrise* concretes into a whitish unctuous substance. Distilled it yields an aqueous phlegm, a brown acidulous spirit, a deep-coloured oil, a thicker balsam, and sometimes a little concrete salt. The spirit, oil, balsam and salt, are similar to those obtained from amber, except that the oil is more agreeable to the smell.

Rectified spirit of wine takes up near $\frac{1}{10}$th of its weight of *ambergrise*. According to Neumann, if the spirit is impregnated with a little essential oil, the *ambergrise* will dissolve more readily in it. A deeper coloured tincture is made with alcohol, but not a stronger. Dulcified acids and alkaline spirits have no effect upon it; water and expressed oils have as little.

It is one of the most agreeable perfumes, it heightens the natural odour of other bodies; but the great secret to this end is, to add it so sparingly, that while it improves the smell of that to which it is added, its own may not be discovered. From two grains to a scruple it is a high cordial and powerful antispasmodic; though the common dose is from two to four grains, which may be given in an egg lightly poached. Riverius says that *ambergrise* is a specific against the fames canina.

A counterfeit, as well as adulterated sort, is too often to be met with; the first generally consists of musk, civet, storax, labdanum, aloes wood, mixed together; the latter of a large quantity of bullock's blood duly flavoured with musk and civet.

Essent. vel Tinct. Ambragris.

℞ *Ambrageæ* opt. ℥ ij. spt. vini R. ʒ ij. m.

Vel,

℞ *Ambrageæ* opt ʒ ij. mosch. opt. gr. iij. spt. vin. R. ʒ xij. m.

Essent. vel Tinct. Ambragriseæ Comp. vel Regia.

℞ *Ambrageæ* opt. ℥ ij. mosch. ℥ i. zibeth. gr. x. ol. cinnam. gut. vi. ol. Rhodii gut. iv. spt. vin. R. (cum flor. rosar. & flor. aurant. impregn.) ʒ iv. fs. m.

A few drops of any of these tinctures, strongly flavours a large quantity of inodorous matter.

The best way to prepare these tinctures is to make the spirit simmer with the *ambergrise* until it is duly dissolved, after which the other ingredients may be added; the vapours exhaled during the simmering, possess hardly any of the flavour of the *ambergrise*, though water is so strongly scented with it by distillation.

The tincture is best for medicinal purposes when made with *ambergrise* alone. Hoffman observes, that it then does not affect the patient with that vapourishness usually complained of when musk, &c. are in the composition. If the tincture is of a due strength, and is dropped into a little water, a very milky appearance immediately follows. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Medica.

AMBRAM. See Succinum.

AMBRETTE. The French name of *abelmoschus*, which see.

AMBROSIA. The name of a sweet shrub, anciently made use of for making of garlands.

It is a name of the Botrys, which see; this is the modern *ambrosia*. The ancients seem to have given this name to various plants, as the lily, the greater houseleek, &c. Gerard.

AMBULATIO, walking. Every species of exercise should be adapted to the strength of the person using it, and the purposes intended to be promoted by it. Walking therefore in some cases is preferable to any other species of exercise, particularly in gouty and rheumatic habits, in order to prevent the return of these complaints, and to recover the use of the lower extremities after a fit of either of these maladies. Celsus says, that *walking*, reading moderately loud, fencing, and playing with the ball, all strengthen a weak stomach. *Walking*, he says, is best if it is up and down hill, except in cases of great weakness: because ascending and descending exercises the whole body more than the plain does. If the viscera are weak, riding is to be preferred to *walking*. *Walking* preserves and riding recovers health the best.

AMBULATIVA. See Herpes, Spec. 3 and 4.

AMBULO. The name of a disease, called also *furiosus*, *flatulentus*, and also *fœtus furiosus*. It is a distention or inflation attended with pain, and variously periodical.

riodical. It is caufed by vapours fhooting through various parts of the body. See D. D. Joh. Michael. Prax. Clin. Special. Caf. 19.

AMBUSTA. BURNS, or SCALDS, called alfo *cauſis*, *Ambuſtio*, *ambuſtura*. Dr. Cullen places this cafe as a variety of the phlogofis erythema.

Burns and fcalds differ not as to any conſideration reſpecting the cure. A *burn* is from ſolid ſubſtances, but conſidered in the effect on the injured body: a ſcald is a *burn* from any hot fluid, or ſolid when in a fluid ſtate.

Their danger is according to the degree, the part injured, the peculiarity of the conſtitution, and conſequent ſymptoms. And wounds from *burns* are more liable to form a cicatrix than when they are produced by other cauſes.

Burns may be ranked into four kinds.

1ſt. When a rednefs in the part is attended with heat and pain.

2dly. When after the *burn* there ariſe puſtules or blifters with pain.

3dly. When the ſkin and ſubjacent fat are *burnt* to a cruſt.

4thly. When the *burning* goes to the bone.

The two firſt reſemble an inflammation, and are to be conſidered as ſuch, from an external cauſe; the third a gangrene, and the fourth a ſphacelus.

In general, *burns* and ſcalds of any conſequence require bleeding and repeated gentle purging, to prevent or to reduce inflammation. If lightning was the cauſe, the internal uſe of cordials are required. And if the pain is great, though a fever attends, anodynes internally will be neceſſary.

In order to the Cure of the Firſt Kind.

Medicines that neither heat nor cool in a great degree are to be preferred. Cold water may be uſed in the ſlighter cafes, by means of linen rags dipped into it, and the application repeated as often as they become either dry or warm. In the ſame manner brandy and rectified ſpirit of wine may be applied, repeating the dreſſings until the pain abates, and then, in their ſtead, the camphorated ſpirit of wine is to be preferred.

Vinous ſpirits, if applied before the blifters ariſe, generally prevent them, and always moderate the inflammation; as do alſo any volatile ſpirits; but, if the injury is on a membranous or tendinous part, it is beſt to mix oil with the ſpirit, otherwiſe it will too much criſp the part, and may occaſion a contraction there.

To the ſame purpoſe as the above, and in want of them, any of the following may be uſed:—The white of eggs beat thin; vinegar, in a quart of which one handful of common ſalt is diſſolved; the pickle from olives; the brine from cabbage; oil of turpentine; any cooling oil or liniment.

The Second kind.

Emollients are here required to ſoften the corrugated ſkin and contracted veſſels, by which the circulation will be ſet free: if the *burn* is ſuperficial, only raiſing the cuticle in blifters, the frequent uſe of olive oil or linſeed oil, applied with a feather twice a day, and then a plaſter of the white cerate, or the white camphorated ointment, will ſuffice; if the blifters are conſiderable, ſnip them immediately, to diſcharge the humour and prevent eroſion; but do not ſeparate the cuticle; then dreſs with the cerat. ſperm. ceti, vel ung. alb. camph. the inflamed circumference may be rubbed with any cooling oil.

If an eſchar is threatened, or the ſore requires digeſting, dreſs with either of the following twice a day.

℞ Ung. reſinæ flavæ, & ung. ſpermatis ceti, ää p. æq.

Or,

℞ Ung. reſinæ flavæ, & cerat. lap. calam, ää p. æq.

If this kind of *burn* or ſcald is extenſive, bleeding and purging will be required; if infants are the ſubjects, their bowels muſt be kept conſtantly lax; a cooling liquid diet, ſuch as is uſed in inflammations: if there is any tendency to fever, the following is preferred by many practitioners to all other means:

Acidi muriatici cujus detur gt. x. vel xv. in hauſt. aq. font 2da vel quarta quaq. hora.

The Third Kind.

If a cruſt is formed, the cure is effected by emollients and ſuppurants, as in the caſe of gun-ſhot wounds; ſee SCLOPETOPLAGA.

If the accident hath happened in the face, avoid whatever can tend to increaſe the cicatrix; emollients folded in linen cloths, and applied thereon, are the beſt applications; an emollient fomentation, in which is about two ounces of the camphorated ſpirit to a pint, may be uſed at the renewal of the other dreſſings, during the firſt three or four days, or until the cruſt is ſeparated; after which the procedure will be as in any common wound.

If the cruſt remains firm above three days, make inciſions through it, to diſcharge the matter underneath. And to prevent a cicatrix, as the ſkin forms, let it be often expoſed to the ſteam of hot water, and apply a cerate of wax and the oil of eggs.

The Fourth Kind.

Where all is deſtroyed, even to the bone, Heiſter ſays, that the only method is amputation; but the attentive ſurgeon will ſometimes conſider this is only a worſe degree of the third kind, and proceeding according thereto, the operation may often be avoided, and the limb reſtored.

A violent head-ach in one perſon, and pain in the limbs of another perſon, were removed by the parts affected being accidentally burnt, and that only in the firſt kind of *burns*. Homberg thinks that burning with moxa, with cauteries, &c. cure by quickening the motion of the humours and thinning them, and by deſtroying the ends of the veſſels by which the humours flow leſs that way. After all, *burns* can only be judiciouſly treated, by conſidering them as high inflammations, of the phlegmonoid or erythematous kind, which of the two the general habit will determine, and the treatment muſt accord, by evacuants in the firſt, and by bark in the ſecond; attending in each to the material benefit ariſing from removing pain by proper opiates, without which but little advantage will be gained, whatever other means are uſed. For BURNS, or SCALDS, the following preparations are eſteemed as highly uſeful. LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM, *oily liniment*. ℞ Olei olivarum ℥ i. ſs. aquæ calcis ℥iij. This is more particularly adapted to burns, eſpecially where the ſkin is ſcorched, or deſtroyed, from its ſoftening qualities: repeated affuſion of, or continual immerſion in, cold water more conveniently relieves ſcalds. CATAPLASMA RADICIS SOLANI TUBEROSI—*potatoe cataplaſm*—pound a proper quantity of potatoes to the conſiſtence of a poultice, and apply it cold; this reſiſts ſtrongly the progreſs of inflammation.——LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI CAMPHORATI—*camphorated lotion of acetated litharge*. ℞ ſps. camphorati ʒ ij. aq. lithargyri acetati ʒ j. gradatim commiſceantur, deinde modo eodem adjiciantur aq. diſtillatæ lb j. In topical inflammations, having a tendency to become eryſipelatous, this poſſeſſes much efficacy.——LOTIO SPIRITUOSA—*ſpirituous lotion*. ℞ ſpt. vini rectificat. ℥ iv. aq. calcis, lb ſs. This acts as a ſedative, and alleviates the pain of parts inflamed.

Bell's Surgery, vol. V. 357. Pearſon's Elements of Surgery, part I. 159. White's Surgery, 24.

AMBUSTIO, AMBUSTION, from *amburo*, *burning*, or *ſcalding*. See AMBUSTA and CALCINATIO.

AMBUTUA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

AMENDANUS. See ALNUS.

AMELLA. See ACMELLA.

AMELPODI. See BELLUTTA TSJAMPACAM.

AMENE. See GEMMÆ SAL.

AMENORRHOEA, from α, neg. μηνιαῖος, *monthly*, and ῥέω, *flux*. A DEFECT OR WANT OF THE MENSES, or MONTHLY FLUX. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

AMENENOS, from α, negative, and μένος, *ſtrength*. Weak, feeble. In this ſenſe Hippocrates often uſes this word.

AMENTACEÆ. The name of the ſixteenth order of LINNÆUS's fragments of a natural method in *Philoſophia Botanica*, and of the fiftieth at the end of *Genera Plantarum*; alſo, of a Claſs in Tournefort's, Boerhaave's, and Royen's Syſtems.

AMENTACEI FLORES. AMENTACEOUS FLOWERS. In BOTANY, they are ſuch as have an aggregate of ſummits hanging down in form of a rope or of a cat's tail, as the male flowers of the mulberry, ſwallow wort, hazel, birch, &c. Theſe are alſo called IULI, *catulus*; *nucamenta*, and in Engliſh, KATKINS.

AMENTIA. MADNESS, IDIOTIC INSANITY, Linn. STUPIDITY, from α, privat. and *mens*, *the mind*; alſo *auoia*; *anæa*, *fatuitas*; *oblivio*, WITHOUT UNDERSTANDING, FOOLISHNESS, IDIOTISM, &c. Some uſe *amneſia* as a ſynonimy. Dr. Cullen defines it to be the weakneſs of the mind in judging, from either not perceiving or not remembering the relations of things. He ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs neuroſis, and the order veſaniæ.

His ſpecies are, 1. *Amentia* congenita, NATURAL STUPIDITY, i. e. from the birth. 2. *Amentia* ſenelis, DOTAGE, or CHILDISHNESS, from the infirmities of age. 3. *Amentia* acquiſita, when from accidental injuries a perſon becomes ſtupid or fooliſh. The laſt of theſe ſeem only to come within the reach of the medical art, to afford any relief; and this ſpecies ariſes from the powers of the conſtitution being greatly debilitated by preceding illneſs, ſuch as nervous and putrid fevers, long continued intermittents, and other complaints where the nervous ſyſtem has been long and ſeverely affected: chearful company, gentle exercile in a pure clear air; generous mode of living, properly regulated, and cordial medicines, if neceſſary, bid the faireſt for performing a cure. For the whole idea belonging to the cure of this complaint, is to invigorate the ſyſtem by proper means, already reduced to too great a ſtate of debility, whence the thinking faculty participates too much of that weakneſs. For other ſpecies of infanity, ſee MANIA, MOROSIS, and MELANCHOLIA.

AMENTUM. SCISSILE ALUM. See ALUMEN PLUMOSUM. In BOTANY, the calyx, ſo called, when proceeding from a common receptacle, it is alternately mixed with the flowers, ſomewhat like the chaff in an ear of corn. See AMENTACEI FLORES.

AMERI. See INDICUM.

AMERICANUM, BALS. See PERUV. BALSAMUM.

——————— TUBEROSUM. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

AMETHODICA. An irregular proceeding, from *α*, *not*, and *μεθοδος*, *method*.

AMETHYSTA PHARMACA, from *α*, neg. and *μεθυ*, *wine*. Medicines which either prevent or remove inebriating effects of wine.

AMIANTHUS, } Alſo called *aſbeſtus*, *aſbeſtinum*,
AMIANTUS. } *linum foſſile*, *linum aboeſtinum*, *linum vivum*, *linum Indicum*, *linum Creticum*, *linum carpaſium*, *linum cariſtum*, *linum Cypricum*, *alumen officinarum*, *conſoides*, *corſoides*, *Sparta poſia*, *ſalamandria*, EARTH FLAX and SALAMANDER'S WOOL.

It is a mineral ſubſtance, found in lumps of different ſizes, of a greyiſh colour, with a ſilvery gloſs, and compoſed of ſmall filaments. It is met with in many of the iſlands of the Mediterranean ſea; in Italy there is abundance, and it is worked there either into linen or paper, both which reſiſt the moſt violent flame. It is dug up alſo in the iſland of Angleſey, and in Oxfordſhire.

Some, with very great probability, ſuppoſe it to be iron calcined in its ore, by ſubterraneous fire.

It can be ſpun into thread, then wove into cloth, and afterwards made into paper. The cloth thus made is not cleaned by waſhing, but burning; and the paper writ upon, becomes clean again by the ſame proceſs.

To work it into thread, &c. it is firſt ſteeped in water to diſſolve its earthy parts, which makes its threads ſeparate, then the flaxy part is dried in a ſieve, afterwards they card it like wool, then with the fingers wetted with oil, it is twiſted as it is drawn round upon a reel, which is firſt wound over with fine thread; but mixing the aſbeſtus with flax, on a diſtaff, and ſpinning them together, works the aſbeſtus into a thread, which is afterwards ſeparated in the fire, and thus the aſbeſtus thread is left in a proper ſtate, and in this way, carding is not needful. The cloth, when made, is beſt kept by being moiſt with oil.

AMICULUM. A covering for the pubes when the boys exerciſed in the gymnaſium. It is alſo uſed in the ſame ſenſe as the word amnios.

AMIDUM. See AMYLEON.

AMINÆA, gum. See ANIME.

AMINÆUM VINUM. WINE of AMINIA, called afterwards *Falernum*, in Italy. It is a ſtrong kind of wine.——ACETUM. Vinegar of Aminæan wine, or any very ſtrong wine vinegar.

AMISADU. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

AMMA. See BRACHERIUM.

AMMAN. CHAR. PLANT. The abbreviation for *ammani*, character plantarum.

AMMI, or AMMIUM VERUM, called alſo AMMI CRETICUM, *ammi* parvum foliis fœniculi, *ammi* ſemine tenuiſſimo & odoratiſſimo, *cuminum Æthiopicum*, *fœniculum annuum origani odore*, ROYAL CUMMIN, and TRUE BISHOP'S WEED.

The ſeeds of theſe plants only are uſed in medicine: The common ſort is a native in the ſouthern parts of Europe; it is plentifully propagated by ſeeds, which fall in autumn, and ſpring up in the following ſummer; the ſeeds of this ſpecies are larger, paler, and very different in flavour, as well as in medical power, from the true. The true ſpecies is a native of Egypt, the ſeeds are of a reddiſh brown colour, ſmall, and flat on one ſide, convex and furrowed on the other. We very rarely meet with them in our ſhops, the ſeeds of the amomum, and of parſley, being too often ſold for them.

The ſeeds of the true biſhop weed are an agreeable carminative, of a warm pungent taſte, having a reſemblance of origanum in their ſmell. By diſtillation with water, they yield much oil of a yellowiſh colour, and containing their whole flavour; ſpirit of wine alſo carries off their odour.

AMMION. See CINNABARIS.

AMMIUM. See AMMI VERUM.

AMMOCHOSIA. A remedy for drying the body, by covering it with hot ſand, or ſalt, which is preferable.

AMMONIA MURIATA. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA, *olim* SAL VOLATILIS SALIS AMMONIACI.——AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ AQUA, *olim* SPIRITUS MYNDERERI.——AQUA *olim* SPS. SALIS AMMONIACI.——AQUA PURA, *olim* SPS. VOLATILIS CAUSTICUS.——SPS. *olim* SPIR. SALIS AMMON. DULCIS.——SPS. COMPOSITUS, *olim* SPIR. VOL. AMM. all which ſee under ALCALI. There are ſeveral preparations wherein *ammonia* is conſidered the principal ingredient, and upon which, in many caſes, practitioners fix their chief dependence; if not totally, ſtill in a great meaſure.——LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ —*volatile liniment*. ℞ Olei olivar. ℥ i. ſs. aq. ammon. ℥ ſs. m.—if required ſtronger, 1 oz. of ammonia is added to 2 oz. of the oil. This is an excellent topical application in rheumatic affections, deep ſeated inflammations, and ſore throats.——LINIMENTUM AMMONIA OPIATUM—*opiated liniment of ammoniæ*. ℞ Aquæ ammon. puræ ℥ ij. opii purificati. ℥ i. ſs. ſps. vinis tenuioris lb i.—digerantur ſimul donec opium omnino ſolvatur.—In rigid and painful ſwellings of the joints, this is conſidered as poſſeſſed of much efficacy.——LINIMENTUM PETROLEI BARBADENSIS AMMONIATUM —*ammoniated liniment of Barbadoes tar*. ℞ petrolei Barbadenſis ℥ i. ſs. aquæ ammoniæ puræ ℥ ſs. m. In diſeaſes of the hip, and other joints, this remedy is employed, and been ſtrongly recommended by Dr. Kirkland.——LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM—*ammoniated liniment of camphor*. ℞. Aq. ammon. puræ ℥ iij. olei olivarum ℥ j. camphoræ ʒ ij. In oleo ſolvatur camphora, deinde adjiciatur gradatim aqua ammonia pura. This is employed by ſome practitioners in deep ſeated inflammations, or to parts that ſuppurate imperfectly, in order to quicken their action.——LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ—*lotion of acetated ammonia*.—℞ Aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ, ſpt. vini rectificati, aq. diſtillat. ãã p. æ. m. This is uſed in external inflammations, and applied in the ſame cures as the lotio ammoniæ muriatæ. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

AMMONIACI EMPLASTRUM *cum* HYDRARGYRO *olim*.——EX AMMONIACO *cum* MERCURIO. P. L. 1788. ℞ ammoniaci colat. p. lb j. hydrargyri purificati p. ℥ iij. olei ſulphurati p. ʒ j. vel quod ſatiſht. Rub the quickſilver with the ſulphurated oil, until the globules diſappear, then add gradually the ammoniacum in a liquid ſtate, and mix. Five ounces of this plaſter contains an ounce of quickſilver. This plaſter is conſidered as a diſcutient, and applied to indurated glandular tumors, in order to diſperſe them.

AMMONIACUM. Gum. Called alſo *armoniacum*, but improperly; *hammoniaci lacryma*, *aſſac*; *azac*; and in Engliſh GUM AMMONIAC.

Ammon took its name from *αμμος*, *the ſands*, but the gum and the *ſal ammoniac*, from the country called *Ammonia*.

It is a concrete gummi-reſinous juice, produced in the Eaſt Indies, whence it is brought in maſſes, conſiſting of little lumps, which inwardly are very white, but outwardly yellowiſh or browniſh; its whiteſt parts become yellow on being expoſed to the air. From what plant it is obtained, we know not certainly; but according to DIOSCORIDES, it is from a ſhrub called AGASYLLIS. It has been ſuppoſed to be an exudation from a ſpecies of ferula; another ſpecies of which produceth aſſafœtida. It hath a ſtrong ſmell, ſomewhat like that of galbanum, but not ſo ungrateful, a naſeous ſweetiſh taſte mixed with a bitterneſs.

Such pieces as are white, clear, free from foreign matter, dry, and large, ſhould be preferred for internal uſe.

Thrown on live coals it burns away in flames: it is ſoluble

ſoluble both in water and vinegar into a kind of milk; but the reſinous part, which is nearly one half of the whole, ſubſides on ſtanding: ſpirit of wine diſſolves near one half of it, taking up all its active parts.

Dr. Dedier ſays, that lb i. of this gum, afforded by diſtillation of phlegm ʒ vi. volatile ſpirit ʒ ij. a volatile fœtid oil ʒ vi. and the remainder was a caput mortuum. But other ſkilful chemiſts have failed to obtain any oil from it by this proceſs. Water is very ſlightly impregnated with it by diſtillation.

This drug is an excellent deobſtruent in hyſterics, when cauſed by retarded menſes, and in other abdominal obſtructions: diſſolved in the acet. ſcillæ it is a powerful expectorant, for vinegar greatly exalts its virtue in this particular: in old ſtanding colicky ſymptoms, proceeding from viſcid matter in the inteſtines, it produces very happy effects: it is on a par with the aſſa fœtida for virtues of the ſame kind as the aſſa fœtida poſſeſſeth, though it is leſs nauſeous and leſs antiſpaſmodic; but its principal virtues are attributed to its expectorant powers in aſthmas, and difficult breathing: it gently moves the belly, and externally applied, it has been recommended for reſolving indurated tumors, though the theory of this ſeems to many very doubtful. See AMMONIACI EMPLASTRUM cum HYDRARGYRO.

The fœtid gums agree in their effects with oily aromatics, but have alſo acrid poignant ſalts conjoined, and ſo more forcibly raiſe, ſtimulate, and promote ſecretions; but the *gum ammoniac* is peculiar, as its oil, which is but little, is not aromatic, but inodorous, and it is not ſo heating and rarefying as the others are; but it hath the ſame acrid ſalts; therefore, it may be uſed in fevers with turgid blood, and in robuſt habits, having ſo excellent a ſtimulus, without the power of rarefaction. Of this ſort, among plants, are the viſcus and dracontium, among roots the arum and ſcilla, and moſt of the vegetable emetics.

The doſe may be from gr. x. to ʒ ß. three times a day.

Given in pills is the moſt agreeable form.

It is adulterated with common roſin.

The method of purifying it, is by ſoftening it in a bladder, which is immerſed in boiling water; and while fluid, ſtrained; but for inward uſe, the beſt is the largeſt and moſt unpurified pieces.

Diſſolved in water it is called LAC AMMON. *Ammoniacal milk.*

℞ *Gum ammon.* opt. ʒ ij. aq. diſtillatæ ℔ ß m. P. L. 1788. Thus adminiſtered, it is more active than in pills; the doſe may be two large ſpoonfuls three or four times in twenty-four hours. It varies only from the old formula, by having the diſtilled water ſubſtituted for that of penny royal.

PIL. AMMON. MAGISTR.

℞ *Gum ammon.* ʒ ij. aloes Suc. ʒ ß. myrrh. maſtic. & Benz. āā. ʒ ß croc. Anglic. ʒ ij. acet. ſcillit. q. f. f. mas.

AMMONIACUS, Sal, *ammonia muriata*, called alſo *cyreniacus ſal*, AMMONIAC SALT and ARMONIAC; but improperly; likewiſe *alemzadar*, *alemzadad*, *adarige*, *aquila*, *alſol*, *alacab*, *alazalet*, *alcob*, *alfatide*, *aliocab*, *aliſteles*, *almiſadar*, *almeſadir*, *almizadat*, *almizadir*, *amiſadu*, *anotaſier*, *haſacium*, *muſadi*.

Many writers ſpeak of the natural and artificial.

The natural ſort, ſpoken of by the ancients, according to Dioſcorides, is only the ſal gem, and is reckoned by them among the alimentary ſalts; but many others ſay that it was made from the urine of camels, and was depoſited in the ſands near the temple of Jupiter Ammon. We have no evidence of native *ſal ammoniac* of this ſort being found. Tournefort obſerves, that out of the ſimple native ſalts other compounded ſalts are naturally produced, viz. the eſſential ſalts, which naturally are concreted from the juices of plants, among which are native ammoniacal ſalts.

The artificial is the only ſort known and uſed in the ſhops. It is a neutral ſort, compoſed of a volatile alkaline ſalt, and the acid of ſea-ſalt; hence the term ammonia muriata; this is the only genuine ſort, though it may be made with the vitriolic or with the nitrous acid. The different ſorts formed of the different mineral acids, are thus diſtinguiſhed; by dropping oil of vitriol on that made with the acid of ſea-ſalt, white fumes immediately ariſe; red fumes from that made of the nitrous acid; and no effect follows from that made with the oil of vitriol.

Sal Ammoniac is brought to us generally in round cakes, convex on one ſide, and concave on the other, from the ſhape of the veſſels into which they are ſublimed. When theſe cakes are broken, the ſalt appears of a needled texture, or compoſed of ſtriæ, running tranſverſely and parallel to one another; the internal part is generally pure, and of an almoſt tranſparent whiteneſs; the outſide, for the moſt part, is foul, and of a yellowiſh green or black hue.

In England, this ſalt is obtained from burnt cow's dung; urinous ſalt, joined with an acid, produceth ammoniacal ſalt; it is obtainable from every ſpecies of ſoots by ſublimation or ſolution. At Newcaſtle, it is made from the bittern, which remains after making common ſalt, and old urine; from one hundred pound weight of the bitter cathartic ſalt, and three hogſheads of urine, fifty-ſix pound weight of *ſal ammoniac* is obtained. In Ægypt it is made from the burnt dung of quadrupeds that feed only on vegetables: this dung is collected only in the firſt four months in the year, when the cattle feed on ſpring graſs, which is a ſort of clover: at other ſeaſons, and when the cattle eat other ſort of food, it is unfit for this purpoſe. As to the camel, its excrements are not preferable to thoſe of any other of their cattle which feed on graſs, nor is their urine ever uſed, though ſo commonly declared by writers on this ſubject. Mr. Haſſelquiſt ſays, that the ſalt-workers in Egypt pretend, that the excrements from men, goats, and ſheep, are preferable to all others; and he farther tells us, that March and April are the only times in which they make this ſalt. See the account in his voyages.

It may alſo be produced from

ACIDUM MURIATICUM	with	Sal. C. C.
		Ammonia. pp.
TINCT. FERRI MURIATI		Sal. fuliginis.
		Sp. Ammon. compoſitus.
HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS		Sps. Ammoniæ comp. fetidus.
		Liquor C. C.
		Aq. Ammonia.
		Ammonia acetata.

The *ammoniac ſalt* hath many and uſeful properties.

It is ſoluble in water, and in ſpirit of wine, and in the air alone.

It renders water extremely cold while continuing to diſſolve in it. The crude ſalt, when diſſolved in water, and mixed with a vitriolic acid, effervеſces violently, and produces a ſenſe of cold; the volatile ſalt treated in the ſame manner, effervеſces likewiſe, but produces heat.

After ſolution in water, it ſhoots into cryſtals, which reſemble feathers, or into long ſhining ſpicula.

Mixed with a fixed alkaline ſalt, and then ſublimed, it affords a dry volatile ſalt; but mixed with quick-lime, its volatile parts are only to be obtained in a liquid form.

When unmixed with other matters, it may be ſublimed with a conſiderable degree of heat, without ſuffering the leaſt change in its nature or properties; but if the fire is haſtily raiſed during its ſublimation, it remarkably volatilizes many kinds of bodies, if mixed with it.

On account of its ſea-ſalt, it turns acidum nitroſum dilutum into aqua regia.

Crude *ammoniac ſalt* does not curdle milk, nor alter the colour of an infuſion of roſes.

Rubbed with quick-lime, or with a fixed alkaline ſalt, it emits an urinous ſmell,

Diſſolved in lime-water, then a little hydrarg. mur. being added, the mixture becomes of a yellow colour.

In ſoldering, tinning, and caſting ſhot, the crude ſalt is much uſed.

It becomes volatile in a heat ſomewhat greater than that of boiling water.

As a medicine, its effects are to be ranked among the moſt valuable of its tribe. Boerhaave ſays, that it preſerves all animal ſubſtances from putrefaction; that its brine penetrates their moſt inward parts; that it is the nobleſt aperient, attenuant, reſolvent, errhine, ſternutatory, diaphoretic, ſudorific, and diuretic.

When uſed externally as a diſcutient, or deterſive, it is mixed with ſome proper fomentation in the proportion of ʒ vi. or ʒ i. to lb ij. of the liquid.

It is more pungent to the taſte than common ſalt, but is leſs antiſeptic; it paſſes off more freely through the pores than common ſalt, but does not move the belly ſo freely.

It is perfectly neutral; attenuates viſcid juices; promotes a diſcharge through the ſkin, or by urine, according

ing as the patient is kept warmer or cooler, or according to the peculiar circumſtances of the conſtitution; in larger doſes, as ʒ ij. it opens the belly, and in yet larger, it proves emetic; it is an excellent febrifuge, and peculiarly aſſiſtant to the bark; in many inſtances where the bark and emetics failed in agues, the crude ſalt given to ℈ i. every four hours, with an infuſion of camomile flowers, for ſome days; then every ſix, and at leaſt every eight hours, hath ſucceeded; it is uſed both as an antiſeptic and a repellent in gargles; when the throat is inflamed, or otherwiſe requires ſuch remedies, it powerfully diſſolves viſcid mucus in the mouth and fauces; in violent hypochondriac caſes, it hath been of ſingular efficacy by a daily uſe of it in doſes juſt within what are required to render the bowels lax; after taking it ſix, eight, and twelve months, the cold bath hath completed the cure. From ʒ i. to ʒ ij. diſſolved in ℥viij. of any ſimple water, is a good ſubſtitute for the common ſaline mixture, and may be given, as to quantity and time, in the ſame manner. Great as are the powers attributed to this medicine, they are ſome of them much doubted by practitioners of eminence, particularly Dr. CULLEN. He does not admit of its reſolving powers by attenuating or diſſolving the fluids; but, like other ſaline matters, in paſſing by the excretions, they may be ſuited to promote them. In being coupled with the Peruvian bark, it may be of ſome uſe as a diaphoretic; but he doubts, that in obviating the conſequences apprehended from the uſe of the bark, it can be of any ſervice; nor does he allow that, externally applied, it has the power of diſcuſſing tumors, otherwiſe than by giving a moderate ſtimulus to the veſſels on the ſurface; not by entering the pores and by that means attenuating the viſcid fluids. Materia Medica, Vol. ii.

However, there are ſome compoſitions in which this is a principal ingredient, and upon which ſurgeons have much dependence. Mr. Juſtamond ſtrongly recommends the following in the cure of the milk breaſt. ℞. ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ j. ſps. roris marini lb j. m. Linnen rags ſhould be dipped into this and kept continually on the part affected As a diſcutient this lotion is much employed. ℞ ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ ſs. aceti. ſps. Vinoſi rectificati. āā lb i. m.

It may be purified by ſublimation, or perhaps more perfectly as follows: diſſolved in pure water, then filter and cryſtalize in the ſame manner as is directed for nitre.

The impurities of this ſalt are commonly ſuch as will not diſſolve in common water, and hence the purification is effected by the ſolution and filtration. The very laſt cryſtals ſeldom betray any mixture of other kinds of ſalt.

Preparations of this drug are, the ammonia prepared.

FLOS SALIS AMMONIACI.

Flowers of the *ſal ammoniac*.

Take dry crude *ſal ammoniac* powdered, put it into an earthen cucurbit, and having fitted on a blind head, ſublime the ſalt with a fire gradually increaſed.

This hath been called *aquila alba philoſophorum*, and *aquila Ganymedis*.

AMMONIACUS VEGETABILIS, Sal. See SP. MINDERERI, under alkali.

AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ IN IMENTUM. See AMMONIA.

AMMONITRUM, from ἄμμος, *ſand*, and νίτρον, *nitre*. See FRITTA.

AMMONII COLLYRIUM, called alſo *hygidion*. It is a mere farrago.

AMNA ALCALIZATA. Paracelſus ſays it is water which runs through lime-ſtones, and ſo is impregnated with lime. Rulandus calls *amnis alcalizatus*.

AMNESIA, or AMNESTIA, ἀμνησία, from ἀ, priv. and μνήσις, *memoria*. FORGETFULNESS. See AMENTIA.

AMNION, or AMNIOS. Martinius thinks it is derived from, or hath its name in alluſion to ἄμνιον *a veſſel*, which the ancients uſed for the reception of blood in ſacrifice. It is alſo called *armatura*, *agnina membrana*, and *pellicula*, *charta virginea*, *galea*, *induſium*, *amiculum*. THE INTERNAL MEMBRANE WHICH SURROUNDS THE FOETUS. It is a fine, thin, tranſparent membrane, ſoft but tough, ſmooth on its inſide, but rough on the outer. Dr. Hunter ſays, that it runs over the internal ſurface of the placenta, and that this membrane, which ſeems not vaſcular in the human ſubject, makes the external covering of the navel-ſtring, to which it is moſt firmly united; and that viewed in a microſcope, it appears to have blood-veſſels, but they are lymphatics.

However the exiſtence of the allantois may be diſputed in the human ſubject, the *amnion* is found in all animals both viviparous and oviparous.

AMNIS, ALCALIZATUS. See AMMA ALCALIZATA.

AMOGABRIEL. See CINNABARIS.

AMOMI. See PIPER JAMASCENSE.

AMOMUM STONE-PARSLEY.

Botaniſts enumerate three ſpecies, viz. the true, the baſtard, and as a third ſort the tree nightſhade is included.

The *amomum* verum is alſo called *amomum* racemoſum, *caropi*, *elettari primum*, Hort. Malab. TRUE AMOMUM, or TRUE STONE-PARSLEY.

The ſeed is the only part that is conſidered as medicinal, but is not known whether the true *amomum* of the ancients exiſts or not; the moſt probable account is that of P. G. Gamelli, in the Philoſ. Tranſ. which is, that the *tugus*, called by ſome *biras*, and by others *caropi*, is the genuine *amomum* of Dioſcorides. See Dr. James's Dict. article AMOMUM.

Many confound the *amomum* with great cardamom. It is a native of China. In Armenia the amomus is ſubſtituted for the *amomum*. The college of Edinburgh ſupply the place of the *amomum* verum with the caryoph. aromat. The college of London have rejected it.

The *amomum* vulgare is alſo called *ſiſon*, *ſium*, *ſinaon*, *amomum* Germanicum, *ſium aromaticum*, BASTARD STONE-PARSLEY. The *amomum*, Linn.

It is a perennial plant, grows wild under moiſt hedges and by the ſides of ditches: it flowers in July, and its ſeeds, which are the only part uſed in medicine, are ripe in Auguſt; they have a light agreeable ſmell, and a warm aromatic taſte, are eſteemed as carminative and diuretic; they are not ſo hot and pungent as, by the beſt accounts, the true *amomum* ſeeds are, nor is their flavour of the ſame kind.

They give over all their virtue with water in diſtillation, but by boiling in an open veſſel, their virtue is ſoon loſt in the air, and by way of tincture they give out their virtue to ſpirit of wine.

The virtues of the third ſort are the ſame as thoſe of common nightſhade.

See Dale and Miller. It is alſo a name of the *caſſia caryophyllata*, and *piper Jamaicenſis*, for that called—— CARDAMOMUM. See CARDAMOMUM.——SCAPO NUDO. See ZEDOARIA.——GRANI PARADISI. See CARDAMOMUM MAJUS.

AMONGABRIEL, or AMOGABRIEL, See CINNABARIS.

AMOR, LOVE. Though it is not a diſeaſe, it is productive thereof.

The ſymptoms produced by this paſſion are as follow: the eye-lids often twinkle, the eyes are hollow and yet appear as if full with pleaſure; the pulſe is not peculiar to the paſſion, but the ſame with that which attends ſolicitude and care: when the object of this affection is thought of, particularly if the idea is ſudden, the ſpirits are confuſed, the pulſe changes, and its force and time are very variable; in ſome inſtances the perſon is ſad and watchful; in others, the perſon not being conſcious of his ſtate, pines away, is ſlothful, and regardleſs of food; though the wiſer, when they find themſelves in love, ſeek pleaſant company and active entertainments.

As the force of love prevails, ſighs grow deeper, a tremor affects the heart and pulſe, the countenance is alternately pale and red, the voice is ſuppreſſed in the fauces, the eyes grow dim, cold ſweats break out, ſleep abſents itſelf, at leaſt until the morning, the ſecretions become diſturbed, and a loſs of appetite, a hectic fever, melancholy, or perhaps madneſs, if not death, conſtitute the ſad cataſtrophe.

On this ſubject the curious may conſult Ægineta. lib. iii. cap. 17. Oribaſ. Synop. lib. vii. cap. 9. or a treatiſe profeſſedly written on love, as it is a diſtemper, by James Ferrard, Oxford, printed 1640.

AMORIS POMA, alſo called *lycoperſicon*, *ſolanum pomiferum*, *mala aurea*, LOVE APPLE. SOLANUM LYCOPERSICUM, Linn. Is a ſpecies of ſolanum about the ſize of a cherry, green at the firſt, and when full ripe is of a yelloviſh red colour; the flowers reſemble thoſe of nightſhade; the fruit is carnous, and ſoft; it contains many flat whitiſh ſeeds in a juicy pulp, which being ſown in gardens, the plant flowers in July, and the fruit ripens in September.

Their quality is cooling. In Italy they are eaten with oil and vinegar.

See

See Miller Bot. Off.

AMORGE. See AMURCA.

AMOSTEUS. See OSTEOCOLLA.

AMOTES. See BATTATAS HYSPANICA.

AMPAR. See AMBRA.

AMPELION. VINE-LEAVES, or THE TENDRILS OF VINES. Hippocrates commends them for making into peſſaries to promote the menſes.

AMPELITIS. CANAL COAL. Named alſo *terra ampelites*, *ampelites* lapis, *pharmacitis*, *obſidianus lap. carbo*.

Dioſcorides gives us a character of the canal coal, that it will diſſolve if oil is poured on it; but in that it differs from ours.

A ſpecies of it is found in France, with which they blacken the hair of people's heads, and call it *Pierre noire*.

This ſpecies of coal is a bituminous earth, black as jet, and ſo hard that it takes a good poliſh, and is made into boxes, baſons, and various other utenſils. It contains much ſulphur and ſalt, is divided into ſcales, and eaſily powdered; when old, that is, when long kept after taking it out of the mines, it falls into powder, and then it gives out a quantity of ſalt-petre.

It burns more bright than any other kind of coal; powdered and ſtrewed upon vine trees it deſtroys the worms that injure them; it is rarely uſed in medicine, but is commended as being more drying than terra Samia, or than many of the earths that have obtained in medicine.

AMPELOCARPUS. See APARINE.

AMPELOS. See BRYONIA.

AMPHARISTEROS. It is the reverſe of ambidexter, that is, not having a proper uſe of either hand. Figuratively it ſignifies unlucky or unfortunate.

AMPHEMERINOS, AMPHEMERINA. It is the continued fever of Linnæus and Vogel, from αμφι, a Greek prepoſition, ſignifying *a revolution*, and ημερα, *a day*; a quotidian intermittent. See QUOTIDIANA FEBRIS.

It is, though, by ſome conſidered a remittent fever, and properly put in contradiſtinction to the febris quotidiana, which is an intermittent, and is defined a kind of remittent fever, whoſe paroxyſms return every day of a ſimilar nature, though it is rarely obſerved to be regular. Sauvages enumerates no leſs than 24 ſpecies. See Sauvages' Nolol. Meth. 4to. Amſtelod 1768. Vol. ii. p. 322.

AMPHIARTHROSIS. A mixed ſort of articulation, partaking of the diarthroſis and the ſynarthroſis; it reſembles the firſt in being moveable, and the later in its connection. The ſpecies which compoſe it have not a particular cartilage belonging to each of them, as in the diarthroſis, but they are both united to a common cartilage, which being more or leſs pliable, allows them certain degrees of flexibility, though they cannot ſlide upon each other; ſuch is the connection of the firſt rib with the ſternum, and of the bodies of the vertebræ with each other. See ARTICULATIO.

AMPHIBIUS, AMPHIBIOUS, of αμφι and βιος, *life*. Animals are thus called that are capable of living as well by land, or in the air, as by water: and of dwelling in either conſtantly, at pleaſure; but it will be difficult to find any animal that is equally qualified for either. Dr. PARSONS, an ingenious naturaliſt, in a paper read before the Royal Society, from conſidering their œconomy reſpectively, divides them into two orders: 1ſt. Such as enjoy their chief functions by land, but occaſionally go into the water; ſuch as otters, beavers, ſome kinds of rats, &c. 2d. Such as chiefly inhabit the water, but occaſionally go aſhore, as eels, and water ſerpents or ſnakes, of every kind: for a further account, ſee ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA. The *amphibia*, according to Linnæus, are a claſs of animals, whoſe heart is furniſhed with one ventricle and one auricle, in which reſpiration is in a conſiderable degree voluntary.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES, from αμφιβληστρον, *a net*; the RETINA, or NET-LIKE COAT OF THE EYE; alſo the ſame as RETIFORMIS, which ſee; and VERRICULARIS TUNICA.

AMPHIBRANCHIA, from αμφι, *about*, and βραγχια, *the gills of a fiſh*, ſome ſay βραγχια, *the ſauces*, and ſome ſay *the jaws*. The ſauces or parts about the tonſils.

AMPHICAUSTIS. A ſort of wild barley. See alſo PUDEND. MULIEBRE.

AMPHIDEON, or AMPHIDEUM. See OS INTERNUM.

AMPHIDEXIOS. See AMBIDEXTER.

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

AMPHIMERINA HUNGARICA, called alſo *morbus hungaricus*; *cephalonoſa*; *febris hungarica*;—*caſtrenſis*; and *caſteris*; *languor pannonicus*, is ſaid to be a kind of tertian remittent fever. SAUVAGES ſtates it *aſthenia pannonica*, and doubts whether or no it differs from *typhus*. It is deſcribed a ſpontaneous debility, affecting chiefly ſoldiers in camp; or it is epidemic; it gradually deſtroys the functions of the machine, and in the end proves fatal.——For that called—CATARRHALIS. See CATARRHALIS FEBRIS AMPHEMERINA.——TUSSICULOSA. See CATARRHUS.——ANGINOSA. See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

AMPHIMETRION, from αμφι, *about*, and μητρα, *the womb*, the parts about the womb.

AMPHIPLEX. According to Rufus Epheſius it is the part ſituated betwixt the ſcrotum, anus, and internal part of the thighs.

AMPHIPNEUMA, from αμφι, *about* or *around*, and πνευμα *breath*. See DYSPNŒA.

AMPHISBÆNA, from αμφι, *either way*, and βαινω, *to go*. GALEN ſays, it is an animal with two heads. AETIUS deſcribes it as a venomous ſerpent, which moves with either end forward, from which circumſtance it hath its name: it is not ſhaped with a thick body tapering into a ſlender tail, but it is of an equal thickneſs through its whole length. LEMERY ſays its colour is of a ſhining white, with reddiſh ſpots, and that its cheeks are ſo large that they conceal its eyes, and from this circumſtance it is ſaid to be blind. It is found in ſome of the Grecian iſles, and in different parts of Africa. Another ſpecies was lately met with in North America. AETIUS ſays the bite is much like the ſting of a bee, as to its effects, though ſomewhat more violent, but it is cured much in the ſame manner.

AMPHISMILA, from αμφι, *on each ſide*, and σμιλη, *an inciſion knife*. A diſſecting knife with an edge on each ſide.

AMPHITANE. See TINCAL.

AMPHODONTA, from αμφι, *on both ſides*, and οδους, *a tooth*. By this word Hippocrates expreſſeth animals that have teeth in both jaws.

AMPHORA. A Roman meaſure for liquids, from αμφιφορευς, by a ſyncope αμφορευς, it ſo is called from the two handles for carriage. Its contents are ſeven gallons and one pint Engliſh.

AMPOTIS. The RECESS OF EBB OF THE TIDE. Hippocrates uſed this word to expreſs the receſs of the humours from the circumference to the centre of the body.

AMPULLA. A veſſel ſhaped with a belly, as a bottle or jug In chemiſtry all bellied veſſels are called *ampullæ*, as BOLT-HEADS, *excipula*, or RECEIVERS, CUCURBITS.

AMPULLASCENS. The alvus *ampullaſcens* is the moſt tumid parts of Pecquet's duct.

AMPUTARE VIRES. To render a perſon weak.

AMPUTARE Nervos. To take away the ſtrength.

AMPUTATIO, AMPUTATION. It is the cutting off a limb. From *amputo*, *to cut off*. *Ectome*, *exciſio*, and *extirpatio* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe: *exciſio* may indeed be applied to the operation where one part is cut out of another, as in ſome encyſted tumors.

Hippocrates ſays, when ſpeaking of a mortification, that what is putrified muſt be cut off, but does not mention the taking off of limbs. Celſus is the firſt who deſcribes this operation. Till the ſixteenth century, we have no account of any method to prevent the hæmorrhage, which happens in this ſort of operation, except Celſus's, of making a ligature about the veſſels. Pare tells us, that previous to making this inciſion, a ligature, with a thin fillet, muſt be made above where the *amputation* is to be performed, which, he ſays, firſt, keeps up the ſkin and muſcles in a raiſed poſture; ſecondly, prevents an hæmorrhage; and, thirdly, leſſens the ſenſe of feeling: he is the firſt who clearly ſpeaks of preventing the hæmorrhage when theſe operations are performed. In 1674, Mr. Morel, a French ſurgeon, introduced the tourniquet, as it is now uſed; but the firſt mention of this inſtrument, is in the Currus Triumphalis e Terebintho, publiſhed in London by an Engliſh ſurgeon in 1679. About the end of the ſixteenth century, Meſſrs. Verduin and Sabourin, one a Dutchman, the other of Geneva, left a label of the

fleſh

fleſh and ſkin to wrap over the ſtump, and called it l'operation de *l'amputation* à lambeau; but they probably learnt it from an Engliſhman, who publiſhed this practice in 1679; ſee Curtius Triumphalis è Terebintho. Paulus Ægineta uſed the actual cautery, but Ambroſe Pare ſecured the veſſels by drawing them a little out with the forceps, then making a ligature round them, as is often mentioned by Celſus, though neglected by ſo many of his ſucceſſors. In the preſent eighteenth century, improvements are both many and important in this branch of ſurgery; the crooked needle, and moſt other parts of the apparatus, &c. either being now introduced or improved.

CASES REQUIRING THE LIMB TO BE TAKEN OFF.

After all that can be laid down on this particular, in many inſtances the experience and ſagacity of the attending ſurgeon alone, can properly determine for or againſt an operation. Mr. Bilguer, an eminent practitioner in the armies of the king of Pruſſia, during his late wars, reduces them to ſix, as follows:

1. A mortification, which ſpreads until it reaches the bone.
2. A limb ſo hurt, that a mortification is highly probable.
3. A violent contuſion of the fleſh, which at the ſame time hath ſhattered the bones.
4. Wounds of the larger blood-veſſels of the limb, when recourſe is had to amputation, as the only method of ſtopping the hæmorrhage; or through an apprehenſion that the limbs ſhould periſh for want of nouriſhment.
5. An incurable caries of the bones.
6. A cancer, or humour in danger of becoming ſuch.

Perhaps Mr. Bilguer may have reſtrained this operation rather too much: however, his humanity is manifeſt herein, and his ingenuity is ſuch as renders his inſtructions deſerving of attention.

In caſes from mortification, Mr. Sharp hath well eſtabliſhed the propriety of waiting until it ceaſes, and granulations of new fleſh beſpeak a better ſtate of the blood. He obſerves that gun-ſhot wounds are beſt, if the neceſſary amputation is immediately performed; and that the diſorders of the joints, ulcers of long ſtanding, and all ſcrophulous tumors, generally return on other parts, after amputation.

On this important ſubject, Mr. Pott obſerves, that in the inſtances generally demanding *amputation*, if the rule is adhered to, a limb will now and then be taken off that poſſibly might have been reſtored; but the number of thoſe who would be ſo lucky, is ſo ſmall in proportion to thoſe who under the ſame apparent circumſtances would end fatally, that it can make no difference in the general treatment. Selection of one caſe from another is what conſtitutes judgment in ſurgery; and happy is the man who, amidſt the following demands for *amputation*, ſingles out a caſe in which he will ſucceed, and ſave the threatened part. In general, then, *amputation* is neceſſary.

1. In ſome compound fractures. See FRACTURA, when *amputation* is neceſſary in them.

2. A wound in the principal artery of a limb: alſo in ſome aneuriſms, a large wound with loſs of ſubſtance, from arteries not contained within the cavity of the body, as thoſe of the thigh, leg, or arm, they are often ſo circumſtanced as to render *amputation* the only poſſible means of ſaving the patient's life. It is true, every inſtance of a wounded humeral or crural artery, does not demand this operation; but if the wound is ſuch, as that the collateral branches in their neighbourhood are prevented from carrying on the circulation, a ſpeedy *amputation* will be neceſſary. See ARTERIA, FEMORALIS ARTERIA, POPLITEA ARTERIA, TIBIALIS ARTERIA, HUMERALIS ARTERIA, &c.

3. When joints are wounded, violently injured, or otherways diſeaſed. When the heads of bones are diſeaſed, their ligaments lacerated, &c. in moſt inſtances *amputation* is neceſſary. See VULNUS, SCLOPETOPLAGA, SPINA VENTOSA, &c.

4. A caries of the whole ſubſtance of a bone, or of the bones which compoſe a limb. See CARIES.

5. Some Mortifications. See MORTIFICATIO.

6. Many inſtances of gun-ſhot wounds. See SCLOPETOPLAGA.

7. Cancers. See CANCER.

Large bones ſhould not be amputated in the joint, on account of the extreme thinneſs of the fleſh in thoſe parts, which cannot eaſily be brought to cover the bone, and heal over it, whence a caries may ariſe, and other inconveniencies; but if there is a probability of making the ſkin grow over the bone, the operation might be performed here as well as in the fingers and toes.

If the ſtrength of the patient is thought ſufficient for him to undergo an *amputation*, and his caſe is ſuch as is thought to require it, the following ſhould be in readineſs:

1. A tourniquet.
2. A ſmooth fillet, an inch broad and half an ell long.
3. The amputating knife.
4. A catlin.
5. A ſaw.
6. A forceps.
7. Crooked needles armed with wax thread.
8. Lint and tow, made into compreſſes ready for uſe.

Calomel mixed with ſtarch, and ſtrewed on a pledget of lint, is perhaps the beſt application to the ſtump of an amputated limb.

9. A retractor.
10. A roller of five ells in length.
11. Pledgets of ſponge.
12. Cordials, as wine, &c. to raiſe the patient's ſpirits.
13. Attendants appointed to their proper offices.

A general idea of the procedure will be beſt obtained by a peruſal of the directions given below for the *amputation* of the particular parts; to them, therefore, the reader is referred, and to ſuch authors alſo as opportunity may favour his attending to.

AMPUTATION *of the* ARM.

In moſt *amputations*, the operation ſhould be a finger's breadth, or more, above the ſphacelated, or otherwiſe injured part.

Apply the tourniquet ſo, as that it may preſs upon the chief artery of the limb to be taken off. When the arm is the part to be amputated, it is adviſed by ſome, for an aſſiſtant to preſs on the artery as it paſſes over the firſt rib.

Then let an aſſiſtant draw the ſkin back, while the operator binds the fillet round where the inciſion is to be made. This fillet both guards the knife, and keeps the fleſh tight, ſo that it more eaſily yields to the knife; or more exactly to make the circular inciſion, a ſlip or two of plaſter may be preferred to the fillet for directing the knife; this ſlip of plaſter may be applied double, that is, two thickneſſes may be laid, the one upon the other; and if another ſlip is placed about three-fourths of an inch higher, its effect will greatly aſſiſt thoſe of the lower. On the exact cutting the ſkin, muſcles, &c. the ſpeedy cure of the ſtump very much depends.

Having proceeded thus far, give the patient a cordial, and cheer him.

Two aſſiſtants holding the limb in a ſtrait line, an inciſion muſt be made quite round through the ſkin and fat to the fleſh; this done, firſt take away the fillet or ſlips of plaſter; then the aſſiſtant, who holds the upper part of the limb, muſt draw the ſkin as far back as he can; after which, as near the edge of the retracted ſkin as poſſible, the fleſh muſt be divided, at twice, to the bone: and if there are two bones, divide the fleſh between them with the point of the ſame knife; then, that the bone may be ſawed off as near to the fleſh as poſſible, obſerve as follows: it is neceſſary to cut the ſkin, &c. to the muſcles firſt, that you may draw it back and cut the fleſh as far under the ſkin as poſſible, in order to having the ſkin to reach over the fleſh and the bone of the ſtump as ſoon as it is dreſſed up: if the inciſion was made at firſt to the bone, then the ſkin would not contribute to the covering of the ſtump. Again, to aſſiſt this intention of bringing the ſkin over the end of the ſtump, the retractor is contrived, which muſt be put on after the inciſion is made through the muſcles, to draw them up with, as forcibly as the patient can eaſily bear: thus the bone can be ſawed off more cloſely to the edge of the fleſh, and with leſs danger of tearing it with the teeth of the ſaw. When there are two bones, as in the fore-arm, after having cut through the muſcles, and divided the interoſſeous ligament, ſome recommend, inſtead of the retractor to paſs a compreſs between the bones, and therewith to draw back the divided parts until the bones are ſawed through.

Where there are two bones, apply the ſaw in ſuch a manner that both may drop together, to prevent making ſplinters, and alſo to avoid the painful jar which the patients feels when this is neglected. While the ſaw is working,

working, the affiſtant who holds the lower part of the limb ſhould gently depreſs it, that the ſaw may have room to paſs; and the operator ſhould make his ſtrokes with it as long as poſſible.

The limb taken off, if the larger arteries are not eaſily ſeen, the tourniquet may be ſlacked, and by the blood ſpinning out, they will be diſcovered; then with the curved needles ſecure them, as directed in wounds of the arteries: when the tenaculum can be uſed for drawing out the artery, it will always be the beſt method; and having ſo done, tie the end of the artery with a narrow flat tape. If an oſſified artery is cut through, a cautery, either actual or potential, muſt be applied. In the fore-arm compreſſes generally ſuffice for checking the hæmorrhage.

The arteries ſecured, bring the ſkin over the end of the bone as far as poſſible, then apply a pledget of ſoft lint, and over it another of ſoft tow, or more if required; over theſe lay a pledget of tow ſpread with the common cerate, and then with two long ſlips of ſticking-plaſter placed acroſs each other, confine the whole by fixing the ends of theſe ſlips along the ſides of the ſtump; after this finiſh the dreſſing, by turning a worſted nightcap over the whole. It is properly obſerved by ſome ſurgeons, that dry lint, as an extraneous body, in which light it ſhould be conſidered, and as which it always acts, when clotted with blood, occaſions pain, ſwelling, and inflammation, therefore ſhould be laid aſide, and in its place a large quantity of flour ſhould be ſtrewed over the whole ſtump; this forms a natural cataplaſm with the blood, ſerum, &c. over this, apply dry lint, or what other dreſſings you like, which may all be removed the next day, if on any account needful, and this without pain to the patient or trouble to his aſſiſtants.

The cuſtom of finiſhing by a roller from below upward, or indeed any way applied, is now omitted by the ableſt ſurgeons, as by its compreſs it cauſes inflammation, pain, and fanies, inſtead of a well-digeſted matter.

In the 2d vol. of the London Med. Obſ. and Inq. Mr. Kirkland propoſes the uſe of ſponge for a part of the dreſſing, as ſoon as digeſtion is begun in the ſtump, after an *amputation*. He obſerves, that the greateſt danger after this operation is from an abſorption of the matter from the wound after the inflammation is gone off, particularly if the digeſtion proceeds not very kindly; and to prevent this inconvenience, as ſoon as the ſtate of digeſtion is well advanced, he directs a thin layer of fine lint to be applied to the ſtump, and, immediately upon that, ſome thin pieces of fine ſponge, which have juſt then been made wet, but are ſqueezed as dry as can be by the graſp of one's hand. The thinner matter of the diſcharge from the wound being abſorbed by the ſponge, the fever, diarrhœa, and other ſymptoms which it occaſions when taken up into the circulation, are prevented; and where from the thinneſs and acrimony of the diſcharge, ſponge pledgits are neceſſary, he orders antiſeptic diuretics to be adminiſtered internally, and if needful, the bark.

The dreſſing finiſhed, the beſt place for the patient is bed, as his poſition will then be eaſier.

An aſſiſtant ſhould gently and conſtantly hold his hand on the ſtump during ſome hours, not only to guard againſt an hæmorrhage, but alſo by the gentle preſſure to make the dreſſings adhere more firmly.

The tourniquet may be gradually raiſed to admit the circulation of the part more freely, and if no danger ſeems to threaten, it may be removed the next day.

From plethoric habits, as ſoon as the patient is in bed, take away ſome blood, to prevent a fever.

On the third or fourth day, remove the dreſſings, and proceed as in a common wound. If any part of the lint, &c. adheres, leave it to digeſt away with future applications.

The *amputation* of the arm, and of the fore-arm, are the ſame, except that in the fore-arm the brachial artery dividing into branches, ſometimes demands the uſe of the needle, more than when the operation is in the arm. In general, when the arm is amputated above the elbow, the ſame procedure will be neceſſary as is directed for the *amputation* of the thigh juſt above the knee.

See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. 425. White's Surgery 200, 201, 202.

The AMPUTATION *of the* ARM *at its* JOINT *with the* SCAPULA.

Mr. Morand, the elder, firſt took off the arm at the ſhoulder. Mr. Bromfield performed it with ſucceſs in London. Dr. Home, in his Medical Facts and Experiments, ſays it is a dangerous operation, though attended with all poſſible advantages. Here the tourniquet cannot be applied. But Dr. Hunter obſerves, that, when we conſider the ſituation of the blood-veſſels as they paſs over the firſt rib to the arm, it evidently appears, that by turning the ſhoulder outwards, and making a proper preſſure with compreſſes and bandage, we might abſolutely make ourſelves maſters of the blood in amputating the humerus, at its articulation with the ſcapula, which is the moſt intimidating circumſtance in the operation.

The patient's arm being held horizontally, make an inciſion through to the fleſh, from the upper part of the ſhoulder, acroſs the pectoral muſcles, down to the arm-pit; and, to ſave as much ſkin as you can, begin it about two inches below the joint, then turning the knife with its edge upwards, divide that muſcle, and part of the deltoid, and thus the great artery and vein are expoſed, and which ſhould immediately be ſecured by ligatures, at leaſt two fingers breadth below the axilla, in order to which carry the arm a little backward; then divide theſe veſſels at a conſiderable diſtance below the ligatures, and purſue the circular inciſion through the joint, cutting firſt into that part of the burſal ligament which is neareſt to the axilla; for if you attempt to make way into the joint on the upper part of the ſhoulder, the projection of the proceſſus acromion, and proceſſus coracoides, will very much embarraſs the operation: in the next place diſcover the true ſituation of the acromion, which having done, draw back the ſkin, and in dividing the fleſh introduce the knife two or three fingers breadth under the acromion, for thus, much of the deltoid muſcle is ſaved, which will fill up the wound, and expedite its healing. Theſe parts cut through, raiſe the arm, that the head of the biceps muſcle may be more eaſily found and divided; divide the ligament on the upper part, then on the ſides, after which, the head being lifted out of the ſocket, cut away all that detains it, taking care not to divide the artery, &c. above the ligatures. The remaining fleſh at the arm-pit ſhould be nearly of a triangular figure, the broad part being next to the axilla. Apply the remaining fleſh immediately to the ſocket of the ſcapula, and lay over them dry lint and pledgets, which may be ſecured by a plaſter of the ſhape of a Malteſe croſs. To prevent the force of the artery, lay a bolſter in the arm-pit, to preſs upon it; ſecure the whole with the bandage called the ſpica deſcendens.

See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 417.

AMPUTATION *of the* BREAST.

In this caſe women only are the ſubjects.

The patient being placed on a high chair, hold her arm horizontally backward, and a very little downward; thus the pectoral muſcle is more readily expanded, and the diſordered part more eaſily ſeparated from it; then make a circular inciſion through the teguments, and diſſect the morbid part out. This done, if ſtrength admits, take away blood. The compreſs and bandage are generally ſufficient to prevent hæmorrhages, the needle being ſeldom required; yet ſometimes the branches of the mammary arteries which come out between the cartilages of the ribs into the breaſts, will create ſome trouble, eſpecially one larger than the reſt from towards the arm-pits, near the edge of the pectoral muſcle, which is commonly more troubleſome to ſtitch than the reſt. Now proceed as in wounds in general.

If in the courſe of the cure a fever comes on, with pains about the præcordia, and a difficulty of breathing, death is the conſequence. Be careful by proper and timely bleeding to prevent theſe ſymptoms. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 434.

AMPUTATION *of the* FINGERS *and* TOES.

Sometimes a finger or toe that is nearly cut through with a ſharp inſtrument, if clapped too again whilſt it is warm, will unite; at leaſt it is better to give ſuch caſes the trial than to cut them away at the firſt. When cut obliquely, their reunion may be more certainly expected, than when tranverſely.

The fingers and toes are beſt amputated in their articulations; a ſtraight knife muſt be uſed, and the inciſion of the ſkin ſhould be made not exactly upon the joint, but a little towards the extremity of the finger or toe, that more off it may be preſerved for the eaſier healing of it afterwards: it will alſo facilitate the ſeparation of the joint, when the finger is cut from the metacarpal bone, to make two ſmall longitudinal inciſions on each ſide of it firſt. When the lower joints are ſeparated, the firſt inciſions ſhould be from a little above to a little below the joint on each

each ſide, and ſo deep as to divide the ligaments; and after this proceed as above. The ſkin grows over the caltilage very readily. If the cartilage is removed by the knife point, or any accident happening to the part, the ſkin heals better, and unites ſpeedily to the bone, but this is not neceſſary. If the patient is plethoric, let the blood run from the amputated joint, and no hæmorrhage will happen thereafter. It is never neceſſary to take up an artery here.

In caſe of ſupernumerary fingers or toes, if troubleſome, cut them off: ſometimes there is no bone where they are to be cut off, in this caſe a knife may be uſed; but if there is any bone, a ſtrong pair of ſciſſars may be uſed, for in infants theſe bones are not hard.

See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 411. White's Surgery, 199.

AMPUTATION *of the* HAND.

Heiſter thinks it beſt to amputate the hand with a knife only, at the joint of the wriſt; but the uſual method is to cut through the bones above the wriſt, in which caſe, ſee AMPUTATION OF THE ARM.

AMPUTATION *of the* METACARPAL *and* METATARSAL BONES.

If any one of theſe bones is carious, it may be adviſable to cut away only ſo much as is diſordered; a ſmall ſpring-ſaw is the moſt proper to divide the bones with here. After theſe operations, the parts heal ſoon, and a part of a hand or foot is better than to loſe the whole.

In theſe caſes carry your knife firſt along the ſide of the bone that is to be removed, and as cloſe to it as you can, at the ſame time making the wound as ſmooth as poſſible. If one of the middle bones is to be removed, we muſt of courſe make two inciſions, one on each ſide: having done this, divide the integuments, &c. from the bone above and below tranſverſely, then ſcrape off the periofteum, and ſaw through the bone with the ſaw called the metacarpal ſaw. Hold the ſaw very ſteady, and make long ſtrokes when uſing it. If two bones are to be removed, we ſhould proceed as above in general; alſo remember to divide the integuments, &c. tranverſely between the two bones, as is done between the tibia and fibula, or between the radius and ulna in *amputations* of thoſe parts. As in *amputations* of the fingers and toes, ſo in this caſe, the tourniquet is not required.

White's Surgery, 300.

AMPUTATION *of the* LEG.

If the leg is to be amputated, though the injury is ever ſo near the ankle, as a long ſtump is thought more inconvenient than a ſhort one, it is preferred to amputate it at about four or five fingers breadth below the tuberoſity of the tibia; if it is cut higher, the aponeurotic expanſion of the flexor muſcle will be hurt; beſides the ſtump would be too ſhort for an eaſy ſupport on the wooden leg; and an artery which runs into thickneſs of the tibia to be diſtributed to the marrow, would be unneceſſarily wounded.

As the gaſtrocnemei muſcles draw back the ſkin more ſtrongly than it is drawn elſewhere, it is proper, in order to keep the ſkin equal after the operation, to cut ſo that the wound on the calf of the leg is farther from the middle of the ham, than the wound in the fore part is from the middle of the patella.

In amputating the upper limb and the breaſt, a chair is the propereſt to place the patient on; but for the lower limbs, a table about two feet and a half high is to be preferred.

The tourniquet muſt be placed three or four inches above the patella, and ſo as to preſs more particularly on the artery in the ham. The ſlips of plaſter directed in the *amputation* for guiding the knife, muſt be placed four or five fingers breadth below the patella; and the operator muſt ſtand on the inſide of the leg, becauſe the fibula will then be ſawed at the ſame time with the tibia: but if on the contrary the ſaw is laid on the inſide of the leg, the tibia will be firſt divided, and the fibula, being too weak to bear the force of the ſaw, will be apt to ſplinter, ſo not only render the operation tedious, but alſo the cure more difficult afterwards.

Though the practice of making a ſhort ſtump hath ſo generally obtained, Mr. White, the ſurgeon of Manchester infirmary, prefers amputating betwixt the calf of the leg and the ankle, in caſes that will admit of ſaving ſo much of the leg; he gives inſtances of his practice this way, and aſſures us, that the motion of the long ſtump is more eaſy than that of the ſhort one.

After the ſeparation of the limb, the dreſſing, and general treatment, will be the ſame as in *amputation* of the arm. See Medical Obſ. and Inq. iv. 168. Bell's Surgery, vi. 374. White's Surgery, 204.

AMPUTATION *of the* PENIS.

If a cancer, or a ſphacelus, in conſequence of a ſcirrhous gland, ſhould appear in the penis, then every part to which the contagion had reached is ſpeedily to be extirpated, leſt the taint diffuſe itſelf farther.

Some cut off the penis with a knife; ſee Le Dran's Operations: but the following method is to be preferred:

Paſs a ſmall tube of lead, or of ſilver, into the urethra, a little farther than the affected part; then with a ſilken thread make a ligature upon the ſound part, near to that which is diſeaſed; make this ligature tighter every day until that which is faulty falls off. See Bell's Surgery, i. 538.

AMPUTATION *of the* THIGH.

In this operation on the lower part of the thigh, the firſt inciſion is to be made a little more than two inches above the patella.

The tourniquet muſt preſs upon the crural artery, on the upper and inner part of the thigh, where the head of the vaſtus internus muſcle and the triceps meet.

In amputating above the knee, we are adviſed to cut down to the bone at once; but as there is a great thickneſs of the ſkin, &c. it is almoſt impoſſible. However, in cutting, we ſhould remember that the ſtump ſhould be of a conical form. In this caſe it is of no conſequence on which ſide of the bone you ſtand for operating.

When *amputation* is performed on this limb, the muſcles not being attached to the body of the bone, they frequently retract, and leave the bone ſticking out; this never happens in the arm, but it may be remedied, by placing the patient on his ſide, and keeping the muſcles in as relaxed a ſtate as poſſible. The method of amputating with flaps was firſt invented to remedy this inconvenience, which hath occaſioned the contrivance of a new mode of amputating by Mr. Allanſon, of Liverpool, which is as follows: he firſt makes an inciſion through the ſkin, then diſſects a ſufficient quantity of it from the muſcles to cover the ſtump; this done he divides the muſcles down to the bone, where he finiſhes the diſſection, and then ſaws through the bone at the ſame place, in the uſual manner. He afterwards takes up the veſſels with the tenaculum, brings the ſkin over the ſtump, leaves the ligature hanging out at the external orifice, and applies no kind of dreſſings except ſomething to cover it ſuperficially.

After the operation, the roller that is to keep down the ſkin, ſhould go down the waiſt, and deſcend down the thigh to the ſtump: thus abſceſſes are prevented, which otherwiſe would form themſelves on the upper part of the thigh. It has been recommended in *amputations* of this limb, to diſſect away the cellular ſubſtance, as this has been thought to produce all the ſuppuration and diſcharge: it hath been tried, indeed, and with ſeeming ſucceſs: but others omit this part of the operation, and think the cellular membrane is a convenient cuſhion for the ſtump to reſt on.

Another circumſtance deſerving attention is, after the operation, to preſs the crural artery the whole length of the thigh by a long bolſter.

If the operation is made on the upper part of the thigh the danger is very great; the diſcharge from the wound when it digeſts being ſo copious, that the patient's ſtrength is ſoon gone, and death is a ſpeedy conſequence. If a caſe is ſo circumſtanced as to render *amputation* in the upper part of the thigh neceſſary, it would be beſt to be performed in the articulation, for then the crural artery would be better ſecured, and many other inconveniences avoided, which attend in the uſual method; but in the moſt deſperate circumſtances, taking off the thigh at the articulation is not yet encouraged. Bull's Surgery, vol. vi. 338. White's Surgery, 201.

See Sharpe's Operation of Surgery, ch. xxxvii. Sharpe's Critical Edquiry, ch. vii. Heiſter's Surgery. Le Dran's Operations. Bilguer's Diſſertation on *Amputations*. A complete Treatiſe on the Gangrene and Sphacelus, with a new method of *Amputation*, by Mr. O'Halloran. Allanſon's Practical Obſervations on *Amputation*. Mynors's Practical Thoughts on *Amputations*, &c. London Med. Journal, vol. i. 231. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. 301. White's Surgery, 190.

AMPUTATIO VOCIS, implies a loſs of ſpeech.

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

AMUCTICA, from ἀμυσσω, *to vellicate*. Remedies that by vellicating and ſtimulating the bronchia raiſe a cough,

cough, and so contribute to the discharge of what is in the lungs. They are given against disorders of the voice, and the aspera arteria; and are also called *arteriaca*.

AMULETA. AMULETS.

Amulets and charms are so nearly allied, as to be considered in the same light.

Before the days of Moses, idolatry had diffused its baleful influence over the minds of most men; so doubtless magic, and the ridiculous attempt to cure diseases by those means, had a date nearly as ancient. The dispute lays betwixt kings and priests, as to which gave rise to follies of these kinds; it seems clearly owing to their designs and arts that they had their origin; to them therefore we may leave the decision concerning it.

Three things occur to most men who favour *amulets*: the 1st, the palate is not offended; the 2d, the price is small; 3d, superstition is indulged.

The words usually spoken when *amulets* were used, are called by the Greeks ΕΠΑΟΙΔΑΙ; by the Latins INCANTAMENTA, or CARMINA; by the English INCHANTMENTS and CHARMS, being a sort of song pronounced over any one, for the words were either in verse, or spoken in the manner of a song.

Sometimes words were written and carried by the patient on some part of his body, or in some of his garments. These the Latins called *amuleta*, probably from *amovere*, *to remove*, or *take away*. They also called them PROEBIA, or PROEBRA, from *prohibere*, *to guard* or *defend*. The Greeks call them APOTROPOEA, PHYLACTERIA, AMYTERIA, ALEXITERIA, and ALEXIPHARMACA, because they imagined that these remedies could defend them, not only against such diseases as proceed from natural causes, but also against the power of other inchantments.

These *amulets* were formed of any materials which fancy suggested.

Serenus Samonicus invented the ABRACADARA for the cure of the fever called hemitritæa. The Jews attributed the same virtue to the word ARACALAN. The Arabians had much ceremony, and also care, to see if the stars favoured them, and call it TALISMA, i. e. IMAGE.

Amulets were tied about people for the removal of disease, hence called PERIAPTA, and PERIAMMATA, from περι, *circum*, and απτω, *necto*, *to tie about*. BLANCHARD says that they are medicines which being tied about the neck, are believed to expel diseases, especially the plague. The royal touch to cure the king's evil! Whether hath folly in the patient, or villany in the impostors, the greatest share here?

Charms seem to have been artfully introduced, to impose a belief in people not in the secret, that those who were exercising them were in particular favour with some superior being. This gave the world a venerable idea of the practitioner, and so the vulgar were more easily prevailed on to submit implicity to them; and as the mind affects the body, thus in some cases the persuasion of the patient might contribute to a cure.

AMURCA. AMORGE: some take *Byssa* to be the same. It is the sediment from olive oil, found after the new pressed oil hath deposited it gross contents.

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

AMYCTICA. STIMULATING, VELLICATING.

AMYGDALÆ. ALMONDS. The fruit of the AMYGDALUS, ALMOND TREE.——AMARÆ. BITTER ALMONDS.——DULCES. Called also *amygdalæ* sativæ, SWEET ALMONDS.

The leaves and flowers of the *almond* tree resemble those of the peach tree. It is a native of Africa, cultivated in the southern parts of Europe, and even in England: it produces fruit very little inferior to that from abroad; it flowers earlier in the spring than most other trees, though its fruit is not quite ripe until autumn.

Of the fruit we have two sorts, the sweet and the *bitter*; the eye distinguishes no difference betwixt the trees, nor between the kernels themselves. It is said that by altering the soil the *bitter* brings forth sweet, and the sweet brings forth *bitter almonds*. The *almonds* from Barbary, where the tree is indigenous, are *bitter*, while those cultivated in Europe are sweet. Linnæus describes the two trees as only varieties, which follow: AMYGDALUS COMMUNIS; or, AMYGDALUS foliis serraturis infimis glandulosis floribus sessilibus geminis. AMYGDALÆ DULCES. SWEET ALMONDS. AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ. BITTER ALMONDS.

The almond tree is of the CLASS ICOSANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 619.

The *bitter almonds* agree with the sweet in yielding the same quantity of oil, not to be distinguished from that of the sweet sort, and in all cases to be used for the same purposes; the matter remaining after the expression of the oil retains all the *bitter*, and tastes stronger than it did at the first. Most of the *bitter* matter dissolves with a little heat in water and in spirit of wine, and a part arises with both in distilling; but spirit seems to extract the most, and water to elevate the greatest quantity. A simple water is distilled from them after the oil is pressed out, which is substituted for and possesseth the same qualities in the same degrees as that drawn from cherry-stones; it is made as follows;

℞ *Amygd.* amar. post express. olei ℔ vi. spt. vini ten. cong, ii. elic. cong. ii.

℞ Hujus sp. ℥ iv. aq. font. ℥ xii. m. et *aq. cerasor. nigr.* vocata.

It is more than probable that the noxious matter is that in which the *bitter* resides, and that the activity of it is increased by its separation from the gross oil and farinaceous substance. The kernels of other fruits that have any bitterness or particular flavour appear to have the poisonous principle of the *bitter almonds*. See a small publication, entitled, Experiments on Almond and Black-Cherry water.

The distilled water of *bitter almonds*, being strongly impregnated with the noxious matter which gives them their bitterness and flavour, may prove a poison to man, as in the case with the common laurel, to which it appears extremely analogous. *Almonds* are commended as being destructive of worms, if four or five, or more, according as the stomach will bear them, are taken in a morning fasting: they are diuretic, but not safe; they occasion sickness and vomiting; to dogs, foxes, fowls, storks, horses, especially while very young, to pigeons, cats, and some other animals, they are poisonous.

The sweet kind, of which those called JORDAN ALMONDS, are the best, should be chosen free from rancidness; and, if in the shells, free from all appearance of being affected by insects, a species of which penetrates them, and eats away the kernel. They difficultly digest in our stomachs, and afford very little nourishment, unless extremely well comminuted. As a medicine, they obtund acrimony in the primæ viæ, are softening, and relaxants. They are a good intermedium for uniting with water several substances, which of themselves are not miscible with it: camphor and many resinous substances, triturated with six times their quantity of *almonds*, easily dissolve into a milky liquor. Six or eight sweet *almonds* peeled, sometimes cure the heart-burn.

Sweet *almonds* are usually blanched, i. e. freed from their skin, by steeping them in hot water until it easily slips off; then triturated with water, their oil unites therewith, by the mutation of their mucilaginous and farinaceous matter, into an emulsion or milky liquor.

LAC AMYGDALÆ. ALMOND MILK.

℞ *Amygd.* dulc. decort. ℥ i ß. sacch. alb. ʒ iv. aquæ distillatæ lb ij. gum. arab. (in aq. hord. solut.) ℥ ß f. emulf.

Beat the sugar with the *almonds*; then rubbing them together, and the water gradually, and strain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

But the pure oil of *almonds* triturated with a thick mucilage of gum arabic, forms a more permanent emulsion; from which the oil does not separate either on standing two or three days, or on the addition of a moderate quantity of acid. One part gum, made into mucilage, is enough for four parts of oil. The white of egg, or syrup with a little spirituous water, will form an emulsion, but not near so well as the gum.

℞ Gum arab. op pulv. ʒ ß. aq. distillatæ ʒ i. f. mucilag. per tritur. & adde ol. *amygd.* ʒ i. ß. sacch. alb. ℥ ß. postea paulatim adde aq. distillatæ lb i. f. emulf.

If to this emulsion half an ounce of gum arabic be added, it is called the ARABIC EMULSION.

If half an ounce of chalk be added, it is named the ABSORBENT EMULSION.

If half a dram of camphor be added, it is called the CAMPHORATED EMULSION.

The emulsions partake of the quality of the oil, and are prescribed in the same intentions, particularly heat of urine and the strangury, whether arising from spontaneous acrimony, or from irritating food or medicines.

When these emulsions have stood a while, they throw up a cream to the surface, and the whey beneath turns sour. Acids joined to them forms curd and whey, just as they do in milk.

These milky solutions of *almonds* in water, though

containing the oil, and owing all the virtue to it, yet have this advantage, viz. that they may be given in acute and inflammatory fevers, without danger of the ill effects which the oil may produce, ſince emulſions do not become rancid, or acrid by heat, as all the oils of this kind ſoon do; and in moſt caſes the aceſcency is rather an advantage in the emulſion.

The expreſſed oil of *almonds* is obtained from the ſweet or the bitter ſorts equally; no difference can be diſcovered in their oils by any known method of trial; the oil of *bitter almonds* was called *metopium*, becauſe the Egyptians uſed to make an oil in which *bitter almonds* and galbanum were ingredients; they named their compound oil metopium, from the plant ſo called, from which the galbanum is produced; and others give the ſame name to the ſimple expreſſed oil of this fruit.

By bruiſing, then preſſing the *almonds*, they afford nearly one half of their weight in oil: by boiling *almonds* in water, part of their oil ſeparates, and is collected on the ſurface; but that obtained by preſſure, without heat, is the moſt agreeable.

As a medicine, this oil is uſeful *externally*; like that of the olives and linſeed, it is uſed to ſoften and relax the ſolids; *internally*, to ſheath acrimonious bile, or other humors; and gives relief when a tickling cough, hoarſeneſs, coſtiveneſs, or nephritic pains affect the patient; though in infants, to whom it is given as a laxative, it generally proves binding, by diminiſhing the ſtrength of their bowels. Oils are commonly given in the form of emulſion, mixed with ſome aqueous menſtruum, united by mucilage, yolk of an egg, or volatile alkaline ſpirit, in the proportion of one ounce and an half, or twenty-two ounces to half a pint of water, and ſweetened with half an ounce of ſome agreeable ſyrup. Draughts of manna and oil of *almonds*, at the ſame time uſing the common emulſion as common drink, are of ſingular ſervice in the gravel, and in dyſuries. Some women who have hard labours, experience much benefit by taking repeated doſes of this oil for ſeveral days before the time of delivery: the teneſmus, to which ſome pregnant women are ſubject, and which endangers abortion, is moſt ſpeedily relieved by clyſters of it, with a few drops of laudanum. THEBESIUS commends almonds highly for the cure of hydrophobia, having experienced their good effects in twelve cures, in which a few were eaten every morning. And BERGIUS ſpeaks of the emulſion of bitter almonds curing obſtinate intermittents after the bark had proved unſucceſsful.

AMYGDALÆ. See TONSILLÆ.

AMYGDALATUM. The emulſion of almonds.

AMYGDALIA. So Hippocrates de Morbis, lib. ii. calls the tonſils. See TONSILLÆ.

AMYGDALUS SIMILIS, GUATIMALENSIS. See CACAO.

AMYGDALOIDES, alſo *Cometes*. Thus Oribaſius calls the ſpecies of tithymalus, which is named tithym. maſticus.

It is a name for the white ſpecies of the gum benzoin. And in natural hiſtory, to a ſtone which reſembles the kernel of an almond in figure. It is no natural foſſil, but the petrified ſpine of the echinus marinus, or ſea-urchin, of the nature of the lapis judaicus, but wanting the pedicle and ſtalk of that ſpine. It is alſo a name for the *gobius* or GUDGEON.

AMYGDALOPERSICUM. The ALMOND PEACH.

AMYGDALUS. See AMYGDALÆ.

AMYLA. Any ſort of chemical fæcula.

AMYLI TROCHISCI. See BECHICA.

AMYLEON. AMYLION. AMYLUM. From *α*, neg. and *μυλη*, *a mill*, becauſe it is made of corn without a mill, or without grinding. It is the fæcula of wheat, and with us called STARCH: named alſo *Amidum*.

It is the pureſt farina of the wheat, but deprived of its ſalt and oil. It is made from all kinds of wheat, from potatoes, &c. It was invented in the iſle of Chios, and is valued by its lightneſs, newneſs, and ſmoothneſs. It is in common the magiſtery or finer part of wheat, made in the following manner.

THE METHOD OF MAKING STARCH.

Put the beſt wheat into water to ferment in the ſun in ſummer, change the water twice a day, for eight or twelve days, in which time the grain eaſily burſts, and is then alſo ſufficiently fermented; now put it, by little and little, in a canvas bag, to ſeparate the flour from the huſk, by rubbing and beating on a plank, which is laid acroſs the veſſel appointed to receive the flour: as the veſſels are filled with this liquid flour, a reddiſh water is ſeen ſwimming at the top, and is to be ſkimmed off, and clean water muſt be put in its place; after ſtirring the whole, ſtrain through a ſieve, and what ſtays behind muſt be put into freſh water, and expoſed to the ſun; and as the ſediment falls, the water muſt be decanted off; what ſettles is the *ſtarch*, and muſt be dried in the ſun. Scheele obſerves, that three ounces of wheat will yield eleven drams of fine ſtarch.

As a medicine, this article is often very uſeful; as a mild glutinous aſtringent, mixed with milk, it is an excellent kind of aliment in fluxes and catarrhs; ʒ i. of *ſtarch* diſſolved and boiled in ℥ iij. of water, with a little ſugar, forms an elegant jelly, of which a table ſpoonful may be taken every hour or two. If it is diſſolved in thin gruel it is lenient, incraſſating, and of ſervice againſt ſharp defluxions, hoarſeneſs, a dry cough, ſpitting of blood, a diarrhœa, a dyſentery, internal ulcers, heat of urine, a gonorrhœa, &c.

The doſe is from gr. v. to ʒ ß. of the dry powder.

ENEMA EX AMYLO. *The ſtarch glyſter.*

℞ *Amylum* ʒ iij. aq. font ℥ viij m. & coq. parum. Vel.

℞ Galatin. ex. *amylo*. ʒ vi. ol. lini ℥ ß. f. enem.

In diarrhœas and dyſenteries, when the ſtools are bloody, and the inteſtines are relaxed, the following far exceeds aſtringents, or any other kind of clyſters in the relief it affords.

℞ Galatin ex. *amylo*. ʒ iv. vel. ℥ vi.

Sp. vini. Gallic. opt ℥ ß vel. ʒ i. m. enem. pro re nata injiciendum.

In ſpaſmodic affections of the neck of the blader, and in that diſtreſſing ſenſe of weight and uneaſineſs when, in Gonorrhœa, the proſtate gland is affected, the ſucceeding glyſter of ſtarch, with opium, is an uſeful remedy.

ENEMA AMYLI CUM OPIO. ℞. Mucilaginis amyli ℥ viii. tinctur. opii ʒ ij. (& ſi opus fuerit augeatur tinctura—) miſce.

AMYRIS OPOBALSAMUM. —— GILEADENSIS. See BALSAMUM.——ELEMIFERA. See ELEMI.

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

AMYTERIA. See AMULETA.

AMYTHAONIS, Empl. Amythaon's plaſter.

℞ Gum ammon. cer. flav. gum bdel. ää ʒ viij. tereb. rad. irid. illyr. gum. galb. ää ʒ xx. m.

ANA. This is the Greek prepoſition *ανα*; it is not peculiar to medical authors, though it is common among them. It ſignifies *of each*. Thus, ℞ aloes, thuris, myrrhæ ℥, or ää. for *ana* ʒ i. take of aloes, frankincenſe, myrrh of each one ounce.

ANABASES, from *αναβαινω*, *to aſcend*. See ACMASTICOS.

ANABATICA. See SYNOCHUS.

ANABOLE, from *αναβαλλω*, *to caſt up*. The diſcharging any thing as by vomit.

ANABROCHISMOS, or ANARROCHISMUS, from *ανα*, *ſurſum*, and *βρυχω*, *a nooſe*. An operation which was uſed to be performed on the hair of the eye-lids when they are offenſive to the eye.

ANABROSIS, from *αναβρωσκω*, *to devour*. A corroſion of the ſolid parts by ſharp humors, or any medicine. The ſame as *diabroſis*; it occaſions a diſcharge of blood, and often happens in the lungs.

ANACAMPSEROS. See CRASSULA.

ANACARDIOS ANTIDOTUS THEODORETUS. *The Antidote of Anacardium. A divine gift.*

It is a confect made up of many warm ingredients, but without opium.

ANACARDIUM, ANACARDUS. Alſo called *anacardium* orientale, *æpata*, the MALACCA BEAN TREE. It is the *Avicennia tomentoſa*, Linn.

It is externally of a ſhining black colour, of the ſhape of a heart flattened, with a thick pedicle occupying almoſt the whole baſis. The tree is found only in the Eaſt Indies, and is called by Ray, arbor Indica fructu conoide cortice pulvinato nucleum unicum nullo officula, tectum claudente.

It is ſaid that the Indians uſe the cauſtic oil of the nuts of this tree to ſtain their chints and callicoes, which ſets the colours ſo as not to waſh out.

The kernel, like that of the caſhew-nut, is mild and agreeable to the taſte, and yields, by expreſſion, an oil like that from almonds, and equally good as a medicine.

A confect was formerly made of the kernels, called by Meſſue,

Meſſue, *confectio ſapientium*; and by others, *confectio anacardii*.

ANACATHARSIS. EXPECTORATION, from ανακαθαιρομαι, *to purge upwards*; ſo many include the effect of emetics, maſticatories, ſternutatories, &c.

ANACATHARTICA. Medicines purging upwards; ſometimes employed for emetics; ſometimes to promote or encreaſe the ſalivary diſcharge; but moſt commonly implying, agreeable to the ſenſe made uſe of by HIPPOCRATES, *expectorants*, or medicines promoting the diſcharge of matter, whether mucous, or puralent from the lungs. See EXPECTORANTIA.

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

ANACHRON, ſee ANATRON.

ANACLISIS, from ανακλινω, *to recline*. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs the decubiture of the ſick.

ANACLISMOS. That part of a chair on which the back of a ſick perſon leans.

ANACOELIASMUS. A remedy uſed by Diocles, which ſeems to have been gentle purges, with a view to relieve the lungs.

ANACOLLEMA, from ανακολλαω, *to agglutinate*. It is the ſame as *frontale*, only that it is always made of glutinants. See CATAPLASMA.

ANACOMIDE, from ανακομιζω, *to repair*, or recover a perſon after ſickneſs.

ANACTORION. See GLADIOLUS.

ANACTORIUM. See ARTEMESIA.

ANACYCLEI, from κυκλεω, *to wander about*. It anſwers to the word circulatores, mountebanks. See AGYRTÆ.

ANACYRIOSIS, from κυρος, *authority*. Hippocrates, in his treatiſe of decency, adviſes phyſicians to keep up their authority, and the dignity of their profeſſion, which he expreſſeth by this word.

ANADENDROMALACHE, } See ALTHÆA.
ANADENDRON. }

ANADIPLOSIS. A frequent reduplication of fevers. Blancard.

ANADOSIS, from αναδιδωμι, *to diſtribute*. See DISTRIBUTIO.

ANADROME, from δρομος, *to run*. Hippocrates uſes this word to ſignify pains from the lower to the upper parts of the body.

ANÆSTHESIA, ANAISTHÆSIA, from α, non. and αισθησις, *ſenſe*; alſo *anodynia*. INSENSIBILITY, or LOSS OF FEELING BY THE TOUCH. A reſolution of the nerves occaſioning a loſs of feeling: the ſame as *ſtupor*. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs locales and the order dyſæſtheſiæ.

ANAGALLIS, called alſo *corcheron*, *pimpernela*, *bibinella*, *bipemulla*, *bipinella*, & *æritis*. The ſpecies generally noticed are,

The MALE, or RED; and
The FEMALE, or BLUE.
Ray adds three more ſpecies.

It ſhould be obſerved, that the *anagallis* of the Greeks is the *macia* of the Latins. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS Linn.

This plant is low and ſucculent, differing in its appearance from chickweed by the ſpots underneath its leaves, in having no pedicles, in the ſeed-veſſels opening not at the top but horizontally, in the flowers not being white but red or blue; it is annual, grows wild in corn-fields and other cultivated ground, and flowers from May to Auguſt.

The expreſſed juice inſpiſſated to an extract, manifeſts a pungent ſaline auſterity, and any other preparation ſeems uſeleſs; it is reſolvent and detergent.

ANAGALLIS AQUATICA See BECABUNGA.

ANAGARGALICTON, } See GARGARISMA.
ANAGARGARISTON. }

ANAGYRIS NON FŒTIDA. See CYTISUS ALPINUS.

ANAGLYPHE, from ανα, *to engrave*. See CALAMUS SCRIPTORIUS.

ANAISTHESIA. See ANÆSTHESIA.

ANAISTHESIS. It has been conſidered by ſome as a true PARESIS: though Aretæus ſays it is not properly ſuch, but only a defect of ſenſation; in which ſenſe the word *pareſis* is now uſed by many. See PARESIS.

ANALCES, from α, neg. and αλκη, *ſtrength*; weak, effeminate. Hippocrates uſes this word as an epithet for the Aſiatic nations.

ANALDES, from α, neg. and αλδω, *to increaſe*. Not receiving nouriſhment nor increaſing. Hippocrates applies this word to fruits growing about the river Phaſis.

ANALENTIA. A ſpecies of epilepſy mentioned by Paracelſus.

ANALEPSIA. Johannes Anglicus calls that ſpecies of epilepſy thus, which proceeds from the ſtomach being diſordered. So alſo does Riverius; and it is by ſome put ſynonymouſly with epilepſy in general. See EPILEPSIA.

ANALEPSIS, from αναλαμβανω, *to recover* and *regain vigour after ſickneſs*. Hence,

ANALEPTICA. ANALEPTICS. They are ſuch things as reſtore, particularly ſuch alſo as exhilerate the ſpirits, and likewiſe promote fleſh and ſtrength. See CARDIACA and RESTAURANTIA.

Dr. CULLEN ſays, they are medicines ſuited to reſtore the force of the body when loſt, and ſometimes employed with reſpect to ſtimulus; but more commonly with reſpect to thoſe ſubſtances, which ſupply a deficient nouriſhment. The term he conſiders as attended with ambiguity, and would not have it employed at all.

Beſides the nutritious quality of reſtoratives, they have a ſweet fragrant, ſubtile, oleous principle, which immediately affects the nerves, and gives a kind of friendly motion to the fluids.

In diſeaſes, the ſpeedieſt way to reſtore ſtrength, is to remove the cauſe occaſioning the debility; but this is not to be done merely by the force of medicines, which increaſe the vital heat; for in convulſions and fevers, the motions are very ſtrong, and yet the natural ſtrength is languid: whence it is concluded, that true ſtrength depends upon congruous aliments, turned into laudable blood and juices, yielding plenty of animal heat, the true and only ſource of firmneſs and vigour.

Cordial flowers and herbs, muſk, ambergriſe, oil of cinnamon made into olea ſacchara, chocolate, ſhell-fiſh, &c. are *analeptic*.

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

ANALOGIA, from ανα, *per*, *by*, and λογος, *ratio*, *reaſon*. ANALOGY. It is the mode of reaſoning of things not perfectly known, by compariſon with others which are better underſtood, and drawing concluſions from their ſimilitude. Hence, in medicine, it is a comparing of cauſes of diſeaſes with each other, and the remedies preventive and curative, and fixing our ideas reſpecting them from their likeneſs to each other.

ANALTHES, from α, neg. and αλθω, *to cure*. Incurable.

ANALTOS, from α, neg. and αλς, *ſalt*. Unſalted.

ANALYSIS, from αναλυω, *to reſolve*. In chemiſtry, it is the term uſed for decompounding any mixed body, and reducing it into its conſtituent parts; and this indeed is the chief object of the art of chemiſtry. The chemiſts make uſe of two modes of analyzation. 1ſt. By fire. 2. By menſtrua. Indeed the modes of decompounding bodies, are all founded on the difference of the properties belonging to the different principles of which the body to be analyſed is compoſed. Suppoſe, for inſtance, a body be compoſed of ſeveral principles, poſſeſſed of different degrees of volatility, and of ſome which are fixed, the volatile parts will riſe in proportion to the degrees of volatility which they poſſeſs; the moſt volatile firſt, on the application of gradual heat; then the next in degree, whilſt the fixed, capable of reſiſting the action of the fire, will remain at the bottom of the veſſel. This is called ANALYLYSIS BY FIRE. But when a body is compounded of ſeveral ſubſtances; one of which for inſtance is ſoluble only by ſpirits of wine; a ſecond is ſoluble only by water; and a third is ſoluble only by æther; theſe ſubſtances may be very eaſily ſeparated from each other, by ſubmitting ſucceſſively the compound body to the action of theſe menſtruums, each of which diſſolves that particular ſubſtance to which it has an affinity, and from which it may afterwards be readily ſeparated. This is called the ANALYSIS BY MENSTRUA. See on this ſubject, Macquer's Chemical Dictionary; Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences for the Years 1719, 1720, 1721; Elements and Principles of Chemiſtry, by Lavoiſier, Fourcroy, Nicholſon, Chaptal, &c.

In anatomy, the diſſection of the human body is called ANALYSIS.

ANAMNESTICA. Medicines which are ſaid to improve the memory, or reſtore it when loſt; from ανα, and μνασομαι, *recordor*, *to remember*. This is a general title, and ſeems, like many others, to have no foundation

at all, but confounds the practice of physic; for as this defect of memory may depend upon different causes, and such as may require different, nay opposite remedies, students cannot be properly instructed, unless remedies are pointed out as suited to the particular cause and peculiar circumstances of the disease; and this observation will hold good in a variety of other instances.

ANAMNESTICA SIGNA. COMMEMORATIVE SIGNS; signs which discover the preceding state of the body, as demonstrative signs shew the present state; and prognostics shew the future state.

ANANAS. The PINE APPLE. The *bromelia* of Linn. called also *carduus Brasilianus foliis aloes, nana*, or *naras*.

Monf. Le Cour, of Leyden, was the first who raised this fruit in Europe: they were brought from the East Indies to the West, and from thence into Europe. It resembles the cone or fruit of a pine-tree, whence it is supposed to take its name.

Miller enumerates six species, and others add more to his list.

The flower is funnel-shaped, consisting of one leaf; the seeds are in the tubercles; they are small, and shaped like a kidney-bean; the fruit is fleshy, and full of a juice, which is esteemed the richest of all others in its flavour; the leaves resemble those of aloes.

ANANAS, WILD. See KARATAS.

ANANCE, from ανανκη, *necessity*. Any desperate surgical operation.

ANANDROI. Hippocrates uses this word joined with γυναικες, *women*, to express their never having known men.

ANAPALIN. On the contrary side, as if nature endeavoured to free herself from some disease, by her exertions on the side opposite to that wherein the affection arose; it is opposed to CATI'XIS, which see.

ANAPHALANTIASIS, from ανα and φαλαντος, *a bald person*. Baldness of the eye-brows.

ANAPHONESIS. A species of exercise which consisted in vociferation, from ανα, and φωνη vox.

It exercises the breast and organs of speech, increases the natural heat, improves the complexion, and is useful for the phlegmatic. It is commended to those who have the heart-burn, bad digestion and want of appetite, the cachectic, &c. but singing is yet a gentler exercise. See Hieron Mercurialis de Arte Gymnastica.

ANAPHORA, from αναφερω, *to bring up*, or *upwards*. In a medical sense it imports spitting of blood if joined with αιματος. Hippocrates uses it for thanks due to an obligation.

ANAPHORICOI. Those who spit blood; or, according to Actuarius, those who spit difficultly.

ANAPHRA, from α, neg. and αφρος *froth*. Hippocrates uses it as an epithet for stools, to express that they are not frothy.

ANAPHRODISIA, from α, neg. and αφροδισια, *venery*, called also *agenesia*; *atechnia*. IMPOTENCE WITH RESPECT TO VENEREAL COMMERCE. Dr. Cullen makes this a genus of disease, in the class locales, and order dysorexiæ.

This inability and sterility arises from various causes, either from an abolition of all passionate desires, appetite, or power of action, necessary for the propagation of our species, from a defect in erection, emission, or want of fertile semen. Sauvages has given us five species, which Dr. Cullen thus divdes. The *true species* are the paralytic and gonorrhoic—the *spurious species*, or where impediments occur to prevent the act, from piles, or some fault in the urethra; *what is called false or fictitious*, that is, supposed to arise from magic. See Sauvages Nosologia Methodica, vol. i. 770.

The cure of this disease depends upon the removal of its separate causes; when it arises from paralysis, such medicines as are necessary for the conquering that complaint must be had recourse to, particularly eating stimulants. SAUVAGES gives us an account of a man being cured by immersing the penis often in the day in a strong decoction of mustard seed. If it is occasioned by simple gonorrhœa, such aids are to be called in as are calculated to invigorate the system, tonics and corroborants are to be made use of, particularly cold bathing, avoiding high-seasoned foods and cordial stimulants. If from the piles, or faults in the urethra, such means must be used as the nature and particular circumstances of the case demand.

ANAPHROMELI, from α, neg. αφρος *froth*, and μελι *honey*. It is honey so despumated that it will not froth.

ANAPLASIS, from αναπλασσω, *to restore to the original form*. Hippocrates uses this word for the replacing a fractured bone, and for a restoration of flesh.

ANAPLEROSIS, from αναπληροω, *to fill up*. The restitution of any wasted part. INCARNANTIA, incarnatives are called anaplerotica.

ANAPLEUSIS, from αναπλεω, *to fluctuate* or *float upon*, or *waste out*. Hippocrates used this word to express when faulty humours rot the bone, so that it falls out of its joint, as happens to the jaw sometimes. Vogel expresses by this word, the scaling or separation of the carious parts of a bone.

ANAPNEUSIS, from αναπνεω, *to respire*. REESPIRATION, PERSPIRATION. Aretæus uses it to express a truce from pain.

ANAPODOPHYLLON, of *anas, a duck*, πους, *a foot*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*. DUCK'S FOOT, or *pomum maiale*, MAY APPLE, called also *podophyllum peltatum, aconitifolia*.

The cup of the flower hath but one leaf, the flower is hexapetalous, the foot-stalk of the flower comes from the stalk of the leaf; the fruit is the shape of an urn, in which are round fimbriated seeds.

The Americans calls it BLACK SNAKE-ROOT.

It bears the hardest winter in an open ground, and is increased by parting the root in August.

ANAPSYXIS. REFRIGERATION, i. e. cooling.

ANARISITESIS, from α neg. and αριστον, *a dinner*. Hippocrates uses this word for the substraction of a dinner from a patient.

ANARRHINUM. See ANTIRRHINUM.

ANARRHŒA, from ανω, *upward*, and ρεω, *to flow*. A flux of humours from below upwards.

ANARTHROI, from α, neg. and αρθρον, *a joint*. Fat, even to be bloated, so that the joints are obliterated.

ANAS. The DUCK. See ANSER.

ANASARCA, from ανα, *through*, and σαρξ, *flesh*, or in the flesh, called also *cataſarca, epiſarcidium, intercus. Pituita alba, hypoſarca, hypoſarcidion, vetternum*. Galen applies the term *hyderos* to this disease. In its beginning it is called *phlegmatia, phlegmatitia*. A species of dropsy from a serous humour, spread between the skin and flesh or rather a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular system.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diseases in the class cachexia, and order intumescentiæ: in his third section of watery intumescencies or dropsies, he enumerates the following species, viz. 1. *Anaſarca ſeroſa*, from serum, retained on account of the suppression of some accustomary evacuations, or from an increase of serum, from too much water thrown into the habit, &c. 2. *Anaſarca oppilata*, when the veins are considerably pressed, which happens to many pregnant women, &c. 3. *Anaſarca exanthematica*; this happens after eruptive disorders, and particularly after the erysipelas. 4. *Anaſarca anæmia*, when the blood is rendered extremely poor from considerable losses of it. 5. *Anaſarca debilium*, when debility is induced by long illness in weak constitutions, or from other causes.

An œdema in any part hath the same appearance as the *anaſarca*, but it is partial; a leucophlegmatia is general; and an *anaſarca* is the worst state of the leucophlegmatia.

Its seat is the cellular membrane; if only one limb, or a particular part, hath its cellular membrane filled, it is called an ŒDEMATOUS SWELLING.

It is known by the sight and the touch; the skin of the part is bloated, and considerably larger than in a natural state; its colour is paler, and upon pressing it with a finger, the impression remains some time: if the belly is affected, the navel appears to be sunk in, and in a morning the eye-lids, or the whole face, appears fuller than is usually observed in the latter part of the day.

The occasional causes are scirrhous glands, a bad habit, voracious eating when recovering from a disease, suppression of periodical evacuations, and every cause that will impoverish the blood, and debilitate the system of the solids. The more immediate causes are a defect of red globules in the blood, and want of power in the absorbent vessels to carry off the portion of fluid conveyed into the cellular membrane.

Persons recovering from lingering diseases are very subject to this kind of dropsy, particularly if they keep late hours, or replenish their weak vessels too fast by full diet. Exposure to cold and damp air, particularly in the night, perhaps the check it gives to the natural discharge by the skin, dispose to and produces this complaint.

The

The ſpeedieſt cure, when the caſe is recent, is calomel, given to gr. x. at proper intervals to prevent a ſalivation, eſpecially if aſſiſted with ʒ vi. or viii. of a ſtrong decoction of garlic, two or three times a day.

Muſtard and horſe-radiſh may be freely eaten, or infuſions of them in white wine, ale, or water, may be drank three or four times a day. Infuſions of garlic or of juniper berries may be taken night and morning, with from ʒ i. to ʒ iij. of any fixed alkaline ſalt in each draught. Bitters, mild aromatics, chalybeate tinctures, and the ſquill pills, greatly aſſiſt in the cure. Dover's ſudorific powder, given from ℈ i. to ℈ ij. at bed-time, two, three, or four nights ſucceſſively, do the ſame. Dr. Leake obſerves, that as this diſeaſe generally ariſes from a ſtoppage of the pores, ſweating in flannels will be a rational attempt to relieve; to this end the pulv. ſudorif. Doveri, in a ſufficient quantity, may be repeated every other night. A moderate ſweating ſhould be kept up, and the patient ſupported with occaſional doſes of the mixtura e camph. This ſweating abated, let the patient gradually cool, then his ſkin may be rubbed with hot flannel, after which dry linen may be put on.

The crem. tartari is recommended by Dr. Home, taken from one to two ounces in a day, diſſolved in ten or twenty times its quantity of water; this dilution contributes, it is thought, much to the diuretic power of this medicine, as it is by this means that moſt diuretics are determined to the kidneys.

During the intervals of ſweating, endeavour to ſtrengthen by the uſe of the bark, chalybeates, acidum vitrioli dilutum, exerciſe, &c. To prevent a relapſe, if the viſcera will admit, the cold-bath will be the moſt adviſeable.

Scarifications with a knife are much commended when the legs and thighs are turgid with extravaſated ſerum, and indeed the water is ſpeedily diſcharged this way; but ſome inconveniencies attend this practice; firſt, the lips of the wound will cloſe in two days, ſo as to admit of no diſcharge; from a defect of heat in the conſtitution, the part is apt to mortify. To obviate theſe difficulties, Dr. Fothergill adviſes this operation to be performed with the "common ſcarificator uſed in cupping, and the inſtrument to be placed ſo as to make the wounds tranſverſely; if the ſkin is thick the lancet may be ſo ſet as to make deeper and conſequently wider inciſions: thus a large quantity of water will often drain from the legs or thighs, without riſk of inflammation, or deterring the patient from a repetition, if it is neceſſary. To proceed with the greateſt utility, let the punctures be made in the moſt depending part, viz. the foot; their number and repetition muſt depend on the circumſtances of each individual caſe. The application of glaſſes, either before or after ſcarifying, is unneceſſary, but the inſtrument muſt be gently preſſed upon the ſkin, until a ſurface is formed ſufficiently flat to admit the lancets, in the ſcarificator, to take effect equally. By making theſe openings tranſverſely, the fluid is more freely diſcharged, and they are longer before they unite. In all caſes where the ſkin is ſo ſtretched as to threaten inflammation, a rupture, or a gangrene, theſe openings ſhould be made without delay; alſo when the breath is much affected." There is one thing to be obſerved, not only in this but every ſpecies of dropſy, attempted to be cured by internal means; that however they may be relieved by different evacuations, promoted by art, or now and then the effect of nature, without the urinary paſſages are made to exert, and continue their evacuating power, the cure of dropſical complaints will never be laſting. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 120, 122. Dr. Leake's Medical Inſtructions, edit. v. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. edit. iv. Le Dran's Operations, edit. ii. p. 113—116. The London Practice of Phyſic, edit. v. Bell's Surgery, v. 499. Wallis's Sydenham on the Dropſy.

ANASPASIS, from ἀνὰ and σπάω, *to draw*. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs a contraction of the ſtomach.

ANASSUTOS, from ἀνὰ for ἄνω, *upwards*, and σεύω, *to move*. Hippocrates uſes this word as an epithet to air, when ſpeaking of the ſuffocation obſerved in hyſteric fits, and the air ruſhing out with violence upwards, as alſo in fighting.

ANASTALTICA, from ἀναστέλλω, *to contract*. See ASTRINGENTIA.

ANASTASIS, from ἀνίστημι *to cauſe to riſe*. Hippocrates uſed this word to expreſs a riſing up to go to ſtool; alſo a migration of humours, and a riſing up or recovery from ſickneſs.

ANASTOICHEIOSIS, from στοιχεῖον, *a principle* or *element*, of which bodies are compoſed.

A waſting of the ſolids or fluids of the body.

ANASTOMOSIS, from ἀναστομόω, or ἀνὰ, *per*, and στόμα, *a mouth*, alſo *exanaſtomoſis inoſculatio*. To RELAX or OPEN THE MOUTHS OF THE VESSELS. The opening of the mouths of the veſſels to diſcharge their contained fluids. Anatomiſts uſe the word to expreſs the inoſculation of the arteries and veins, or their running into one another.

The menſes, &c. diſcharged, are ſaid to be diſcharged per *anaſtomoſin*, i. e. by the opening the mouths of the veſſels.

The blood tranſuding through the ſides of the veſſels, the diſcharge is ſaid to be per *diapedeſin*, tranſudation.

If the veſſels are corroded by acrid humours, the diſcharge is by *diabroſis*, eroſion.

ANASTOMOTICA. Medicines are thus called that are ſuited to open the mouths of the extreme blood veſſels, or it is a term ſometimes of the ſame import with *aperientia*.

ANAT. The abbreviation of anatomica.

ANATES. A diſeaſe of the anus.

ANATHRON. A ſort of ſalt which vegetates on rocks in the form of white ſtoney moſs. It is a ſort of nitre.

ANATHYMIASIS, from θυμιάω, *to fumigate*. See EVAPORATIO.

ANATICA PROPORTIO, from *ana*, equal parts.

ANATOMIA, ἀνατομὴ, from ἀνὰ, *through*, and τέμνω, *to cut*, or from διατέμνω, *to diſſect*.

Celſus obſerves, that "though many things do not belong to the arts themſelves, yet thoſe very things prove uſeful to them." So though *anatomy* does not form the phyſician, it renders him better qualified for the practice of his profeſſion. *Anatomy* is the art of diſſecting an animal, eſpecially the human body, in order to demonſtrate the matter, ſhape, ſtructure, connection, and ſituation of the parts; this, though it does not teach to cure, hath a tendency to make the cure proceed both more ſafely and agreeably. In ſhort, whatever perfection the art of healing might have riſen to, by the aid of practical experiments and obſervation, it cannot be denied that its greateſt lights were received from *anatomy* and phyſiology. To know the peculiar ſtructure of each part, its uſe, what functions it performs, what connection it hath with other parts, and influence on them, whether near or remote, are advantages too obvious to be denied.

In applying topical remedies, *anatomy* bids us expect leſs effect from them on the hip than on other parts of the body, becauſe of the quantity of fat there, and the thickneſs of the muſcles. The fat about the region of the ſtomach forbids external medicines for the relief of that viſcus from being applied there, but directs them on the ſpine of the back, or rather on the left ſide of the ſpine, about and under the falſe ribs, not but medicines do ſervice on all theſe parts. The linea alba, being the tendons of almoſt all the abdominal muſcles, applications on it are peculiarly uſeful; hence fat rubbed on the navel procures ſtools; gall rubbed there, expels worms; civet rubbed on this part relieves in the convulſive colic; and a ſuppreſſion of urine is removed by applying the oil of turpentine to the ſame place.

The ſympathy of the nerves leads us to diſtinguiſh many diſeaſes, the ſeat of which is in one part of the body, whilſt a very diſtant one is the part complained of. The intercoſtal branch, and the eight pair of nerves, run almoſt all over the body.

The greateſt geniuſes find that their enquiry cannot be too minute in this branch of phyſic, and the moſt eminent profeſſors and practitioners have, at all times, endeavoured to increaſe their acquaintance therewith.

Hippocrates, though he only once had the opportunity of viewing a human ſkeleton, yet uſed every method in his power to inform himſelf in this branch of his art, and hath left behind a tolerably good deſcription of the human bones.

After Hippocrates, ſucceeded Alcmæon of Crotona. Ariſtotle, Herophillus, Eraſiſtratus, Aretæus, Praxagoras, Galen, Oribaſius, Nemeſius, Mundinus, Alexander Achilinus, Guido de Cauliaco, Jacobus Berengarius Carpenſis, Nicolaus Maſſa, Andreas Veſalius, Jacobus Sylvius, Michaelas Servetus, Realdus Columbus, Ambroſius Paræus, Bartholomæus Euſtachianus, Volcherus Coiter, Andreas Cæſalpinus, Hieronymus Fabricius ab Aquapendente, William Harvey, Theophilus Bonetus,

William Cooper, James Douglas, Clopton Havers, Marcellus Malpighius, Nathaniel Highmore, Anthony Nuck, Pecquet, Monro, ſen. Morgagni, Needham, Nicholls, Ruyſch, Steno, Winſlow, Cheſelden, and many others, who, as phyſicians, ſurgeons, or both, did honour to their profeſſion.

The firſt anatomical publication in the Engliſh language was, The Engliſhman's Treaſure, or the true *Anatomy* of Man's Body, by Thomas Vicary, Surgeon in London. It was printed and reprinted three or four times between the years 1548, and 1633.

It is the advice of the greateſt anatomiſts, that authors on this ſubject ſhould not be read before an acquaintance with the parts is in ſome degree obtained, by ſeeing bodies diſſected; until then, books rather tend to retard than to facilitate the progreſs. When by ſeeing all the parts demonſtrated, and their uſes explained, the ſtudent hath a clear idea of them; then reading will be neceſſary, both to fix the impreſſion on the mind, and to inform him of different opinions and diſputed points: for now there is not ſo much danger of being prejudiced in favour of this or that doctrine, as he is in ſome degree qualified for ſettling what is juſt and good, and of rejecting what is erroneous.

Thoſe whoſe ſituation, &c. does not favour their attendance on diſſection, may acquire a good general knowledge of the *anatomy* of a human body, from the peruſal of Keil's Abridgment of *Anatomy*, Cheſeldon's, and Northcote's *Anatomy*. Heiſter's Compendium is alſo uſeful. Winſlow's *Anatomy* ſeems beſt calculated for the attention of thoſe who have already been familiar with diſſections, and the demonſtrations given by able anatomiſts. But one of the moſt uſeful works for ſtudents is a Syſtem of Anatomy and Phiſiology publiſhed at Edinburgh, 1791.

The Anatomical Tables of Albinus and of Euſtachius ſhould be attended to. Albinus's edition of Euſtachius is the beſt. Cooper's Tables are the moſt elegant. Jenty's are alſo truly valuable.

ANATON. See ANATRON.

ANATRESIS, from ανα, and τρεω, *to perforate*. Galen uſes this word to expreſs trepanning.

ANATRIS. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ANATRON, alſo called *natron*, *nataron*, *anachron*, *ſoude blanche*, *nitrum antiquorum*, *litron*, *aphronitrum*, *baurach*, *ſal alkalinus ſalis marini*, *barilla*, *ſoda*, *ſalitron*, *bariglia*; *anaton*, *anatrum*.

The *anatron* of the ancients, called natron by the Egyptians, is the MINERAL FIXED ALKALINE SALT. For the account of which, ſee ALCALI.

On the Peak of Teneriffe, the inhabitants call it SALITRON, which is their name for ſalt-petre alſo.

Anatron is a name of the ſpume or gall of glaſs, which bubbles on the ſurface while in the furnace: it is alſo the name of the *terra Saracenica*, of which are three kinds, the red, black, and azure; and laſtly, of a white ſtoney excreſcence which is found on rocks, growing there ſomewhat in the form of moſs.

ANATROPE, from ανατρεπω, *to ſubvert*. A ſubverſion or relaxation of the ſtomach, with loſs of appetite and naufea. Vogel ſays it is a want of appetite with naufea.

ANATRUM. See ANATRON.

ANATUM. See OVORUM TESTA.

ANAUDIA. } See CATALEPSIS.
ANAUDOS, }

ANAUDOS, from α, neg. and αυδη, *ſpeech*. Galen ſays it means one who hath loſt the uſe of ſpeech, but retains his voice; whereas aphonia ſignifies the loſs of voice.

ANAXYRIS. See LAPATHUM VULGARE.

ANBAR. See AMBRA.

ANCHA. See FEMUR.

ANCHE, os. See FEMORIS OS.

ANCHILOPS, or ANCHYLOPS. See ÆGYLOPS.

ANCHOAS. The Mexican name for the male ginger.

ANCHORALIS, PROCESSUS. See PROCESSUS CORACOIDES.

ANCHUSA, from αγχω *ſtrangulo*, *ſuffico*, *quod ſerpentes ſtrangulet*, *necetque*; called alſo *alcibiadion*, *alcibiadium*, *bugloſſum radice rubra*, *anchion*, *onochelis*, *onochyles*, *doris*, *enchuſa*, *enchyſa*, *onoclea*, *alcanna*, DIER'S BUGLOS, or ALKANET ROOT. It is the *anchuſa* tinctoria, or ANCHUSA TOMENTOSA, foliis lanceolatis obtuſis, ſtaminibus, corolla brevioribus. CLASS PENTANDRIA—— ORD. MONOGYNIA, Lin. Gen. Plant. 182.

The alkanet plant is rough, hairy, and perennial, with unbranched procumbent ſtalks. It is of the bugloſs kind, and differs from the common bugloſs chiefly in the red colour of the roots. It grows wild about Montpelier, and in the eaſtern countries; it is cultivated in ſome of our gardens, but the roots produced in this clime are paler coloured than thoſe from abroad.

The roots are of a deep purpliſh colour outwardly, they give out a deep red colour to oil, wax, all unctuous ſubſtances, to ſpirit of wine, and ſpirit of turpentine. $\frac{1}{40}$th part of the bark of this root colours $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{8}$ths of any of the above matters; by a gentle heat they moſt perfectly extract its colour. It is now only uſed for colouring oils, ointments, and plaiſters; formerly it was conſidered to poſſeſs aſtringent powers, and recommended in many diſorders.

There is another ſpecies called *alcibiadium*, *onochiles*, *onochelis*, and *rexis anebion*. Its principal difference is, that its leaves are ſmaller.

A third ſort, with ſmaller ſeeds, is ſaid to deſtroy the broad worm, if taken in doſes of half an ounce.

ANCHYLE, ſee ANCHYLOSIS. A contraction of a joint; or the back part of the knee.

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

ANCHYLOPS, from αγκυλη, *a ſtricture*. See ÆGILOPS.

ANCHYLOSIS, from αγκυλος, *crooked*; it is alſo called *ancyle*, *ancyloſis*, *anchyle*, a STIFF JOINT, a ſpecies of which is called *orthocolon*. It is a ſpecies of contracture, in Cullen's Noſology. Some diſtinguiſh this diſorder thus: *ancyle*, is when the bones are immoveable, and the joint in a bent poſition; but if the limb is ſtraight, and cannot be bended, it is named *orthocolon*. Petit divides this caſe into the true and falſe; the true are ſuch wherein the bones are united ſo as to become as it were one; the falſe is when from the tendons being contracted, or other parts about the joint are diſeaſed, the limb is rendered immoveable.

The bones are covered at their ends where they form joints, with cartilages, to facilitate their motion, and to prevent any farther production of bone; and if theſe cartilages ſhould be eroded, there will be an excreſcence conſequently thereon, which will produce this diſorder: however, it is ſometimes a cure of ſome other worſe misfortune.

The general cauſes are a caries, abſceſſes in the joints producing caries, oſſification of the ligaments, ſtrumous and ricketty diſorders, contraction of the tendons.

When the bones are united, the cure is impoſſible; and whatever elſe is the cauſe, the cure is very uncertain, on account of the difficulty of coming at the ſeat of the diſeaſe; and, indeed, often from the difficulty of knowing what part about the joint is the part primarily and principally affected, or even in any degree the cauſe.

The moſt ſimple caſe of this kind is that from a long confinement of the limb to one poſition; an inflammatory affection of the ligaments, from external injuries, is generally very difficult to remove; rheumatic and arthritic matter falling on the joint is hardly to be removed; but the worſt is what is commonly called a white ſwelling, which is moſt probably owing to a ſcrophulus virus.

If the cauſe is a rigidity of the tendons, emollient topics are the proper means of relief. Dr. Lobb, from obſerving the glovers ſoften hard leather with a mixture of the yolk of egg and water, propoſed it in ſome inſtances of this kind, it is ſaid, with the beſt ſucceſs: his preſcription is as follows:

EGG LIQUOR.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, beat it with a ſpoon to a water, then, by a ſpoonful at a time, add ſix table ſpoonfuls of pure water, ſhaking the mixture well, that the water and egg may be well mixed; this done, apply it by gently rubbing it on the contracted part three or four times a day; rub it for a few minutes each time, and let a freſh mixture be made every day.

Others commend mucilaginous oils, of which the ol. e pedib. bovin. neat's foot oil, is the beſt.

If an inflammatory ſtate of the ligaments is the cauſe, remedies that are known to reſolve inflammation in deep ſeated parts are the moſt proper; theſe are medicaments of the aſtringent and ſtimulant kind, and not emollients. Bliſters, the moſt powerful remedies of this ſort, have in many inſtances ſucceeded in this caſe, whilſt it was in a recent ſtate.

In more inveterate caſes a few cures have been effected by

by the pump. Warm water pumped upon the diſeaſed part, and falling from a conſiderable height upon it, hath by repetition been ſucceſsful. The warm bath hath had the like happy effects by continuing an hour or more at a time in it, and repeating the ſame for ſeveral days ſucceſſively. After the bath or the pumping, emollients muſt be applied.

In ſcrophulous caſes, all means hitherto uſed have failed; however, as palliatives, when the tumor burſts into ulcers, the aqua lithargyri compoſita, and ſuch like preparations, are conſiderably beneficial.

See Petit on the Diſeaſes of the Bones. Heiſter's Surgery. Mem. de l'Acad. Royale des Sciences, ann. 1721, and 1728. Aikins's Obſ. on the Preparations of Lead. Bell's Surgery, vi. 283. White's Surgery, 431.

ANCHYNOPES. See LOLIUM.

AMCHYROIDES. See CORACOIDES.

ANCI, alſo *galiancon*, *ancus*, WEASEL-ELBOWED, from γαλη, *a weaſel*, and αγκων, *an elbow*. As when the head of the humerus is in the arm-pit. Theſe patients are alſo called *muſtelanci*. The diſorder which this name expreſſes, is, when the humerus is luxated in the uterus, or in infancy when an abſceſs thruſts out the head of the bone.

ANCINAR. See BORAX.

ANCON. See OLECRANON.

ANCONÆUS, from αγκων, *the elbow*, MUSCULUS, called alſo *cubitalis muſculus*. It riſes by a round ſhort tendon from the outer condyle of the os humeri backwards; it ſoon grows fleſhy, and is inſerted into the ulna about three inches below its head, ſerving to extend the arm. This muſcle is reckoned by ſome as a part of the *brachiæus externus*; from which in diſſection it cannot be ſeparated without violence.

ANCORA. See CALX.

ANCORALIS. See CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.

ANCOSA. See LACCA.

ANCTER, ANCTERIASMOS. The Greek term for the fibula, or button, by which the lips of wounds are held together, which operation Galen calls αγκτηριασμος anctériaſmus.

ANCUBITUS. That affection of the eyes in which they ſeem to contain ſand. It is alſo called *petrificatio*.

ANCUNULENTÆ. Women are ſo called during the time of menſtruation. *Ancunulenta* is compoſed of *am*, for αμφι, and *cunia*, *quaſi*, κοινω, *to pollute*. From the Greek κοι ς, comes the Latin *cœnum*, *mud* or *filth*, whence are derived *cunire* and *inquinare*, to defile.

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

ANCYLE, & ANCYLOSIS. See ANCHYLOSIS.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON, from αγκυλος, *bent*, and βλεφαρον, *an eye-lid*. A diſeaſe of the eye which cloſes the eye-lids. Vogel defines it to be the gluing together of the upper and under eye-lid.

Sometimes the eye-lids grow together, and alſo to the tunica albuginea of the eye, from careleſſneſs when there is an ulcer in theſe parts. Both theſe caſes are called *ancyloblepharon* by the Greeks.

SAUVAGES ſays, "That it is an adheſion of the ſuperior with the inferior eye-lid; whence the eyes lids wink, and the rays of light are either totally or partially intercepted. This diſorder derives its origin from glutinous diſcharges, ſuch as attend moſt ophthalmies, chiefly in ulcerated eye-lids, and is cured by warm milk, and abſorbent powders, commonly tutty; or the coalition is a perfect concretion of the palpebræ with each other, or often with the eye." In theſe caſes ſometimes there is a ſmall aperture, which is generally in the great angle of the eye; if there ſhould not be any, a perforation muſt be made in either angle, a probe with a groove then introduced, and with a fine-edged knife let the parts be ſeparated. This done, ſee if the eye-lids adhere to the globe; if that ſhould be the caſe, they muſt be carefully divided from each other, in the operation being more ſparing of the eye-lid than ſclerotica. If the adheſion is only to the conjunctiva, blindneſs is not the conſequence; if on the cornea, the ſight is inevitably loſt. The re-union is better prevented by injection, or lint placed between the eye-lid and ball of the eye, after dipping it in ſome mild liniment, than by a plate of lead, as recommended by SAUVAGES, be it ever ſo thin, as that might from its hardneſs bring on a ſevere inflammation.

Mr. Bell ſays, when the adheſion of the eye-lids is ſlight, and has not been of long duration, it may be ſeparated by the end of a blunt probe inſinuated behind it, ſo as to tear it aſunder; but when they adhere firmly, or to the eye-ball, he adviſes ſlow diſſection of every adhering fibre, and then the eye only to be covered with a piece of ſoft lint ſpread over with Goulard's cerate, or any other cooling emollient ointment; and after the firſt dreſſing, a ſmall portion of the ſame daily inſinuated between the eye-lids.—Perhaps in preference to all others the following may be uſed; the unguentum hydrargyri, cum hydrargyri parti unâ, adipis ſuillæ pp. partibus quatuor, bis de die utendum: the parts may be bathed twice a day with a weak ſolution of the zincum vitriolatum purificatum, or ceruſſa acetata. See Wallis's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum, p. 51. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 297. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 271. Edit. 4.

ANCYLOGLOSSUM, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*. A contraction of the ligaments of the tongue: TONGUE-TIED. Vogel defines it to be an adheſion of the tongue to the adjacent parts, ſo as to hinder ſucking, ſwallowing, and ſpeaking.

Some have this imperfection from their birth, others from ſome diſeaſe. In the firſt caſe the membrane which ſupports the tongue is too ſhort or too hard; in the latter, an ulcer under the tongue, healing and forming a cicatrix, is ſometimes the cauſe; theſe ſpeak with ſome difficulty, and are called by the Greeks μογιλαλοι. See MOGILATIA.

The *ancyloglooſſi* by nature are late before they ſpeak, but when they begin they ſoon ſpeak properly: theſe we call tongue-tied. Mauriceau ſays, that in this caſe it is a ſmall membranous production, which extends from the frænulum to the tip of the tongue, that hinders the child from ſucking, &c. He forbids the cruel practice among nurſes, of tearing this membrane with their nails, for thus ulcers are ſometimes formed, which are of difficult cure: and he adviſes to ſnip it with ſciſſars in two or three places, being careful not to extend the points of the ſciſſars ſo far as the frænulum. When the child's tongue is tied, it is obſerved not to ſuck very freekly, he loſes his hold of the nipple very frequently, and whilſt ſucking he makes a chucking kind of a noiſe. The inſtances rarely occur which require any kind of aſſiſtance, for if the child can thruſt the tip of its tongue to the outer edge of its lip, this diſeaſe does not exiſt; and if the tongue is not greatly reſtrained, the frænulum will ſtretch by the child's ſucking and crying. Beſides, without an abſolute neceſſity for it, an operation ſhould not be admitted; for without great circumſpection, by cutting the frænulum, the nerves paſſing there may be alſo cut, and then a loſs of ſpeech is the conſequence.

Sometimes the tongue is bound down with a fleſhy ſubſtance; when that is the caſe, it ſhould never be cut through, becauſe a dangerous hæmorrhage would follow, without any attending advantage; all that is adviſable in this circumſtance, is to direct the nurſe, now and then, to ſtretch it gently by a light preſſure on it with her finger end. When in conſequence of delivering a child by the feet, a ſwelling is obſerved under the tongue, the nurſe ſhould be forbid to uſe any means, for the complaint will be increaſed thereby: this tumor will ſoon ſubſide.

See Hildanus in Cent. iii. Obſ. 28. where he gives an accurate account of the nature, cure, and bad effects that may follow on improper methods being uſed for the cure of this diſorder. He never cuts more of the frænum than appears ligamentous, and then orders it to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with honey of roſes. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 336.

ANCHYLOMELE, from αγκυλος, *crooked, and* μελη, *a probe*, called alſo *ancyromele*. A crooked probe, or a probe with a hook.

ANCYLOSIS. See ANCHYLOSIS.

ANCYLOTOMUS, from αγκυλος, *crooked*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. Any crooked knife uſed in ſurgery.

ANCYROIDES, a proceſs of the ſcapula, ſo called from αλκυρα, *uncus*, *a beak* or *hook*, and ειδος, *form*. See CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.

ANCYROMELE. See ANCYLOMELE.

ANDA. A tree growing in Braſil, with fruit which taſtes like the cheſnut, and is purgative: two or three kernels are ſufficient for a doſe. The rind of theſe kernels is aſtringent.

ANDARAC. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ANDENA. Steel which melts in the fire, and may be caſt into any form.

ANDHURA. See ANDIRA ACU.

ANDIRA,

ANDIRA, called alſo *angelym & arbor nuciſera*. It is a tree which grows in Braſil, whoſe wood is proper for building. The fruit is a yellow kernel; it is bitter, aſtringent, and, if taken inwardly, it deſtroys worms; ℈ i. of it in powder is a doſe.

There is another ſpecies, which only differs in not being bitter.——The ANDIRA ACU, or ANDIRA GUACU, is a large kind of BAT, nearly as large as a pigeon. They are met with in Braſil; and are called by ſome horned bats, becauſe of a pliant excreſcence above the beak. They perſecute all ſorts of animals, alſo get to the beds of men, and ſuck their blood.

ANDRACHNE. See PORTULACA.

ANDRANATOME, or ANDROTOME, from ανηρ, *a man*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. The diſſection of a human body, eſpecially of a male.

ANDRAPHAX, or ANDRAPHAXIS, ſee ATRIPLEX FŒTIDA.

ANDRIA, from ανηρ, *a man*. See HERMAPHRODITUS.

ANDRIUS. MANLY. It is metaphorically applied to ſtrong wine, or wine from the iſland of Andros.

ANDROGENIA, from ανηρ, *a man*, and γινομαι, *to generate*. A ſucceſſion of males.

ANDROGYNE, } from ανηρ, *a man*, and γυνη, *a*
ANDROGYNI, } *woman*. EFFEMINATE MEN, and HERMAPHRODITES. See GYNANTHROPUS. In BOTANICAL LANGUAGE it means, a plant bearing male and female flowers on the ſame root, without any mixture of hermaphrodites; ſuch plants are to be found chiefly in the Claſs MONOECIA: IN FLOWERS, it means having ſtamen or piſtils only.

ANDROMACHI THERIACA.

This medicine of *Andromachus* hath above ſixty ingredients in it, but the vipers are what gives it its name of *theriaca*; for the word θηριον, imports all fierce animals in general, but more particularly the poiſonous ſort. It is needleſs to repeat the univerſal good aſcribed to this compoſition by its author; it was his catholicon, and conſidered as an antidote acting as an alexipharmac. See ALEXIPHARMACA.

As to crowding ſo many drugs into one medicine, ſome ſay it was, that a concurrence of ſimilar ingredients might be more effectual; but Pliny ſays, it was only to make the people imagine ſomething more in their favour.

The treacle of *Andromachus* is called VENICE TREACLE, becauſe great quantities of it was made there, and thence tranſported to other countries. It is now rejected from the preſent Pharmacopœia of the London College, very properly.

ANDRONION, i. e. Andronis paſtilli, or the TROCHES OF ANDRON. They are made with alum, balauſtines, &c.

ANDROPOGON NARDUS. See NARDUS ITALICA.

ANDROPOGON SCHÆNANTHUS. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

ANDROSACE, alſo called *umbilic. marin. cochlea cælata, acetabulum marinum minus, fungus petræus marinus, cotyledon marina*, and SEA NAVELWORT. It is a ſubmarine production, found on the rocks and ſhells of fiſhes about the coaſt of Montpelier, and elſewhere. It conſiſts of numerous, ſlender, ſhort filaments, more or leſs bent or arched, of a whitiſh or grey colour, hard and brittle, bearing each upon the top a ſtriated concave body, nearly of the figure of an inverted cone.

In powder it is given as a vermifuge. It does not differ very materially from coralline. If the dried *androſace* is held in the flame of a candle, it yields a dazzling brightneſs, and this repeatedly for ſeveral times, and the coralline does the ſame.

ANDROSACES, SUMMER NAVEL-WORT.

This is a plant which is found growing on the ſea-coaſts of Syria. It is called *androſace* from its bringing relief to men. It is ſlender, hath thin ſtalks which are bitter; it is without leaves, but hath ſmall pods on the top of the ſtalks, in which are the ſeeds. The flowers are white.

Two drams of this herb, or of its ſeed, taken in wine, powerfully promotes urine.

ANDROSÆMUM, or ANDROSÆMON. Alſo called *Siciliana, clymenum Italorum, aſcyroides, aſcyrus, aſcyrum, aſcyos, hypericum, ciciliana, dionyſias*. In Engliſh it is named TUTSAN, or ALL-HEAL, PARK-LEAVES, and ST. PETER'S WORT. It grows in hedges and thickets, the leaves reſemble thoſe of laurel, the ſtalks are red, and the flowers, which blow in July and Auguſt, are yellow. Two drams of this are moderately purgative, but it is rarely uſed.

The name *androſæmum*, is from ανηρ, *a man*, and αιμα, *blood*, for it makes the fingers red if they rub it. *Tutſan* is a corruption of the French words *tout-ſain*, which ſignifies all-heal.

ANDROTOME. See ANDRANATOME.

ANDSJUDÆN. See ASAFŒTIDA.

ANEBION. See ANCHUSA.

ANECPYETUS, from α, neg. and εκπυησις, *ſuppurated*, not ſuppurable.

ANEILEMA, or ANEILESIS, from ανειλεω, *to roll up*, or *involve*. An involution, ſuch as is cauſed by flatulence and gripes.

ANEMIA. The name of a diſorder which Hippocrates mentions, but does not deſcribe. It is unknown what it is.

ANEMONE. WIND-FLOWER. Called alſo *phenion*. There are the garden and the wild ſorts, each of which are divided into many ſpecies. They are much admired in gardens, but rarely uſed in medicine. The root of the ſcarlet *anemonies* are deterſive if bruiſed while freſh, and applied to ulcers, and on the ſkin it raiſes bliſters. The herb hath been uſed in collyriums and errhines.

ANEMONE HEPATICA. See HEPATICA NOBILIS.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS. See PULSATILLA NIGRICANS.

ANEMONOIDES, alſo called *nemoroſa, ranunculus phragmitis albus vernus*. The wood anemone. Miller enumerates ſix ſpecies of it.

Its virtues as a medicine are ſimilar to thoſe of the garden anemone.

ANENCEPHALOS, from α, neg. and εγκεφαλος, *the brain*. Brainleſs, or thoſe who are born without brains; alſo thoſe who are fooliſh or mad.

ANEOS. Struck with the loſs of voice and reaſon.

ANEPITHYMIA. ERROR OF APPETITE BY DEFICIENCY, as in inſtances of anorexia.

ANERIC, } See SULPHUR VIVUM.
ANERIT, }

ANESIS. REMISSION.

ANESUM. See ANISUM.

ANETHOXYLA. The woody root of dill.

ANETHUM. } DILL or ANET. It is the ANETHUM
ANET. } GRAVEOLENS: or, ANETHUM fructibus ſubovatis compreſſis ſtriatis. Petala involucra, integra. CL. PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 364.

It is an annual umbelliferous plant, with finely-divided leaves, and yellow flowers. The ſeeds are brown, and of an oval ſhape, flatted on one ſide, convex, and marked with three longitudinal ridges on the other; about their edges they are ſurrounded with a yellow leafy margin. It is a native of Spain and Portugal. By cultivation it thrives in our gardens. It flowers in July, and in September ſheds its ſeeds, by which it is propagated.

The herb, flower, and ſeeds are medicinal, but the ſeeds only are uſed in the ſhops. They are carminative and antiſpaſmodic in the primæ viæ. Cullen's Mat. Medica; ʒ i. to a doſe is reckoned ſpecific in hiccoughs. In ſome ſymptoms of indigeſtion ariſing from a relaxation of the ſtomach, they are ſaid to be ſerviceable, and more efficacious than the other ſeeds, from promoting a ſecretion of milk. They give over all their virtue by diſtillation to water, but not by digeſtion or infuſion. With the diſtilled water there ariſes a conſiderable portion of oil, which, as a carminative againſt hiccoughing, from two to four drops are given for a doſe. Rectified ſpirit of wine obtains all the virtue by digeſtion, but takes very little over with it by diſtillation. The London college orders a ſimple water from theſe ſeeds, as follows:

AQUA ANETHI, DILL WATER.

Take of *dill* ſeed one pound, of water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma, draw off one gallon.

ANETHUM FÆNICULUM, } See FÆNICULUM VUL-
FRUCTIBUS OVATUS. } GARE.

ANETICA, from ανιημι, *to remit*. See ANODYNA.

ANEURISMA, from ανευρυνω, *to dilate much*; and that from ανα, *aſunder*, and ευρυς, *broad*: called alſo *Hæmatocele arterioſum, abſceſſus ſpirituoſus, emboryſma*.

The *aneuriſm* is a tumor, ariſing from the dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery. Arteries only are the ſeat of this diſorder; and any artery, in any part of the body,

body, may be thus affected, as any vein may be the ſeat of a varix.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs locales, and order tumores, and deſcribes it, a ſoft pulſating tumor, upon an artery.

Dr. Hunter divides *aneuriſms* into four kinds, viz. the true, the falſe, the mixed, and the varicoſe.

Firſt, OF THE TRUE ANEURISM.

The true *aneuriſm* is formed by a dilatation of the artery. It may happen in any part of the body, but moſt frequently is found in the curvature of the aorta, which is ſubject to this diſorder from the extraordinary impulſe of the blood there; from the curvature it runs upwards along the carotids, or the ſubclavians, generally increaſing, till by its great diſtention it is ruptured, and the patient dies.

The degrees of the dilatation of the aorta in caſes of this kind are various; in ſome the curvature of this artery hath been ſo enlarged as nearly to fill the upper part of the breaſt. And what is peculiar, and deſerving our attention, is, that the ſpot of the veſſel, which is the weakeſt, and where the diſeaſe begins, is apt to be ſtretched more in proportion than other arteries, and to form particular cells, where they meet with firm reſiſtance, more than where their ſupport is ſoft and yielding.

The ſac formed by the diſtenſion of the artery is not a diſtention of a particular coat, but of the whole ſubſtance of the veſſel: but the thickneſs of the coats of theſe ſacs will laſt only to a certain period; for when the veſſels of the coats can no longer conform to the extenſion, the circulation grows languid, the ſac becomes thinner at its apex, and ſoon after burſts: farther, as the *aneuriſmal* tumor increaſes in ſize, it meets with reſiſtance from the neighbouring parts, and as the coats will be more or leſs affected, according to the degree of the reſiſtance; in ſome places they will be ſimply diſtended, in others abſolutely deſtroyed, e. g. where the *aneuriſm* preſſed againſt the diaphragm, it will be thinner than where it ſuffers no preſſure; it is ſtill thinner where it preſſes againſt the tendinous part of the diaphragm; and where it preſſeth the ſpine, it is the ſooneſt eroded through. A proof that all preſſure muſt be avoided in all inſtances of this ſort.

The blood that fills theſe tumors is always fluid, by being conſtantly renewed; that is, as faſt as one drop enters another paſſes out, and continues its courſe in the circulation; but, notwithſtanding this blood is fluid, its paſſage in the tumor is retarded, and this remiſſneſs in its motion, which is more or leſs conſiderable, according to the ſize of the *aneuriſm*, occaſions ſome of the fibrous parts of the blood to ſeparate from the red part, and adhering to the internal coat of the *aneuriſm*, it there forms fibrous ſtrata, which may eaſily be taken for real membranes by thoſe not accuſtomed to obſerve them. Theſe fibrous ſtrata cannot be diſperſed by any means, either external or internal, and preſſure cannot be uſed, becauſe thereby the coats of the artery are ſoon deſtroyed.

Secondly, OF THE FALSE ANEURISM, called *Ecchymoma Arterioſum*.

It is formed by a rupture or wound in the coat of the artery, and is of two kinds, viz. the diffuſed and the circumſcribed.

THE DIFFUSED is that in which the extravaſated blood runs through the cellular membrane, in the interſtices of firmer parts; this generally makes a rapid progreſs, may extend itſelf to a great diſtance, and hath little or no pulſation, except very near the aperture of the artery; but theſe circumſtances will ſomewhat vary, according to the ſize of the opened artery and the ſtrength of the circulation. With regard to the lodgment of the fluid, this ſpecies of falſe *aneuriſm* is analogous to the emphyſema, and is the higheſt ſpecies of ecchymoſis.

THE CIRCUMSCRIBED TUMOR beats, and ſinks under preſſure, like the true *aneuriſm*, and indeed cannot be diſtinguiſhed from that, except by the knowledge of its cauſe, or by a careful diſſection of the part: it appears ſoon after the accident which gave riſe to it, and is commonly ſlow and gradual in its progreſs. It happens when the orifice in the artery is very ſmall, ſo that the blood flows but leiſurely, and finds the adjacent membranes ſo firmly united as to keep it within a certain channel. It conſiſts of one bag with a ſmooth inſide, and communicates by an aperture with the cavity of the artery. This ſpecies of *aneuriſm* is, perhaps, the moſt common among thoſe that happen in the arm after bleeding, eſpecially when a conſiderable preſſure hath been made uſe of immediately after the accident.

Thirdly, OF THE MIXED ANEURISM.

This is formed partly by a wound or rupture in the artery, and partly by a dilatation of the reſt. It cannot eaſily be diſtinguiſhed from the circumſcribed ſpecies of the falſe *aneuriſm*; and will often ſo emulate the true one, as not to be diſtinguiſhed from it but by a careful diſſection.

Fourthly, OF THE VARICOSE ANEURISMS, OR THE ANEURISMAL VARIX.

This is when there is an anaſtomoſis, or an immediate communication between the artery and the vein of the part where the patient hath been let blood, in conſequence of the artery being wounded through the vein, ſo that blood paſſes immediately from the trunk of the artery into that of the vein, and ſo back to the heart.

This ſpecies differs from the common ſpurious *aneuriſm* in one circumſtance only, viz. the wound remaining open in the ſide of the vein as well as in the ſide of the artery. But this one circumſtance will occaſion a great difference in the ſymptoms, the tendency of the complaint, and in the proper method of treating it.

Dr. Hunter firſt deſcribed this ſpecies of *aneuriſm*, and to him the world is indebted for many improvements reſpecting the other kinds.

Mr. Bell, in his ſyſtem of Surgery, divides the *aneuriſm* into two ſpecies, viz. the encyſted, and the diffuſed. The *encyſted* includes all thoſe inſtances in which the coats of the artery, being only dilated, the blood is confined in its proper coat: of this kind he reckons the varicoſe *aneuriſm*. The *diffuſed* includes all thoſe in which from an aperture in the artery, the blood is ſpread about in the cellular membrane, out of its proper courſe.

The cauſes of *aneuriſms* are various. In the true *aneuriſm*, a particular natural weakneſs in a part of an artery is the immediate cauſe; and in general the cauſes of all the ſpecies may be one or other of the following: *internally*, a fulneſs of the arteries concurring with ſome violent motion, or other particular cauſe; an internal tumor preſſing on ſome part of an artery; or where there is no particular turgidneſs of the veſſels, violent action, ſudden anger, vomiting, &c. by propelling the blood too forcibly to ſome particular part; thus, by ſtretching the artery, a true, or by burſting it, a falſe *aneuriſm*, or the mixed one, will be formed: convulſions, and other violent ſpaſmodic ſymptoms, and perhaps an acrimony in the blood, by favour of ſome other concurring cauſe, may itſelf be ranked in the number of internal cauſes: *externally*, ſtrains, blows, and punctures are the moſt frequent; preſſure uſed on a true *aneuriſm*, by burſting the coats of the artery, produces a falſe one; ſuſpending the breath, as in lifting great burdens, wreſtling, &c.

It hath been ſaid that a polypus exiſting internally, ſometimes occaſions an *aneuriſm*; but Dr. Hunter obſerves, that it rarely or never happens that a polypus is formed till the laſt moments of life, when the heart's power having nearly ceaſed, the whole blood cannot be propelled from the heart, but ſtagnates, forming polypuſes; which being found after death, have been ſuppoſed to have pre-exiſted, and to have been the cauſe of what they were only the effect.

As to internal *aneuriſm*, there is no certain criterion by which to aſcertain their exiſtence before they approach to the ſurface of the body; whatever ſymptoms they occaſion before they form a tumor externally, as they may be produced by other cauſes, they are but equivocal ſigns. The pathognomonic ſign of all the ſpecies of *aneuriſm* is, a perceptible pulſation in ſome part of the tumor, more or leſs manifeſt, as the artery is ſeated ſuperficially or deep. The true *aneuriſm* is generally of an oblong figure, and hath a ſtrong pulſation in it; it ſubſides on depreſſion; if it is an *aneuriſm* of the aorta, a ſtrong pulſation is perceived againſt the ſternum and ribs on every ſyſtole of the heart, and when it extends above the ſternum, there is a tumor with pulſation. Theſe tumors are without diſcoloration in the ſkin, except on the point of burſting; there is no pain in them; they ſubſide by preſſure while the blood is fluid, but when it is coagulated, they diſappear but very little thereby; if there is a ſac with a narrow baſis, the blood re-enters the artery with a hiſſing noiſe when the tumor is preſſed. Sometimes there is a redneſs from the expanſion of the parts beyond their capacity, or from the putrefaction of the blood, in which caſe there are generally a fever and fainting alſo. The

common appearances of an *aneuriſm* from the wound of a lancet, are a diſcharge of blood through the orifice of the ſkin, by jerks, inſtead of an uniform ſtream; and upon being ſtopped from bleeding outwardly, an inſinuation of it among all the muſcles, as far as it can ſpread, in the ſhoulder and arm, conſtituting the diffuſed *aneuriſm*: in this caſe the arm becomes livid from the ecchymoſis, and the blood coagulating prevents any ſenſible pulſation.

In the falſe kinds of *aneuriſm* the cyſt is probably formed of a portion of the aponeuroſis that runs over the veſſel, which admitting of ſome extravaſated blood underneath, it becomes exceſſively thickened and expanded; that this membrane is the cyſt, ſeems to be confirmed by our ſo readily diſcovering the puncture in the artery upon opening the tumor: or it may be formed of the cellular membrane, which admits both of thickening and expanſion.

The appearances of the varicoſe *aneuriſm* will differ from the common falſe one as follows: the vein that was punctured will become varicous, and will have a pulſatile jarring motion, on account of the ſtream from the artery; there will be a hiſſing noiſe, which will be found to correſpond with the pulſe for the ſame reaſon; the blood in the tumor will be almoſt entirely fluid, becauſe it is kept in conſtant motion: it is ſoon formed to its largeſt ſize, and there remains, if it is not diſturbed by imprudent management; there are no conſiderable inconveniences conſequent. That this ſort of *aneuriſm* is preſent, may be further known by placing a finger over the orifice in the artery: thus the ſtream of blood propelled into the vein, at every pulſation, is felt; by applying the ear to the tumified vein, a tremulous motion and noiſe are perceived; by preſſing the correſponding artery, this motion, noiſe, &c. ceaſe, and on the removal of this preſſure, the motions, &c. return; the artery becomes larger in the arm and ſmaller in the wriſt; the vein being emptied by preſſure, inſtantly fills again on taking the preſſure off; the pulſe at the wriſt grows weaker as the artery above enlarges.

The beginning *aneuriſm* in the aorta ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a palpitation of the heart; from hyſterics, in which ſymptoms of ſuffocation ſometimes attend; from fever with fainting, both which are ſometimes the conſequence of a falſe *aneuriſm*; from varices of the veins and their effects; from an emphyſema; from an ecchymoſis; from encyſted ſwellings in the neck, in which are often perceived a ſtrong pulſation from the ſtroke of the adjacent artery; and from tumor formed from ruptured veins.

The *aneuriſm* of the aorta may prove fatal many ways: it more and more injures the general health, as it continues to increaſe in its ſize; it may be ſupported during many years, but there can be no cure attempted, nor other palliatives uſed than what conſiſts in compoſure of mind and quietude of the body. All *aneuriſms* are incurable that lay too low for the operation; and, if unadviſedly opened, the patient's life is in immediate danger, for bandages, which are the only palliatives in ſuch caſes, are but uncertain dependants. The diffuſed *aneuriſm* is not only ſubject to hæmorrhages, but alſo to a mortification.

The method of cure is the ſame in the true, the falſe, and the mixed *aneuriſms*; the varicous needs but little, if any aſſiſtance: if it is enlarged by exerciſe, and becomes painful, indulge a little reſt, and moderate the future labour; perhaps bathing the part with a little ſpirit may afford ſome ſmall relief, but bandages and all other means muſt be avoided.

To palliate, when the operation is impracticable, bleed as often as is required to keep the force of the circulation moderate; let the diet be temperate, and the exerciſe very gentle; keep the bowels conſtantly ſoluble; where preſſure is uſed, it muſt be ſuch as only checks the force of the blood, not reſiſt it; flannel bandages, or knit ſtockings, &c. are the moſt proper for this purpoſe. But all preſſure is beſt avoided when the aorta is the ſeat of the *aneuriſm*, however the tumor may appear externally: it is true that, if the integuments give way, and the coagulum formed on the inſide of the tumor thereby hath loſt its ſupport, the aſſiſtance of a bandage is immediately neceſſary, as it is the only means to prevent a fatal hæmorrhage; in this dilemma, if the ſubſtitutes to the integuments are judiciouſly applied and accompanied with ſuch topical medicines as reſiſt both ſuppuration and putrefaction, the life of the patient may be preſerved for ſome time.

When the operation can be admitted, it is adviſeable firſt to attempt the cure by compreſſion; becauſe it ſometimes proves effectual, is always a good preparatory ſtep to the operation, by its enlarging the collateral anaſtomoſing branches, and thereby diſpoſes the part to have a more free circulation after the diviſion of the artery; but when the tumor is large, the palliative method ſhould not be long continued, becauſe it injures the neighbouring parts, and will occaſion more inflammations, ſloughings, &c. when the operation is performed.

The preſſure, whether before or after the operation, ſhould be confined as much as poſſible to the affected part, that the paſſage of the blood through the anaſtomoſing veſſels may be free, by which we may prevent the mortification which ſometimes enſues, for a want of a free circulation.

Some few inſtances of ſmall *aneuriſms* and punctures of the artery from bleeding, have ſucceeded by the uſe of bandage, but they almoſt all require the operation at laſt, which is performed nearly in the ſame manner in every part; but larger *aneuriſms* cannot receive any advantage from the preſſure, therefore, where it hath been uſed long enough as a preparative to the operation, the ſooner it is performed the better.

Mr. Bell obſerves, in his Syſtem of Surgery, that in diffuſed or falſe *aneuriſms*, preſſure cannot be applied to the artery alone, without at the ſame time affecting the refluent veins; and as this circumſtance, by producing an increaſed reſiſtance to the arterial pulſations, muſt undoubtedly force an additional quantity of blood to the orifice in the artery, that therefore no advantage is to be expected from it; but on the contrary, that on many occaſions there is reaſon to ſuppoſe it hath been productive of miſchief. But though preſſure ought never to be attempted in any period of the diffuſed *aneuriſm*, yet in ſome ſtages of the other ſpecies of this diſeaſe, it may be often had recourſe to with advantage. In their early ſtages, while the blood can be yet preſſed entirely out of the ſac into the artery, if often happens, by the uſe of a bandage of ſoft and ſomewhat elaſtic materials, properly fitted to the part, that much may be done in preventing the ſwelling from receiving any degree of increaſe; and on ſome occaſions, by the continued ſupport thus given to the weakened artery, complete cures have been at laſt obtained. Yet, though preſſure to a certain degree hath ſometimes proved uſeful, it ought never to be carried to a great length; tight bandages in theſe caſes always counteract the intention. Indeed, the greateſt length to which preſſure ought to go, ſhould be to ſerve as an eaſy ſupport to the parts affected, and no farther. With compreſſion, other means ſhould at the ſame time be uſed, ſuch as low diet, occaſional bleeding, a lax ſtate of the bowels, freedom from ſtrong exerciſe, &c.

The Operation for the Aneurism, in the Humeral Artery.

Having taken away ſome blood, and promoted ſuch other diſcharges as ſeemed needful, apply the tourniquet near the ſhoulder, tighten it ſo that the pulſe cannot eaſily be perceived; lay the arm in a convenient ſituation; then make an inciſion on the inſide of the biceps muſcle, above and below the elbow, a conſiderable length, which being in the courſe of the artery, will diſcover it as ſoon as the coagulated blood is removed, which muſt all be cleared away, the wound being dilated for that end. Be careful not to cut the larger veins, nor the bag; the ſame attention is neceſſary in cutting the aponeuroſis of the biceps; for this aponeuroſis, the capſula, the bag, and the ſkin ſeem all united.

If the orifice does not readily appear, let the tourniquet be looſened, and the effuſion of blood will direct you to it; then carry a crooked needle armed under it, tie the veſſel juſt above the orifice, and when you have ſecured the upper part, ſlacken the tourniquet a little; for if on ſlackening it there is any hæmorrhage from the inferior parts of the artery, it plainly appears that the collateral branches are open, and that there is a free circulation. The firſt ligature ſecured, make a ſecond a little below the orifice, and leave the intermediate ſpace of the artery to ſlough away without dividing it.

Avoid taking up the nerve with the ligature, if you conveniently can; the readieſt method to do which is, as it lays on the inſide, at a little diſtance from the artery, to relax that veſſel by bending the arm moderately, and to raiſe the artery from its bed by a probe introduced into its orifice, or by pinching it up with the finger and the thumb: the nerve is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the artery by

by feeling, ſo the artery may be drawn from the nerve. If the nerve ſhould be taken up, a portion of the adjacent fleſh being taken up with it, no inconvenience need be feared.

After the operation, the limb is generally ſome little time without pulſation, which, if it does not recover in twenty-four hours, amputation is not to be deferred.

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. ii. page 360, is an inſtance of an *aneuriſm* in the arm being cured, by proceeding in general as above; but inſtead of the ligatures, a ſteel pin was paſſed through the lips of the orifice in the artery, and ſecured by twiſting thread about it, as is done on the hare-lip; after a few days the pin came away with the dreſſings.

See inſtances of *aneuriſms* in the thigh being cured, in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 106. And in the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 176. Alſo in Warner's Caſes of Surgery.

See Aetius Tetrabid. 7. ſerm. iii. cap. 10. P. Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 37. Marc. Aur. Severinus de Efficaci Medicinæ. Morgagni de Sedibus & Cauſis Morborum. Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. an 1712, 1733. Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. iii. viii. De Haen de Aneuriſmatib. Rat. Med. Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. de Chirurgie. Prof. Monro's Remarks on the Formation of *Aneuriſms* in the Edinb. Med. Eſſ. vol. ii. and iv. Le Dran's Operations in Surgery. Sharpe's Operations of Surgery. Dr. Hunter's, and others, Obſervations on *Aneuriſms* in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. ii. iii. and iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. White's Surgery, p. 115.

ANEURISMA PRÆCORDIORUM. Called alſo *cardiogmus*, *cardionchus*; *aneuriſm* in the heart, or in the aorta near the heart, which occaſions pain in the præcordia.

ANFAKA. A COAGULUM.

ANFIAN. See OPIUM.

AN-FIR-FILIUS. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

ANFRACTUOSUS. ANFRACTUOUS. Full of windings: called anfractuoſities.

ANG. ET ANGUIL. The abbreviation of Simplici del. excellente m. luigi Anguillara. Venet. 1561, 8vo.

ANGEIOLOGIA. See ANGIOLOGIA.

ANGEIOTOMIA, from αγγειον, *a veſſel*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. An opening of the veſſels as in arteriotomy and phlebotomy. It alſo ſignifies a particular diſſection of the veſſels for anatomical purpoſes.

ANGEIOTOMISTA. An ANGEIOTOMIST. A perſon ſkilled in the courſe of the blood-veſſels, or who can diſſect them readily.

ANGELICA ARCHANGELICA. } called alſo *imperatoria ſativa*, *pectoraria herba*. It is the *angelica*, *archangelica* foliorum, impari lobato. Fructu, ſubrotundo angulato ſolido, ſtylis reflexis; corollis æqualibus: petalis incurvatis. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 138.

——— SATIVA, }

GARDEN ANGELICA. It hath the odd leaf at the end of each rib, and generally ſome of the others cut into two or three lobes. It is found by the ſides of rivulets, on the mountains of Lapland, and is cultivated in gardens all over Europe; the beſt is ſaid to be produced in Bohemia and Spain; but Linnæus ſays, that the beſt is that which grows on the mountains in northern countries. It is a biennial plant; but if the ſtalks are cut down before it flowers, the roots ſend forth new heads, and may thus be continued for many years. The roots are in the greateſt perfection in the ſecond ſpring; they ſhould be well dried, and kept in a dry place, and frequently aired, or they grow mouldy, and are the prey of worms. The whole plant is uſed, and by ſome hath been ſo much eſteemed as an alexipharmac, as to have obtained the name of PRINCEPS ALEXIPHARMACORUM. Many hold the Engliſh *angelica* in as much eſteem as the Spaniſh, and ſay that the latter differs from the former only in having been long kept, by which the diſagreeable flavour of the freſh roots is loſt. Though all the parts of this plant poſſeſs the ſame virtues in a great degree, yet the root is the ſtrongeſt. It reſembles zedoary as a medicine, but is milder, and it is a good carminative. Externally applied, it diſcuſſes inflammatory tumors in cold habits. By ſome authors it has been ſpoken highly of, not only as a *carminative*, but as a *ſtomachic*, and *ſuderific*; alſo in obſtructed lochia, or menſes; in difficult labor; and conſidered as a ſpecific againſt ſome poiſons, and malignant fevers; however, in preſent practice, it is ſeldom employed.

The ſeeds come neareſt to the roots in point of medical virtue, but ſcarcely retain either their vegetative or medicinal power until the following ſpring. The leaves loſe nearly all their virtue in drying. A ſtrong water is obtained from either the leaves or ſeeds by diſtillation; but ſpirit of wine beſt extracts the reſin, in which the virtues reſide in the dried roots.

The ſtalks and the roots are candied by the confectioners.

Dale reckons up four ſpecies of *angelica*, they have all ſimilar virtues, chiefly differing in the degree, but the above is the beſt. The wild ſort in uſe, is the *angelica* ſylveſtris, foliis æqualibus ovato-lanceolatis ſerratis. Linnæus.——*Angelica montana perennis paludapii folio.* See LEVISTICUM.——*Pratenſis apii folio.* See OREOSELINUM. Alſo a name of the *Saxifraga Anglica.*

ANGELICUS, PULVIS. See MERC VITÆ.

ANGELOCALOS. The true name of the twenty-fourth name of Myrepſus, and not, as is commonly writ, alcancali.

ANGELYN. See ANDIRA.

ANGI. BUBOES in the GROIN. See BUBO.

ANGIGLOSSI. STAMMERERS.

ANGINA, from αγχω, *to ſtrangle*. Alſo called *cynanche*, *kynanche*, *ſynanche*, *lycanche*. QUINSEY, thus named, from an abbreviation of the French word *ſquinancie.*

It is an inflammation in the parts of the throat that are ſubſervient to reſpiration, ſpeech, and deglutition; by ſome it is called a STRANGULATION OF THE FAUCES, by others, and moſt properly, an INFLAMMATION OF THE INTERNAL FAUCES. ARETÆUS ſays, it is named *lynanche*, from dogs either being ſubject to it, or elſe, when in health, they hang out their tongues at times; as in this ſpecies of quinſey, it has been ſaid the tongue is inflamed, and ſo ſwelled, that it hangs out beyond the teeth. CŒLIUS AURELIANUS ſays, that the voice of a patient in the quinſey, reſembles that of a dog, or a wolf; hence called *lycanche*; or, perhaps, the word cynanche is derived from κυων, *canis*, and αγχω, *ſtrangulo*; becauſe when dogs are hanged, their bodies are not heavy enough to make ſtrong compreſſion of the rope, they ſtruggle long with their eyes turgid, their tongues hang out of their mouths, &c. and, becauſe a ſet of ſimilar ſymptoms affect the patient in a ſpecies of quinſey, this name is given to it. Though this is truly an inflammation of the fauces, or ſome part of it; yet ſome aſſert it is not eaſy to diſcern whether theſe parts are inflamed or not, except there is alſo ſome degree of ſwelling; for the degree of redneſs, in a natural ſtate, admits of little or no change of colour in conſequence of inflammation. But when there is really an inflammation, there is generally tumor enough to diſcern the true ſtate of the parts.

When the diſorder is epidemic, it is ſo uſually between the ſpring and ſummer, and after a long continuance of cold and rainy weather.

The true *quinſy*, the *cynanche tonſillaris* of Cullen, is an acute inflammatory diſorder.

The baſtard *quinſy* is a lymphatic and catarrhal one, and its fever is not acute, but rather chronical, being of the catarrhal kind.

The Greeks give different names to the true *quinſy*, according to the reſpective parts on which this diſorder falls; but various authors among them alſo differ in naming them; ſo the Latins, conſidering the diſorder as one, wherever its violence might have more peculiarly been manifeſted, included them all under the name *angina*: and we, after their example, under that of *quinſy*. The curious may ſee the various appellations given to the different circumſtances of this diſorder, in the writings of Aretæus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Hildanus, and Alexander Trallian.

Dr. Cullen's generic name for *quinſy* is CYNANCHE, which he places in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order phlegmaſiæ; and defines it—a fever, ſometimes of the typhodal kind; redneſs and pain of the fauces; deglutition and breathing difficult, with a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs in the fauces; and diſtinguiſhes five ſpecies. 1. CYNANCHE TONSILLARIS, when the inflammation begins in the tonſils and affects only the mucous membrane of the fauces with redneſs and tumor, having an inflammatory fever attendant. 2. CYNANCHE MALIGNA, alſo *ulceroſa gangræноſa*, and *ulceroſa* when it affects the tonſils, and mucous membrane of the fauces, with tumor, redneſs, and mucous ſloughs of a white or aſh colour, ſpreading

and

and covering ulcers, attended with a typhodal fever, and eruptions. 3. CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS, when it is attended with difficult reſpiration, ſhrill inſpiration, hoarſe voice, clangous cough, ſcarce any tumefaction appearing in the fauces, little or no difficulty of ſwallowing, and the fever inflammatory. This among the Scotch is called the CROUP. See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA. 4. CYNANCHE PHARYNGÆA OESOPHAGEA, when there appears a redneſs, particularly at the lower part of the fauces, ſwallowing becomes extremely difficult and painful; the reſpiration is ſufficiently free, and the fever inflammatory. 5. CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA, when the external parotid and maxillary glands are tumified, reſpiration and deglutition ſlightly affected, and the fever a mild inflammatory one. This ſpecies is called the MUMPS amongſt the Engliſh; in Scotland, the BRANKS; with the French, OURLES. There is alſo a ſpecies of *quinſy* to which children are ſubject, called PÆDANCHONE.

The ſeat of the cynanche tonſillaris, is properly in the upper part of the throat, particularly thoſe parts of it that form the pharynx and the larynx, at the root of the tongue, the os hyoides, the paſſages of the noſtrils which open into the mouth, the pharynx, the internal and external muſcles of the larynx and pharynx, which are thirteen in number, the muſcles which move the jaws, the fine ramifications of the blood and the lymphatic veſſels, and the adjacent nerves; alſo the tonſils, the epiglottis, uvula, tongue, and cheeks.

The young, the ſanguine, and thoſe in whom an inflammatory diatheſis is attendant, are moſt diſpoſed to the true *quinſy*. A diſpoſition to it is often acquired by a few repetitions of its returns.

The cauſes are the ſame as are productive of inflammation in general; particular conſtitutions, &c. determine the inflammation to particular parts.

Cœlius Aurelianus gives the following accurate deſcription of the true *quinſy*. The ſymptoms are, firſt, pains without any evident cauſe, a difficulty of moving the neck and throat, a conſiderable diſcharge of ſaliva without any viſible tumor, with a dull pain and ſenſible aſperity of the fauces, a difficulty of ſwallowing the uſual fluid which gathers in the mouth like ſpittle; after theſe, an impediment of reſpiration, as if clogged with ſome groſs humour. As the diſeaſe increaſes, the part grows red, with a manifeſt tumor, at length the fauces uvula, parts about the tongue, and upper part of the throat, are elevated by the humour to a remarkable degree, which is attended with a difficulty of ſwallowing, beſides a ſtrangulation in proportion to the tumor, a difficulty of breathing, and a nauſea: if the mouth be opened, a dry tenſion of the tongue is perceived when it is preſſed with the finger. When this diſorder is increaſed to a great degree, the tumor ſpreads over the neck and face, the mouth flows with ſaliva and a viſcid humour; the eyes are prominent and blood-ſhot, and the veins are diſtended. As the diſeaſe increaſes, the tongue ſwells, and is forced over the teeth; there is a dryneſs of the fauces, a cold numbneſs of the joints, a frequent pulſe, a difficulty of lying on the back or the ſide, with a deſire to ſit up, and an inarticulate confuſed ſpeech, not without pain. As this complaint tends to deſtroy the patient, he grows worſe, becomes livid in the face, and ſpeechleſs; there is a ſtertor in the throat and breaſt, and all he ſtrives to drink regurgitates at the noſe, the pulſe fails; ſome utter a voice like a dog, others only froth at the mouth; upon theſe ſymptoms death neceſſarily enſues.

If the diſorder is without a manifeſt tumor, there is a ſlenderneſs of the neck, with an inflexible erection or extenſion of the ſame; the face and eyes are hollow, the forehead is diſtended, the colour livid, reſpiration extremely difficult, but with no manifeſt tumor either inwardly or outwardly, the patient is extremely feeble and dull, and dies under a very quick and acute ſuffocation. See Acut. Morb. lib. iii. cap. 1, 2.

Boerhaave obſerves, that if the internal muſcular membrane of the aſpera arteria is the ſeat of the diſeaſe, a tumor, heat, burning pain, and acute fever are excited, without any external ſigns of the diſtemper; in this caſe the voice is ſmall, ſhrill, and uttered with a hiſſing noiſe, inſpiration is very painful, reſpiration is ſmall and frequent, and ſcarcely performed but in erect poſture; hence the circulation through the lungs is impeded, and the pulſe ſoon ſinks, great anxiety comes on, and the patient ſoon dies. The nearer the ſeat is to the glottis and epiglottis, the more fatal it is.

If the inflammation is ſeated in the muſculus albus of the glottis, together with the fleſhy muſcles which cloſe it, the paſſage of the air to the lungs is ſoon cloſed up. The ſigns of this ſpecies are the ſame as the preceding, only that the pain is exquiſite during the elevation of the larynx in order to ſwallow, and is remarkably increaſed by ſpeaking, the voice is ſhrill and acute, exceſſive anxiety comes on, and death approaches ſooner than in any other ſort of the true *quinſy*.

If only the muſcles which elevate the os hyoides and larynx are inflamed, it is thus known, reſpiration is tolerably free and eaſy, but the firſt part of the action of ſwallowing is very painful

When the pharynx alone is affected, the ſpecific ſigns are ſeen by examining the fauces; breathing is tolerably eaſy, ſwallowing very painful, or ſometimes impoſſible; and then that which is attempted to be ſwallowed, returns by the noſe, no aliment can be taken; and in this caſe, the fluids of the body are apt to become the more acrid; however, the fever, in this caſe, is not ſo acute as in ſome others, nor is death ſo ſpeedy.

If the tonſils, uvula, and velum pendulum palati, with the muſcles called pterygoſtaphlini, are much inflamed, nearly the ſame ſymptoms will ariſe as in the preceding caſe, reſpiration is rather more laborious, and is little or not at all performed through the noſe, and by the fauces not without ſome difficulty. What is attempted to be ſwallowed, is forced through the mouth again by reaſon of the great pain which it excites, there is a perpetual diſcharge of ſaliva, by hawking, and a continual copious diſtillation of phlegm into the cavities of the tonſils, an acute pain is left in the internal ear, and in the Euſtachian tube, a crackling noiſe is perceived in the ear during the action of ſwallowing, and ſometimes a deafneſs comes on. The venereal diſeaſe often cauſes this ſpecies, which then is dangerous.

If all or moſt of theſe parts, are inflamed, the caſe is indeed deſperate; for the return of the blood through the compreſſed jugulars being intercepted, the fauces, lips, tongue, and face ſwell, the tongue hangs out of the mouth, and is greatly inflamed, the eyes are red, prominent, and ghaſtly, the brain is glutted with blood; hence the ſight, hearing, and feeling are all dull; hence alſo a delirium, yawning, ſtertor, impoſſibility of lying down, becauſe of the ſtrangulation attending that poſture, and a manifeſt redneſs, tumor, pain, and puſſation in the breaſt and neck; whence the jugular and frontal veins, and the venæ raninæ, become varicoſe.

To theſe obſervations of Boerhaave may be added, that the proper ſymptom of a *quinſy* is, the difficulty of ſwallowing as well with reſpect to ſolids as fluids; for if a large tumor affects the top of the œſophagus, and contracts it, the liquids, but not ſolids, may paſs through it: but if the tumor be ſeated in the top of the larynx, where it is covered with the epiglottis, ſolid ſubſtances, by preſſing the tumid epiglottis, find a way to the œſophagus, while liquids, not preſſing with that force which the ſolids do, ſlide through the gaping ſpace by the tumor, into the aſperia arteria, and there cauſe great uneaſineſs.

The true *quinſy* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the baſtard ſpecies, particularly that called the dry; from the prunella alba; from ſwellings that ariſe from a ſcirrhous, ſcrophula, or a dropſy; from that difficulty of ſwallowing and breathing which ariſes from a catarrh, exulceration, a ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcles, and paralyſis; from the gangrenous *quinſy*; from a tumor of the tonſils and of the uvula; from that pain in the glands in and about the fauces, and tumor obſerved in ſome ſcorbutic and venereal patients, when their diſorders are obſtinate and accompanied with eroſion; and from aphthæ. It ſhould be remembered, *that every inflammation in the throat is not a* quinſy, *that only being one which is attended with fever, difficult reſpiration, and difficult ſwallowing.*

The moſt violent, and alſo moſt dangerous kind, is that which is ſeated in the internal muſcles of the larynx; but the danger is generally eſtimated by the degree of the fever, and the difficulty of breathing, which laſt is the worſt when the thyroarytænoid muſcles are affected, as their office is to cloſe the larynx. A ſudden tranſlation of the inflammation from the external parts is dangerous; for ſometimes a delirium and convulſions follow, or perhaps a mortal peripneumony; if the troubleſome ſuffocation abates, and the pain, with the inflamation, appears more outwardly, the diſeaſe may end well; if otherwiſe, an abſceſs will be formed in the throat, and danger will

attend

attend its diſcharge: a ſymptomatic *quinſy* is dangerous, on account of the weakneſs from the original diſeaſe; a frothing at the mouth, a conſiderable ſwelling in the neck, a duſky redneſs of the tongue, coldneſs of the extremities, a great contraction of the præcordia, anxiety, and a hard convulſive intermitting pulſe, are dangerous prognoſtics; a gangrene in moſt parts of the throat are fatal. If an eryſipelas appears on the neck and breaſt, and continues, it is a good prognoſtic; but ſuddenly diſappearing, it is fatal: much viſcid ſaliva is a bad ſign in the height of the diſeaſe, becauſe it indicates a great degree of ſtrangulation; but in the decline it is a favourable ſymptom, ariſing then from relaxation: great pain in the head, or elſewhere, is very unfavourable.

The diet ſhould chiefly conſiſt of thin cooling liquids, as thin water-gruel, barley-water, very weak whey, chicken-broth, &c. all which ſhould be drank at leaſt as warm as new milk.

The patient ſhould ſit up in the day for ſome hours at leaſt; he ſhould avoid ſpeaking as much as is convenient; his feet and legs ſhould be put into warm water for ſome minutes twice a day; and his neck ſhould be kept warm with flannel.

In general, the treatment ſhould be the ſame as in the inflammatory fever; for in this diſeaſe, the particular inflammation being reduced, the cure is effected.

Begin the cure with a free bleeding from a large orifice in the arm, and repeat the operation according to the violence of the fever; if the heat and ſtrength of the pulſe require it, the bleeding may be ad deliquium, in order to which the patient may ſtand up during the diſcharge of the blood, aſſiſtants being ready to ſupport him when the fainting comes on: though ſuch free bleeding will not often be required. Bleeding under the tongue hardly ever ſeems neceſſary; a few leeches ſet on the external fauces, would be far more uſeful; the ligature uſed about the neck, by retarding the circulation above it, may be as prejudicial as the ſmall diſcharge of blood therefrom is uſeful.

According to the ſeverity of the ſymptoms, let bliſters be applied to the back and behind the ears: theſe latter may be larger or leſs, that they may extend down the ſide of the neck, and in ſome degree round it. For the encouragement of the humours outwardly, ſir John Pringle, beſides the application of a bliſter on the back, commends another to be laid acroſs the throat. The application of bliſters needs not take place until after a free bleeding, and the operation of at leaſt one briſk purge; after which, or during its operation, apply a bliſter to the back, and the next day another on the throat: thus a more uſeful effect is obſerved to follow than if both had been applied together. Keep them running until the diſorder is overcome, elſe, as the parts heal, the inflammation will be apt to return.

As ſoon as the patient is bled, let a briſk but cooling purge be given, ſuch as the following:

℞ Infuſ. ſenæ ℥ iij. natri vitriolati, ℥ ß. ad ℥ i. m.

The paſſage of this purging draught may be haſtened down by a clyſter, in which ʒ i. of nitre may be diſſolved, if the fever runs high. This, or ſome other cooling purgative ſhould be daily repeated during the firſt three or four days; if they cannot be ſwallowed, purging clyſters, with nitre in them, muſt be daily adminiſtered until medicines can be taken by the mouth. Gentle purging ſhould be continued through the whole courſe of the diſeaſe.

Gargariſms are immediately to be uſed, but acid ones are to be avoided until the decline of the diſeaſe, for they are hurtful by contracting the emunctories of the ſaliva and the mucus, and by thickening thoſe diſcharges: the following ſhould be uſed at this time, for it thins the ſaliva, and cauſes the glands to ſecrete and excrete their contents more freely.

℞ Decoct. hordei compoſiti ℔ i. ſal ammoniaci crudi ʒ ij. m.

As inflammations about the fauces are differently circumſtanced, the following obſervations, with reſpect to gargles, ſhould not be unnoticed:

1. In caſe of great pain and heat, avoid the uſe of a ſyringe, and encourage the patient in frequently waſhing his mouth and throat, with whatever is appointed for that end: hartſhorn jelly, or the julep of roſes, with a little nitre and camphor, would be adviſeable here.

2. If the throat is dry, the tongue burns and ſwells, and the breathing and ſwallowing is difficult.

℞ Alb. ovi (bene conquaſſat. ad liquor. aquoſ.) ℥ ij. aq. roſar. & ſyr. moror. ää. ℥ i. ſal prunel. gr. xv. m.

3. If the *quinſy* is of the latent internal kind, waſh the mouth and throat frequently with milk and ſal prunellæ.

4. The inflammatory pain, from the ſtagnation of a ſharp ſaline ſerum in the glandulous part of the throat, near the ſeat of the pharynx and larynx; attended with a redneſs, and a copious diſcharge of ſaliva, but not a fever, is beſt diſcuſſed in the beginning by a gargariſm of brandy alone, that is ſomewhat below proof.

5. When a copious foul ſerous humour falls upon the glands of the palate and throat, detergent gargariſms, ſuch as the following, are to be freely uſed:

℞ Zinci vitriolati purificati ʒ i. aq. puriſſim. ℔ i. m.

6. If the mouth only is dry and parched, an emollient gargle, ſuch as that with the compound decoction of barley and ſal ammon. ſuffices.

7. In inflammatory *quinſies*, acid gargles may be uſed after the inflammation is ſomewhat abated, and not before; at which time,

℞ Infuſi roſæ ℥ iij. acidi vitrioli diluti gt. xv. m.

In the intervals, when purging medicines are not operating, give cool nitrous and ſaline medicines, with ſmall doſes of the antimonium tartariſatum in them, as is uſual in the ardent and inflammatory fevers.

The promoting of external inflammation about the throat leſſens that which is internal; hence ſtimulants, ſuch as the linim. ammoniæ have been applied to the neck and throat, by means of flannel dipped therein; or the following may be uſed:

℞ Ol. olivar. ℥ i. ſp. ammon. compoſiti, ʒ ij; ad ℥ ß camphor. ʒ ß. m. f. linim. cum quo inung. fauces externæ ſæpius. But if a bliſter acroſs the throat can be complied with, its effects will be more advantageous.

If the external inflammation is conſiderable, a diſcutient fomentation and cataplaſm may be applied, or, in their ſtead, the following liniment may be rubbed on the neck and throat three or four times a day, and flannel rags may be conſtantly kept on, being moiſtened with the ſame.

℞ Camph. q. v. ol. oliv. q. ſ. fiat linim. molle.

If a ſpeedy ſuffocation is threatened, proceed to bronchotomy, while the ſtrength of the patient gives ſome flattering hope that he may recover.

If ſuppuration cannot be prevented, forbear evacuation and all repellents. When the ſuppuration takes place, the ſwelling abates, and the ſymptoms are leſs violent, the pus opens itſelf a way either externally or internally; if externally, the ulcer is eaſily cured, if it does not form ſinuſes; if internally, the matter may probably fall into the lungs and produce ulcers there. That the abſceſs is formed, may be known by a general uneaſineſs, a pain in the mouth, ſhivering, and tranſient heats, a ſenſation of thickneſs and heavineſs in the tongue, ſmall white eruptions on the gums, and inſide of the cheeks and lips, with a diſagreeable taſte and odour. In this caſe cataplaſms ſhould be applied warm on the throat, and the ſteam of warm vinegar, mixed with water, ſhould be received with the breath; and as ſoon as a fluctuation of matter can be perceived, puncture the abſceſs, that the matter may, if poſſible, be diſcharged at the mouth; after which gargle with the following:

℞ Infuſi roſæ ℥ vi. tinct. myrrh. ℥ ß. acidi vitrioli dilut. gt. xx. m.

If the patient is not deſtroyed by reſpiration, deglutition, or the brain being affected, this diſorder terminates as other inflammations, by reſolution, ſuppuration, or a mortification.

We ſhould obſerve, that when a difficulty of ſwallowing is not attended with acute pain, or inflammation, it is generally owing to an obſtruction of the glands about the throat; it only requires that the patient be kept warm, and the throat gargled with ſome gentle ſtimulant, as a decoction of figs, with a little vinegar or honey, or the flour of muſtard: this ſort of *quinſy* is called the pap of the throat, the falling down of the almonds of the ears, &c.

See Aretæus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Hildanus, Trallianus, Hoffman, Boerhaave, Le Dran's Operations, Wallis's Sydenham, and Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, i. 279, edit. 4.

ANGINA AQUOSA, Œdematoſa. Boerhavii Aphor. 791. This is a ſpecies of dropſy, arranged by Dr. Cullen under Anasarca, the ſecond ſpecies, which ariſes from obſtruction, occaſioned by compreſſion of the veins; ſee Anasarca oppilata. It is called Loweriana, being produced upon a dog by Lower's tying up the jugular veins, which brought on the angina

aquoſa, that occaſioned ſuffocation; ſee Sauvages Noſ. Meth. vol. i. p. 678.

ANGINA GANGRENA, called alſo *angina maligna*, *angina ſuffocativa*, *angina garotilla*, ERYSIPELATOUS, ULCERATED, MALIGNANT, or PUTRID SORE THROAT. It is the CYNANCHE MALIGNA of Dr. Cullen.

It is a putrid remittent fever, accompanied with an ulcerated ſore throat, or with an inflammation of the mucous membrane. Though this is generally conſidered to be a diſeaſe of the whole habit; ſtill there are ſome circumſtances attending oftentimes the cure, to make us believe it may now and then only be local, for at the onſet it will not unfrequently yield to vomits, and gargles, and local bliſtering; though at others all the different ſymptoms attending this ſpecies have been preſent without any ulcers in the throat.

This malady is moſt frequent in autumn, generally attacking children and weakly relaxed adults.

It is often produced by expoſure to infectious vapours; when it is not, cold is the moſt probable cauſe, in habits already hereto prediſpoſed. The breath of theſe patients is infectious.

It ſometimes begins with rigor, horror, and coldneſs, which are followed by a great heat; when an inflammation affects the throat, there is firſt a fiery redneſs there, ſometimes without any ſwelling; at others there is a conſiderable but puffy one, which does not prevent the ſwallowing nor the breathing in any great degree; a forenefs rather than pain is felt in the throat; the parotid glands often ſwell and are painful; whitiſh ſloughs appear in the fauces, not riſing above the ſurface of the membrane, which are often ſurrounded by a redneſs, and, according to the degree of the diſeaſe, are from a very florid colour to that almoſt black; theſe ſloughs generally change to an aſh colour, and ſometimes to a black one; they give an offenſive ſmell to the breath, ſpread wider, and run deeper, until the patient is cut off, or the ſloughs fall off, leaving ulcers; but ſometimes the patient recovers without any ſenſible ſeparation. If the diſeaſe is violent, the mucous membrane in other parts of the body are affected; head-ach, faintneſs, and anxiety, with ſickneſs, vomiting, or purging, attend at the beginning. Theſe uſually go off in about twenty-four hours, but if they continue, the danger is much increaſed thereby: the eyes appear red and watery, the noſtrils are inflamed, and they diſcharge a thin and acrid fetid matter, which excoriates the noſtrils and lips; and ſometimes an hæmorrhage comes on by the third or fourth day, or perhaps later. After two or three days from the beginning, an eryſipelatous inflammation appears externally on the throat, and alſo on the extremities; this eruption relieves the ſickneſs, purging, and other diſagreeable ſymptoms. The pulſe is ſeldom hard or full, but is often frequent and ſmall; the fever in the evening is inconſiderable, being often attended with a delirium; but in the morning a moderate ſweat comes on, which for the preſent relieves the patient; though the ſymptoms regaining their ſtrength, the patient ſometimes falls a victim to their force in three, four, or ſix days.

Care ſhould be had to diſtinguiſh this ſort of complaint from the catarrh, the ſpurious quinſy, aphthæ, and other exulcerations in the mouth.

A fœtid ichorous diſcharge from the ears often attends the worſt and fatal caſes; but when the patient recovers, indurated parotids and deafneſs enſue.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE *are*,

1. To ſupport the vis vitæ.
2. To promote perſpiration, or evacuate the accumulated ſerum.
3. To reſiſt the putrefaction.

The whole danger depends on the ſtate of the blood, which is a putrid one, accompanied with that which is attendant on low nervous fevers: though the pulſe, and other ſymptoms, may ſeem to indicate evacuations in the beginning, they are cautiouſly to be admitted, for the nature of this kind of *quinſy* is ſuch, as ſoon to produce the ſame effects in the conſtitution as are brought about by bleeding, purging, &c.

The patient ſhould be kept in bed, but not much warmer by the uſe of cloaths than when in health; the air may be refreſhed and purified not only by opening the windows now and then, but alſo by the vapours from boiling water, in which is infuſed myrrh, roſemary-flowers, or vinegar; ſtrong whey, made with good Mountain or other wine, may be the common drink; and if there is much ſickneſs, give mint tea, or red wine and water acidulated with the acid of vitriol diluted.

Begin the cure with an emetic, which ſhould be given as ſpeedily after the attack as poſſible; thus the ſymptoms are rendered much more mild.

℞ Antim. tartar gr. ß. ad gr. i. ſs. aq. font. ℥ iv. mixturam bibat æger calidam, ſuperbibendo infuſ. flor. cham. & poſt operat.

℞ Conf. aromaticæ ʒ ß. p. rad. contray. gr. x. aq. alex. ſp. cum aceto ʒ ij. aq. put. ℥ i. ſs. m. f. hauſt. & 4ta. quaq. hora repetend.

This kind of emetic tends to more advantages than any other in this diſorder; and if there is either a vomiting, or purging, or both attendant, the patients are much alleviated by it.

If the purging continues, check it with either ſtimulants or opiates.

℞ Spec. e ſcord. ʒ iij. aq. cinnam. ℥ vi. ſpt. cinam. ℥ i. ſumat. cochl. i. ſs. poſt ſingulas ſedes liquidas.

Though in other fevers bliſtering is not adviſeable in the beginning, in this the earlieſt uſe of them is to be encouraged, and the following method of preparing them is recommended by Dr. Percival of Mancheſter.

℞ Empl. ſtomach. vel e cymino p. ii. veſſicator. p. i. Camphor. pulv. ʒ i. ſs. m. f. empl. inter ſcapul. applic.

He farther obſerves, that in this caſe the ſkin is eaſily inflamed, ſo that this mild plaſter ſufficiently diſcharges the ſerum, and at the ſame time is antiſeptic. In the firſt ſtage of this diſeaſe, a bliſter to the back, or to each ſide of the throat, produces very ſalutary effects; but as the ſkin is particularly diſpoſed to inflammation, inconveniencies ſometimes ariſe from the too powerful ſtimuli of the common bliſter plaſters, whence the above preſcribed one is preferred. When the plaſter is ſpread, warm it gently, and lay on its ſurface a thin piece of muſlin; thus it irritates leſs, produces leſs ſtrangury, and thus it may ſafely be applied even where the ſkin is eryſipelatous.

Gargles made of acids and aſtringent ingredients, may be thrown into the fauces by means of a ſyringe, if the patient cannot uſe them without.

℞ F. roſar. ℥ viij. acidi vitrioli diluti gt. xii. alum. rup. ʒ ß. tinct. myrrh. ℥ i. m. f. garg.

vel

℞ Decoct. hordei compoſ ℔ i.

Rad. ſerpentar. virg. ʒ ij. coque per ſemi horam, colatur, & adde acetum acerrim. & tinct. myrrh. ää ʒ i. mel. opt. ℥ ij. m.

One of theſe gargles ſhould be frequently uſed, the mouth and throat ſhould be conſtantly kept clean therewith; and always before the patient ſwallows any thing, let him waſh his mouth and throat well with it.

The contrayerva is alſo uſed in gargles for this kind of ſore throat; but as an antiſeptic it is better to uſe myrrh diſſolved inſtead of it.

The bark is the principal medicine, and the moſt to be relied on. It ſhould be given with red wine, if the pulſe does not forbid, which it rarely does; but if it increaſes the anxiety, it muſt be omitted.

If the ſloughs do not ſeparate, touch them with an armed probe dipped in the following:

℞ Infuſi roſæ ℥ ij. oxymellis æruginis, ʒ ij. m.

vel

℞ Aq. puræ ℥ ij. acidi muriatici q. ſ. ad grat. acid.

If the ulcers ſpread faſt, the bark muſt be given, or a cold infuſion of it, as freely as the ſtomach will admit.

If the tonſils are much ſwelled, bliſter the back, and behind the ears, and uſe one or other of the above gargles, freely.

If the heat is exceſſive, add to the bark the ſp. æther nitroſi, or the ſp. febrif. Di. Clutton. It ſhould be obſerved that the vegetable acids are apt to produce a diarrhœa, and nitre does more harm by leſſening the vis vitæ than it does good by its antiſeptic property, ſo neither of them are to be admitted in theſe caſes; but the mineral acids are free from thoſe ill effects, and are both good antiſeptics and diaphoretics, and the above named ones may be freely given in all that the patient drinks.

If any eryſipelatous appearance is obſerved about the fauces, &c. or if they are tumid and ulcerated, immediately uſe the ſteam from vinegar, myrrh, and honey, as hot as can be borne, and uſe it often. It is detergent and antiſeptic, and preferable to any of the gargles.

A cataplaſm of the bark and camomile flowers, boiled in vinegar, with the addition of camphor ʒ i. ſs. or ʒ ij.

laid

laid acroſs the throat, and renewed every four hours, greatly ſoftens and relaxes the glands of the neck, it exhales an antiſeptic vapour, which is drawn in by the mouth at every inſpiration, and much is alſo abſorbed from it. In caſes leis important, inſtead of this cataplaſm, flannels may be applied to the neck, after being dipped in ſpirit of wine camphorated, and ſharp vinegar, mixed in equal parts.

A pediluvium made with the bark and camomile flowers boiled in vinegar and water, may be uſed three or four times a day; if the patient is too feeble to ſit up, let flannels be wrung out of this decoction, and applied to his limbs. Beſides the relaxing and antiſpaſmodic effects of this remedy, it tends to produce a ſwelling in the feet, which relieves very much.

Fixed air, ſeparated during the fermentation of an alcaline ſalt with the vitriolic acid, is advantageouſly adminiſtered by way of clyſter, or mixed with ſome proper one.

See Aratæus de Cauſis & Signis Morborum, lib. i. cap. 9. Dr. Fothergill's Treatiſe on the Putrid Sore Throat. Dr. Huxham. Le Cat, Johnſon, and Chomel, on this diſeaſe. Northcote's Treatiſe on the ulcerated ſore Throat. Dr. Percival's Eſſays. Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, i. 284. edit. 4.

ANGINA, ERYSIPELATOSA;—MUCOSA. See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

ANGINA PECTORIS. For the firſt account of this diſeaſe the world is indebted to Dr. Wm. Heberden of London.

The patient is ſeized whilſt walking, and more particularly if he walks ſoon after eating, with a painful ſenſation in his breaſt; the moment he ſtands ſtill this uneaſineſs vaniſhes: but after this complaint hath continued ſome months, it does not ceaſe ſo ſuddenly after reſting; it will now come on even while the perſon is in bed, obliging him to riſe every night for ſeveral months together. In ſome inveterate caſes it hath been brought on by very trivial accidents, ſuch as coughing, going to ſtool, by ſwallowing, or by ſpeaking, or any ſlight diſturbance of mind. Sometimes, though rarely, it attacks while the patient ſtands or ſits ſtill. In ſome perſons it is the worſt in winter, in others during the ſummer ſeaſon. When a fit approaches whilſt the patient is walking, its duration is ſhort; but if it comes on in the night, it will continue an hour or more. Now and then, though rarely, there are ſeveral days before any remiſſion is manifeſt; and, during this time, the greateſt danger ſeems to be attendant. The pulſe is, at leaſt, ſometimes not diſturbed with the pain, conſequently the heart is not affected by it.

Perſons of fifty years of age and upwards, with ſhort necks, and who are inclined to be corpulent, are the moſt ſubject to this diſeaſe; it is, though rarely, met with in thoſe who are far younger.

The natural tendency of this complaint is, to kill ſuddenly, yet ſome continue affected with it for twenty years.

The ſeat ſeems to be in or about the os ſternum, but always more to its left ſide than to any other part of it: and a pain in the middle of the left arm is ſometimes attendant.

The cauſe is moſt probably a ſpaſm or cramp, or an ulcer, or both. A ſpaſm, or convulſion, appears moſt likely, from the ſuddenneſs of the attack, and as ſpeedy departure, the long intervals of eaſe, the relief afforded by wine and ſpirituous cordials, its generally bearing the motion of a horſe or carriage ſo well; which circumſtance often diſtinguiſhes ſpaſmodic pains from thoſe which ariſe from ulcers, and its coming on in the night after the firſt ſleep, at which time aſthmas, the night-mare, convulſions, and other diſorders attributed to the diſturbed functions of the nerves, are peculiarly apt to return, or to be aggravated. That an ulcer may alſo contribute to this diſorder, ſeems to be ſuggeſted, becauſe the patient ſometimes ſpits blood mixed with a purulent matter, which ſeems too to come from the ſeat of the diſorder.

In order to the cure, evacuations have been tried, but to no purpoſe; though wine, and other cordials, taken at bed-time, will prevent or weaken the night fits: yet nothing does this ſo effectually as opium; ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of the tincture of opium taken at bed-time will enable thoſe patients to keep their bed until the morning, who had been forced to riſe, and ſit up two or three hours every night for many months. This quantity, or more, may ſafely be continued as long as it is required. Dr. Bergius, a Swediſh phyſician, ſays, that this diſorder is a kind of ſpaſmodic aſthma, and that it is relieved by a ſtrong ſolution of the gum. ammon. e. g. gummi ʒ ß. in aq. puleg. vel hyſſop. ℔ ß. cap. cochl. ij. bis in terve die. See the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 59. iii. 1, 37. Medical Obſ. and Inq. v. 233, 252. London Med. Journal v. 162. Memoirs of the medical Society of London, 238, 306.

ANGINA EXTERNA. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

——— *Inflammatoria infantum—interna—latens & difficilis—membranoſa—perniciosa—polyposa.* See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

ANGINA MALIGNA & SUFFOCATIVA. See ANGINA GANGRÆNA.

——— SPASMODICA. See CRAMPUS.

ANGINO DEI. The name of a diſeaſe.

ANGIOLOGIA, ANGEIOLOGIA, ἀγγειον, *vas*, and λογος, *ſermo*. ANGIOLOGY. It treats of the glands, lacteals, lymphæducts, nerves, arteries, veins, and other veſſels.

ANGIOSPERMIA, from ἀγγειον, *a veſſel*, and σπερμα, *a ſeed*. The name of the ſecond order in the Claſs DIDYNAMIA, of the Linnæan ſyſtem. It is ſo called becauſe the ſeeds are incloſed in a veſſel or capſule, in oppoſition to the firſt order, GYMNOSPERMIA, which has naked ſeeds.

ANGOLAM. A large tree growing in Malabar. It runs up to the height of one hundred feet, and is twelve feet thick. It is an ever-green, its fruit reſembles a cherry.

The expreſſed juice of the root purges, and kills worms. Raii Hiſt. Plant.

ANGONE. A nervous ſort of quinſy. Vogel defines it to be an acute ſtopping up of the fauces, without inflammation. He ſays that the convulſive quinſy, and hyſteric ſuffocation, are its ſpecies.

ANGOR. A concentration of the natural heat of the body, cauſing a palpitation of the heart, and anxiety. In the beginning of a fever it is a bad prognoſtic.

ANGOS, a VESSEL; a receptacle of humors. See VASO.

ANGSANA, vel ANSAVA, called alſo *draco arbor*.

It grows in the Eaſt Indies; the liquor which diſtils from a wound made in this tree is uſed as a medicine, when it is condenſed into a gummy conſiſtence. It is of a red colour, aſtringent, and is ſold for dragon's blood: Raii Hiſt. Plant. Dale.

ANGU. See CASSADA.

ANGUILLA. The EEL.

Eels are nouriſhing. Thoſe that are met with in rivers, or other clear running waters, are the beſt; as to their ſize it is immaterial; the liver and the gall are extremely acrid. Boerhaave ſays, that no fiſhes have a more acrid gall; and that with a mixture of the galls of the *eel* and the pike, made into pills, he hath cured many rickety children with hard and ſwelled bellies.

The TORPEDO, or TORPORIFIC EEL, found in Guiana, in South America, if caught by a hook, violently ſhocks the perſon who holds the line: the ſame *eel* touched with an iron rod, held in the hand of a perſon whoſe other hand is joined to another, &c. communicates a violent ſhock to ten or twelve perſons thus joining hands, in a manner exactly ſimilar to that of the electric machine. Hence it is called the ELECTRIC EEL. No ſhock is perceived by holding the hand in the water near the fiſh when it is neither diſpleaſed nor touched; but if it is angry, it can give a ſhock to a perſon at five or ſix inches diſtance. This ſhock is produced by an emiſſion of electric particles, which the fiſh diſcharges at pleaſure. On the death of the animal no ſuch electric property remains, and then the Indians eat it.

ANGUIS, alſo called *ſerpens anguis*, *anguis* coluber, *natrix torquata*, the SNAKE.

Our *ſnakes* in England, and thoſe in other cold countries, do not injure us with their bite. Their fat is as good as that of the viper.

ANGUIS ÆSCULAPII. It is the only ſpecies of ſerpents that can be made ſo tame as to be innocent. It is found in Italy, Poland, Germany, and in all the quarters of the world.

ANGUIUM SENECTÆ, called *exuviæ*. The SKINS of SERPENTS that are caſt in ſpring; the ſlough or caſt ſkin of a ſnake is as good. A decoction of it boiled in wine is ſaid to cure deafneſs, pain in the ears, &c.

ANGULARIS ARTERIA. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.—MUSCULUS. See LEVATOR SCAPULÆ & PATIENTIÆ.

ANGULATUM,

ANGULATUM, vel ANGALATUM, Folium (from Angula, an Angle) an angular leaf; it is when the margins are cut into several angles.

ANGULI OCULI. See CANTHI.

ANGULUS ACUTUS TIBIÆ. The spine of the tibia, or the shin.

ANGURIA. See CITRULLUS.

ANGUSTATIO, ANGUSTIA, } Anxiety, restlessness in distempers. They also signify a narrowness of the vessels.

ANGUSTIFOLIA PLANTAGO. See PLANTAGO MINOR.

ANGUSTURÆ CORTEX. ANGUSTURA BARK. } This bark, at first imported in the year 1788, was supposed to be the production of a tree on the coast of Africa; but it is now found to come from the Spanish main; Dr. BRUCE pronounced it to be the bark of a tree called *wosgines*, by which he was cured of the dysentery, in Abyssinia; and having brought over some seeds, and planted them in Kew gardens, their product he calls BRUCEA ANTIDYSENTERICA, vel FERRUGINEA; but, in the Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh, 1790, they are, on comparison, proved to be very different. This bark, however, is much of the same colour and thickness as the *cascilla aromatica*, and powders very freely. It is a powerful bitter, joined with an aroma, not much more pungent than cascarilla, having a portion of pure oil, which approaches in its nature to camphor. It seems also to possess a narcotic principle; hence differs from the Peruvian bark; and has been considered more powerful than it, both as a tonic and antiseptic; the virtues reside more in its gummy than resinous extract; but is still more powerful having both dissolved, which warm water effects, extracting also the oily portion; hence it is best prepared by infusion. The diseases in which this medicine has been employed are those in which the Peruvian bark has been useful. In intermittents, it is not always superior, sometimes inferior; in low fevers, and those of the putrid kind, it has seemed superior. In head achs, attended with fever, but arising from the stomach; in dysentery and dyspepsia, it has been of great service. From various experiments that have been made, the Angustura bark seems to claim the highest rank as an antiseptic. An extract is made in the following manner:

Take four ounces of the Angustura bark, put it into a flannel bag of a conical shape, pour upon this boiling water; and repeat it till the filtering liquor has but little taste or colour. Let this be evaporated by a gentle heat, there will remain 13 drams and 20 grains of extract, of the full flavour of the bark, containing two drams of resinous matter. See BRANDE's Experiments and Observations on Angustura Bark.

ANHALDINUM. An epithet of a corrosive, described by Hartman.

ANHALTINA REMEDIA. Medicines which facilitate respiration.

ANHALTINA AQUA. ANHALT WATER. It is in the Brandenburg Dispensatory, and is the sp. vini rect. distilled from turpentine, and twelve or thirteen other ingredients of the aromatic kind; but a more elegant spirit of this kind may be obtained by mixing a proper quantity of the essential oils of rosemary, lavender, sage, or other such like, with the common oil of turpentine, and then distilling them. This water is an excellent cordial.

ANHELATIO, ANHELO, ANHELITUS, PANTING. A shortness of breath, or a difficult and small, but quick respiration, which happens to sound persons, especially fat people, and valetudinarians, after strong exercise. In fevers, dropsies, asthmas, pleurisies, &c. there is always an anhelitus. To express this HIPPOCRATES often uses the word *pneuma*.

But this amongst the chemists signifies SMOAK, and also HORSE DUNG; this last is termed also, when hot, *caninpericon*.

ANHIMA. An aquatic bird of prey in Brasil, larger than a swan. Its horn is esteemed an antidote against poison.

ANHUIBA. See SASSAFRAS.

ANICETON, INVINCIBLE. An epithet for a plaster ascribed to Crito, and so called because it was an infallible remedy for the acores.

ANICETUM. See ANISUM.

ANIDROS, ANIDROSIS, ANIDROTI. } From α, neg. and ἱδρὼς, *to sweat*. Without sweat.

ANIMUM. See ANIME.

ANIL. See INDICUM.

ANIMA MUNDI. The SOUL of the WORLD. An ubiquitarian principle, supposed by Plato to do the same feats as Des Cartes's æther, pervading and influencing all parts and places. It is a kin to the Archæus of HELMONT and PARACELSUS ——PULMONUM. A name given to saffron on account of its use in asthmas. See CROCUS.

ANIMÆ. The VESICLES of HERRINGS. They are diuretic.

ANIMAL. All bodies endowed with life and with spontaneous motion are called *animals*. Hence are animals distinguished in general from vegetables. But this gives us no perfect definition; for there are entire classes of animals which are fixed to a place; as the lithophytes, and zoophytes, which are produced, and die upon the same spot; and, on the other hand, certain Vegetables have as much motion in their leaves and flowers as certain animals; for example, shell-worms. However, by attending to the most general characters, we may define animals to be bodies endued with sensation, and motion, necessary to preserve their life. They are all capable of reproducing their like: some, by the union of the two sexes, produce small living creatures; others lay eggs, which require a due temperature to produce young: some multiply without conjunction of sexes; and others are reproduced when cut in pieces, like the roots of plants.

After man, all other animals have been divided into eight classes, in the following manner:

DAUBENTER's DIVISION *and* CHARACTERS *of the Eight Classes of* ANIMALS.

Having an head.						The most part having no head.	
With nostrils.						Without nostrils.	
With ears.						Without ears.	
Two ventricles in the heart.	One ventricle in the heart.					The heart variously formed or unknown.	
Warm blood.	Blood nearly cold.					A whitish fluid instead of blood.	
Inspiring and expiring air frequently.	Inspiring and expiring air at long intervals.			Admitting the air by gills.		Admitting the air by spiracula.	No apparent entrance or aperture to admit air.
Viviparous.	Oviparous.						
With teats.	Without teats.						
1st Ord. Quadrupeds.	2d Ord. Cataceous animals.	3d Ord. Birds.	4th Ord. Oviparous quadrupeds.	5th Ord. Serpents.	6th Ord. Fishes.	7th Ord. Insects.	8th Ord. Worms.
Four feet and hairy skin.	Fins and no hair.	Feathered.	Four feet and no hair.	Scaly without feet or fins.	Scaly with fins.	Having antennæ.	Having neither feet nor scales.

All ſubſtances proceeding from *animals* are ſaid to belong to the *animal* kingdom, to diſtinguiſh them from the vegetable and the mineral claſſes.

The earth of *animals* differ not from that of vegetables in any reſpect yet diſcovered. Yet there are certain differences betwixt one *animal* earth and another, ſome being calcareous, others not, &c. See TERRA.

The oils and fats of *animals*, like the groſs oil of vegetables, are not of themſelves ſoluble, either in water or in ſpirit of wine; but by the intervention of a third body, as of mucilage of gum, &c. may be rendered miſcible therewith. The oils of *animals* differ from thoſe of vegetables: 1. The finer *animal* oils are not, like the vegetable, procured by a moiſt, but by a dry diſtillation, that is, by combuſtion, and hence all *animal* oils have an empyreumatic ſmell. 2dly. Though an acid is found in the fat of *animals*, yet in the diſtilled oils of *animal* matter, a volatile alcaline property is found in them; whereas in the diſtilled oils of vegetables there is always in acid. The volatile alkaline ſalts, therefore, contained in the oils of *animals*, is the reaſon why they are more penetrating than the diſtilled oils of vegetables, and have a more immediate tendency to put the blood into commotion. Two drops of the ol. c. c. intimately mixed with the ſp. vini R. ℥ ß. are ſufficient to produce a copious ſweat for four men, if divided into four doſes; hence *animal* oils ſhould be cautiouſly given to the young and ſanguine.

The odorous matter of ſome *animal* ſubſtances, as muſk, caſtor, &c. is like the eſſential oils of vegetables, ſoluble in ſp. vini R. and volatile in the heat of boiling water.

The gelatinous principle of *animals*, like the gum of vegetables, diſſolves in water, but not in ſpirit or in oil. Like the gums alſo it renders oil and fats miſcible with water.

However, many *animal* juices differ greatly even in theſe general kinds of properties, from the correſponding ones of vegetables. Thus *animal* ſerum, which appears ſimilar to vegetable gummy juices, hath this remarkable difference, that though it mingles with cold or warm water, yet, on conſiderably heating the mixtures, the *animal* matter ſeparates from the watery fluid, and concretes into a ſolid maſs, if the heat is about one hundred and fifty by Fahrenheit's thermometer.

Animal ſubſtances become putrid much ſooner than vegetable ones, and when corrupted are much more offenſive. See PUTREDO.

Animal matter, burnt in the open air, is reſolved, like vegetables, into ſoot and aſhes, but with this difference, that no fixed alcaline ſalt can be obtained from the aſhes, and no acid vapour accompanies the ſmoak. Expoſed to the fire in cloſe veſſels, after the watery moiſture, a volatile alcaline ſalt is obtained, together with an empyreumatic oil that is more fetid than that from vegetables.

ANIMAL BEZOARDICUM OCCIDENTALE. The leſſer American deer.——BEZORADICUM ORIENTALE. The bezoar goat.——MOSCHIFERUM. The muſk animal. See MOSCHUS.——ZIBETHICUM; See ZIBETHUM.

ANIMALCULÆ. A diminutive of the word *animal*; that is, they are ſuch little creatures as require to be viewed through glaſſes, to diſcern them diſtinctly. Rain, as ſoon as it falls, contains many *animalculæ*, but ſnow ſtill more; the dew on glaſs windows is full of them. In boiled water they retain their ſhape, and ſometimes revive.

The *animalculæ* get in ſhoals in the fluid they ſwim in, and if diſturbed, they ſeparate as fiſh in a pond, and will be many hours before they are collected together. They follow their liquor, in which they ſwim to the laſt drop, and then for want of it, they ſeem to ſtruggle and die; after their apparent death, put water to them, and they revive. When ſeemingly dead they are very flat, but if not paſt regain, they ſoon recover their plumpneſs.

Animalculæ chuſe the ſurface of liquors, probably for the want of air.

Dip a needle point into the oil of vitriol, then into a drop of liquor in which theſe *animalculæ* are, and they inſtantly ſpread about to evade the acid, and ſoon drop down dead. If the needle is dipped in a ſolution of common ſalt, or in the tincture of ſalt of tartar, the ſame is obſerved to follow. Sugar, urine, and blood, ſpeedily deſtroy them.

Vinegar contains *animalculæ*.

Deſault, and ſome others, endeavour to prove that all diſeaſes are owing to *animalculæ*; but it does not appear, that any animal ſubſtance contains *animalculæ* until it becomes putrid, and then theſe are the effect rather than the cauſe of diſeaſes. See PRURITUS and PHTHIRIASIS.

The white matter which ſticks to the teeth, abounds with *animalculæ*, and vinegar deſtroys them.

See Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. iii. Dr. Hook's Micrographia.

ANIMALE DIPPELII, OLEUM. DIPPEL'S ANIMAL OIL.

The College of Phyſicians of London, in their Pharmacopœia, have given the following preſcription for making it:

℞ olei c. cervi. ℔ j. ter diſtillata—this will ſeldom produce it ſufficiently pure, it will require, five, ſix, and ſometimes more diſtillations, before it becomes the quid deſideratum. Mixing it with quick-lime or powdered charcoal into a paſte, is ſaid to be a great improvement, ſhortens the proceſs, and makes the product more limpid as theſe ſubſtances keep down more of the groſs matter, than would remain without ſuch an addition. After it is made pure, it ſhould be kept guarded from the acceſs of air, elſe it will ſoon be ſpoiled, by its free abſorption of dephlogiſticated air, on being too much expoſed to the atmoſphere. Obſervations on the Pharmacop. Londinenſis, 1788.

Animal oils thus rectified are thin, limpid, and of a ſubtil, penetrating, not diſagreeable ſmell and taſte. They are antiſpaſmodic, ſedative, and diaphoretic, in doſes from five to thirty drops. Hoffman highly extols them; he ſays that a doſe excites ſweat, and ſupports it for twenty-four hours, without cauſing any languor or debility. He farther obſerves, that if twenty or more drops are given on an empty ſtomach, ſix hours before the acceſſion of an intermittent fever, they frequently remove the diſorder; and that they are effectual againſt chronical epilepſies and other convulſive ſymptoms, eſpecially if given before the uſual time of the attack, and preceded by proper evacuations.

They loſe much of their quality by keeping.

The empyreumatic oils of vegetables, rectified in the ſame manner, become poſſeſſed of the ſame effects as thoſe of the animal kind.

All empyreumatic oils diſſolve in ſp. vini R. and the more they are rectified, their ſolution therein is the eaſier: a circumſtance in which they differ from eſſential oils, which by repeated diſtillations become more difficult to diſſolve.

ANIMALIS FACULTAS. See FACULTAS & ACTIO.——ANIMALIS MOTUS. ANIMAL MOTION.

This is the ſame as we call muſcular motion, and is divided into two ſpecies, voluntary, and involuntary. The mode in which it has been performed, though it has employed the pens of men of the greateſt eminence, ſtill lays at preſent involved in equal obſcurity. All we know on this ſubject is, that animal motion depends upon different principles, which, by deſtroying, animal motion is prevented. In order, therefore to produce this motion, muſcles have an ELASTIC, and a TONIC POWER; they muſt alſo be poſſeſſed of IRRITABILITY, and be cloſely connected with the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for, upon theſe powers, properly apportioned to each other is it, that all motion in the human machine depends for its regularity and continuance. There is no doubt, but muſcles, thoſe inſtruments of motion, are poſſeſſed of an ELASTIC POWER equal with the other ſolid parts of the animal machine, which remains even after death; and whatever motion it has beſides, that depends upon the living principle, and the connection which occurs betwixt it and the brain and nerves.

By TONIC POWER, is underſtood that ſtate of diſtenſibility by which muſcles are kept in a proper ſituation to exert their ſtrength and activity; for diſtenſion itſelf is a ſtimulus to which every muſcle is obedient; and almoſt all the muſcles of the living machine is more or leſs diſtended beyond its natural ſtate; that is, that ſtate, which left to themſelves, they would poſſeſs; becauſe the diſtenſion is created by the bone encreaſing to which the muſcles are joined; alſo by the action of the oppoſite muſcles, as well as by the weight of certain parts which muſcles are deſtined to ſupport; and, laſtly, by the fullneſs of the hollow organs, or viſcera, which muſcles ſurround, or to which, in ſome mode or other, they are connected. Hence then, the tonic power, and vigour of muſcular action, are at the ſame time encreaſed by a ſtrong, and diminiſhed by a weaker diſtenſion. But this

tothe power, as far as it depends upon diſtenſion, muſt have limited degrees; for, ſo much from ſtrong and long continued diſtenſion of the muſcular fibres making their contraction eaſier and more powerful, it diminiſhes, and often totally deſtroy it.

By IRRITABILITY, is meant that condition of a muſcle, by which action is promoted by the application of any ſtimulus to a muſcle not more than uſually diſtended. This ſtate Phyſicians alſo call VIS INSITA.

NERVOUS INFLUENCE is known to exiſt, and be productive of animal motion: if a ſtimulus is applied to the nerve which ſerves any muſcle, and the muſcle itſelf is untouched, ſimilar motion in that muſcle will be excited as before ſpecified. And laſtly, we can excite motion in many muſcles by the power of the will alone, without the application of any ſtimulus either to the muſcles, nerves, or brain; and this power is properly called ANIMAL, becauſe it belongs to animals alone.

But all muſcles are not ſubject to the controul of the will; for many actions are performed, and thoſe of very great moment, in the machine, without the mind being conſcious of ſuch motion, nay even contrary to its power. Hence then we ſee there are voluntary and involuntary motion in the human machine; and, indeed, a ſpecies of motion between the two, which the muſcles of reſpiration poſſeſs, viz. the diaphragm, the muſcles of the abdomen, thoſe which lie between the ribs, and as many as are ſo joined with the ribs, that by their action they can either fix, elevate, or depreſs the ribs. From what has been advanced, it appears highly probable, that as the muſcular fibres are the inſtruments of all motion, that by their being poſſeſſed of elaſticity, tone, and irritability, ſubject alſo to the power of the nerves, that all animal motion is performed by their being put into action by means of the vital principle, be it of whatever nature it may. There is, however, a variety of other notions concerning this ſubject, which may be found by conſulting different authors; but this appears the moſt rational, as the moſt eaſily comprehenſible.

See the Theory and Practice of Phyſic, by J. Shebbeare, M. D. Maganiſe's Doctrine of Inflammation, p. 31—52. Haller's Phyſiology, the Lecture on Muſcular Motion. Kirkland's Diſſertation on the Brain, and Nerves. GREGORY'S Conſpectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ. WALLIS on the Moving Powers of the Conſtitution, in his Work on Diſeaſe and Health.—SPIRITUS. —ANIMAL SPIRITS. See CALIDUM INNATUM.

ANIMATIO. ANIMATION. The particular effect produced by the vis vitæ in all animated bodies, by which life is begun, and ſupported. Alſo, an ænigmatical word uſed by alchemiſts in their employ of tranſmuting metals. Quickſilver is ſaid to be animated, when, by conjunction with a perfect metal, it is reduced to a certain ſpecies.

ANIME. The Portugueſe corrupted the word *animæ*, into *anime*.

The GUM ANIME is alſo called RESINA ANIME & *courbaril rezina, aminæa, animum*. Piſo calls the tree from whence it is obtained, *jetaiba*, and the Indians call it *courbaril*. It is the HYMENÆA COURBARIL of Linnæus.

J. Bauhine reckons up five ſpecies, but the whiteſt is the beſt.

The gum *anime* is a tranſparent, yellowiſh-white, reſinous gum, obtained from a large tree in Braſil and New Spain, and alſo in the eaſtern parts of the world. That from the Eaſt, Dioſcorides calls it by the names *myrrha* and *minæa*; but, in our ſhops, we have no other than the American ſorts. The ſmall tears are the pureſt. It hath but little taſte, though to the ſmell it is very agreeable. It eaſily breaks between the teeth; but if chewed for ſome time, it ſoftens and becomes adheſive. If it is laid on a red-hot iron, it immediately melts, catches flame, and burns quickly away, leaving only very little white aſhes.

It diſſolves in ſp. vini R. but is very little affected by water, except in diſtillation, by which it gives a part of its flavour, and a ſmall quantity of oil. The Braſilians are ſaid to uſe it in fumigations for pains aud aches from a cold cauſe. With us it is eſteemed diuretic.

The doſe is ℈ i.

The gum copal is often ſold for it.

ANIMELLÆ. The glandules under the ears, and all along under the lower jaw, called *lacticinia*.

ANIMI, & ANIMÆ DELIQUIUM. See LIPOTHYMIA.

ANIMIFERA ARBOR BRASILIANA. See COURBARIL.

ANIMI PATHEMATA. AFFECTIONS of the MIND.

ANIMOMETER. An inſtrument that meaſures the ſtrength of the wind.

ANIMUS. The MIND. The body and the *mind* reciprocally affect each other with reſpect to health and diſeaſe; whatever invigorates the body, renders the faculties of the ſoul proportionably active and ſtrong.

Ariſtotle hath long ſince obſerved, that thoſe animals whoſe blood abounds with thick fibres are bold and furious, and that a thick hot blood contributes to ſtrength, but not to underſtanding. He alſo obſerves that a thin blood is better calculated for the different purpoſes of ſenſation and underſtanding.

The circulation of the blood not only unites the ſoul with the body, but alſo governs and directs its operations; with the circulation of the blood, the animal and vital functions continue, and they vary, and ceaſe to be, according as the circulation varies or ceaſes.

Would then any one preſerve the faculties of the *mind*, and a due order of the paſſions, let his care be to continue the blood in its due healthy ſtate. Examples daily occur, in which it is ſeen that the chearful glaſs raiſes the man as it were above himſelf; alſo, that its undue uſe enervates and deſtroys him.

On the other hand, a diſordered *mind* injures the body; violent paſſions make great ravage in its conſtitution; and leſs violent ones, if continued ſomewhat longer, have as dreadful an effect. Fear and terror contract the veſſels in the exterior parts of the body, and force the blood into the larger ones about the heart and lungs; which again produce coldneſs in the extremities, a palpitation of the heart, uneaſineſs in the bowels, &c. Sadneſs greatly leſſens the vis vitæ, whence a diſpoſition to a chronical diſorder. Anger increaſes the ſtrength, quickens the pulſe and breathing, but throws the whole frame into a tumult, and its conſequences are ſometimes fatal.

ANINGA, alſo called *iba, Braſil arbor aquatica*.

Ray takes notice of three ſpecies, two of which grow in water, the third in moiſt and ſhady woods; the roots of the firſt two ſorts are bulbous, and poſſeſs medical virtues; they are uſed for fomentations againſt inflations of the hypochondres. Of that ſpecies which is found in the woods, the leaves are the medicinal part; they are bruiſed and applied as a general remedy for healing ulcers. Raii Hiſt. Pl.

ANISATUM. A wine in which aniſeeds are infuſed thus; take of Aſcalon wine, this was a ſtrong wine, ℔ xxx. honey ℔ x. aniſeeds ℥ v. mix them and let them ſtand together a few days, then ſtrain off the clear liquor.

ANISCALPTOR, from *anus, the breech*, and *ſcalpo, to ſcratch*. See LATISSIMUS DORSI.

ANISUM. ANESUM, ANICETUM, ANISE. It is the PIMPINELLA ANISUM, *fructus ovato-oblongus, petala inflexa, ſtigmata ſubgloboſa*. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 366. Aniſum Herbariis. COMMON ANISE.

Hoffman calls the ſeeds *ſolamen inteſtinorum*, by way of eminence, for their ſervice in complaints of the bowels.

The common *aniſe* is a ſmall, annual, umbelliferous herb; its ſeeds are roundiſh, ſtriated, flatted on one ſide, pointed at one end, and of a pale colour inclined to green; the upper leaves are divided into fine ſegments, the lower are entire and roundiſh, and ſerrated about the edges. It is a native of Egypt, Crete, and Syria: is cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe, and grows in our gardens in England; but it does not arrive at any great degree of perfection with us. The ſeeds only are uſed in medicine; and thoſe which are produced in Spain are ſmaller than thoſe obtained in other countries, and are generally the moſt eſteemed.

Anniſeeds have an agreeable aromatic odour, and to the taſte they are gratefully warm, with a degree of ſweetneſs; they are carminative; much uſed in flatulent complaints; in which caſe, a ſcruple of the powder has been given for a doſe; griping of the bowels: they are alſo moderately anodyne, diaphoretic, diuretic, and diſcutient; an infuſion of them in water moderates the thirſt in a dropſy, and abates the diarrnœa; the fume received up the noſtrils abates the head-ach in ſome inſtances; they promote an appetite, and check hiccoughing, when a flatus and coldneſs in the ſtomach are the cauſes. They are ſuppoſed to increaſe the milk in nurſes. Geoffroy ſays the odour is perceptible in that fluid. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Thoſe who are offended with the ſeeds, may take the ſpirituous

ſpirituous preparation of them, for the ſpirit in ſome meaſure covers their flavour.

Water and ſpirit of wine both completely extract the virtues of aniſeeds; but in diſtillation very little of the ſeeds are carried over with the ſpirit; however, after its evaporation, a powerful and agreeable extract remains.

The London College, 1788, gives a compound aniſeed water, called Sp. ANISI COMPOSITUS, *olim*.

AQ. SEM. ANISI COMP.

℞ Sem. *aniſi* & angelic. ää lb. ſs. ſpt. vini ten cong. ſ. Aquæ, q. ſ. ad præcavendum empyreuma. elic. cong. i.

The angelica ſeeds are added to improve the flavour of thoſe of the *aniſe*. This water is apt to be milky if drawn ſo low as directed above: it has been conſidered an elegant cordial ſtomachic medicine; a glaſs of it aſſiſts digeſtion after full meals, and when vegetables have been too freely eaten.

Along with the water in diſtillation, their eſſential oil, called by Van Helmont *Inteſtinorum Solamen*, ariſes to the quantity of ʒ i. from lb. iii. it poſſeſſes the taſte, ſmell, and all the virtues of the ſeeds in the higheſt perfection; it congeals when the air is not ſenſibly cold into a butyraceous conſiſtence; hence, in diſtilling, the water in the refrigeratory ſhould not be kept too cool; it ſhould rather be warm, particularly towards the end of the proceſs, or the oil will congeal in the worm of the ſtill.

The doſe is from two to twenty drops, which may be made into an elegant draught, thus:

℞ Ol *aniſi* gut. ii. vel q. v. mucilag. e gum. arab. ℈ i. ſp. vin. ten. ʒ. ii. aq. puræ ʒ i. ſs. m. f. hauſt.

This oil is alſo obtained from *aniſeeds* by expreſſion; it is of a greeniſh colour, grateful to the taſte, and ſtrong of the ſeeds, of which, if ſixteen ounces are lightly moiſtened by expoſure to the ſteam of boiling water, about an ounce of oil may be obtained from them. This oil conſiſts of a groſs inſipid inodorous one, ſimilar to the common expreſſed ones, and of a part of the eſſential oil of the ſeed, on which laſt its flavour wholly depends. If this expreſſed oil is digeſted in rectified ſpirit of wine, the eſſential oil is extracted from it; or if it is diſtilled in water, the eſſential oil ariſes and leaves the inodorous one behind. The groſs oil ſeems to reſide in the kernel of the ſeed, the eſſential in the cortical part.

ANISUM INDICUM,—*Stellatum*,—*Peregrinum*,—*Sinenſe*,—*Phillipenſe*; *Badian Semen*; *Fæniculum Sinenſe*; *Cardamomum Siberienſe*; *Zingi*. INDIAN or STELLATED ANISE. The ſeed veſſel of this ſpecies conſiſts of ruſty, brown-coloured, hard, wrinkled capſules, half an inch or more long, joined by their baſes to the number of ſix or more in the form of a ſtar, each of which includes one ſeed, externally gloſſy, and of the colour of linſeed, internally white. It is the produce of a ſmall tree which grows in Tartary, China, and the Philippine iſlands.

The huſks contain the chief of the flavour, which is the ſame as that of the common *aniſeed*, but not ſo fiery; if they are digeſted in ſpirit of wine, they yield a moſt acrid reſinous extract. The ſeeds afford much eſſential oil by diſtillation in water, which is thinner, more limpid, and more fragrant than that from the common ſort.

This ſpecies of *aniſeed* is not yet common in the ſhops, though they are deſerving of a preference to thoſe in uſe.

ANISUM fructicoſum Galbaniferum;—Africanum fructeſcens, folio, & caule vere cæruleo tinctis. See GALBANUM.

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

ANNORA. See OVORUM TESTÆ & CALX.

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

ANNUENTES MUSCULI, ſee RECTUS INTERNUS MINOR.

ANNULARIS CARTILAGO, is thus named from its ſhape, *annulus*, *a ring*. See CRICOIDES. ——DIGITUS. The ring-finger, or that next to the little one.—VENA. The vein betwixt the ring and little finger.

ANNUS. The YEAR. The ancients divided the *year* into winter and ſummer; their ſucceſſors divided it into ſpring, ſummer, autumn, and winter. It is a ſyſtem or cycle of ſeveral months, uſually twelve: YEAR properly, and by way of eminence, ſo called, is the *ſolar year*, or the ſpace of time, wherein the ſun moves through the twelve ſigns of the ecliptic. This contains 365 days, 5 hours, and 39 minutes, according to the obſervations of CASSINI, and others; but in the civil or popular account, this year only contains 365 days; except every 4th, which contains 366. The viciſſitude of ſeaſons ſeems to have given riſe to the firſt inſtitution of the year; which is owing to the proximity and diſtance of the ſun; and, upon this, the name YEAR was given to that ſpace of time wherein the grand luminary performs his whole courſe, and returns to the ſame point of his orbit.

A philoſophical *year* is a common month.

ANNUS AMADIN. LONG LIFE.

ANNI TEMPORA CONSTANTIA, vel INCONSTANTIA. Conſiſtent ſeaſons, ſuch as keep their uſual temperature. Or inconſiſtent ſeaſons, when the weather is unſettled.

ANO, ἄνω, UPWARDS. Alſo ANOTHEN. The ſuperior parts. Emetics are thus called, as purging medicines are called κάτω, *downwards*.

ANOCATHARTICA. Medicines which purge upwards, as emetics.

ANOCHEILON, from ἄνω, and χεῖλος, *a lip*. The UPPER LIP.

ANOCCŒLIA. See CŒLIA.

ANODMON, from ἀ, neg. and ὀδμὴ, *a ſmell*. WITHOUT SMELL. It ſtands oppoſed to fetid.

ANODUS. A word uſed by chemiſts for what is ſeparated from the nouriſhment by the kidneys. The Greek word ἄνοδος, *anodus*, from ἀ, neg. and ὀδὼς, *a tooth*, ſignifies *toothleſs*.

ANODYNA, from ἀ, neg. and ὠδὶν, *pain*.

Anodynes are medicines which eaſe pain, and procure ſleep. They are divided into three ſorts, viz.

1. *Paregorica*. Παρηγορέω, *mitigo*, called alſo *anetica*. Paregorics, or ſuch as aſſuage pain.

2. *Hypnotica*, *Hypnopœos*. Hypnotics, or ſuch as relieve by procuring ſleep, ὕπνος, *ſomnus*.

3. *Narcotica*. Narcotic, or ſuch as eaſe the patient by ſtupifying him; νάρκαω, *ſtupefacio*.

Opiates and narcotics deſtroy ſenſation. Some hypnotics and paregorics procure eaſe and ſleep by removing the offending cauſe, as nitre, camphor, &c. But the term anodyne is now generally employed for thoſe means only which relieve pain by diminiſhing or deſtroying ſenſibility.

The doſes of theſe medicines are generally regulated by the pulſe; yet this rule is not without exceptions. If the pulſe is ſtrong, a larger doſe is ſafe; if weak, a leſs doſe muſt be given.

Camphor is the beſt anodyne in nervous caſes, and at the decline of fevers.

Hemlock procures eaſe and ſleep without cauſing that head-ach, next morning, uſually complained of after taking opium.

Anodynes ſhould not be given without great caution, on a full ſtomach, nor in dropſies.

ANODYNA. INDOLENCE, or abſence from pain. Synonymous with anæſtheſia.

ANODYNUM. Alſo ANTIPODAGRICUM. BALS. THE ANODYNE BALSAM.

Bates's anodyne balſam is uſually made thus:

℞ Linim. ſapon. lb. i. tinct. theb. ʒ iv. m.

Bateman's drops are thus made, only with a weaker ſpirit, and tinctured with aniſeeds.

BALS. ANODYN. GUIDONIS, *Guido's* Anodyne Balſam.

℞ Tacamahacæ pul. tereb. Venet. ää p. æq.

Fill a retort nearly to two-thirds of its capacity, and diſtil with a fire gradually increaſed; then ſeparate the red oil or *balſam* from the liquor which ſwims above it. Its virtues are much the ſame as thoſe of all other empyreumatic oils.

ANODYNUM MINERALE. See NITRUM, N° 3. and NITRUM STIBIATUM.

ANODYNUS FOTUS. ANODYNE *Fomentation*.

℞ Capit. papav. contuſ. ʒ ij. Flor. ſambuc. & flor. chamem. ää ʒ i. coq. in aq. font. ad lb ij. & colatur, adde acet. acerrim. ʒ vi. aq. ammoniæ ʒ i. m.

ANŒA, ANOIA, from ἀ, neg. and νοῦς, *the mind*. STUPIDITY. See AMENTIA.

ANOMALIA, ANOMALOUS. From ἀ, neg. and ὁμαλὸς, *equal* or *ſmooth*. Unequal, irregular.

ANO-

ANOMŒOMERES, from α, neg. ὁμοιος, *like*, and μερος, *a part*. Conſiſting of parts of different kinds. The ſame as heterogeneous.

ANOMŒOS. Diſſimilar or heterogene. Hippocrates uſes this word for viſcous or unnatural humours.

ANOMPHALOS, from α, neg. and ὀμφαλος, a navel. Without a navel.

ANONIS, called alſo *ononis*, *reſta bovis*, *arreſta bovis*, *remora aratri*, PETTY-WHIN, CAMMOCK, and REST-HARROW. This ſpecies formerly uſed, was the ONONIS SPINOSA of Linnæus.

Miller reckons up twenty-ſix ſpecies.

It is a ſmall flexible plant, growing in waſte grounds; its roots are long and tough, have a faint ſmell and a ſweetiſh bitter taſte: their medicinal virtue reſides chiefly in the cortical parts. The doſe is ʒ i. It is diuretic and aperient.

ANONYMOS, from α, neg. and ονομα, *a name*. Nameleſs.

It was formerly a name of the cricoid cartilage; and many exotic trees and ſhrubs are ranked now under this name.

ANONYMOS AMERICANA. A ſort of wild madder. See RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS.

ANORA, ſee OVORUM TESTÆ & CALX.

ANORCHIDES, from α, neg. and ορχις, *a teſticle*. Such as are born without teſticles.

ANOREXIA, ANOREXY. From α, neg. and ορεξις, *appetite*: alſo *apoſitia*, *aſitia*. A WANT OF APPETITE, WITHOUT LOATHING OF FOOD. The Greeks call ſuch as take no food, or have no appetite, anorecti and *aſiti*; but thoſe who have an averſion to food, they call *apoſitoi*.

This diſorder is either original or ſymptomatic; when it is original, its cauſes are, bad diet, too free drinking, voraciouſneſs, &c. In old age it may proceed from feebleneſs. But it is more frequently a ſymptom of ſome other diſorder, and the cure depends on the removal of of the original one. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs LOCALES and order DYSORĔXIÆ. He ſeems to think it always ſymptomatic. Yet points out two ſpecies, viz. 1. ANOREXIA HUMORALIS, when the ſtomach is offended with mucous, bilious, or other humours. 2. ANOREXIA ATONICA, when the fibres of the ſtomach loſe their tone. He uſes this word anorexia as ſynonymous with dyſpepſia.

If the ſtomach is oppreſſed with a ſenſe of weight, begin the cure with a vomit of ipecac. or if the patient is hyſterical, a doſe or two of the vinum aloës vel pil. ex aloe cum myrrhâ may be directed in its ſtead, and afterwards.

℞ Tinct. ſerp. v. tinct. cinamomi compoſitæ āā ʒ i. acid. vitriol. diluti ʒ ij, m. cap. cochl. parv. ii. duabus horis ante prand. ex hauſt. infuſ. flor. chamæmel.

If the offending humours in the ſtomach are alcalious or bilious, give the acidum vitrioli dilutum bis terve in die in aqua fontana.

If drinking ſtrong liquors is the cauſe, beſides temperance and a light but cordial nouriſhing diet, with daily exerciſe, give the dilute acid of vitriol with the bark; and when circumſtances admit, the ſulphureous water ſhould be drank at the ſprings, ſuch as thoſe at Bath, Harrowgate, Llandrindod, &c.

If acids prevail in the primæ viæ, avoid vegetables, and let the diet be chiefly of the animal kind. The drink may be Seltzer water, or any of the chalybeate kind; beſides which,

℞ Infuſ. gentian comp. lb. i. tinct. cinam. comp. ℥ i. ſs. m. cap. cochl. iii. magn. ter die, & horis intermediis cap. pulv. & julep. ſeq.

℞ Magneſ. alb. ℈ i. ſulph. precip. ℈ ſs. ol. carui gt. i. m.

℞ Tinct. ſtypt. Ph. Lond. antiq. ℥ ij. aq. font. ʒ vi. m. cap. cochl. ii. magn. cum ſing. pulv. ut ſupra.

When the appetite is deſtroyed by the uſe of narcotics, ſharp vinegar is commended, in ſmall doſes.

If there is a great defect of the bile, the extract. fellis bovini is preferable to the vegetable bitters.

And if there is a nauſea and averſion to food, the ſame remedies in general ſucceed as in a ſimple loſs of appetite, the difference of the caſes conſiſting only in the degree. Hoffman particularly commends mint and its preparations. Emetics are not to be omitted. See APEPSIA.

ANOSIA, from α, neg. and νοσος, *a diſeaſe*. The abſence of a diſeaſe.

ANOSMIA, α, non. and οσμη, *odor*. A diminution or loſs of ſmelling, which is thus accounted for. The effluvia exhaling from bodies, and drawn into the noſtrils by the means of inſpiration, and there by the humidity of the pituitary membrane, act upon the olfactory nerve; and thence ariſes the perception of odours, which may be deſtroyed in various ways, from a dryneſs of the pituitary membrane; its too great mucoſity, as in a coryza; its infarction, as in ozæna;—in an obſtruction of the noſtrils, as in a polypus, and other circumſtances. Hence all the ſpecies may be reduced to two heads, though SAUVAGES enumerates ſeven: 1ſt. when it ariſes from a catarrh; 2d. from an ozæna; 3d. from a polypus; 4th. from venereal affections; 5th. from worms; 6th. from dryneſs; and 7th. from paralyſis. Dr. CULLEN arranges this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dyſæſthesiæ. And mentions two ſpecies, viz. 1. *Anoſmia organica*, when there is ſome evident fault in the membrane that lines the noſtrils, as a catarrh, a polypus, a venereal infection, &c. 2. *Anoſmia atonica*, when the membrane of the noſtrils has no perceptible imperfection as in paralyſis. In theſe different inſtances an attention to the cauſe will lead to the means for relief.

ANOTASIER. See AMMONIACUS, SAL.

ANOTHEN. See ANO.

ANPATER. See SULPHUR.

ANSAVA. See ANGSANA.

ANSER. The GOOSE.

There are many ſpecies of *geeſe*; but the *anſer* domeſticus, or tame *gooſe*, is the chief of thoſe that are in uſe with us. Its fleſh is hard, but agreeable food, though not very proper for the ſedentary: it is beſt in autumn. Its qualities approach near to that of ſwan; but as leſs exerciſed, and living much upon vegetables, is of a more tender ſubſtance; but was it not for its alcaleſcency, it would be a ſubſtance of difficult digeſtion; upon this account the ANAS DOMESTICA, or *tame duck* living more upon animal food is ſtill more alcaleſcent, and of eaſier ſolution. Of both theſe ſpecies, the young animals of a more viſcid texture are more ſlowly digeſted than thoſe ſomewhat more advanced. Of each ſpecies there is a tame and a wild kind; and the latter, as of more alcaleſcency, are more eaſily digeſted than the others: and more proper for weak ſtomachs that are cold, and abound with acids.

The fat of *geeſe* is penetrating and diſcutient beyond that of any other animal.

ANSJUDEN. See ASSA-FOETIDA.

ANTACIDA. ANT-ACIDS. Such remedies as reſiſt or deſtroy acids.

There was a time when it was ſuppoſed that moſt diſeaſes depended on a quantity of acid and alkali contained in the fluids. It is true, they both exiſt in the blood, but altered by chemical combination; ſo that it is very ſeldom, if ever, that we find any mark of acidity there; none that can be rendered ſenſible to any chemical experiment. But when a quantity of acid is thrown in, it flows to the kidnies, and proving diuretic, paſſes off with urine: indeed it cannot exiſt long in any quantity in the veſſels, without being neutralized by decompounding the ammoniacal ſalts of the blood, and uniting with the volatile alkali which is detached.

We have no occaſion to employ any remedies to deſtroy either acidity or alkaleſcency in the veſſels, for it does not appear to be contained in them; though acids may be in the firſt courſe of the circulation, being ſenſibly perceived in the kidnies, and increaſing the ſecretion of the glands of the breaſt. And if vegetable food be not thoroughly digeſted, a ſickneſs, vomiting, heart-burn, and in infants, frequency of the pulſe to a fatal degree, may be produced, and this from the acid produced from the food in the ſtomach going into its own aceſcent fermentation.

Though the fundamental cure of ſuch acidity of the ſtomach be ſtrengthening it, yet if the quantity of acid in the primæ viæ be very conſiderable, it is better to evacuate it by an emetic: if it is not ſo very conſiderable in its quantity, yet, as it will act as a ferment, it will accumulate again; we muſt therefore employ ſome ſubſtances which will combine with it, ſuch as lime-water, chalk, and other abſorbent powders; all the alkalies, borax, ſoluble tartar, ſoap, ruſt of iron, prepared; for this laſt not only acts as an abſorbent, but ſtrengthens the ſtomach, &c. Mild alkali is thought to hurt, if given freely, but this is imaginary: it is preferable to abſorbent earth. The magneſia becomes laxative when it meets with an acid, the calcareous earths are rather aſtringent, ſo if either of theſe effects are required, they may be mixed in

ſuch

ſuch proportions as to anſwer the deſired end. The foſſile alkaline ſalt hath its advantages in ſome inſtances. The mild alkali is always to be preferred, for it does not diſſolve the mucus in the firſt paſſages ſo freely as the volatile. For children, the doſe of fixed alkali may be from gr. iij. to v. for adults from gr. x. to ℈ i. if the foſſile alkali in cryſtals is uſed, allow for its water, which is at leaſt one half of the whole; as diet, animal food, and ſhell fiſh are peculiarly agreeable.

It is not ſufficient that we deſtroy the preſent acidity in the ſtomach; but put it into ſuch ſtate, as that its digeſtive power may be encreaſed in ſuch a degree, as to prevent future diſturbance from this cauſe; for which purpoſe, ſee ANOREXIA, and APEPSIA.

ANTAGONISTA, from αντι, *againſt*, and αγωνιζω, *to ſtrive*. One acting in oppoſition to another.

This word is applied to muſcles which counteract each other.

ANTALE. See ANTALIUM.

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

ANTALIUM, alſo called *antale* and *tubulus marinus*. It is a ſhell like a pipe, of the thickneſs of a ſmall quill, and about an inch and half in length; it is hollow, and hath hollow lines running from one end to the other: its colour is white, or a greeniſh white. A kind of worm is the natural inhabitant of this ſhell, and its medical uſes are the ſame with the ſhells of oyſters, &c.

ANTAPHRODISIACOS, } from αντι, *againſt*, and
ANTAPHRODITICA. } Αφροδιτη, *Venus*. Anti-venereal, or ſuch medicines as extinguiſh amorous deſires.

ANTAPODOSIES, from αναποδιδωμι, *to reciprocate*. Returns of the paroxyſms of fevers.

ANTARTHRITICUM. Anti-arthritic. From αντι, *againſt*, and αρθριτις, *the gout*. Medicines againſt the gout.

ANTASTHAMATICA. ANTI-ASTHMATIC. From αντι, *againſt*, and ασθμα, *an aſthma*. Remedies againſt an aſthma.

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

ANTECEDENS CAUSA. See PROEGUMENE.

ANTECEDENTIA SIGNA. ANTECEDENT SIGNS, ſuch ſigns as precede the diſeaſe.

ANTELABIA, αντιχειλα, from προ and χειλος, *a lip*. The extremities of the lips.

ANTELIX, or ANTIHELIX. It is that part of the ear which is oppoſite to the helix.

ANTEMBALLOMENOS, } from αντι, *inſtead of*,
ANTIBALLOMENA. } and εμβαλλω, *to contribute*. Subſtituted. Called alſo *ſuccedanea*, ſuccedaneous.

ANTEMBASIS, from αντι, *mutually*, and εμβαινω, *to enter*. A mutual inſertion or ingreſs, applied by Galen to the bones.

ANTEMETICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and εμετικος, *vomiting*. Remedies againſt vomiting.

ANTENDEIXIS, from αντι, *againſt*, and ανδειξνυμι, *to indicate*. *Contra-indicatio*. A contra-indication. As when one ſymptom requires a remedy which another ſymptom forbids the uſe of. *Prohibens* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

ANTENEASMUS. } The ſame with enthuſiaſmus.
ANTENEASINUM. } A particular kind of madneſs; in it the patient is furiouſly irritated, and endeavours to lay violent hands on himſelf. Theſe people are apt to be ſeized with ſudden convulſive ſtartings of the hands and feet; and therefore is thought to coincide with the *chorea ſancti viti* in ſome degree.

ANTEPHIALTICUS, from αντι, and εφιαλτης, *the night-mare*. A name for the remedies adapted to the cure of the ſaid diſorder.

ANTIEPILEPTICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and επιλεψις, *the epilepſy*. Remedies againſt an epilepſy and other convulſive diſorders.

ANTERA. See ANTHERA.

ANTERIOR MALLEOLUS, Muſc. See Muſc. EXTERN. AURIS.

ANTERIORES NASI, Muſc. See PYRAMIDALIS NASI.

ANTERIT. MERCURY. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ANTHEA, in the plural ſignifies REDNESS.

ANTHELIX. See AURICULA.

ANTHELMIA, alſo called *ſpigelia*, *caryophyllus Indicus*. INDIAN PINK, and WORM-GRASS of JAMAICA. It is the SPIGELIA MARILANDICA vel *ſpigelia caule tetragono, foliis omnibus oppoſitis*. Linn. S. N. 166. vel ſpigelia anthelmia. Linn. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. It was called ſpigelia by LINNÆUS, in honour of the BOTANIST SPIGELIUS.

It is found in different parts of the iſland of Jamaica, and other of the windward iſlands. It riſes from a ſmall tapering root, well charged with fibres on all ſides, by a ſtraight, ſmooth, roundiſh, and hollow ſtalk, which ſeems to grow thicker as it riſes to the height of five, ſeven, or nine inches; at the top are generally four leaves, oblong, ſharp-pointed, and almoſt equal, with veins, which running obliquely towards the ſides or edges of the leaf, turn off and terminate towards the point; out of the centre of the croſs, formed by theſe four leaves, riſe one, two, or more ſpikes, bearing flowers, which ſpikes are from half an inch to two or three inches long, and range the flowers and ſeeds on one ſide of them pretty thick; the mother-ſtalk hath generally one, two, or three joints, out of which ſpring twice as many leaves oppoſite, and like thoſe at the top, and as many branches in an alternate order, which terminate like the mother-ſtalk.

The uſual method of adminiſtering this medicine is as follows:

℞ Herb. *anthelm.* ℥ ſs. coque in aq. font. ℔ xii. ad. ℔ viii. colaturæ adde ſacchar. alb. & ſuc. limon. q. ſ. ad gratam acid. dulcedinemque, detur cochl. ii. magn. h. ſ. & i. mane proxim.

Half a dram of this herb may be infuſed five or ſix hours in a quarter of a pint of boiling water; one half of the ſtrained liquor may be given to a child of twelve years old, and the other half the next morning: if no inconvenience is manifeſt from this doſe, the infuſion may be made ſtill ſtronger.

For adults who are not remarkably feeble, ℥ iii. of this herb may be boiled down to ℔ i. and the doſes may be from two to ſix common ſpoonfuls, according to its effects on the patient.

In moſt perſons it procures ſleep; in many, after taking a full doſe, their eyes are obſerved to ſparkle, and alſo to be diſtended after the ſleep is over; and if there was a fever from worms, the pulſe becomes more regular, and the heat moderate, and by the uſe of a purge or two afterwards, worms are diſcharged; this medicine muſt be continued as long as the worms are obſerved to paſs away with the ſtools. If its effect on the eyes of children is ſuch as to produce a painful diſtention in them, it is better omitted. An emetic ſhould generally precede its uſe; in large doſes, it ſometimes proves emetic, purges much, producing vertigo, dimneſs of ſight, and remarkable convulſions of the eyes. It ſhould therefore be cautiouſly adminiſtered, with the intervention of a purge of calomel and rhubarb.

ANTHELMINTICA, from αντι, *againſt*, and ελμινς, *a worm*. Remedies againſt worms: *antiſcolica is a word of the ſame import*. And,

VERMIFUGES Thoſe medicines are called ſuch as either deſtroy, or expel worms, ſituated in any part of the primæ viæ. BOERHAAVE uſed to divide them into two ſpecies; thoſe which deſtroy, and thoſe which expel worms. Modern authors into four, becauſe there may be caſes where the exhibition of either of theſe two may be improper, as the particular ſtate of the ſtomach and inteſtines may be unable to bear their action.

The diviſion is:

1. VENENOSA, { Quickſilver and its preparations. Powder of tin. Sulphur.
2. Cathartica, { Scammony. Jalap. Aloes. Gamboge.
3. Lubricantia, { Oil of olives. Linſeed oil.
4. Tonica, { Sabine. Worm-ſeed. Tanzey infuſion, and Powder.

Beſides, for this purpoſe a number of other articles are exhibited: Indian pink root; fern powder; cowhage; ſalt in ſtrong ſolution; camphor; bitters; oil in glyſters; harrowgate waters. But to the exhibition of vermifuges, there are particular exceptions, if the inteſtines ſhould be inflamed or abraded, the VENENOSA ſhould be avoided; if there ſhould be any accumulation of ſordes in the firſt paſſages, the LUBRICANTIA; if a peculiar ſenſibility of

ſtomach, the TONICA; and the CATHARTICA, if any topical affection ſhould occupy the inteſtines, or ſhould the conſtitution labour under any conſiderable deficiency of fluids.

ANTHEMIS. WILD CHAMÆMILE. See CHAMÆMELUM VULGARE.—NOBILIS. See CHAMÆMELUM FLORE PLENO.—COTULA. See CHAMÆMELUM FOETIDA.—PYRETHRUM. See PYRETHRUM.

Galen ſays the Anthemis is the ſame as *Enanthemon*.

ANTHERA, from ἀνθος, *a flower*. Alſo *Antera*. A compound medicine uſed by the ancients, ſo called from its florid red colour. There are various compoſitions which had this name. *Antheræ*, indeed, were prepared for any particular part of the body, in the form of powders, electaries, &c. and were uſed as collyriums, dentrifices, &c.

ANTHERÆ. ANTHERS. In Botany a part of the flowers, big with pollen, or farina, a fine duſt, which it emits, or explodes when ripe; or big with granulated pollen, and that with fovilla; or it may be defined a veſſel deſtined to produce and emit a ſubſtance for the impregnation of the germ. It forms a part of the ſtamen, and is placed on the top of the filament. It is the *apex* of RAY—*Capſula ſtaminis* of MALPIGHI; SUMMIT, SEMET, PENDENT, or TIP of GREW, and other Engliſh writers.

ANTHEREA. See ANTHORA.

ANTHEREON. Called alſo *Geneion*: Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs the chin, and all that part of the face where the beard grows.

ANTHERICOS. Dioſcorides ſays it is the flower of the aſphodel; others ſay it is the ſtalk only. See ASPHODELUS.

ANTHERICUM. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

ANTHINES, from ἀνθος, *a flower*. A name of ſome medicated oils and wines.

ANTHOPHYLLUS. The AROMATIC CLOVE, when ripe, is thus named. See CARYOPHILLI AROMATICI.

ANTHORA, } called alſo *anthercа*, *aconitum ſalu-*
ANTITHORA, } *tiferum*, WHOLESOME HELMET-FLOWER, WHOLESOME WOLF'S BANE, COUNTERPOISON, MONKSHOOD, and YELLOW HELMET-FLOWER: it is the ACONITUM ANTHORA of LIN.

This plant is diſtinguiſhed from the poiſonous aconites, by the leaves not being gloſſy, by their being cut entirely down to the pedicle, and by the ſegments being very narrow, and of nearly the ſame width from end to end. It is a native of the Alps and Pyrenees, from whence we have the dried roots, which are of an irregular roundiſh ſhape, a little oblong, brown on the outſide, white within, hard to break, but not tough; to the taſte it is acrid and bitter, to the ſmell it is faint; if chewed a little conſtringes the fauces, and a nauſeous ſweetneſs is perceived. It is ſuppoſed to be an antidote to the poiſonous aconites, particularly to that ſpecies called *theſra*, whence its name *antithora*.

ANTHOS, ἀνθος, a FLOWER. Hippocrates means by this word, *flowers* in general; and if Galen is right in his comment, Hippocrates includes the ſeeds with the *flowers*. It is alſo uſed for *æris flos*. And when uſed alone ſignifies the flowers of roſemary, and is ſometimes taken for the plant, but improperly. See ÆRIS FLOS, and ROSMARINUS.

ANTHOSMIAS, from ἀνθος, *a flower*, and ὀσμη, *ſmell*. A name applied to ſweet-ſcented wine.

ANTHOUS. Properly roſemary, but transferred to metals; it ſignifies the fifth eſſence, or elixir of gold.

ANTHRACIA, ANTHRACOSIA, or ANTHRAX. A BURNING COAL. A ſore kind of ſwelling, which is often a ſymptom in the plague, ſo called from its burning nature. See CARBUNCULUS.

ANTHRACOSIS OCULI. A ſcaly corroſive ulcer of the eye, attended with a defluxion.

ANTHRAX. See CINNABARIS, and alſo CARBUNCULUS.

ANTHRISCUS. See CAUCALIS.

ANTHROPE, from ἀνθρωπος, *a man*. See CUTIS.

ANTHROPOLOGIA, from ἀνθρωπος, *a man*, and λογος, *a diſcourſe*. A deſcription of man.

ANTHROPOMORPHOS, from ἀνθρωπος, *a man*, and μορφη, *ſhape*. See MANDRAGORA.

ANTHROPOSOPHIA, from ἀνθρωπος, *a man*, and σοφια, *wiſdom* or *knowledge*. The knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNOTICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and ὑπνος, *ſleep*. Medicines againſt ſleepineſs.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and ὑποχονδρια, *the hypochondria*. Medicines againſt the diſorders of the hypochondria.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACUM, } SAL. it is the re-
ANTHYSTERICUM. } ſiduum remaining after the diſtillation of the water, and ſublimation of the ſal ammon. which conſiſts of the marine acid and the fixt alkaline ſalt, or the alkaline earth, according as one or the other was uſed in the proceſs; or rather, the ſalt obtained by ſolution and cryſtallization from this reſiduum

ANTHYSTERICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and ὑστερα, *the uterus*. Medicines againſt the hyſteric paſſion. Theſe medicines might as well be called uterines, for many of them remove the diſorders of the uterus, that produce hyſteric fits.

ANTIADES. See TONSIL. It ſometimes ſignifies the *tonſils* when inflamed. From ἀντιαω, *to be oppoſite*, becauſe they anſwer one another.

ANTIAGRI, from ἀδηδες, *the tonſils*, and ἀγρα, *a prey*. Tumors of the tonſils.

ANTIARTHRITICA. ANTIPODAGRICA. Medicines againſt the gout.

ANTIBALLOMENA. See ANTEMBALLOMENOS.

ANTICACHECTICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and κακχεξια, *a cachexy*. Medicines againſt a cachexy.

ANTICADMIA. A third kind of foſſile cadmia, alſo called pſeudocadmia. Anti is here joined to expreſs it being ſubſtituted for the true cadmia.

ANTICAR. See BORAX.

ANTICARDIUM. The hollow at the bottom of the breaſt. From ἀντι, *againſt*, and καρδια, the upper orifice of the ſtomach, and the pit of the ſtomach. Called alſo SCROBICULUS CORDIS.

ANTICATARRHALIS. A remedy againſt a catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTICUS, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and καυσος, *a burning fever*. Remedies againſt burning fevers.

ANTICHEIR, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and χειρ, *the hand*. The thumb of a perſon's hand. See POLLEX.

ANTICIPANS. The Greeks expreſs this by προλαμβανων; it is applied to diſeaſes whoſe ſucceeding paroxyſms anticipate the time of the preceding fit, that is, each of whoſe fits begin ſomewhat ſooner than the preceding. If the catamenia arrive before their ordinary period, they are ſaid to anticipate.

ANTICNEMION, from ἀντι, *overagainſt*, and κνημη, *the calf of the leg*. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs that part of the tibia which is bare of fleſh.

ANTICOLICA. Remedies againſt the colic.

ANTICONTOSIS, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and κοντος, *a ſtaff* or *pole*. In Hippocrates it ſignifies the ſupporting a perſon with a ſtaff or crutch.

ANTIDINICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and δινος, *circumgyration*. Medicines againſt a vertigo.

ANTIDOTARIUM. See DISPENSATORIUM.

ANTIDOTOS EX DUOBUS CENTAURÆ GENERIBUS. See CHAMÆDRYS.

ANTIDOTUS, or ANTIDOTUM. The Chaldee word for which is *beluzaar*, alſo called *alexicaca*. An antidote, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and διδωμι, *to give*. See ALEXIPHARMACA, and ADAMUS.

ANTIDYSENTERICA. Medicines againſt a dyſentery.

ANTIFEBRILE. Remedies againſt a fever.

ANTIFIDES. The calx of metals.

ANTIGONI COLLYRIUM NIGRUM. The black collyrium of Antigonus. It is made of cadmia, antimony, pepper, verdigriſe, gum arabic, and rain-water.

ANTIHECTICA. Remedies againſt a hectic fever.

ANTIHECTICUM POTERII. A medicine invented by Poterius, alſo named *antimonium diaphereticum jovialc*: formerly extolled as effectual in hectic fevers, but from long experience now diſregarded, as of no conſequence. For its mode of preparation, ſee LEWIS's Diſpenſatory Improved. Ed. 8vo. Edinb. 1786.

ANTIHELIX. See AURICULA.

ANTILEPSIS, from ἀντιλαμβανω, *to lay hold of*. Hippocrates ſpeaking of ſecuring bandages from ſlipping, uſes this word: alſo *apprehenſis*, and *apprehenſorium*, are uſed in this ſenſe.

ANTILOBIUM, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and λοβος, *the bottom of the ear*. See AURICULA.

ANTILOMICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and λοιμος, *the plague*. Remedies againſt the plague.

ANTILOPUS, called alſo *gazella Africana*, *capra ſtrepſiceros*, *ſtrepſiceros*, the ANTELOPE.

It

It is an African beaſt which reſembles a deer. The hoofs and horns have been uſed in medicines againſt hyſterics and epilepſy.

ANTILYSSUS, from ἀντὶ, *againſt*, and λύσσα, *the madneſs cauſed by a bite of a mad dog*.

It is the name of any medicine for the cure of this ſort of madneſs.

ANTIMONIAL PILUL. Dr. WARD. WARD'S ANTIMONIAL PILL.

Take well levigated glaſs of antimony four ounces, mix it well with one ounce of dragon's blood, then beat them into a maſs with a little mountain wine, after which divide it into pills of about one grain and half each.

Mr. Clutton, the chemiſt, ſays that they contain a portion of arſenic.

One of theſe pills is a full doſe for a full grown perſon.

——PULVIS. The ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of *antimony* coarſely powdered, hartſhorn ſhavings, of each two pounds; mix and put them into a broad red hot iron pot, ſtirring conſtantly till the maſs acquires a grey colour. Powder the matter when cold, and put it into a coated crucible; lute it to another crucible inverted, which has a ſmall hole in the bottom, augment the fire by degrees to redneſs, and keep it ſo for two hours; laſtly, reduce the matter when cold to a very fine powder; this is ſaid to be a preparation equally efficacious as that of Dr. James's, and produces ſimilar effects. It is adopted by the London College, and inſerted in the New Pharmacopœia, and is certainly preferable to the tartariſed *antimony* joined with the teſtaceous powder which uſed to be ſubſtituted for that of James's This powder is a calx intimately blended with the reſiduum, or abſorbent earth of the hartſhorn. From three to ſix grains in a doſe, and if joined with a quarter of a grain of opium, acts as a diaphoretic, and which is conſidered as alterative. In inflammatory fever of the rheumatic kind, by repeating the doſe properly, every ſix or eight hours, it has frequently proved beneficial.

ANTIMONIUM. Sometimes *ſaturnus* is uſed for *antimony*, called alſo *ſtibium*, *alcimad*, *alcotol*, *ſtimmi*, *platyophthalmon*, *larbaſon*, *ſatanus devorans*, *lupus philoſophorum*, *aurum leporoſum*, *ens primum ſolare*, *alamad*, *madail*, *duenech*, *afrob*, *alcefolo*, *alkafialo*, *coſmet*, *calmet*, *gynæcium*, the RED LION, and ANTIMONY.

Antimony is ſometimes found in a particular ore, but moſt frequently mixed with other metals; and hence its name may have been derived, *antimony* being the ſame with ἀντιμονος, *an enemy to ſolitude*. BASIL VALENTINE, a German monk, gave it, as tradition relates, to ſome hogs, which after purging, it greatly fattened; thinking in like manner to feed his brother monks, he gave it to them, who all died by the experience; hence the name ANTIMONY, ANTI-MONK. It is called *ſatanus devorans*, and *lupus philoſophorum*, from its power of devouring or deſtroying as it were all metals when in fuſion with it. It is a ſemi-metal, of a whitiſh or ſilver colour.

Its chemical character is a circle, denoting the body of gold, and a croſs to ſhew it is corroſive, which as it prevails, it is placed at the top thus ♁.

There are mines of *antimony* in Hungary, Tranſylvania, Germany, France, and in England ſome are met with. The French *antimony* is about equal parts regulus and ſulphur; but the beſt is from Hungary. The Engliſh is, of all the ſorts, the leaſt fit for medical uſe, for it is often mixed with lead or tin, from which, however, if ſeparated, it is as good as any other: that which is ſpotted with red, Dr. Alſton, of Edinburgh, thinks it poſſeſſed of ſome arſenic, ſo ſhould be rejected.

The *antimony* is generally found mixed with hard ſtones or ſpar, from which it is ſeparated by eliquation; ſome ores are mixed with arſenic or with cobalt; ſome are dug up which are compoſed of fine ſhining lines like needles, ſometimes diſpoſed in regular ranks, at others without any obſervable order; this is termed male *antimony*; ſome are diſpoſed in thin broad plates or laminæ, and called female *antimony* by Pliny; and from their different mixtures and appearances other names are given to them.

The mineral being broken into pieces, it is put into earthen pots whoſe bottoms are perforated with ſmall holes, and a moderate fire is applied round them; as the *antimony* melts, it runs through the holes in the bottom of the pots, and is received into conical moulds that are placed underneath; in theſe moulds the lighter and more droſſy part riſes to the ſurface, while the purer and more ponderous falls to the bottom; whence it is that the broad part of the loaves are leſs pure than the apex or ſmaller end. The *antimony* thus ſeparated from its ore, is called crude; which yet is but an ore, or a combination of a particular metal with common ſulphur.

The goodneſs of crude *antimony* is diſcovered by its weight, from the loaves not being ſpongy, from the largeneſs of the ſtriæ, and from its totally evaporating on a ſtrong fire.

Its general appearance is a ponderous brittle mineral, or ſemi-metal, compoſed of long ſhining ſtreaks like needles, mixed with a dark leaden-coloured ſubſtance, and hath no particular taſte or ſmell, and is brought to the ſhops in the form of conical loaves.

Antimony, like moſt of the beſt medicines, found its way as an internal one in the medical practice with great difficulty; the ancients conſidered it as a poiſon, and only fit for external uſes. Baſil Valentine, in the fifteenth century, firſt brought it into vogue as an internal medicine, publiſhing a work called Currus triumphalis Antimonii; but it ſoon loſt its repute, until Paracelſus raiſed its credit again, after which it was received and rejected ſeveral times, until, by the ſucceſs of empyrics, it acquired an eſtabliſhed place in regular practice; and is now juſtly ranked with the moſt valuable part of the materia medica.

In the ſtate of crude antimony, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by many authors of its efficacy in rheumatic, cancerous, and other caſes; it appears from repeated trials, to be an inert ſubſtance with regard to the human body. Notwithſtanding it is ordered by ſome phyſicians to be taken from one ſcruple to a dram, two or three times a day, in ſome cutaneous and leprous diſorders, in its levigated ſtate, ſee below N° 8. Its preparations are, in general, uſed both as alteratives and evacuants, and hardly any article in the materia medica will admit of ſo extenſive a uſe in acute diſeaſes, as well as chronical; ſome of them are equally a principal in the cure, the varieties of theſe complaints requiring ſome difference in their adjuncts. In fevers of the inflammatory and putrid kinds, antimonials are alike the proper remedy; and in chronical diſeaſes, whether from the rigid or lax habit, they may be depended on.

They promote all the ſecretions and excretions, particularly thoſe of the ſkin, inteſtines, urinary paſſages, and ſalival ducts, by gently irritating the whole nervous and vaſcular compages. If given in ſmall doſes, gradually increaſing them, yet keeping to that proportion which excites no ſenſible diſcharge, they are efficacious in regenerating a healthy ſtate of the blood; for this purpoſe their effects are not ſo ſpeedy as thoſe of iron, but they are more laſting.

Thus it is eaſy to perceive how juſtly it is aſſerted that antimonials are curative in ſo many diſorders, and thoſe too of oppoſite natures. As auxiliary to other medicines, on which the cure more directly depends, their efficacy is no leſs to be admired; they quicken their action and increaſe their powers, particularly thoſe by which any evacuation is to be promoted, mixed in under-doſes with ſuch medicines, their operation is generally more eaſy too; as an expectorant, ſome of its preparations excel; and provoke the ſalivary diſcharge in the ſame manner as when mercury hath been freely taken; but that made by *antimony* is ropy, whereas that with mercury is very thin.

If any preparation of *antimony* is too free in its operation upwards, it may be carried through the inteſtines by taking a little common ſalt in any ſmall drink made warm, or it is reſtrained by a draught of water acidulated with the acidum vitrioli dilutum.

The preparations of this drug are numerous, and vary in their ſtrength according to the quantity of nitre employed in the deflagration, or the diſcharge of the ſulphur; but except that which is called the muriated antimony, they only differ from each other in their degrees of activity, and may be conſidered generally as evacuants, proving emetic, cathartic, diaphoretic, and ſudorific chiefly; but the juſt named preparation, the antimonial wine, emetic tartar, and pulvis antimonialis, are the only ones which deſerve our notice, out of the great variety which ſwell the diſpenſatories. Beſides theſe we may indeed add two private preſcriptions, which are deſervedly celebrated, viz. the febrifuge powder of Dr. James, and that of Edinburgh; the latter of which is recommended to us on the beſt authority, as poſſeſſed of thoſe very deſiderata, the want of which was the cauſe of other preparations being complained of. It is called *antimonial ſalt*, and ſeems to be a preparation ſimilar to that of tartariſed antimony, though kept a ſecret by thoſe who prepare it.

It

It is ſoluble in water—invariably of the ſame ſtrength—and a grain or two under or over the doſe, is not attended with any inconveniences. It is probably prepared with the mercurius vitæ, inſtead of antimonium vitrificatum; thus forming an *antimonium tartariſatum*. See TARTAR EMETICUM.

After naming ſome of the pharmaceutic properties of crude *antimony*, the chief of its preparations follow.

Antimony conſiſts of a metallic part, called regulus, and of common ſulphur.

It is eaſier of fuſion than its pure metal.

It melts before it is red hot, but not before its containing veſſel is ſo.

All its medicinal virtue is in its metallic part.

Water neither diſſolves the ſulphur nor the metal.

Rectified ſpirit of wine affects not the metal, but takes up a ſmall portion of the ſulphur.

Wine, or any vegetable ſaponaceous acid, acts on both the ſulphur and the metal.

Vitriolic acid takes up the inflammable part of this ſemimetal, and unites with it into an actual mineral ſulphur.

The muriatic acid, and the aqua regia, are its proper ſolvents; the other diſſolvers of metals convert it into a calx.

Crude *antimony* is volatile on the fire, and volatilizes all metals except gold, ſo as to make them fly away with it in the form of a vapour; hence its uſe in refining gold.

The ſolution of it in aq. regia, or in the muriatic acid, is precipitated by the addition of water.

United with ſulphur, or partly calcined with nitre, its virulent activity in the primæ viæ is much abated.

When entirely deprived of its phlogiſton by calcination, it becomes quite inert, acquiring additional weight.

It is ſoluble in hepar ſulphuris.

N° 1. ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM—*olim* CALX ANTIMONII.

The London College directs to take of powdered *antimony*, and mix it well with thrice its weight of nitre, then to throw it by degrees into a red-hot crucible, calcine the white matter about half an hour, and when cold let it be powdered; afterwards waſh it with diſtilled water. The doſe is from ten grains to thirty, which have been given repeatedly in fevers, and inflammatory diſorders; but has long given way to the more active preparations of antimony.

For this, formerly called *antim.* diaphoreticum, is conſidered by many, a perfect inert metallic earth, and hath been taken to the quantity of half an ounce, without producing any ſenſible effect; but if the nitre is not perfectly free from ſea-ſalt, this calx will be emetic, becauſe, in this caſe, there is not the due quantity of nitre for the proportion of the ſea-ſalt. Huxham ſays, that one eighth of nitre makes as inert a calx as any larger quantity doth.

The unwaſhed calx is called *antim.* diaph. nitratum; when waſhed it is called calx *antim.* lota, vel dulcis.

Cheap as this calx is, it is ſometimes adulterated with whiting.

2. ANTIMONIUM CATHARTICUM, *D. Wilſon.* MR. WILSON'S PURGING ANTIMONY.

Take four ounces of the glaſs of *antimony* finely powdered, gradually pour thereon twelve ounces of the vitriolic acid; digeſt them forty-eight hours, then diſtil them in a ſand-heat; when the whole is cold, waſh the powder which remains at the bottom of the retort, until all its acrimony is loſt; then dry and grind it with an equal weight of natrum vitriolatum, and a double quantity of the vitriolated tartar; keep this mixture a quarter of an hour in gentle fuſion, in a crucible placed in a wind-furnace, then taking it away from the fire, when it is cold powder it, afterwards waſh and dry it again for uſe.

Its inventor ſays that it is the moſt certain *antimonial* purge; that it operates without naſeating the ſtomach; and that it may be given from three grains to ten for a doſe.

3. CERUSSA ANTIMONII. *The* CERUSS OF ANTIMONY.

This preparation differs not from the *antim.* calcinatum above, though the regulus of *antimony* is ordered in it, inſtead of the crude mineral, as in making the calx.

4. CROCUS ANTIMONII. CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

The London College now directs to take of pure crude *antimony* and nitre, of each equal parts, to powder them ſeparately, muriatic ſalt one ounce, then mix, and gradually to throw it into a hot crucible, and melt it by increaſing the heat; after which, the matter being poured out, it is to be ſeparated from its ſcoriæ when cold.

It is alſo called *crocus metallorum*, and hepar *antimonii*, but improperly.

The crucible ſhould be heated to a white heat, or the mixture will not be duly melted; and the longer it is kept in fuſion, the deeper its colour will be. But as commonly made there is leſs nitre uſed, and a ſmall quantity of common ſalt thrown into it, to promote the fluxion.

This preparation is violently emetic, much of the ſulphur of *antimony* is conſumed; but the variety found in the ſtrength of different parcels, and the rugged effects of it in general, renders it almoſt unfit for any uſe, except amongſt horſes.

5. CROCUS ANTIMONII MEDICINALIS. MEDICINAL CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take eight ounces of *antimony* and one ounce of nitre; powder, mix, and deflagrate them, then the matter being immediately taken from the fire and cooled, powder it for uſe.

This is ſomewhat more active than the crude *antimony*: from gr. eight to twenty operates gently both upward and downward.

6. CROCUS ANTIMONII MITIOR. *The* MILDER CROCUS OF ANTIMONY.

Take of crude *antimony* two pounds, and of nitre one pound, powder and deflagrate them.

Be careful to remove theſe two laſt from the fire as ſoon as the deflagration ceaſes, and before the metal melts.

In all theſe proceſſes only a little of the compoſition muſt be thrown in at a time, and no more muſt be added until the deflagration ceaſes, leſt the violence of the deflagration would throw out much of the matter into the fire.

This laſt preparation is called mitior, with reſpect to the crocus *antimonii*, commonly called crocus metallorum; but it is ſtronger than the crocus *antimonii* medicinalis.

7. ANTIMONIUM MURIATICUM—MURIATED ANTIMONY. *Vide* CAUSTICUM ANTIMONIALE. ANTIMONIAL CAUSTIC, and BUTYRUM ANTIMON. BUTTER OF ANTIMONY, and OLEUM.

According to the London College it is thus made:—Take the crocus of *antimony* in powder, and vitriolic acid, of each one pound; muriatic, or ſea-ſalt dried, two pounds; pour the vitriolic acid into a retort, adding gradually the muriatic ſalt and crocus, firſt mixed together, then let them be diſtilled by a ſand heat. Let the matter procured by diſtillation be expoſed ſeveral days to the air, and afterwards the liquid part poured off from the fæces.

This preparation is a cauſtic, but not in much uſe at preſent; though it is ſaid by ſome to be the ſpeedieſt eſcharotic, and gives leſs pain than any of the other kinds. Inwardly it may be taken from one to two drops, in broth.

8. ANTIMONII PREPARATIO. PREPARATION OF ANTIMONY. *Olim*, Antim. *Crud. ppt. Crude* Antimony *prepared.*

As fine powder diſcovers but little medical effects, it ſhould be levigated to a great degree of ſubtilty, and then probably may become ſomething more active. If it is not duly comminuted, it ſtimulates the ſtomach and bowels to an ejection of their contents, without any valuable ends being anſwered. The levigation ſhould be continued until the whole is fine enough to be ſuſpended in water for ſome time; then the levigated matter muſt be put into a large quantity of water in a large veſſel, which muſt be repeatedly ſhaken, that the finer parts of the powder may be diffuſed through the water; then the liquor muſt be poured off and ſet by until the powder ſettles; and the groſſer part, which the water would not take up, is to be farther levigated and treated in the ſame manner.

9. ANTIMONII FLORES. FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY.

If the pure regulus of *antimony* is continued in fuſion in an open veſſel, being volatile, it gradually exhales in thick white fumes, which condenſe on the adjacent bodies into white flowers, called *Nix Antimonialis*, which is violently emetic.

In hypochondriac complaints, their efficacy is ſaid to be as great as that of the bark in intermittents; and they are ſaid to be a ſpecific in manias, if a ſpecific in any diſeaſe really exiſts.

10. AN-

10. ANTIMONII PANACEA. The PANACEA of ANTIMONY.

Take of crude *antimony* ſix ounces, of nitre two ounces, common ſalt an ounce and a half, charcoal an ounce. Mix, powder, and deflagrate them in a red-hot crucible, and after the injection of the laſt portion, continue the fire a quarter of an hour longer, then removing it from the fire, let the matter be cold.

The addition of the common ſalt is unneceſſary, and the charcoal only haſtens the alkalization of the nitre.

At the bottom of the crucible is the regulus, in the middle is a compact liver-coloured ſubſtance, and at the top more ſpongy maſs; this laſt, when powdered and edulcorated by various waſhings in water, is called the *panacea*. The liver-coloured part is a churliſh kind of croc. *antimonii*.

This *panacea* is no other than a fulph. *antimonii* precipitat. it is ſaid to be the baſis of Lockyer's pills: and that of Dr. WILSON, is SULPH. ANTIM. PRECIPITAT.

11. ANTIMONII REGULUS. The REGULUS of ANTIMONY, called *luna philoſophorum*.

The metallic part of *antimony* is called its regulus. It is a metal of a particular ſpecies, of a bright white colour, a leafy texture, very brittle, near ſeven times ſpecifically heavier than water, and melts in a low white heat; if continued in fuſion, in an open veſſel, it gradually exhales in thick white fumes; melted with common ſulphur it becomes ſimilar in appearances and qualities to the crude *antimony*; no known art can render it malleable; in it is contained all the medicinal qualities of *antimony*; it is corroded by the vitriolic and nitrous acids into a white powder, but the marine acid perfectly and properly diſſolves it; it will not diſſolve in acidum nitroſum dilutum, nor is it ſo readily ſoluble as the glaſs of *antimony*.

The largeſt quantity of regulus hitherto obtained from *antimony*, is by calcining it without addition, as in making the glaſs of *antimony*, and then reviving the calx by fuſion, with an equal weight of the black flux. As ſoon as it is fluid, pour it into the cone, and the pure regulus will fall to the bottom.

The regulus of antimony hath been caſt into pills, in which form it hath acted as a cathartic. Theſe pills being ſeparated from the ſtools after their diſcharge, they have been taken again and again with the ſame effect, but without any ſenſible loſs of their weight or quality. Theſe pills are called PERPETUAL PILLS. A cup made with this regulus was called the ANTIMONIAL CUP; wine poured into it preſently became emetic, and no loſs of the cup was obſerved thereby.

12. ANTIMONII, REGULUS MARTIALIS.

Take horſe-ſhoe nails, for they are the ſofeſt iron, and fuſe moſt ſpeedily, one part, and of crude *antimony* in powder two parts. Throw the nails into a crucible, and make them white hot; then throw in the *antimony*, and increaſe the heat until the whole is in perfect fuſion. As this proceſs requires great heat, the fuſion may be accelerated by adding two parts of nitre, which being thus alcalized, forms a hepar ſulphuris, which diſſolves a part of the regulus, and renders the ſcoria more fluid.

Sulphur hath a ſtronger attraction to iron than to *antimony*, whence the uſe of nails in this proceſs: but this regulus does not materially differ from that preſcribed above.

If this regulus diſcovers by its dull, grey colour, ſponginеſs, hardneſs, and difficulty of fuſion, that it retains much of the iron, a little freſh *antimony* muſt be added. When the regulus is ſeparated from the ſcoria, it may be purified farther, by fuſing with one-ſixth or one-eighth of its weight of nitre, until the nitre receives from it no more yellow colour.

When a ſtarry appearance is formed on the top of this regulus, it is called REGULUS ANTIMONII STELLATUS. This appearance chiefly depends, after perfect fuſion, on its cooling ſlowly, and without being moved. The ſimple regulus is more regularly made to exhibit a ſtarry appearance on its ſurface than the martial, which it will by a ſingle fuſion.

The ſcoria remaining after the firſt fuſion for making this martial regulus, is little other than a ſulphurated iron, ſcarcely retaining any of the metal of the *antimony*; but, expoſed to the air in a ſhady place, it falls into a black powder, whoſe finer parts waſhed off with water and deflagrated with thrice their weight of nitre, are the CROC. MARTIS APERITIVUS STAHLII. The groſſer part treated in the ſame manner is his CROC. MART. ASTRINGENS.

The amber-coloured ſcoriæ ariſing in the purification with nitre, are a ſtrong cauſtic alcali, called NITRUM CAUSTICUM, vel SCORIÆ REGULI ANTIMONII SUCCIN. which is powdered, and thrown whilſt hot into rectified ſpirit of wine, then well agitated and digeſted, you have the tinct. *antimonii* acris ph. brand. which is of a paler, or deeper red colour, as the ſpirit is leſs or more oily.

13. ANTIMONII REGULUS MEDICINALIS.

Take of crude *antimony* eight parts, of nitre one part, powder, deflagrate, and fuſe the whole together; then pouring the fluid into a cone, ſeparate the regulus from the ſcoria when cold.

It is milder than the croc. *antimonii* mitior, but equally uncertain. It is, when powdered, the genuine *pulv. febrifug.* Crænii.

14. ANTIMONII SCORIA. The DROSS of ANTIMONY.

The whole of the *antimony* may be reduced to a *droſs* by fuſion, with a mixture of ſulphur and alkaline ſalt. This ſcoria conſiſts of an alkaline ſalt, a liver of ſulphur, a part of the regulus diſſolved by the hepar ſulphuris, and ſome vitriolated tartar.

15. ANTIMONII SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY. See alſo ANTIMONII PANACEA.

The London College of Phyſicians, 1788, have ordered two pounds of *antimony* to be mixed with four pints of the water of pure kali, and three of diſtilled water, then boiled with a ſlow fire for three hours, conſtantly ſtirring and adding diſtilled water as it ſhall be wanted; afterwards the hot ley to be ſtrained through a linen cloth, and into the liquor, whilſt in this ſtate of heat, as much diluted vitriolic acid to be dropped gradually as is ſufficient to precipitate the ſulphur, and the vitriolated kali to be waſhed off with warm water; by this proceſs ſcarce two ounces of the *antimony* has undergone a ſolution. A different mode has been recommended which deſerves adoption. Let one pound of pure vegetable alkali, five ounces of antimony, and three of ſulphur, be put into a crucible, covered, and gently melted for a few minutes; then, in an iron mortar, let the maſs, whilſt it is quite hot, be pulverized, and about two gallons of boiling water be poured on it. Let it ſtand for ten minutes, and then be ſtrained. This ſolution ſhould be immediately mixed with four gallons of water, acidulated with twelve ounces of vitriolic acid, and thus will the medicine wanted be acquired. *Obſervations on the Pharmacop. Lon.* 1788.

It was formerly called *ſulphur auratum antimonii*, the golden *ſulphur of antimony*; becauſe if it was rubbed on ſilver, it gave it the colour of gold. It hath been called *embryonatum, kermes mineral, chartreux poudre de*, Carthuſianus *Pulvis*, RUSSEL'S POWDER, UNIVERSALLY PURGING SULPHUR. *Centaureum minerale*. This ſhould be taken at firſt in ſmall doſes from 3 gr. to 6. In diſeaſes of the ſkin, it is chiefly uſed as an alterative and diaphoretic. Five grains if taken on an empty ſtomach, will prove emetic. In venereal and other eruptions, the following are eſteemed an efficacious alterative:

℞ Calomelanos pp. Antimonii Sulph. precipitat. aa gr. xxx. Opii gr. x. Conſerv. Roſæ q. s. ut fiant pilulæ N° xxx. ſum. ab unâ ad quinque bis de die.

Lemery firſt publiſhed an account of it.

ANTIMONIALE, VINUM. ANTIMONIAL WINE. Alſo called *emeticum vinum, benedictum vinum, & antimonii eſſentia*.

Take of vitrified antimony powdered, one ounce and an half, and mix it with a pint and an half of Spaniſh white wine. Let them ſtand without heat during twelve days, now and then ſhaking up the powder; then filter through paper for uſe. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Haller calls this *eſſentia ſtibii*, and adds an ounce of the yellow part of lemon-peel to the above.

Madeira wine is the leaſt apt to become ſour in hot weather, and is by many preferred. As to the glaſs of antimony, it is preferable to any of the calces, or even to the regulus itſelf; becauſe the firſt containing more or leſs of the ſulphur of the antimony, the wine ſaturates itſelf therewith, to the excluſion of the ſame proportion of the metallic part; and the latter does not yield its virtue ſo readily and copiouſly to this ſolvent.

The pure metallic part of the antimony diſſolved in

mild vegetable acids, forms the moſt ſafe and certain of all the *antimonial* preparations; and is capable of being ſo managed as to anſwer all the ſalutary purpoſes that can be rationally expected from them.

The wine is good in all caſes in which antimony is found uſeful, either in its crude ſtate, or otherwiſe managed.

Dr. Huxham juſtly aſſerts this to be the beſt of all the *antimonial* preparations. He obſerves, that it quickly acts on the human conſtitution, and as quickly paſſes through the body; that it is an admirable attenuant and deobſtruent, without heating one-tenth part ſo much as the volatile alcaline ſalts; and that in moſt caſes it is more ſafe and efficacious, particularly in the peripneumonia notha. From ten to fifty drops, or more, is a doſe, as a diaphoretic; in painful, and inflammatory ſymptoms, about one-fourth of tincture of opium renders it an excellent diaphoretic; three or four drams prove in moſt habits ſtrongly emetic; in ſmaller doſes, it is adminiſtered in fevers; but for the relief of maniacal, and apoplectic diſorders, in larger.

The ſtrength of this wine depends on the acidity of that with which it is made; the more acid it is, the more ſtrongly it will be impregnated, and vice verſa: and as *the weaker the impregnation is, the ſafer it will be as a medicine, ſo the ſoft ſweet wines are preferred to the ſourer.*

This wine admirably aſſiſts other medicines, where it alone could not be depended on: thus, in the gout it may be uſed as an alterative, if joined with perſpiratives; in nervous diſeaſes, with nervines; in leprous caſes, with nitre and the woods; as a diuretic, mixed with opiates and terebinthinates; as a diaphoretic, with camphor; as an expectorant, with camphor, or with the fetid gums, particularly the gum ammoniacum; as an alterant and deobſtruent, with the extract of hellebore, with the bark, with myrrh, &c.

When mixed with camphor, larger doſes may be taken without offending the ſtomach; and when perſpiration is to be promoted, or putreſcence to be reſiſted, is a proper addition.

Huxham aſſerts it to be as ſafe an emetic as any, in doſes of an ounce or more.

As a purging medicine, to be taken into the ſtomach, from one to two drams generally ſuffices: but clyſterwiſe an ounce and a half, or two ounces are required.

One dram or leſs is a proper doſe for a perſpirative, or diuretic, according as the patient is managed for thoſe ends; or this doſe may be adminiſtered as an alterative or deobſtruent.

It acts more powerfully than the quantity of metal contained in it would do by itſelf, though it does not ſo much diſturb the conſtitution; nor is aceſcent, nor even acid food ſo neceſſary to be ſhunned when this preparation is uſed, as when the crude antimony, or any other of its preparations are.

As to the certainty of its ſtrength and conſtancy to the ſame degree, a very ſmall care will aſcertain them, an advantage which gives it the preference to the tartarized antimony, the different parcels of which are extremely different in their metallic contents.

It may be proper to caution againſt mixing alcaline ſalts, either fixt or volatile, with any other medicines that are to accompany it, leſt they decompoſe it.

Beſides this, the London College, 1788, have given the following preſcription for another wine, which they call ANTIMONIALE VINUM TARTARISATUM. *Wine of tartariſed antimony.* Take of tartariſed antimony, two ſcruples; boiling diſtilled water, two ounces by meaſure; Spaniſh white wine, eight ounces by meaſure. Diſſolve the tartariſed antimony in the boiling diſtilled water, and add to it the wine. Its uſes are ſimilar to the former, though it is ſtronger, from 3 j. to 3 ij. acts as an emetic; and from ten to forty drops is the doſe for other purpoſes.

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM. *Vitrified Antimony*

Olim, VITRUM ANTIMONII. GLASS of ANTIMONY. It is called by LIBAVIUS, *obſidianum*; becauſe PLINY ſays, it was a ſort of colour with which veſſels were glazed.

Take of powdered antimony, by weight, four ounces, burn it in a broad earthen veſſel, with a fire gradually increaſed, ſtirring with an iron rod, until it no longer emits a ſulphureous ſmoke. Put this powder into a crucible, ſo as to fill two-thirds of it. A cover being fitted on, make a fire under it, at firſt moderate, afterwards ſtronger, until the matter be melted. Pour out the melted glaſs. Phar. Lond. 1788.

This glaſs is chiefly prepared for making the *antimonial* wine, and the tartarized antimony; for by itſelf it is too active for internal uſe; though united with wax or raiſins it may be given in ſmall quantities.

ANTIMONII VITRUM CERATUM. The cerated glaſs of antimony.

Take of the glaſs of *antimony*, in fine powder, one ounce, and of bees wax one dram. Melt the wax in an iron ladle, then add the powder, ſet them on a ſlow fire, without flame, for the ſpace of half an hour, continually ſtirring them with a ſpatula; then take it from the fire, pour it upon a piece of clean white paper, powder it, and keep it for uſe.

The glaſs melts in the wax with a ſlow fire; when the whole is become nearly of the colour of Scotch ſnuff, it may be removed therefrom.

The ſtrength of this medicine is uncertain. It is milder than the glaſs, becauſe the wax hath reſtored ſome phlogiſton to it.

The ordinary doſe is from two to three grains, up to twenty, according to the ſtrength of the patient; but they begin with ſmall doſes, and gradually increaſe the quantity, as the ſtomach will admit. To a boy of ten years old, three grains may be given. Sickly children may begin with one grain, and more may be added as it is obſerved to affect them.

Dr. Young of Edinburgh firſt publiſhed this in the Edinburgh Med. Eſſays. It is commended as a ſpecific in dyſenteries, either with or without a fever. It commonly acts by vomit or ſtool; yet has ſometimes effected a cure without producing any perceptible evacuation. Sir George Baker ſpeaks highly of it in his work de Dyſenteria; but it is an uncertain medicine, and often ineffacious. If the firſt, or any other doſe, purge the patient ſo as to fatigue him, wait until the next day before another is given. Cures often follow upon taking one doſe; and it very rarely happens that more than five or ſix are required.

Pregnant women may take it; and infants at the breaſt may have half a grain given to them.

Let nothing be drank during three hours after taking it, except a diſpoſition to vomit requires it, and then give water-gruel.

In diarrhœas, alſo, and in colic pains from viſcidities in the inteſtines, it is a ſafer and better method of cure than the uſual ones. In uterine hæmorrhages it hath been given and followed with the happieſt effects.

Dr. Alſton of Edinburgh ſays, that if this medicine is made with crude *antimony*, it is more ſafe and equally effectual. If it is long kept, the wax ſeparates from the metallic part, and it then is too active.

See Huxham on Antimony: alſo the Dict. of Chem. and Neumann's Chem. Works, in the article ANTIMONY. De Antimonio per Gul. Saunders, M. D.

ANTIMON. DIAPHORETICUM. ——— NITRATUM. } See

ANTIMONII CALX, LOTA. ——— DULCIS. }

ANTIMONIUM, N°. 1.

ANTIMONII SULPH. REG. SUCC. } See ANTIMON. N°. 12.

ANTIMONII SPIRITUS. See CLYSSUS.

ANTIMONII REGULUS STELLATUS. See ANTIMONIUM. N°. 12.

ANTIMONII RUBICUNDA MAGNESIA. See MAGNESIA OPALINA.

ANTIMONII SAL. See ANTIMONIUM.

ANTIMONIALE CAUSTICUM. See ANTIMONIUM, N°. 7.

ANTIMONII ESSENTIA. See ANTIMONIALE VINUM.

ANTIMONII OLEUM. See ANTIMONIUM, N°. 7.

ANTIMONIUM DIAPHORETICUM } See ANTIJOVIALE. } See ANTIHECTICUM POTERII.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM. See TARTARUM EMETICUM.

ANTIMONIUS LAPIS. Some reckon the antimonial ore amongſt ſtones.

ANTIMOROS, from ἀντὶ, *againſt*, and μόρος, *death*, or *diſeaſe*.

diſeaſe. The name of an antidote, which Myrepſus calls *diatamaron*, but improperly.

ANTINEPHRITICA, from ἀντι, and νεφριτις, *a pain in the kidnies.* Remedies againſt diſorders of the kidnies.

ANTIPARALYTICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and παραλυσις, *the palſy.* Medicines againſt a palſy.

ANTIPATHES. A black ſort of coral. See CORALLIUM NIGRUM.

ANTIPATHIA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and παθος, *an affection.* ANTIPATHY. It is oppoſite to ſympathy; an averſion to particular objects.

ANTIPERISTASIS, from ἀντι and περιστημι, *to ſurround.* A compreſſing on all ſides, as the air preſſes.

ANTIPHARMACUM, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and φαρμακον, *poiſon.* An ANTIDOTE or PRESERVATIVE. See ALEXIPHARMACA.

ANTIPHLOGISTICA. Ἀντι, *againſt*, and φλογωσις, *inflammatio.* ANTIPHLOGISTICS. Medicines or remedies ſuited to reſiſt, diminiſh, or cure inflammation, or an inflammatory diatheſis of the conſtitution. Under which head may be claſſed all watery diluents, cooling ſaline aperients, diaphoretics, and diuretics; antimonials in ſmall doſes; but particularly BLEEDING, *general*, and *topical*. See PHLEBOTOMIA, CUCURBITULA, and HIRUDINES. The uſes of which peculiar operations are there explained. Beſides living on watery cooling vegetables, drinkling copiouſly of ſimple watery liquids, and abſtaining totally from all animal food and ſtimulating diet, may be claſſed not amongſt the weakeſt of the materials proper for promoting the deſired intent, under circumſtances where antiphlogiſtics are required.

ANTIPHTHISICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and φθισις, *a conſumption.* Remedies againſt a conſumption.

ANTIPHTHISICA TINCTURA, i. e. Tinct. Saturnina. See PLUMBUM, N° 5.

ANTIPHTHORA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and φθορα, *corruption.* A ſpecies of wolf's-bane, which reſiſts corruption.

ANTIPHYSICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and φυσαω, *to blow.* Remedies againſt wind. See CARMINANTIA.

ANTIPHYSON. See MAGNES.

ANTIPLEURITICUM, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and πλευρις, *a pleuriſy.* A remedy againſt a pleuriſy.

ANTIPODAGRICA. See ANTIARTHRITICA.

ANTIPODAGRICUM, BALSAMUM. See ANOPYNUM BALSAMUM.

ANTIPOPLECTICA. See APOPLECTICA.

ANTIPRAXIA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and πρασσω, *to work.* A contrariety of functions and temperaments in different parts, and was uſed by the ancients to expreſs the variety of concurring, and often contrary ſymptoms.

ANTIPYRETICON, } from ἀντι, *againſt*, and πυρετος,
ANTIPYRETON, } *a fever.* A remedy againſt a fever, called alſo antipyreuticon.

ANTIQUARTANARIUM, or ANTIQUARTIUM. A medicine againſt a quartan.

ANTIQUI MORBI. Old or inveterate diſeaſes, or chronical diſeaſes.

ANTIRRHINUM, alſo called *caput vituli*, *bucranion*, *os leonis*, *anarrhinum*, *lychnis ſylveſtris*, *atochium*, SNAPDRAGON, and CALF'S SNOUT.

The ſtalk and the leaves reſemble thoſe of pimpernel, the flowers are purple, and like thoſe of the ſtockgilly-flower, but ſmaller, whence it is called lychnis ſylveſtris. Its fruit reſembles a calf's ſnout, and is of a carnation colour. It grows in fields and ſandy places.

There are many ſpecies, but all have prickly mouths, whence Columella calls it *ſæva leonis ora.*

A decoction is ſaid to be uſeful in the jaundice, but is chiefly uſed as a charm.

ANTIRRHINUM LINARIA. See LINARIA.

ANTISCOLICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and σκωληξ, *a worm.* The ſame as *anthelmintica*; which ſee.

ANTISCORBUTICA. Medicines againſt the ſcurvy.

ANTISCORBUTICUS, CORTEX. See WINTERANUS, CORTEX.

ANTISCORODON, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and σκορδον, *garlic.* A large ſpecies of garlic, called alſo *allium ultricum*, and APHROSCORODON, from ἀφρος, *froth*; becauſe, when beat with vinegar, it generates much froth.

ANTISEPTICA, ANTISEPTICS, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and σηπω, *ſeptics* or *purifiers.* Such things as reſiſt or correct putrefaction. A complete putrefaction is not a complaint of the human machine, that can be an object of practice, becauſe it cannot take place in any conſiderable portion of the body without extinguiſhing life: it is therefore a tendency to it in any conſiderable degree, which producing various morbid diſorders, requires the utmoſt aid of the medical art to prevent. Now, as this tendency may be brought on by exceſs of heat and motion, as well as receiving any ferment into the vaſcular ſyſtem; as it, when once fixed, and begun to exert its deleterious action, induces languor and great debility in the moving powers: the reaſon may be obſerved, why our antiſeptic claſs of medicines exhibit, according to the conception received of their action, ſuch apparently contradictory views; for we find both volatile and neutral ſalts in the ſame arrangement; the former conſidered as highly heating, and ſtrongly ſtimulant of the moving powers; the other, cooling the ſyſtem, and mitigating vaſcular action. Hence then, it is apparent, that they are only applicable in different ſtates of putreſcent action, or in different conſtitutions affected with putreſcency. And not unlikely the ſame may hold good with acids and alcalies; for they both are enumerated under antiſeptics. They have properly been divided into four heads.——
1ſt. *Such as are cooling*—acid ſalines, neutral ſalts.——
2d. *Stimulant*—wine, alcohol, oil of turpentine.——
3d. *Tonic*—Peruvian bark, wormwood, chamomile.——
4th. *Antiſpaſmodic*—camphor, aſafœtida, muſk. All which furniſh examples of the particular diviſions. From the nature of theſe, we ſhall readily know in what particular ſtates each is inapplicable: where there is peculiar ſenſibility of the ſtomach, the TONIC are to be avoided; the REFRINGERANT, where a debility of the vital powers is manifeſt; the STIMULANT, when there is too great a degree of irritability, the circulation too highly accelerated, and ſtrong diſpoſition to profuſe bleeding; the SEDATIVE ANTISPASMODICS, when there is too languid a circulation, a lethargic diſpoſition, or a conſiderable degree of torpor in the ſyſtem.

See MACBRIDE'S Eſſay on the reſpective Powers of Antiſeptics, &c. Remarks on Mr. ALEXANDER'S Eſſays on Putrid Diſeaſes. CULLEN'S Materia Medica. WALLIS on Health and Diſeaſe.

ANTISPASIS, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and σπαω, *to draw*, A REVULSION. The turning the courſe of the humours whilſt they are actually in motion. The doctrine of revulſion is the invention of Hippocrates.

ANTISPASMODICA, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and σπασμος, *a convulſion.* Medicines ſuited to cure ſpaſmodic affections. Some remove ſpaſms by immediate contact, as aſſes milk, cream, oil of almonds, &c. others by repelling animal heat, as the gas ſulphuris, nitre, ſal ammoniac, &c. and where the ſtrictures are produced by inanition, or defective vital heat, ſpaſms are removed by thoſe means that reſtore the vis vitæ, ſuch as valerian, caſtor, muſk, &c.

Opium, balſam. Peruv. and the eſſential oils of many vegetables, are the moſt powerful of this kind. Opium, for its immediate effects, excels; balſ. of Peru, in many inſtances, produces more laſting benefit than opium, and indeed it ſometimes ſucceeds where opium hath failed; the eſſential oils differ as *antiſpaſmodics* from opium; in this, they act more upon a particular part than upon the ſyſtem in general, and have no ſoporific effect.

Dr. Home, in his Chemical Experiments, hath attended to the comparative ſtrength of this kind of medicines; he does not pretend to poſitiveneſs in his concluſions, but from what aroſe to his obſervation, is led to arrange them as follows:

Amongſt the firſt or weaker claſs, are the fol. aurant. flor. cardamines, artemiſia, pæonia, viſcus quercinus, extr. hyoſciami, caſtor, moſch. cuprum ammoniacum, and electricity.—Amongſt the ſecond claſs, are ſcar, camphor. zincum calcinatum, and bliſters.—The third are aſſafœtida, æther, and hydrargyrus.—The fourth and ſtrongeſt are, cort. Peruv. opium, and bleeding.

He farther obſerves, that moſt of the *antiſpaſmodics* have, beſides their *antiſpaſmodic* quality, other ſecondary ones, which have as much influence in their effects: beſides, ſome of them poſſeſs many laxative and ſudorific powers, which others do not: they may be diſtinguiſhed into the ſtimulant or inflammatory, and ſedative, or anti-inflammatory. Of the ſtimulant or inflammatory, are electricity, valerian, the bark, quickſilver, aſſafœtida, opium, &c. Of the ſedative, or anti-inflammatory, are bleeding, muſk, caſtor, flor. cardamin. cupr. ammon. bliſters, camphor, æther, zincum calcinatum, &c.

Antiſpaſmodics are a very uncertain ſpecies of medicines in their effect on the diſorders for which they are

generally

generally eſteemed uſeful. They are beſt adapted for thoſe ſpaſmodic affections which are attended with great mobility, and which are uſually known by the name of ſpaſmodic diſeaſes. They are more uſeful in preventing the approach, and in removing ſpaſms which are more immediately preſent in weaker habits; and in preventing the returns of ſpaſms when given in the remiſſion of the ſpaſm in ſtrong habits: on the contrary, they are leſs uſeful in preventing the return of ſpaſms in weak habits than in ſtronger ones; nay, they rather increaſe the tendency to ſpaſmodic complaints in weakly people, if given in the interval of thoſe diſorders; and are leſs uſeful in removing the preſent fit, in ſtrong habits, than they are in weak ones. Sometimes, indeed, in ſtrong habits they both remove the preſent fit and prevent returns. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ANTISPASTICON. A general epithet for any medicine that works by way of revulſion.

ANTISTERNON, from ἀντι, *oppoſite to*, and στερνον, *the ſternum*, or *breaſt*. The back is ſo called, becauſe it is oppoſite to the breaſt-bone. See DORSUM.

ANTITASIS, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and τασις, *to extend*. A contra-extenſion.

ANTITHENAR, from ἀντι, *againſt*, and θεναρ, *the palm of the hand*. See ABDUCTOR POLICIS MANUS INDICEM.

Dr. Hunter applies this name to a muſcle of the foot, and ſays it ariſes from the os cuneiforme, and is inſerted in the external ſeſamoid bone.

ANTITHORA. See ANTHORA.

ANTITRAGICUS, } from ἀντι, *againſt*, and τραγος,
ANTITRAGUS. } *the thick part of the anthelix*.

See AURICULA.

ANTITYPUS. Ab ἀντι, & τυπτω, *percutio*. See RENISUS.

ANTIVENEREA. Medicines againſt the lues venerea.

ANTIVENEREALIS, AQUA PRESERVATIVA. It is a ſolution of cauſtic alcali or corroſive ſublimate in water, to be injected up the urethra in men, and the vagina in women, and to waſh the parts with, after coition; but care muſt be taken that the ſolution ſhould not be too ſtrong, leſt it ſhould occaſion excoriation and inflammation. It will be ſufficient if the ſolution be of ſuch a ſtrength only, as will give a ſlight ſenſation of pungency on the tongue, or inſide of the lips.

ANTIZEUMIC. Preventers of fermentation in general.

ANTONII SANCTI IGNIS. See ERYSIPELAS.

ANTONOMASTICA. See COCHLÆA CÆLATA.

ANTOPHYLLON, or ANTOPHYLLUS. The male caryophyllus, or the large full grown ones. See CARYOPHILLI AROMATICI.

ANTRAX. See CARBUNCULUS.

ANTRUM BUCCINOSUM. See COCHLEA.—GENÆ,—HIGHMORIANUM MAGNUM, called alſo ſinus maxillaris, and antrum maxillæ ſuperioris. MAXILLARY SINUS. Highmore boaſts of the diſcovery, but Caſſerius takes notice of this part before him, under the firſt name.

All the body of the upper jaw-bone is hollow, and its cavity forms this antrum; each hath a winding paſſage into the noſtril, called *ductus ad naſum*, on the ſide on which it lies; this cavity and the ſockets of the teeth are often divided by interpoſition of only a very thin bony plate. The membrane which lines this cavity is ſometimes inflamed, and matter forming there is diſcharged by drawing one of the dentes molares. See ABSCESSUS SINUS MAXILLARIS.

ANTYLION. The name of an aſtringent uſed by P. Ægineta.

ANUCAR. See BORAX.

ANUS. In botany, ſignifies the poſterior opening of a monopetalous flower.

ANUS, called alſo *archos*, *culus*, *hedra*, *cyrſeon*, *cyſſaros*; and in Hippocrates, *cathedra*; ſome name it *perin*. It is the loweſt part of the inteſtinum rectum, commonly called the FUNDAMENT. The extremity of the rectum contracts into a narrow orifice, the ſides of which are diſpoſed in cloſe folds. This is called *ſphincter ani*, which ſee. It hath ſeveral muſcles belonging to it, ſome of which ſurround it as ſphincters; the reſt are broad and fleſhy planes inſerted in it, and which being inſerted likewiſe into other parts, ſuſtain it in its natural ſituation, and reſtore thereto, when it is diſturbed by the force neceſſary for excluding the fæces; the latter muſcles are termed levatores *ani*. Two ligaments belong to the *anus*, viz. the ligamentum cutaneum oſſis coccygis, and the ligamentum pubis interoſſeum; which ſee under LIGAMENTUM. The nerves of the *anus* and its muſcles are from the ganglions of the plexus hypogaſtricus, the inferior rope of both the ſympathetici maximi, and the common arch of the extremities of both ropes. The margin or edge of the *anus* is formed by the union of the ſkin and epidermis, with the internal coat of the inteſtinum rectum. This part is extremely vaſcular; hence the troubleſome hæmorrhage when the operation is performed for the fiſtula in this part.

The *anus* is ſubject to many diſorders, and they are generally ſomewhat difficult of cure, becauſe of the irritability of the part, which ſubjects it to receive freſh injury from many accidents; Aetius obſerves, that aſtringents are acrid, and the ſenſibility of the *anus* cannot bear them; alſo that aſtringents which are not acrid, ſuch as metals, ſhould be applied here. On the diſeaſes of this part, ſee Aetius, Celſus, P. Ægineta, Turner, Heiſter, and Wiſeman. See alſo the article RECTUM below. Diſcharges of wind from the anus are called *crepitus*.

EXCRESCENCES ABOUT THE ANUS.

Various excreſcences are found about the verge of the *anus*; many of theſe are produced merely by relaxation, which are ſafely removable: theſe are unattended with pain, any diſagreeable diſcharge, and are ſingle or diſtinct, let their number be what they may. In removing them, prefer the ligature, for the ſake of avoiding a troubleſome hæmorrhage.

When they diſcharge a bloody fluid matter, and are painful, they are alſo generally in cluſters, or not diſtinct, and for the moſt part diſpoſed to, if not already become cancerous. Mr. Pott obſerves, that in cancerous caſes of this kind, there is rarely a ſingle excreſcence, but the gut is for the moſt part ſurrounded with them; and if a finger is paſſed into the inteſtine, thoſe tumors produce the idea of puſhing the finger into a rotten pomegranate. Beyond palliation, no relief can be afforded.

The ANUS IMPERFORATED.

Sometimes children are born with a membrane acroſs the *anus*, which obſtructs the ejection of the excrements. If the ſituation of the *anus* cannot be diſcovered, by reaſon of the thickneſs of the ſuperfluous ſubſtance which cloſes it up, a cure cannot be expected; for much, if not the whole rectum is cloſed up or wanting. If the caſe admits of a cure, the ſituation of the *anus* will be ſeen by a prominence, or by a little hollow.

This accident is generally ſpoken of as if always circumſtanced alike. Mr. Pott very judiciouſly divides it into four claſſes. 1ſt. Where there is no mark or veſtige of an *anus* perceptible; in this caſe the rectum is as it ought to be until it arrives at the bulb of the urethra; from this there is no inteſtine, ſo no *anus* externally. If the rectum reaches too near the part where the *anus* ſhould be, the impulſe of the fæces againſt the ſkin will diſcover where a perforation may be made; but if no ſuch impulſe is to be felt when the child coughs or cries, relief cannot be afforded. 2d. Where there is a circle or mark in the ſkin which points out where the *anus* ſhould be; in this inſtance the difficulty is not conſiderable. However, it may be proper to obſerve here, that the perforating inſtrument ſhould be introduced in the direction of the os ſacrum; if it paſſes forward, the bladder, or the uterus, or both, may be injured; if it is to be introduced far up, to divide a membranous obſtruction in the rectum, in cutting it ſhould be moved not upward, but from ſide to ſide; thus you avoid cutting the proſtate gland, or the veſiculæ ſeminales, and perhaps the neck of the bladder. 3d. Where there is a well formed *anus*, and perforated, but hath no communication with the inteſtinal tube, from the rectum being imperforated: in this inſtance if the child is not duly attended to, it dies in great agonies. If an infant hath had no ſtools during the firſt or ſecond day after its birth, a finger ſhould be dipped in oil, and thruſt up the rectum, to diſcover whether or no the obſtruction is there. 4th. Where there is neither *anus* nor rectum, but the inteſtinal canal terminates in the colon; in this caſe there is no relief to be expected. Another equally unfortunate kind, is that in which there is a ſort of rectum, but it is rolled up like a bit of catgut. Here all attempts to aſſiſt are vain; for, though for the preſent a diſcharge was obtained, as the inteſtine is deficient, evacuations could not be continued.

The means, &c. of relief, in the firſt three of the above claſſes,

claſſes, are the ſame. In either of them the operation ſhould be performed without delay or regard to any objections; for, if it is not conformed to, death will inevitably follow. The beſt inſtrument is a large trocar, ſuch as is employed for tapping in the aſcites, and to be uſed as follows: keep the point of the trocar within the canula until it is fixed againſt the obſtructing part; then puſh the trocar forward; and if you ſucceed, the meconium will inſtantly be diſcharged; this diſcharge may be left to itſelf for three or four hours, or until the belly is well emptied. After a due diſcharge, paſs a finger up the rectum to diſcover whether or no there is any ſtricture. If a ſtricture is met with, introduce a probe-pointed knife on the back of your finger, and divide it on each ſide. To finiſh the cure, let a ſmall candle be introduced up the gut every two or three hours, until the *anus*, &c. is quite pervious, and no more aid appears to be required. In two or three weeks the ſtools will paſs properly, and all inconvenience will generally be ended. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 275. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iv. p. 164. White's Surgery, p. 379.

ANI ABSCESSUS. See ANUS.

ANUS, a contraction of *annulus, a ring.*

ANUS. See CEREBRUM.

ANI INFLAMMATIO. See PROCTALGIA.

ANXIETAS. See ALYSMOS.

ANYPEUTHYNA. In medicine this ſignifies events that cannot be charged on the phyſician, nor render him accountable for them.

AORTA. The name of the great artery proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, of which all other arteries, except the pulmonary, are but the branches: called alſo *Craſſa arteria.—Magna arteria.* From the heart it extends itſelf, by its various branches, to the moſt diſtant parts of the body. Each of the diviſions and ſubdiviſions of the *aorta* receive different names, e. g. the *aorta* gives riſe to the carotid and the ſubclavian arteries, the branches of theſe again receive other names, &c. Theſe branches are in pairs, except the cœliaca, the two meſentericæ, ſome of the œſophageæ, the bronchialis, and ſometimes the ſacræ.

The beginning of the *aorta* is furniſhed with ſemi-lunar valves, as the pulmonary artery is, and the ſame triangular bodies to cloſe up the little ſpace left by the valves. It is larger in women than in men. It is called the aſcending *aorta* from the heart ſo far as it goes upwards; and deſcending, from the curvature to the os ſacrum, where it terminates in the iliacs. The deſcending *aorta* is divided into the ſuperior, which reaches from the curvature to the diaphragm, and the inferior, which extends thence to the biſurcation, where the iliacs begin.

The *aorta* goes from the baſis of the heart, nearly oppoſite to the fourth vertebra of the back, and aſcends obliquely, with reſpect to the body, from the left to the right ſide, and from before backwards; then bends obliquely from the right to the left ſide, and from before backwards, reaching as high as the ſecond vertebra of the back, from whence it runs down again in the ſame direction, forming an oblique arch; from thence it deſcends in a direct courſe along the anterior part of the vertebræ, all the way to the os ſacrum, lying a little towards the left hand, and there terminates in its two ſubordinate branches in the iliacæ.

The *aorta* aſcendens is principally diſtributed to the thorax, head, and upper extremities: the ſuperior portion of the *aorta* deſcendens furniſhes the reſt of the thorax: the inferior portion furniſhes the abdomen and the lower extremities.

To conceive more diſtinctly of the general courſe of the arteries, or of the particular courſe of any individual alone, a view of the figure of the arteries will greatly aſſiſt.

The *aorta* is ſubject to many diſorders, as inflammation, ulcers, polypuſes, aneuriſms, oſſification, &c.

AOVARA. A fruit about the ſize of a hen's egg; many of them are included in one pod; it is the produce of a kind of palm-tree which grows in Africa and the Eaſt Indies. The kernel of this fruit is white: to the taſte it reſembles cheeſe: it is of an aſtringent quality; and when preſſed, an oil is forced out which is very much like palm-oil.

APAGMA. See ABDUCTIO.

APALACHINE GALLIS. See CASSINE.

APALLAGE, from ἀπαλλαττω, *to change.* Hippocrates means by it ſuch a change as implies deliverance from a diſeaſe.

APANCHOMENOI, from, ἀγχω, *to ſtrangle.* Strangled.

APANTHISMUS. A ſcarcely perceptible line, properly in painting, to which Galen reſembles the ſmall capillary veins.

APANTHROPIAI, from ἀπο, *from*, and ἀνθρωπος, *a man.* An averſion to company, or love of ſolitude.

APARACHITUM VINUM. Wine not mixed with ſea-water.

APAREGORETOS, from ἀ, neg. and παρηγορεω, *to comfort, mitigate*; what affords no comfort, or relief.

APARINE, called alſo *philanthropus, ampelocarpus, omphalocarpus, ixus, aſparine, aſperula, gratterona,* GOOSE-GRASS, CLIVERS, and CLEAVER'S BEES. CLEAVERS, GOOSE-SHARE. HAYRIFF. It is the *Galium Aparine* of Linn.

It is a ſlender rough, annual plant; ſpreads upon buſhes, and ſticks to whatever it touches. The ſtalks are ſquare, brittle, and jointed; the leaves are oblong and narrow; the flowers are white and followed by little round burs.—It has been tried in ſcrophula but without ſucceſs; and alſo in ſome cancerous caſes, the juice given internally and the herb applied by way of cataplaſm externally, which was ſuppoſed to mitigate the ſeverity of the pain.

An extract made of its juice is poſſeſſed of a pungent ſaline bitterneſs. The freſh juice in doſes of two or three ounces is diuretic. It is beſt if gathered when half grown.

LATIFOLIA. See ASPERULA.

APARTHROSIS, from ἀπο, *ab*, and ἀρθρον, *a joint.* See ARTICULATIO.

APATHES, from ἀ, neg. and παθος, *an affection* or *paſſion.* Thoſe who ſeem to be void of human paſſions. This temper is alſo carried to that inflexible ſternneſs which extinguiſhes the affections of humanity, as was inſtanced in Diogenes the Cynic, and Timon.

APATHIA. Apathy expreſſes the quality of not feeling, a freedom from the impulſes of paſſion and mental perturbation.

APECHEMA, from ἀπο, and ηχος, *a ſound, apochophema.* Properly a reſounding, or the repercuſſion of the ſound, an echo; but in medical ſenſe it ſignifies a CONTRA-FISSURE.

APEIROI, from ἀ, neg. and πειρα, *an experiment.* Unexperienced, unaccuſtomed.

APELLA. Shortneſs of the prepuce. Galen gives this name to all whoſe prepuce, either through diſeaſe, ſection, or otherwiſe, will not cover the glans.

APEN. A ſort of bread made with the juice of the ambalam-tree and rice, in India.

APENSALUS. A veſſel with a narrow neck to hold oil.

APEPSIA. INDIGESTION. From ἀ, neg. and πεπτω, *to digeſt*: alſo *dyſpepſia.* That genus of diſeaſe which Dr. Cullen names dyſpepſia, or *indigeſtion*, he arranges in the claſs NEUROSES and order ADYNAMIÆ. The ſymptoms are, a want of appetite, a ſqueamiſhneſs, ſometimes vomiting, ſudden and tranſient diſtenſions of the ſtomach, eructations, heartburn, pain in the region of the ſtomach, a greater or ſmaller number of theſe ſymptoms occur at the ſame time, attended moſt commonly with coſtiveneſs; and theſe without any other diſorder either in the ſtomach itſelf, or any other part of the body. In this caſe, when what ought to be digeſted and form materials for good chyle, becomes acid, or poſſeſſed of other morbid qualities, a variety of other ſymptoms occurs, according to the nature of the materials thus morbidly changed. But *indigeſtions* is very frequently a ſecondary and ſympathetic affection, though the above ſymptoms are eſſential to this diſeaſe, as idiopathic. All theſe ſymptoms may ariſe from one cauſe, viz. weakneſs, or loſs of tone in the muſcular fibres of the ſtomach: and this weakneſs is the proximate cauſe of this diſorder when an original one. The remote cauſes are various, as tumor, &c. in the ſtomach itſelf; or ſome diſorder of other parts communicated to the ſtomach, as in the gout, &c. in both which caſes the indigeſtion is ſymptomatic.

In moſt caſes of *indigeſtion*, as an original diſeaſe, the *weaker action of the muſcular fibres of the ſtomach, is the chief cauſe*; perhaps a depravity or defect of the gaſtric juice may ſometimes be the cauſe, but even here, perhaps the weakneſs juſt mentioned, and which in all caſes is attendant, is that to which we can attend uſefully in practice. To ſucceed in the cure, avoid the occaſional cauſes, remove ſuch ſymptoms as tend to aggravate the diſeaſe or to continue it, and invigorate the tone of the ſtomach.

In order to which the patient muſt be informed of the neceſſary changes in his conduct; for though he often purſued ſuch a practice without ſenſibly ſuffering, except he conforms to a contrary one, the preſent complaints will not be overcome. Crudities, acidity, and coſtiveneſs muſt be removed, at leaſt in their exceſs, as they tend both to aggravate and continue *indigeſtion*. The ends accompliſhed, the reſtoration of the tone of the ſtomach alone remains for perfecting relief.

Abſtemiouſneſs and exceſs are like cauſes of *indigeſtion*. An over diſtenſion of the ſtomach may in ſome meaſure injure its proper tone; and long faſting, by inducing a bad quality in the juices ſecerned into the ſtomach, render it feeble, and generate wind. Hard drinking, and any of the cauſes of an anorexy, alſo injure digeſtion.

Little need be added in order to the cure, for the treatment of the ANOREXY is the ſame as is required in this caſe. See ANOREXIA.

The COLUMBO ROOT, not mentioned in the article ANOREXIA, is particularly uſeful when the ſtomach is languid, the appetite defective, digeſtion with difficulty carried on, or when a nauſea with flatulence attends. It may be given in ſubſtance with any grateful aromatic, or infuſed in Madeira wine, now and then interpoſing gentle doſes of the tincture of rhubarb. In caſe of a defective bile, make pills of this root with a ſoft extract of ox's gall.

A mixture of muſtard ſeed with the columbo root is of admirable utility in complaints of this kind; particularly where acidity and flatulence prevail much in the primæ viæ.

The Bath waters, aſſiſted with warm nervines and corroborants, are not to be omitted, when circumſtances admit of their uſe.

See Percival's Eſſays in the Reflections on Exper. 4, 5. and 6. Cullen's Firſt Lines, v. iii. p. 217, edit. iv.

APEPTON. Crude or indigeſted.

APER. The BOAR, This appellation is given to the ſwine, in his wild ſtate: when tamer, *ſus ſcropha*, and *porcus*. See PORCUS.

APERIENS PALPEBRARUM RECTUS. See LEVATOR PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS.

APERIENTIA, APERIENTS, from *aperio*, *to open*. Theſe are medicines which have the power of opening the mouths of veſſels, hence clearing obſtructions of the vaſcular, and glandular kind, as well as the pores of the ſkin. In this ſenſe, they are ſynonymous with the *anaſtomatica*, *deobſtruentes*, and *deoppilativa*. But thoſe medicines which render the bowels gently laxative, are now generally called *aperients*; the removal of other obſtructions is more confined to the term *deobſtruents*.

APERISTATON, from α, neg. and περιστασις, *affliction* and *danger*. An epithet in Galen for an ulcer that is neither troubleſome nor dangerous.

APERITTOS, from α, neg. and περιττος *redundant*. Such aliment as generates but little excrement. The oppoſite quality is called *perittomatices*.

APERTUS. It is uſed for exulceratus, as in ſaying an open cancer, &c. in which caſes the tumor is become ulcerated.

APES. BEES, called by the ancients BUCONES; which ſee.

If they are dried and powdered they are ſomewhat diuretic; but their chief uſe is for the preparing of honey and wax.

Bees collect the farina fœcundans from the apices of the flowers, and eat it; they receive nouriſhment from it, then caſt it up and mould it into wax: art hath been exerciſed to make wax of this farina, but in vain; it is only the ſtomach of the bee that can effect it.

The belly of the bee is inwardly divided into four parts, containing the inteſtines, the bag of honey, the bag of poiſon, and the ſting. The bag of honey is tranſparent as cryſtal, and is emptied at proper times into the cells of the comb, for the maintenance of the community during the winter.

APETALI. So Tournefort names the fifteenth claſs of vegetables. See FLOS APETALUS.

APEUTHYSMENOS, from ευθυς, *ſtraight*. See RECTUM INTESTINUM.

APHÆREMA. See ALICA.

APHÆRESIS, from αφαιρεω, *to take away*. To take away any ſuperfluous thing in a medical way.

APHASSIOMENOS, from αφασσω *to handle*. Hippocrates often applies this word to the touches of the pudenda, in order to diſcover diſorders of theſe parts. It is the ſame as *tactus*.

APHEBRIOC. See SULPHUR.

APHELICESTEROS, of απο, *from*, and ηλικια, *youth*, One paſt the flower of age.

APHEPSEMA, from εφθω, *to boil*. See COCTIO.

APHESIS, from αφιημι, *to remit*. Hippocrates generally ſignifies the remiſſion or ſolution of a diſeaſe by this word.

APHILANTHROPIA, from α, neg. and φιλανθρωπια, *the love of mankind*. The firſt degree of melancholy, when a perſon hates ſociety, and delights in ſolitude.

APHLEGMANTON, from α, neg. and φλεγμα, *phlegm*. Void of phlegm.

APHONÆ. See PEMPHIGODES.

APHONI. So Hippocrates calls thoſe who labour under a caros.

APHONIA. See CATALEPSIS. It is alſo a name for the palſy of the tongue; one of the ſpecies of partial palſy. See PARALYSIS.

APHONIA, from α, the part. priv. and φωνη, *a voice*. One who hath loſt his voice, called alſo by ſome *anaudia*, though Galen makes a diſtinction. See ANAUDOS.

Hippocrates uſes the word to expreſs thoſe who, with the loſs of voice, loſe all voluntary motion; as in epilepſies, apoplexies, *carus*, ſyncope, &c.

Dr. Cullen ſpeaks of this loſs of voice as a ſuppreſſion of the full ſound, which happens without coma or ſyncope. He ranks this genus of diſeaſes in the claſs LOCALES, and order DYSCINESIÆ, and obſerves three ſpecies, viz. 1. *Aphonia* gutturalis; when the glottis and fauces are ſwelled. 2. *Aphonia* trachealis, when the trachea is compreſſed. 3. *Aphonia* atonica, when the nerves of the larynx are wounded. He alſo in many caſes conſiders it as ſymptomatic.

If one of the recurrent nerves, which is formed by the par vagum and the nervus acceſſorius, and reaches the larynx, is cut, the perſon is capable as it were of only a half pronunciation: but if both are cut, the ſpeech and voice are both loſt. The loſs of ſpeech happening in hyſteric patients is alſo called *aphonia*; but more properly that loſs of ſpeech is thus named which depends on ſome fault of the tongue.

Seeing that the motion of any part is deſtroyed, or leſſened at leaſt, by the interception of nervous influence, and that the nerves deſtined for the motion of the tongue, ariſe principally from the fifth pair, it appears that the ſeat of this diſorder is in the ſaid fifth pair of nerves, and that the immediate cauſe is a diminution or total loſs of nervous energy. Hence, a palſy of the tongue, which is either antecedent or ſubſequent to hemiplectic or apoplectic diſorders, demands our utmoſt attention.

If an *aphonia* appears alone, it generally beſpeaks an approaching hemiplexy or apoplexy; but if it ſucceeds theſe diſorders, and is complicated with a weak memory, and a ſluggiſhneſs of the mental powers, it threatens their return. That *aphony* uſually terminates the beſt, which proceeds from a ſtagnation of ſerous humours compreſſing the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, which run to the tongue; but it is no leſs afflictive to the patient, and is very obſtinate of cure.

Other cauſes of this diſorder are, the ſtriking in of eruptions on the ſkin, a congeſtion of blood in the fauces and tongue, obſtructed periodical evacuations in plethoric habits, ſpaſmodic affections, worms, a crumb of bread falling into the larynx, fear, too free a uſe of ſpirituous liquors; alſo whatever deſtroys the ligaments which go from the arytænoid to the thyroid cartilages, will deſtroy the voice.

The prognoſtics vary according to the cauſe or cauſes. That ſpecies which is owing immediately to ſpaſms, ſoon gives way in the removal of them. If a palſy of the tongue is the cauſe, it is very apt to return, if relieved; but often continues incurable.

In order to the cure, endeavour firſt to remove whatever impedes nervous influence on the tongue; and ſecondly, to ſtrengthen the weak parts. Theſe general intentions, in all caſes, being regarded, the particular cauſes muſt be removed as follows:

If worms are the cauſe, antiſpaſmodics give preſent relief; but the cure depends on the deſtruction of theſe vermin.

In caſe of a congeſtion of blood about the head, bleeding and nitrous antiſpaſmodics are to be uſed.

That ſpecies of *aphony* which remains after the ſhock of an hemiplexy or apoplexy, requires bliſters to be applied

plied to the nape of the neck: other means are rarely effectual.

If ſpaſmodic conſtrictions about the fauces and tongue are the cauſe, external paregorics are of the greateſt ſervice: anodyne antiſpaſmodics may be laid under the tongue, and the feet bathed in warm water; carminative clyſters alſo are uſeful.

When a palſy of the tongue produces this complaint, evacuations, according to the patient's habit, muſt be made, and warm nervous medicines externally applied, and internally adminiſtered; bliſters alſo ſhould be placed between the ſhoulders.

In caſe of repelled cuticular eruptions, ſudorifics ſhould be given, and the patient's drink ſhould be warm. The liquor c. c. ſuccin. or the vin. antim. may be mixed with tinctura benzoës compoſita, or with the balſ. Peruv. and given, at proper diſtances of time, in the patient's drink, or on a lump of ſugar.

Sometimes the ſerum flows ſo rapidly to the fauces and adjacent parts, in a ſalivation, as to deprive the patient of all power to ſpeak; in this caſe diaphoretics and laxatives, with a forbearance of all mercurials, are the ſpeedieſt remedies.

APHORISMUS, from ἀφορίζω, *to ſeparate* or *diſtinguiſh*. A ſhort ſentence, briefly expreſſing the properties of a thing; or which ſerveth as a maxim, or principal to guide a man to any knowledge, eſpecially in philoſophy and phyſic.

APHORME, of ἀπο, from ὁρμη, *a motive*. Hippocrates expreſſes by this word, whatever gives riſe to a diſeaſe, by a ſort of metaphor: for this word hath relation to human actions, and their motives.

APHRINON, from α, neg. and φρονεω, *to be wiſe*. One who has loſt the uſe of his reaſon.

APHRODES, from ἀφρος, *froth*. Spumous or frothy. Hippocrates applies this word to the blood and excrements.

APHRODISIA. } from Ἀφροδιτη, *Venus*. Ve-
APHRODISIASMUS, } nereal commerce. Some expreſs by this word the age of puberty, or the venereal age.

APHRODISIASTICON CLIDION. A TROCH, ſo called by Galen; it was uſed againſt ſpitting of blood and dyſenteries: P. Ægineta ſpeaks of its being made of balauſtines, rhubarb, opium, and other aſtringents.

APHRODISIUS MORBUS. See LUES VENEREA.

APHRODITARIUM. A powder recommended by P. Ægineta for hollow ulcers.

APHROGALA, from ἀφρος, *froth*, and γαλα *milk*. It is alſo called *capilacteum*, *lac ſpumoſum*; *lactis flos*. It ſeems to be milk ſo agitated, that the whole is converted into froth. This was a remedy recommended by GALEN againſt habitual heat of the ſtomach. Some though aſſert no writer hath deſcribed this; but what the Romans uſed under this name, appears to be ſomething ſimilar to what we call, SYLLABUB.

APHROLITRUM. See APHRONITRUM.

APHRON. A wild kind of POPPY. Alſo the name of a cephalic plaſter deſcribed by Actius in his Tetrabib. 4. ſerm. iii. cap. 13.

APHRONITRUM, from ἀφρος, *ſpume*, and νιτρον, *nitre*, alſo *aphrolitrum*. SPUME OF NITRE. Salts formed of the vitriolic acid and a terrene or gypſeo-calcareous element are thus called. It is a name alſo of the natron. See ANATRON.

APHROSCORODON. See ANTISCORODON.

APHROSYNE, from ἀφρων, *ſilly*; folly, or dotage. See AMENTIA.

APHTHÆ, called alſo by Celſus *ulcera ſerpentia oris*, SPREADING ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, and in England *puſtula oris*, THE THRUSH, named likewiſe *alcola*, *lactucimina*; *veſiculæ gingivarum*; *acacos*.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs *pyrexia*, and order *exanthemata*. Gen. 35.

This diſorder appears in white ſpecks upon the tongue, and the back part of the palate in children: theſe ſpecks gradually ſpread all over the inſide of the mouth, and from thence all the way though the ſtomach and inteſtines: the ſize of theſe ſpecks increaſe as the violence of other ſymptoms are augmented; and they are then more yellow, or of other more unfavourable colours.

Dr. Hunter ſays, that theſe white ſpecks are inflammatory exudations, and not ulcers; which ſeems to be confirmed by their falling off, and being ſucceeded by other thicker ones, which falling off alſo, are again ſucceeded by others, &c.

Sometimes no other ſymptoms attend, but more frequently they are the reſult of inward fits, and are accompanied with ſour belchings, gripes, diarrhœas, fever, or ſoreneſs of the mouth.

Infants are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this diſorder, and amongſt them, thoſe fed by the hand more than thoſe that have the breaſt. In adults, they are often accompanied with miliary eruptions.

Celſus obſerves that *aphthæ* are moſt dangerous in infants; and Boerhaave, that in adults they are frequent in acute diſeaſes, and are then attended with inflammation of ſome of the viſcera. The more they ſpread, the danger is increaſed in all caſes.

In adults, the *aphthæ* in the mouth are diſtinguiſhed from the ulcerations in the angina gangrena, by the whiteneſs of the ſloughs, by the edges not being red and angry, and by their not being a ſhining redneſs all over the fauces, with other ſymptoms that uſually attend this ſort of quinſy.

If the cure is not ſoon effected in children, the contents of the bowels become more acrid, and produce vomitings, ſour and curdled ſtools, gripings, convulſions, and often death.

Firſt cleanſe their ſtomach and bowels, with as much of the following mixture as will operate both upward and downward:

℞ Mannæ Calab. ʒ ſs. aq. puræ ʒ ij. f. ſolutio colaturæ adde vin. antim. gut. xx. m. detur cochl. mediocr. pro re nata.

If the child is coſtive, due attention muſt be had thereto.

The beſt topical applications are as follow:

℞ Boracis opt. ſubtilif. pulv. ʒ j. mel Britan. ʒ i. m. f. litus.

In ſeverer caſes, double this quantity of the borax may be added in this litus. Whichever of them are uſed, a ſmall tea ſpoonful ſhould be rubbed well about the mouth, one in an hour or two, and gradually ſwallowed.——GARGARISMA ALUMINIS—*alum gargle*. In two pints of barley-water diſſolve two drams of alum, and three ounces of honey of roſes. GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ—*myrrh gargle*. To ſix ounces of lime-water add one ounce and an half of honey of roſes, and half an ounce of tincture of myrrh: MIXTURA MYRRHÆ COMPOSITA—*compound mixture of myrrh*. To two drams of tincture of myrrh, and the ſame quantity of honey of roſes, add one ounce and a half of lime-water. All theſe are very proper for ulcerations in the mouth, throat, gums, &c. but the *alum gargle* is ſerviceable in relaxations of the uvula and other caſes requiring topical aſtringents; and the *myrrh mixture* is conſidered uſeful for ſcrophulous ſores, were greaſy applications are inadmiſſible.

If after the removal of the ſpecks the mouth is very ſore, let a thin ſolution of the gum. tragac. in roſe-water, be frequently held in the mouth.

As a purge in this diſorder, when infants are the ſubjects, Dr. Canvane extols the ol. Ricini. and at the intervals of purging, he ſays, that much relief is obtained by giving the ſpecacuanha as a perſpirative.

That ſevere degree of the *thruſh* which is ſo frequent in the Weſt Indies, requires the application of perpetual bliſters, which ſhould be kept open with the ung. cantharidis, and in this caſe much relief is given to the patient by a due uſe of a proper detergent.

℞ Boracis opt. ſubtil. pulv. ʒ iij. mel roſar. ʒ ij. acidi vitriolici diluti. ʒ ij. m. f. litus ut ſupra utend.

Dr. Cullen conſiders this complaint as aſſociated with a ſynochus, and ſays the tongue is ſlightly ſwelled; and alſo is, with the fauces, of a purpliſh colour; the eſchars, appearing firſt in the fauces, and at the margins of the tongue, afterwards ſeizing the whole internal part of the mouth, are white; and, if abraded, ſoon return, and continue a very uncertain time. There is only one which he conſidered idiopathic, and that is the APHTHA INFANTUM, called *lactucimen* or *milk thruſh*. The reſt appear to be ſymptomatic, and are either called *febrile*, *malignant*, *ſyphilitic*, *ſcorbutic*; and are attendant on petechial fevers.

The black thruſh rarely occurs; when it does, it is always a putrid ſymptom.

Hippocrates ſpeaks of aphthæ of the pudenda of pregnant women, and of aphthæ of the aſpera arteria.

See Celſus, Aretæus, Oribaſius, Actuarius, Hoffman, Med. Rat. Syſt. Boerhaave, Blackrie's Diſquiſition on Solvents of the Stone, Canvane's Diſſ. on the Ol. Palm.

Chriſti.

Chriſti, Hillary on the Diſorders of Barbadoes. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. iv. vol. ii. p. 254.

APHTHÆ SERPENTES. See CANCRUM ORIS.

APHTHOSA. APHTHOUS; belonging to aphthæ.

APHYA. See APUA.

APIASTRUM. See MELISSA.

APICES, of *apex*, a *top* or *point*. See ANTHERÆ.

APITES. See APITES.

APINEL. A root which is met with in ſome of the American iſlands; it is called by the natives *yabacani*. Its name *Apinel*, was that of a captain of horſe, who firſt made the Europeans acquainted with it. If, with a rod, a piece of this root is put into the mouth of a ſerpent, the reptile is ſoon deſtroyed. If a perſon chews it, and rubs his hands and feet with it, the ſerpents ſhun him, nay, if he takes the ſerpent it cannot hurt him. See Hiſt. de l'Acad. Roy. an. 1724.

APIOS. The PEAR-TREE. See PYRUS.

APITES, or APITES VINUM, from απιος, *the pear-tree*, called alſo *opites*. The wine of pears, or PERRY. Its virtues are much the ſame as thoſe of cyder.

APIUM. SMALLAGE. APIUM GRAVEOLENS. LINN.

Miller enumerates thirteen ſpecies.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with bright green-winged leaves, cut ſlightly into three winged portions, ſerrated about the edges; the ſeeds are ſmall, oval, plano-convex, furrowed, of a pale brown, or aſh-colour; the root long, about the thickneſs of a finger, with a number of fibres of a pale yellowiſh colour on the outſide, and white within. It is biennial, flowers in Auguſt, grows wild in rivulets and watery places, and is frequently cultivated in gardens.

The freſh roots of *ſmallage*, when produced in their native watery places, partake in ſome degree of the quality of thoſe of hemlock, have an unpleaſant ſmell, and bitteriſh acrid taſte; but by drying they loſe the greateſt part of their ill flavour, and become ſweetiſh; they are aperient and diuretic, but the ſeeds are to be preferred in all medical purpoſes, and are good carminatives. In diſtillation theſe ſeeds yield an eſſential oil, and they give out their virtue to ſp. vini. rect. ſo completely, as, on evaporation, to leave an excellent extract.

The cicuta aquatica, growing naturally in the ſame places, may be miſtaken for it; but is thus diſtinguiſhed: the leaves of this cicuta are deeply divided, quite to the pedicle, into three long, narrow, ſharp-pointed ſegments; whereas thoſe of *ſmallage* are only ſlightly cut into three roundiſh obtuſe ones.

The *apium* is alſo called *apium dulce*,—*paluſtre*, *eleoſelinum*, *helleoſelinum*, *paladapium*, and *celeri Italorum*.

By culture this plant hath been improved, and is the CELERY of our gardens, called APIUM SATIVUM; in this ſtate the roots have an agreeable warm ſweetiſh taſte, without any of the ill flavour of the original *ſmallage*: but Ray obſerves, that if neglected, it degenerates into its firſt diſagreeable ſtate. However, as by culture this plant is improved for the table, it is rendered leſs powerful as a medicine.

HELEOSELINUM, or *hydroſelinum*. The MARSH SMALLAGE is a larger ſort, growing alſo in watery places, of the ſame nature as the celery.

APIUM HORTENSE, called alſo *petroſelinum* vulg. *apium*, ſelinum, common or GARDEN-PARSLEY. APIUM PETROSELINUM, or *apium* hortenſe, fructu ovato, ſtriato, involucro monophyllo; petalis æqualibus, foliolis caulinis linearibus, involucris minutis. CLASS PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 367. It is too well known to need deſcription. The roots are diuretic, and are beſt in a decoction, which ſhould be drank plentifully. Diſtilled with water a ſmall portion of eſſential oil is obtained; ſp. vini. rect. extracts the whole of their virtues, and, after evaporation, leaves a good extract. The leaves are warmer than the roots, and afford more eſſential oil; but the ſeeds are the beſt part of the plant: they are warming, carminative, bitter, and diuretic. Three pounds of the ſeeds yield about ʒ i. of eſſential oil, the moſt of which ſinks in water. Sp. vini rect. beſt takes up their virtues, and an extract made therefrom loſes nothing. The roots are ſaid to be aperient and diuretic, and have been employed in apozems to relieve nephritic pains, and obſtructions of urine. The bruiſed leaves have been ſucceſsfully uſed, as a diſcutient poultice to many tumors. Though commonly eat at table, there are not facts wanting to prove that in ſome conſtitutions they occaſion epileptic fits, or at leaſt aggravate them in thoſe ſubject to this diſeaſe.

APIUM MACEDONICUM. *Petræum*, *Petroſel. Macedon. daucus Macedon. patrapium.* MACEDONIAN PARSLEY. *Bubon Macedonicum.* Linn. We have only the ſeeds in the ſhops, which differ from the common ſort in being dark-coloured, and covered with a rough hoarineſs: their virtues are ſimilar to, but weaker than the common ſort.—That called MONTANUM. See OREOSELINUM.——PALUSTRE. See SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.——PEREGRINUM. See SELINUM MONTANUM.——SYLVESTRE. See BUNIUM.——SYLVESTRE LACTEO SUCCO TURGENS. See OELSNITIUM.

APLYTOS, from α, neg. and πλυνω, *to waſh*. Unwaſhed. An epithet of wool, called by the Latins LANA SUCCIDA, which ſee.

APNŒA, α, non, and πνεω *ſpiro*. A defect of reſpiration, ſuch as happens in a cold, &c.

APOBAMMA, απεβαπτω, *leniter intingo*. See EMBAMMA.

APOBRASMA, απεβρασω, *per æſtum exſpuo*. The bran of wheat, or the froth of the ſea.

APOCAPNISMUS. FUMIGATION. From καπνος, *ſmoak*.

APOCATASTASIS. To reſtore, an amendment, a ceſſation, or ſubſiding.

APOCATHARSIS. An EXPURGATION.

APOCENOS. See AREVACUATIO.

APOCERUGMA. A declaration, that is, ſuch declarations as are thought proper to be made to the patient reſpecting his danger.

APOCEPACULISMENON. It is when a bone is broken after the manner of a ſtalk, near the joint.

APOCHOPHEMA, αποκωφεω, *multum reddo*. See APECHEMA.

APOCHREMMA. The matter of ſpit hawked up.

APOCHREMPSIS. A hawking up of ſpit.

APOCHYLISMA. See SAPA.

APOCHYMA. The pitch which is ſcraped from ſhips, formerly eſteemed in medicine.

APOCLASMA. See ABDUCTIO.

APOCLEISIS. An EXCLUSION, from αποκλειεσθαι, *averſari*. But Hippocrates uſes the word from whence it is derived to expreſs a loathing of food.

APOCOPE. From απο, *from*, and κοπτω, *to cut*. See ABSCISSIO.

APOCRISIS. See ECCRISIS.

APOCRUSTICON, from απωθεω, *to repel*. An epithet for a remedy of a repelling and aſtringent quality.

APOCYESIS, αποκυεω, *pario*. A birth, or bringing forth of a child.

APOCYNON. A little bone in the left ſide of a frog, formerly held in great eſteem.

APOCYNUM. See HIPPOMANES, and PERIPLOCA.

APOCYRTUMENA. It is ſpoken of humours forming into a kind of cone, when ſuppurated and ready to be diſcharged.

APODACRYTICA, from απο, ſignifying *negatively*, and δακρυ, *a tear*. They are medicines which firſt excite, and then evacuate, the ſuperfluous moiſture of the eyes, and thus preventing preternatural moiſture there. Such are onions, celandine, hellebore, &c.

APODYTERIUM, from αποδυομαι, *to unclothe*. A private room before the entrance into the baths, where the bathers undreſſed themſelves. It is alſo called *coniſterium* and *ſpoliarium*.

APŒUM, from α, neg. and πως, *of ſome quality*. Void of all ſenſible qualities, poſſeſſing neither aſtringency, nor acrimony, nor any other remarkable faculty, as water amongſt moiſt ſubſtances, and ſtarch amongſt dry. It is ſimilar to *inſipidus*, of which inſipid ſubſtances GALEN ſays, they nouriſh more than acrimonious, or bitter ones.

APOGALACTISMUS. See ABLACTATIO.

APOGEUSIA. } See AGHEUSTIA.
APOGEUSIS. }

APOLEPSIS from απολαμβανομαι, *to be ſuppreſſed, retained*, &c. alſo *dialepſis*, *interceptio*. An interception, ſuppreſſion, or retention, which may be of urine or any other natural evacuation. HIPPOCRATES means by the term *dialepſis*, the ſpace left in a bandage for a fracture in which the dreſſings are applied to wounds.

APOLEXIS, from απολεγω, *to ceaſe*, or *end*. A decaying time of age, and oppoſed to the flower of age.

APOLINOSIS. from λινον, *flax*. See OMOLINON.

APOLLINARIS. See HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

APOLYSIS, from απολυω, *to releaſe*. A ſolution or releaſe. Such as the excluſion of a child, the ſolution of a diſeaſe, or untying of a bandage.

APOMAGNA,

APOMAGNA, from αποματτω, *to abſterge*. Any thing uſed to wipe away ſordes, as a hankerchief, or a ſponge, &c.

APOMATHEMA, from απο, neg. and μανθανω, *to learn*. Hippocrates expreſſes by it, a forgetfulneſs of all that hath been learnt.

APOMELI. A ſweet liquor made with honey combs, diluted and boiled with water. Galen ſays, that Hippocrates, and others, called apomeli by the names of *oxyglici*, and *oxyglicum*, and that ſome were made with, and others without vinegar, ſome being ſweet, and others ſour and ſweet. It is ſimple oxymel.

APONENCŒMENOS, from απονεω, *to be negligent*, or *averſe*. An adverb importing an utter averſion to any thing.

APONEUROSIS, of απο, *from*, and νευρον, *a nerve*. Any tendinous expanſion. The tendon or tail of a muſcle, called by Hippocrates, τενων, *a tendon* or *cord*.

Theſe expanſions of tendons, called *aponeuroſes*, or faſciæ, grow thinner and thinner, till they are loſt in the cellular membrane. Inſtances of theſe are frequently met with, e. g. the outward muſcles of the thigh are bonnd down by one of theſe expanſions, viz. the FASCIA LATA, which ſee. Dr. Hunter deſcribes this *aponeuroſis* as proceeding from the muſculus faſciæ latæ, called *membranoſus muſculus*, on the external part of the thigh, and from the gluteus maximus on the poſterior part.

There are other faſciæ, as thoſe of the legs, which, like thoſe of the thighs, cover the muſcles. The ſoles of the feet are ſtrong faſciæ, which prevent the flexor muſcles of the toes being hurt, when we tread. The faſciæ on the thighs and legs bind down the muſcles while in action, and alſo increaſe their ſtrength by compreſſing them.

When matter is formed immediately under any of the faſciæ, it cannot point where it was firſt formed, but runs under them to ſome diſtance, to gain an exit: to prevent inconveniencies from this cauſe, as ſoon as matter can be felt under a faſcia, it is right to give it vent immediately, and not to wait for its pointing, as in other ſituations; when this happens under the temporal muſcle, great difficulties attend. See TEMPORALIS MUSCULUS.

APOPALLESIS, } from αποπαλλω, *to throw off in a*
APOPALSIS, } *haſty manner*. An expulſion of the fœtus, as in abortions. See ABORSUS.

APOPHLEGMATICA, } of απο, *from*, and
APOPHLEGMATIZANTIA, } φλεγμα, *phlegm*.
APOPHLEGMATIZONTA, } Medicines ſuited to promote a diſcharge of mucus or phlegm, from the mouth and noſe, and according to the part from whence the diſcharge is made, ſo are they denominated. If from the mouth, *maſticatories*. If from the Schneiderian membrane—*Errhines*. Hence *Pellitory of the wall—Horſe radiſh*, &c. Snuff alſo, and whatever occaſions an excretion of mucus, or ſerum from the head and parts above the throat, come under this denomination—Any medicine poſſeſſed of this power is called *Maſticatorium* and *commanſum*, CAPUT—PURGIA. See ERRHINÆ.

APOPHRADES, from the ſingular αποφρας, *unfortunate*. Thoſe days in which an acute diſtemper comes to a fatal criſis, or on which there is no criſis at all, when expected.

APOPHTHARMA. A medicine to procure abortion.

APOPHTHORA. An abortion. From αποφθειρω, *to corrupt*. See ABORTUS.

APOPHYADES. The ramification of the veins.

APOPHYAS, of απω, *from*, and φυω, *to grow*. An appendix. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another.

APOPHYSIS, from αποφυω, *to produce*, or from απω, and φυω, *to grow*. Any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another, as boughs and branches; IN ANATOMY it moſtly ſignifies the projection of a bone. It is alſo called *appendix*, *probole*, *echphyſis*, *proceſſus*, *productio*, *projectura*, and *protuberantia*.

APOPHYSIS GRACILIS. The apophyſis of the neck of the malleus in the ear.

APOPLECTA. See JUGULARES VENÆ.

APOPLECTICA. Medicines againſt the apoplexy, ſo called inſtead of antipoplectica. Vogel ſays it is a continued fever coming on upon an apoplexy.

APOPLECTICÆ VENÆ. See JUGULARES VENÆ.

APOPLEXIA, from αποπλησσω, *to ſtrike or knock down*, or *ſmite ſuddenly*; the Latins call it *attonitus morbus*. The APOPLEXY. It is called *ſideratio*, *attonitus*, *ſtupor*, *palperia*, *palpezia*, *gutta*; when it is ſlight it is called *parapoplexia*.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs NEUROSES, and the order COMATA. Gen. 42; which he defines, a diminution commonly of all voluntary motion, attended with ſleep, more or leſs ſound, the motion of the heart and arteries ſtill continuing; to which may be added an oppreſſed reſpiration, and frequently a ſnorting. SAUVAGES makes fifteen ſpecies. *Noſolog. Method. Vol.* II. *p.* 845. Dr. Cullen reduces them to nine. *Synopſis Noſol. Meth. Vol.* II. *p.* 183, &c. viz. 1ſt. *Apoplexia* ſanguinea, with ſigns of an univerſal plethora, and chiefly fullneſs in the head. Here comes the *Carus à frigore* & *ſpontaneus*; *Cataphora Coma*. 2d. *Apoplexia* ſeroſa, which happens generally in aged and leucophlegmatic people; *Carus à hydrocephalo*. 3d. *Apoplexia hydrocephalica*; ſee HYDROCEPHALUS. 4th. *Apoplexia* atrabilaria, obſerved in perſons diſpoſed to melancholy. 5th. *Apoplexia* traumatica; when the head is hurt by violent external force. 6th. *Apoplexia* venenata, from ſtrong ſedatives, whether externally applied, or internally taken. *Carus ab inſolatione*, *carus à frigore*, &c. 7th. *Apoplexia* mentalis; *Carus à pathemate*, from paſſions of the mind. 8th. *Apoplexia* cataleptica, in which the reſpiration is not ſtertorous, and though the limbs maintain any accidental poſition, yet they give way to external force applied to them, 9th. *Apoplexia* ſuffocata, which happens from any external ſuffocating power; as in caſes of hanging and drowning. See SUBMERSIO.

Dr. Cullen conſiders the CARUS; CATAPHORA; COMA; HÆMORRHAGIA CEREBRI; CATALEPSIS; CEREBRI AFFECTIO SPASMADICO—ECSTATICA; and the ECTASIS, as apoplexies; the TYPHOMANIA, and LETHARGUS, as ſymptomatic apoplexies. And often there is a ſymptomatic apoplexy of, 1. *Intermittent fever*. 2. *Continued fever*. 3. *Inflammation*. 4. *Exanthema*. 5. *Hyſteria*. 6. *Epilepſy*. 7. *Gout*. 8. *Worms*. 9. *Iſchury*. 10. *Scurvy*; for ſpecifications of which ſee the place referred to above. There are alſo a number of ſpecies of Aſphyxy which come properly under this head. See ASPHYXIA.

To the definition of *apoplexy*, he adds, that the abolition of the powers of ſenſe and motion, is in ſome degree only; meaning by this to imply, that under the title of *apoplexy*, are comprehended thoſe diſeaſes, which, as differing from it in degree only, cannot, with a view either to pathology or practice, be properly diſtinguiſhed from it. Such are the diſeaſes named above. LOMMIUS obſerves, that this diſorder is generally *uſhered in* by ſudden and acute pains in the head, vertigo, dimneſs of ſight, grinding the teeth during ſleep, a coldneſs of the whole body, eſpecially the extremities; then, as though thunder-ſtruck, the patient falls down ſometimes with ſhrieks; immediately after the eyes are ſhut, a ſnorting comes on, the difficulty of breathing is great, endangering ſuffocation, the breaſt ceaſes to heave, juſt as if it was bound in cords; ſenſe and voluntary motion are entirely loſt.

There are different ſpecies of *apoplexies*, which demand our utmoſt attention, as the cure is very different in each, particularly the two firſt, the others agreeing more with the ſecond. The firſt is the SANGUINEOUS APOPLEXY, in which we find a ſtrong full pulſe, a red and bloated viſage, the patient's neck ſwelled, an oppreſſed loud reſpiration, with a little hoarſeneſs. This ſpecies prevails amongſt the robuſt who have much blood, loaded with craſſamentum. The ſecond is the SEROUS APOPLEXY, in which the ſymptoms are, in general, like thoſe in the former ſpecies, except that the pulſe is weaker, the countenance pale, or at leaſt far leſs ruddy, and the breathing leſs oppreſſed. The third is the SPASMODIC APOPLEXY; the ſame ſigns attend this as are uſual in the ſecond ſpecies, only it is ſooner removed, and rarely degenerates into a palſy. The fourth is the SYMPTOMATIC, ſuch as from flatus in the ſtomach, the gout, &c,

In the ſanguinary *apoplexy*, there can be little doubt but the prediſpoſing cauſe is a plethora, and that this determines to the head by ſome remote cauſe, ſuch as will induce the proximate or immediate cauſe, a compreſſion of the brain. Indeed the immediate cauſe may be brought on by different means, and though different in their nature, ultimately produce ſimilar effects, a ceſſation, or defect of nervous influence in the parts ſubſervient to voluntary motion. Of which we ſhall readily be convinced by an enumeration of the remote cauſes. As, ſurfeits, indigeſtion, too long expoſure to the ſun; inordinate drinking, particularly about the age of ſixty, hyſteric affections, convulſions, ſerous collections in the brain, libidinous exceſs, particularly in old men. Repulſion of acrid matter, ſuppreſſion of urine, ſalivation interrupted

by cold, and other cauſes ſuddenly, blows and wounds of the head, poiſons, noxious effluvia, an hereditary taint. Now if the cauſes here preſented be examined reſpecting their conſequences, it will appear that they are either calculated to encreaſe the volume of blood, or occaſion a ſtagnation in the brain, or produce ſuch effects there as will prevent the nerves from exerciſing their influence. And whatever will produce theſe, will produce apoplexy.

Dr. Cullen thinks that *the proximate cauſe is*, in general, whatever interrupts the motion of the nervous power, whether from the brain or to it. Of APOPLEXIES *from internal cauſes*, he thinks the motion of the nervous power is interrupted by ſome compreſſion on the origin of the nerves; and this compreſſion is occaſioned by an accumulation of blood in the veins of the head. In APOPLEXIES *from external cauſes*, the motion of the nervous power is interrupted by directly deſtroying its mobility; as when mephitic air, fumes from charcoal, &c. are admitted to the nerves.

From an attention to the ſymptoms of an *apoplexy*, and the appearances obſerved on diſſecting thoſe to whom it had proved fatal, the brain is moſt probably its ſeat. Wepfer, in his hiſtories of thoſe ſubjects, obſerves, that the veſſels in their brains were often ruptured, or very turgid; at other times the ventricles of the brain were filled with a watery humour; or a portion of ſerum, &c. was found betwixt the brain and its membranes.

Old men, the indolent,—thoſe who indulge in gluttony or drunkenneſs, are corpulent and full of blood—hard drinkers at an advanced period of life—ſhort necked people, are the moſt ſubject to *apoplexy*.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed in its ſpecies, and alſo from thoſe other maladies to which it bears a reſemblance.

The danger ſeems to be chiefly proportioned to the difficulty of reſpiration; if it is tolerably eaſy, and the patient can ſwallow, there is good hope; but if reſpiration is very difficult, or intermittent, and what is given the patient to drink, returns immediately by the noſe, a recovery is hardly to be effected.

Thoſe who have been attacked with any kind of *apoplexy*, are ſubject to relapſes, each of which are more dangerous than the preceding; to prevent which, due regard ſhould be had to all that can conduce thereto, that it may be avoided: ſuppers, hot rooms, violent exerciſe, particularly in the ſun, going to bed late, long ſleeps, continuing in the cold, eſpecially if the feet are ſubject to be ſo, and whatever is ſuſpected to diſpoſe to this diſorder muſt be carefully attended to, and prevented.

In order to the cure, in caſe of the SANGUINE SPECIES, immediately uncover the patient's head, raiſe it up as high as poſſible, and give him the advantage of freſh air.

If it can conveniently be done, bleed ad deliquium, to take off the plenitude; ten or fifteen ounces may be taken away immediately, and the ſame quantity may be repeated in an hour or more, according as the pulſe will admit. Some aſſert an extraordinary efficacy from opening the temporal artery during the fit. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that when an attack of *apoplexy* is immediately threatened, *blood-letting is certainly the remedy to be depended on*, and blood ſhould be taken largely, if it can be done from the jugular vein, or the temporal artery. But, when no threatening turgeſcence appears, the obviating plethora is beſt effected by leeches applied to the temples, or ſcarifications of the hind head: and theſe are more ſafe than general bleedings.

Lenient clyſters, with a table ſpoonful of common ſalt in each, ſhould be given as ſpeedily as poſſible, and repeated every three or four hours until proper means can be adminiſtered by the mouth.

Cooling medicines ſhould be given as ſoon as they can be ſwallowed; let the firſt be a briſk but cooling purge with nitre.

In the fit, ſome aſſert that a handful of common ſalt, diſſolved in a pint of water, if poured down the patient's throat, will ſpeedily recover him: the trial is eaſy, and nothing to be feared in caſe of failure.

Bliſters may be applied all over the feet. Dr. Cullen prefers the application of them to the head.

Keep the patient ſtill and calm, and let his diet be aqueous, and ſuch as affords the leaſt nouriſhment.

Iſſues, ſeatons, or *pea*-iſſues near the head, have been adviſed, but theſe can be of no avail during the fit; they may be ſerviceable afterwards in preventing a relapſe, by acting as a conſtant drain to the habit, without weakening it, and thus avoiding ſanguinary accumulation.

IN THE SEROUS KIND, bleeding is rarely to be admitted, but purging with the tinct. aloes (or ſuch like) will be abſolutely neceſſary, as ſoon as the patient can be made to ſwallow, and repeat the doſe every third day.

Raiſe his head high, as already adviſed, and try to pour down the ſolution of common ſalt, above hinted at.

Wrap the feet warm in hot flannels.

Clyſters may be repeated twice a day, and made as directed in the ſanguine *apoplexy*.

Dr. George Fordyce thinks that the compreſſion producing *apoplexy*, ſeldom or never ariſes from the ſerous part of the blood being extravaſated; but adds, whether blood or ſerum be the cauſe, the ſame methods muſt be purſued for relief; and beſides bleeding, to relieve the brain, he urges the advantage of purging, which he ſays diminiſhes the circulation from the brain as well as from the inteſtines. The more active purgatives he recommends, and to repeat them ſo as to keep up the ſecretion that way.

Apply bliſters to the ſhoulders, and on the fleſhy parts of the legs.

Volatile ſpirits, with valerian, aromatics, and ferruginous medicines, are to be directed. Theſe, as indeed all ſtimulants, are leaſt hazardous and moſt uſeful, when the fit is not preſent.

The diet muſt be light, but cordial and nouriſhing.

In groſs habits muſtard-ſeed may be ſwallowed whole two or three times a day, to the quantity of a table ſpoonful each doſe. Horſe-radiſh may be eaten freely.

In the ſpaſmodic, or other ſymptomatic kinds of *apoplexies*, an attention to the general habit of body, and the nature of the diſeaſe attending, will lead moſt directly to the cure.

Dr. Flemmyng recommends trepanning as a powerful aſſiſtant in the cure of *apoplexies*, by taking off a degree of preſſure from the brain. See his obſervations on this ſubject, in the Med. Mus. vol. ii. page 300, &c. Some of the ASPHIXIÆ are conſidered as belonging to this diſeaſe. See ASPHYXIA.

Cœlius Aurelianus, Lommii Opuſc. Aureum, Aretæus, Philumenus, Galen, Paulus Ægineta, Baglivi, Boerhaave, HOFFMAN, STHAL. Tiſſot's Practical Obſ. on the *Apoplexy*. WALLIS, on Diſeaſe and Health. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. iv.

APOPLEXIA CATALEPTICA. See CATALEPSIS.

APOPSYCHIA. See LIPOTHYMIA.

APOREXIS. A play with balls in the gymnaſtic exerciſes.

APORIA. See ALYSMOS.

APORRHŒA, ἀπόῤῥοια, defluxus. See CONTAGIO

APOSCEPARNISMUS, from ἀπὸ, *from*, and σκεπαρνίζω, *to ſtrike with a hatchet*. A ſpecies of fracture, when part of a bone is chipped off, alſo called *deaſciatio*.

APOSCHASIS, APOSCHASMUS, } From ἀπὸ, and χαράσσω, *to ſcarify*. See SCARIFICATIO.

APOSITIA, } See ANOREXIA. A loathing of food.

APOSITOI, } Thoſe who are averſe to food.

APOSPHACELISIS, from ἀπὸ, *from* σφακελὸς, *a ſphacelus*. A mortification of the fleſh in wounds or fractures, cauſed by too tight bandage.

APOSPHAGMA, ἀπὸ, and σφάλλω, jugulo, according to Galen's interpretation of the ſenſe in which Hippocrates uſed the term, it is the fæces ready for ſtraining, or after they have been ſtrained: and according to Pliny it is applicable to the blood of an animal whoſe throat is cut, flows into a veſſel placed underneath, and by different proceſſes formed into food.

APOSPONGISMUS, ἀπὸ, and σπογγίζω, ſpongia tergo. It is the uſing of a ſponge either dry or moiſt, for the deterging of the filth from the ſkin, or for alleviating pains, and itching, recovering the ſpirits, or for other purpoſes.

APOSTAGMA, } ἀποστάζω, diſtilled. The ſweet

APOSTALAGMA, } liquor that diſtils from grapes before they are preſſed.

APOSTASIS, from ἀφίσταμι, *to abſcede*. It is when a fragment of bone comes away by a fracture. It is the ſame as ABSCESSUS, which ſee. Hippocrates uſes the word alſo, *firſt*, when a diſtemper paſſes off by ſome outlet, and this is an *apoſtaſis* by excretion: *ſecondly*, when the morbific matter, by its own weight, falls and ſettles on every part; this is an *apoſtaſis* by ſettlement: *thirdly*, when one diſeaſe turns to another; this is an *apoſtaſis* metaſtaſis. So Pliny calls the *apoſtema*.

APOSTAXIS, alſo *Staxis*. Hippocrates uſes the word to expreſs a ſmall and inſufficient diſtillation of blood

blood from the nose. It means any distillation or defluxion of humours.

APOSTEMA, from ἀφίστημι, *to disjoin*; or from ἀπὸ, *ab*, and ἵστημι, *sto*, *to stand*. See ABSCESSUS.

APOSTEMATIÆI. So Aretæus calls those who, from an inward abscess, void pus downwards.

APOSTERNA See APOSTASIS.

APOSTOLORUM (UNG.) The APOSTLES OINTMENT, so called because it is made with twelve ingredients, exclusive of the oil and vinegar; called also *dodecapharmacum*.

℞ Tereb. Venet. rezin. flav. ceræ. flav. gum ammon. ää. ʒ xiv. rad. aristol. L. gum. oliban. & bdel. ää. ʒ vi. gum. myrrh. & galban. ää. ℥ ss. gum. opoponac. ʒ iii. æruginis æris. ʒ ii. litharg. ʒ ix. ol. olivar. ℔ ii. acet. q. s. gummi solv.

APOSTROPHE, from ἀποστρέφω, *to turn away*. Thus P. Ægineta expresses an aversion to food.

APOSYRMA, from ἀποσύρω, *to rub off*. See ABRASIO.

APOTHECA, from ἀποτίθημι, *to lay aside* or *reposit*. A shop where medicines are sold; also a GALLYPOT, whence

APOTHECARIUS. A preparer of medicines, or an apothecary.

APOTHEGM. See AXIOMA.

APOTHERAPIA. A perfect cure, also a particular sort of exercise used for health.

APOTHERAPEUTICA. That part of medicine which teaches concerning the *apotherapia*.

APOTHERMUM. An acrimonious kind of pickle, as with mustard, vinegar, &c.

APOTHESIS, from ἀποτίθημι, *to reposit*, or from ἀπὸ and τίθημι, *to place*. The reduction of a dislocated bone.

APOTHLIMMA. The dregs, or the expressed juice of a plant.

APOTOCOS. ABORTIVE.

APOTROPŒA, or APOTROPAIA. See AMULETA.

APOZEMA, from ἀποζέω, *to boil*. A decoction. See COCTIO.

APOZYMOS, from ζύμη, *to ferment*. Fermented.

APPARATUS, from *apparco*, *to appear*, or *be ready at hand*. IN SURGERY, it is the collection and regular disposition of all the instruments necessary for the exercise of the art, or of any particular operation. The word is applied also to CHEMISTRY, and to any art or science, where a number of instruments are necessary to be made use of, either for explaining, or performing any process, by way of elucidation.

APPARATUS, the greater or lesser. See LITHOTOMIA.

APPENDICULA VERMIFORMIS, or CŒCI. On one side of the bottom of the cœcum, lies an appendix resembling a small intestine, nearly of the same length with the cœcum, but more slender. It is thus called from its resemblance to an earth-worm. Its common diameter is about a quarter of an inch. By one extremity it opens into the bottom of the cœcum, the other extremity is closed. Its structure is like that of the intestines in general; its internal coat is folliculous, like that of the duodenum, and is reticular too. Its use is not known; it is also called *additamentum coli*, and by some *ecphyas*.

APPENDIX, from *appendo*, *to hang by* or *to any thing*. See EPIPHYSIS and APOPHYSIS.

APPENSIO. The suspension of a broken arm in a scarf.

APPETENTIA, } APPETITE. In a general sense it
APPETITUS, } is the inclination of any being towards any particular thing: but in the common acceptation it is a desire of food, and of this *appetite* there are two kinds, viz. hunger and thirst.

APPETITUS CANINUS. See BOULIMUS;—*erronei*, and *deficientes*. See DYSOREXIA.

APPLUDA. The chaff of millet, panicum, and sesamum.

APPREHENSIO. A name of the *catalepsis*, also antilepsis, which see.

APPREHENSIS, } See ANTILEPSIS.
APPREHENSORIUM, }

APPROPRIATIO. That action of the natural heat or vital flame, by which the fluids are so united with the solids of our bodies, as to enable them to perform their functions. Medicines are said to be *appropriated*, which are believed to be destined for a particular part of the body.

APRONIA. See BRYONIA NIGRA.

APPROXIMATIO. A method of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable, by immediate contact.

APROXIS. An herb, so called by Pythagoras, which is said to take fire at a distance, like the naphtha.

APSINTHATUM, from ἀψίνθιον, *wormwood*. A sort of drink accommodated to the stomach.

APSYCHIA. See LIPOTHYMIA.

APTYSTOS, from ἀ, neg. and πτύω, *to spit*. A denomination for disorders in which spitting, though an usual symptom, is yet wanting, as in what is called a dry asthma, a dry pleurisy, &c.

APUA, called also *aphya*. The fish called ANCHOVY. They are taken near Genoa and Provence, and are pickled in salt. When pickled they are said to warm the stomach, and to promote an appetite.

APULOTICA. See EPULOTICA.

APYETOS, from ἀ, neg. and πύον, *pus*. An epithet for a tumor that will not suppurate.

APYRENOMELE. See APYROMELE.

APYREXIA. The absence of a fever.

APYRINA, the currant vine.

APYROMELE, from ἀ, non, πυρὴν, nucleus, and μήλη, specillum. A probe without a button: *a malotris*; called also *apyrenomele*.

APYRON, from ἀ, neg. and πῦρ, *fire*. A name of sulphur vivum; also of the Æthiops mineralis, which see.

APYROTHIUM. See SULPHUR VIVUM.

AQUA. WATER, called also *Alma*. Natural philosophers define water to be an *insipid*, *ponderous*, *transparent*, *colourless*, *uninflammable*, and *highly fluid* body, susceptible of the different states of aggregation from solidity to that of elastic vapor. It owes its fluidity to a certain degree of heat, since with a heat two-thirds less than that of our blood, it congeals; and with about twice the heat of our blood, it boils, beyond which it cannot be made hotter.

Water is more compressible in winter than in summer, contrary to most, if not all other fluids; it is also elastic. See Philos. Transf. vol. liii. p. 640.

It is found in almost every natural body; though there are many substances with which art cannot unite it, yet it is continually done in nature; it is obtained from wood, and the most solid bones; it exists in the hardest and most compact calcareous stones, and forms the greater part of the fluids, and a considerable proportion of the solid parts of animal bodies. It is contained in bodies, in a greater or less quantity, and may be considered in two states, either in that of simple mixture, or in a state of combination; in the first case, it renders bodies humid, is perceptible to the eye, and may be disengaged with the greatest facility; in the second, it exhibits no character which shews that it is in a state of mixture. In this form it exists in crystals, salts, plants, animals, &c. water existing in a state of combination in bodies, concurs in imparting to them hardness and transparency; salts, and most stony crystals lose their transparency, when deprived of their water of crystallization. Some bodies are indebted to water for their fixity; the acids acquire fixity only by combining with water. Under these various points of view, water may be considered as the general cement of nature, and has been reckoned amongst the number of elements; but by a number of experiments, has been proved to be a compound body, formed by the combination of OXIGENE and HYDROGENE. On which subject our readers may consult the works of modern chemists, particularly LAVOISIER, FOURCROY, and CHAPTAL; as our business is to consider it only in a *dietetic* and *medical* point of view.

Water, as it is the most ancient, so is it the best and most common fluid for drink, and ought to be esteemed the most commodious for the preservation of life and health; for not only all kinds of animals, but the greatest part of mankind, preserve life by drinking water alone. If moderately drank, it *assists digestion, quenches thirst, cools the habit, dilutes the fluids, opens obstructions, dissolves viscidities, corrects acrimony, promotes the fluid secretions, and carries all acrid excrementitious fordes out of the machine*, and *is an universal vehicle for solid food*. It is superior to all other liquids, because it is purer, more simple, more fluid, and less loaded than others used for drinking, with heterogeneous and solid parts. The more pure the water, the better, and that is certainly the best which falls in rain, collected from high situations in the country, then boiled a little, and afterwards distilled, the half which comes over first only to be used. This, from its purity, is also recommended to all chemists, where this fluid is to be employed; but indeed, such as nature affords, it is a proper drink for mankind; if there is no impregnation to the taste or smell of a person of common

sensibility

ſenſibility drinking it. The ſofter and purer waters, however, are to be preferred for uſe; though the harder waters, or ſuch as are impregnated with ſelinites, or other earthy matters, have not been diſcovered, by any good and clear evidence to have produced the bad effects aſcribed to them.

Good water is known by readily mixing with ſoap and not curdling therewith; and by quickly boiling peaſe, pulſe, &c. ſoft and tender; and it keeps beſt in large veſſels in cold places, and in earthen or glaſs veſſels.

Muddy *water* may be cleared by adding two or three grains of alum to each pint, and thus the *water* is not injured. If hard, it may be rendered ſoft by adding ten grains of the ſalt of tartar to each pint, after which it will be both agreeable and free from all inconveniences. In want of the ſalt of tartar, chalk may be added.

River *water* is the beſt for ſhort voyages; but the ſpring *water*, being longer before it putrifies, anſwers better for long ones.

Stagnant *waters*, *water* in which is much melted ſnow or ice, dew, *water* from mines and high rocks, ſuch as riſes in low flat lands, and particularly from ſprings, in which are an unctuous, earthy, bituminous matter at the bottom, are bad: but good *waters* are obtained from ſprings which are on high lands, that conſiſt much of a clean earth and gravel; from the clouds, by rain falling at a diſtance from great towns; rivers and rivulets; but the diſtilled is the moſt pure, and a regular drinking of it would doubtleſs be as beneficial as any of the moſt celebrated mineral *waters*. See Dr. F. Cliſton's Tranſlation of Hippocrates, on Air, Water, Situation. CULLEN's Materia Medica. HOFFMAN's Syſtema Rationale. CHAPTAL's Chemiſtry.

AQUA MULSA. See HYDROMELI.

AQUA SULPHURATA. See GAS SULPHURIS.

——— SALIS. See CIRCULATUM.

AQUÆ MEDICINALES, vel MINERALES. MEDICINAL, or MINERAL WATERS.

Waters which contain minerals in ſolution, are diſtinguiſhed by the name mineral waters; but as there is no water found in nature, even among thoſe reckoned the pureſt, unimpregnated by ſome of theſe ſubſtances, the name of mineral waters ought to be confined to ſuch as are ſufficiently impregnated to produce a ſenſible effect on the animal œconomy, ſo as to cure or prevent the diſorders to which we are liable; hence the term MEDICINAL is more applicable. They participate more or leſs of the matters over which they run in their ſubterraneous paſſages, and with ſome prevailing ingredient from which they receive their names.

The ſubſtances which are contained in waters, are either held by SUSPENSION or SOLUTION; by the firſt, are meant CLAY, SILEX, (quartzoſe, vitrifiable earth), in a ſtate of diviſion; CALCAREOUS EARTH; MAGNESIA, &c. By the ſecond, PURE AIR; the CARBONIC ACID; PURE, or COMPOUND ALCALIES; LIME, MAGNESIA, the SULPHATES, MURIATES, the EXTRACTIVE MATTERS of PLANTS, HEPATIC GAS, &c. Though the moſt ancient, the moſt general, and the moſt ſimple diviſion of mineral waters, is into cold, hot or thermal waters, accordingly as their temperature is the ſame, or exceeds that of common water.

Modern chemiſts of allowed abilities, have arranged all mineral waters into four claſſes; called ACIDULOUS, or GASEOUS; SALINE, or SALT; SULPHUREOUS; FERRUGINOUS, or MARTIAL WATERS.

1. The ACIDULOUS or GASEOUS, are thoſe in which the cretaceous acid abounds, and are known by their ſharp penetrating taſte; the facility with which they boil, and affording bubbles by ſimple agitation, or even by mere ſtanding; the property of turning the tincture of turnſole red, and precipitating lime-water and liver of ſulphur. Theſe are diviſible into two orders, cold and hot; the *firſt* comprehening cold, acidulous and alkaline waters; ſuch as Seltzer, St. Myon, Bard, &c. In England, Tilbury and Cliſton; the *ſecond*, hot, or thermal, acidulous, alkaline waters, as thoſe of Mount D'Or.

2. The SALINE or SALT, properly ſo called, by which are to be underſtood ſuch as contain a ſufficient quantity of neutral ſalt, to act ſtrongly on the animal œconomy, ſo as moſt commonly to purge. They are known by their ſaline taſte, which is modified according to the ſalt they contain. They perfectly reſemble the ſolution of ſalt made in chemical laboratories; but they almoſt always contain two or three ſpecies: the muriatic of magneſia, the ſulphates of ſoda, of lime, &c. Glauber's ſalt is very rare.

3. The SULPHUREOUS. Moſt of theſe waters are impregnated with hepatic gas merely, as Aix la Chapelle, though ſome hold true liver of ſulphur in ſolution, as thoſe of Bareges. Hence are the firſt named *hepatic Waters*, and the laſt *hepatized*. This water is known by a ſmell ſimilar to rotten eggs.

4. The FERRUGINOUS, or MARTIAL. Theſe are the moſt common and moſt abundant of all mineral waters, becauſe iron of all metals abounds the moſt, and the moſt ſuſceptible of alteration. How diſcoverable, ſee AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ. This iron is held in ſolution, either by the *carbonic* or *ſulphuric* acid; of theſe, three orders are formed.

The FIRST is where the iron is held in ſolution by the carbonic acid, whoſe ſuperabundance renders them briſk and ſubacid, as thoſe of Spa, Pyrmont, Tunbridge.

The SECOND, where the iron is diſſolved without exceſs of the carbonic acid; theſe waters are not acidulous, ſuch as thoſe of forges, as well as the greater number of ferruginous waters of this order.

The THIRD, though ſome of them are found, are extremely rare, have iron combined with the ſulphuric acid, and the water holds in ſolution a true ſulphate of iron; ſuch mineral waters as theſe are frequently found in the vicinity of the ſtrata of pyrites.

From hence, all mineral or medicinal waters may be divided into four CLASSES, and nine ORDERS.

CLASS FIRST. GASEOUS or ACIDULOUS WATERS

Orders, { 1. Cold, 2. Hot, } Acidulous Waters.

SECOND. SALINE WATERS.

Orders, { 3. Vitriolic, 4. Muriatic, } Waters.

THIRD. SULPHUREOUS WATERS.

Orders, { 5. Hepatic, 6. Hepatized, } Waters.

FOURTH. FERRUGINOUS, or MARTIAL WATERS.

Orders, { 7. Martial Acidulous, 8. Simple Martial, 9. Martial Vitriolic, } Waters.

Some of the waters may be placed indiſcriminately in ſeveral of the claſſes, viz. there are ſaline waters, which may be confounded with gaſeous waters, becauſe air is conſtantly diſengaged from them, &c.

The arſenical and cuprous waters are omitted, and thoſe which contain volatile alcali, ſal ammoniac, and extractive ſubſtances produced by the putrefaction of organic matters upon which they have ſtood, are omitted, becauſe the firſt are true poiſons, and the laſt not medicinal.

To the quantity of fixed air contained in mineral waters, is owing the whole virtue of ſome, and a principal one of them all, proved by the experiments of Dr. PRIESTLEY, and others. See ACIDULÆ, & CONSULT. Dr. Prieſtley's Experiments for impregnating mineral *waters* with fixed air; Dr. Brocklesby's Experiments on Seltzer *water*, inſerted in the London Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. and Dr. Walker's Theſis de *Aqua* Sulphurea Harrowgatenſi, 1770. Hoffman on acidulæ, Shaw's Improvement on Mineral *Waters*. CHAPTAL and FOURCROY's Elements of Chemiſtry. MONRO's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry.

AQUÆ MINERALES ARTIFICIALES. ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS.

The mode of making them. See MINERALES ARTIFICIALES AQUÆ.

AQUÆ ALKALINÆ. ALKALINE WATERS.

The *waters* of thoſe ſprings which afford alkaline contents, are more or leſs charged with the mineral alkaline ſalt, or with a calcareous earth, which they diſcover in the reſiduum left after evaporation. Theſe are of the order of cold, acidulous, alkaline waters. Of this kind are the *waters* of SELTZER; in England, CLIFTON and TILBURY, which ſee

AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ. BITTER PURGING WATERS: theſe are the ſaline or ſalt waters.

The dry matter left on evaporating theſe *waters* conſiſts of the ſal catharticus amarus, intermixed with different earths, of which the magneſia alba is the principal, and in ſome inſtances a ſmall portion of other ſaline matters. The quantity of ſalt in different waters is from ʒ iii. to ʒ i. ſs. of ſalt in a gallon; conſequently their powers will be proportionately different. Theſe waters taken in ſmall quantities,

quantities, act as diuretics, and in large quantities they prove purgative: some of them are strong, and a pint proves a brisk purge to most people; others are weaker, and require two, three, or more pints to produce the same effects; the weaker kind are used as alterative diuretics and deobstruents; then they may be mixed with milk, whey, wine, &c. and drank as common drink, not exceeding such a quantity as just keeps the bowels lax.

If they create flatulence, griping, or other uneasiness in the bowels, a little brandy, or any aromatic tincture taken with them, prevent such effects. The less powerful waters of this kind, are those of *Coelchester*, *Barnet*, *Bagnigge*, *Cobham*, *Dog and Duck*, *Dulwich*, *Streatham*, and some others, the more active, chiefly *Epsom*, *Acton*, *Kilburn*, &c.

Formerly waters of this kind were much used in scorbutic and scrophulous disorders; and prescribed for easing the pain of cancerous sores, and for preventing relapses, after cancerous tumors had been extirpated.

AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ. CHALYBEATE or STEEL WATERS, called also Ferratæ.

They discover a very evident astringent taste, and their irony contents, by striking a purplish or bluish black colour on the addition of powdered galls; though if the quantity of acid in the *water* is considerable, then astringents give no notice of the iron: but a tincture made with Prussian blue, by digesting it in volatile alkaline spirits, succeeds universally, and a blue colour is produced on mixing it with any *water* in which iron is a part, or the whole of its mineral contents.

These *waters* differ in their contents. See AQUÆ MEDICINALES. 4. CL.

The spontaneous separation of the iron, which happens in many of these *waters*, is owing to the loss of their fixed air. It is this air that is the solvent of the iron of them, and also that causes the sparkling and sprightly taste observed in them whilst fresh. See ACIDULÆ.

Their use is the same with that of iron itself; in all cases where the one is advisable, the other may be administered. See FERRUM.

From one to three pints may be drank in a day, the same precautions being observed as when the artificial preparations of iron are taken.

The most proper seasons for drinking them are the warmer months, and when the weather is clear and dry. During their use, the patient should sup early, use moderate exercise, and rise early in the morning.

Of this sort of *waters* are those of Pyrmont, Spa, Tunbridge, Hampstead, Islington, Hartfel, &c. The Pyrmont and Tunbridge are the best. See Monro's Med. and Ph. Chemistry.

AQUÆ SULPHUREÆ, and THERMÆ. SULPHUREOUS WATERS and HOT-BATHS.

These receive their name from their sulphureous impregnation, and their heat. See Aquæ Medicinales. CL. 3d.

The three principal European hot *waters*, are those of Aix-la-Chapelle, Bourbon, and *Bath*. The first abounds more eminently with sulphur, which makes its heat, nauseousness, and purgative quality, considerable. The second is of a middle nature. And the last, by not partaking so much of the sulphur, and more of the iron, is less offensive, and more agreeable in its operations.

In England, the best hot *waters* are those at Bath, Buxton, Bristol, and Matlock, which see under their respective titles. The HARROWGATE SULPHUR-WATERS stand high in the list of merit.

Their excellency is in their usefulness to weak stomachs, that are injured by severe attacks from the gout, hard drinking, &c. to constitutions enfeebled by tedious illnesses; in relieving pains in the limbs; in restoring the paralytic, and those who labour under nervous disorders. They are also used to bathe in; and where a total immersion either cannot be complied with, or is not thought necessary, they are used in the manner of the stillicidium. In general, wherever the vital heat is defective, they are calculated for usefulness; but, where it abounds, they should be foreborne; they should not be admitted of in any cases attended with hemorrhages, though in other respects they may be required.

AQUÆ CRETACEÆ vel calc. CHALK, or LIME-WATERS.

These are either natural or artificial. The best natural spring of this kind in England is that at Bristol; and the propereſt season for drinking it, is from April to September. See BRISTOLIENSIS AQUA.

They are of use to cleanse the urinary passages when ulcerated, for which purpose they should be drank freely and constantly; indeed, in most internal ulcerations, they are of considerable service; the Bristol *water* is found peculiarly efficacious in spasmodic complaints, and in such as take their rise from the acrimony of the humours; and, in the diabetes, it is esteemed a specific, if applied to in its early stages: in consumptions, it is extremely beneficial, if applied to in the early period of those complaints.

Whatever advantages these *waters* possess, perhaps they may not exceed a proper use of *lime-water*, if it is made fresh each time it is to be drank, and is swallowed whilst the heat remains which arises from the ebullition of the lime.

Dr. James Keil observes, that the best way of using mineral waters as alteratives, is to take frequent small draughts. And to this it may be added, that they should be continued a month or two, to reap any considerable advantage.

If they render the stomach uneasy, omit them, until by other means this viscus is repaired, and the appetite somewhat restored. If they cause a drowsiness, put it off by exercise, and not an indulgence of sleep. See BATHONIÆ AQUÆ. Hippocrates de Aëre, Aquis, & Locis. Percival's Essays Med. & Exp. 2d edit. Dr. William Heberden's Observations on the *Waters* in and about London, inserted in the Lond. Med. Transf. vol. i.

AQUÆ PAVOR. See HYDROPHOBIA.

AQUÆ STILLATITIÆ SIMPLICES. The SIMPLE DISTILLED WATERS, now called only *aquæ*—the word simplex is omitted, viz. *Aqua menthæ piperitidis*, &c.

Distilled *waters* are only *water* impregnated with the essential oil of the subjects distilled with them. When more oil is brought over than the *water* can take up, it swims at the top, or sinks to the bottom, and is to be separated by a funnel. Cohobating may answer for obtaining more essential oil, but it does not increase the strength of the *water* first distilled. And such plants as do not sufficiently impregnate the *water* at the first distilling, are improper subjects for this operation; other methods are to be used to obtain their virtues. See DISTILLATIO.

Distilled *waters* are extemporaneously made with the olea sacchara, or with the essential salts. See OLEO SACCHARUM.

When simple *waters* are used alone, or as the principal medicine, they are agreeable enough; but when used only as vehicles for other more powerful remedies, distilled *water* is by far more elegant; and as but few of the simple *waters* are of sufficient efficacy to be used alone, they are hardly worth the trouble of making.

AQUÆ STILLATITIÆ SPIRITUOSÆ. SPIRITUOUS DISTILLED WATERS, now called only spiritus, viz. *spiritus pulegii*, &c.

All the virtues of distilled *waters* are owing to the essential oil they take up. Spirit of wine differs from water in this; it keeps all the oil that rises with it perfectly dissolved in a limpid state: but yet as spirit of wine boils in about one-fifth less of heat than water does, it is an improper vehicle for substances that require the heat of boiling water. Thus in distilling cinnamon with a proof spirit, the spirit rises with very little flavour of the cinnamon, but when the water follows, it brings with it the oil of this spice.

Distilled spirituous *waters* are of the proof spirit strength, and formerly were called compound *waters*, in contradistinction to those that consist only of simple or common *water*. The most agreeable spirituous *waters* are made by using a pure rectified spirit of wine, covered with a proper quantity of pure *water*.

When the distilled liquor is as strong as rectified spirit of wine, it is called distilled *spirit*. See CARMES, EAU DE.

AQUA MARINA. SEA-WATER, called by SERENUS SAMONICUS, *doridis humor*.

It contains, besides the common alimentary salt, a portion of the bitter purging salt, which remains dissolved after the common salt hath crystallized; and after the bitter purging salt hath been separated, there remains a small portion of a pungent saline liquor which refuses to crystallize, and which appears to be a solution of the earth called magnesia alba, in the marine acid.

The quantity of salt in different seas, is from about

one-fiftieth to near one-twentieth of the weight of the *water*. In the colder ſeas there is leſs ſalt; the greateſt quantity is in the ſeas under the line.

In the Engliſh Channel a pint of *water* yields about an ounce of ſalt.

Sea *water* hath been uſed with much ſucceſs in many caſes of glandular ſwellings, but in the inflammatory ſtate of theſe ſwellings, when they tend to ſuppurate, it is better omitted, until the inflammation abates, or the pus is diſcharged.

The doſe is from ℔ ſs. to ℔ i. or more, to be drank every morning for ſome months. It gently purges, promotes the ſecretions in general, warms, and ſtrengthens.

On the firſt uſe of this *water* it creates thirſt, but this effect ſoon wears off; and ſleeping quickly after taking the doſe, ſpeedily palliates this complaint.

In inflammatory caſes it ſhould be refrained from, becauſe it excites heat; from the ſtimulus, it is not therefore proper where there is much feveriſh diſpoſition; if neceſſary, the body ſhould be properly cooled by bleeding, purging, nitrous, and other cooling medicines; low diet, before the courſe of ſea water is begun. In many caſes, bathing in ſuch waters aſſiſts the internal uſe of it as a general corroborant, topical diſcutient, and antiſeptic. It has been employed for removing rheumatic pains, where no heat or fever contra-indicated its uſe; for bracing the habits of cachectic and ſcrophulous patients, and removing œdematous, and other ſwellings, and alſo found uſeful in the cure of many cutaneous eruptions. It has alſo been employed topically as a waſh or fomentation to diſeaſed parts.

Though the efficacy of this *water* hath been extolled againſt glandular ſwellings, its advantages have been as peculiarly manifeſted where the bones have been carious, and in the deſtruction of worms. See RUSSEL on ſea-water.

AQUÆDUCUS, FALLOPII. } See TUBA EUSTA-
AQUÆDUCTUS. } CHIANA.

AQUALA. See ARSENICUM, and SULPHUR.

AQUALICULUS. That part of the belly from the navel to the pubes. Sometimes it is uſed to expreſs the ſtomach, or the inteſtines. It is the ſame with *hypogaſtrium*.

AQUARIUS. See FERRUM.

AQUA SALIS. See CIRCULATUM.

AQUATUM, vel AQUEUM, watery, diluted. Alſo the *chalaza* of an egg. See CHALAZA.

AQUIDUCUS. See HYDRAGOGOS.

AQUIFOLIUM, of ἀκὶς, *a prickle*, and *folium*, *a leaf*. It is alſo called *agrifolium*, *ilex aculeata baccifera*, HULVER-TREE, HOLM, or COMMON HOLLY.

Miller enumerates thirty-three ſpecies.

It is a prickly buſh, ſo commonly known that a deſcription is unneceſſary. Its bark is uſed for making BIRDLIME; it is alſo made of *miſſeto*, and ſeveral other vegetable matters.

The berries of the *holly* are warming, ten or twelve of them diſcharge wind and ſlime by ſtool.

AQUILA. Is a chemical name for *ſal ammoniac*. Paracelſus uſes this word for mercurius præcipitatus; and it is a name for arſenic, for ſulphur, and for the philoſopher's ſtone.

AQUILA ALBA, a name of calomel, and ſublimate, &c.——ALBA PHILOSOPHORUM, & *Ganymedis*. See AMMONIACI SALIS FLORES.——COELESTIS. It is the panacea, or cure for all diſeaſes. It is prepared of mercury eſſentificated.——VENERIS. A preparation made with verdegriſe and ſublimed ſal ammoniac.

Aquila hath many other epithets joined with it, as rubra, ſalutifera, volens, &c.

AQUILÆ. The veins were ſo called which paſs through the temples into the head.——LIGNUM. EAGLE WOOD. It is generally ſold for the agallochum. It is that part which is next to the bark.

AQUILONES. North-eaſt winds. See ETESIÆ.

AQUOSUS HUMOR OCULI. The WATERY HUMOUR of the EYE. It is a limpid water that fills all the ſpace between the cornea of the *eye*, and the anterior part of the cryſtalline *humour*. The ſpace in which this *humour* is confined, is called the anterior and poſterior chambers: the firſt is betwixt the cornea and the iris, this is the larger of them. The ſecond is betwixt the iris and the cryſtalline *humour*. The veſſels which furniſh this *humour* are too ſmall to be deſcribed. If a wound diſcharges this fluid, it is reſtored in two or three days again. In old age it is not ſo limpid, whence probably one cauſe of obſcure ſight at that time. The chief uſe of it ſeems to be to keep the cornea diſtended, ſo that the rays of light may be duly refracted in paſſing to the retina for the iris to float looſely in, whereby its actions may be eaſily performed. See OCULUS.

AQUULA. A diſorder of the eye-lids is thus called. P. Ægineta, in lib. vi. cap. xiv. ſays, that it is a pinguious ſubſtance under the ſkin of the eye-lid, and is alſo called *hydatis*. It is the *hordeolum hydatidoſum*, of Sauvages' HYDATIDOUS or WATERY STIAN. In children it is ſometimes ſo troubleſome as to produce much uneaſineſs. The upper eye-lid appears watery, and cannot be elevated; the eyes are very tender, diſtilling a rheum, eſpecially in a morning, if expoſed to the light. In order to the cure, an inciſion is made through the ſkin of the eye-lid, and the cyſt is to be diſſected out, if it will not come by gently pulling and moving it about.

Mr. St. Yves takes notice of a complaint on the edge of the eye-lids, or on the tunica conjunctiva, which reſembles the bladders that appear on the ſkin after a burn; he calls theſe alſo *hydatis*. The method of cure which he propoſes, is to open the tumor with the point of a lancet, which when done, nothing farther is wanted. But if all the circumference of the globe is covered with water, the conjunctiva will be inflamed, and in this caſe bleeding, purging, and a collyrium of aq. calcis will be neceſſary. See Wallis's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 264.

ARA PARVA, A LITTLE ALTAR. A neat way of applying a bandage, ſo as to reſemble the corner of an *altar*.

ARABICUM, GUMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

ARAC. See ORYSA.

ARACALAN. See AMULETA.

ARACA MIRI. A ſhrub growing in Braſil. It bears fruit in March and September which taſtes like a mixture of muſk and ſtrawberries, and when candied or made into a marmalade, is cooling and moderately aſtringent. The leaves and buds have the ſame qualities, and the root is diuretic and antidyſenteric. Raii Hiſt.

ARACHNE. See ARANEA.

ARACHNOIDES, ἀραχνὴς, *a ſpider*, and εἶδος, *a form*. See ARANEA, and PIA MATER.

ARACON. See ÆSECAVUM, under ÆS.

ARACUS AROMATICUS. See VANILLA.

ARADOS. Hippocrates means by it, the perturbation excited in the ſtomach by digeſting the aliment there. It alſo ſignifies any perturbation in the body.

ARÆON. Thin, rare, flow. It is applied to breathing, as when we ſay the breathing is not frequent, nor thick. The air is alſo ſaid to be rare, when not too much condenſed.

ARÆOTICA. Things or medicines which rarefy.

ARALDA. See DIGITALIS.

ARALIA. BERRY BEARING ANGELICA, or angelica tree. The flowers conſiſt of many leaves, which expand like a roſe, and are naked, growing on the top of an ovary. Theſe flowers are ſucceeded by a globular fruit, which is ſucculent, and full of oblong ſeeds. There are four or five ſpecies, one of which grows in Canada, and is there called *ſarſaparilla*, becauſe its roots and virtues are like it. See Miller's Dict. and Philoſ. Tranſ. Ab. vol. v.

ARALIA HUMILIS. See GENSING.

ARANEA, called alſo *arachne araneus*, the CATCHER, the WOLF, and SPIDER.

As is common to moſt inſects, *ſpiders* abound with volatile ſalt, in conſequence of which they are ſometimes uſeful in agues, if taken inwardly. A ſcruple of the *ſpider's* web, it has been ſaid, in many inſtances hath proved ſucceſsful, given an hour before the fit of an ague, and an hour after it. This produces no ſenſible effect, and may be given when the bark is not ſafe. By this name is alſo called the coat and capſula of the cryſtalline humour of the eyes, named alſo *ſpeculum cryſtalloides tunica*. It is furniſhed with veſſels from the ciliary proceſſes, and from an artery which enters the bottom of the retina, and runs through the vitreous humour.

Aranea is alſo a name of the coat of the vitreous humour of the eye, given from reſembling a ſpider's web, called alſo *arachnoides*; which name was added to it by HEROPHILUS, according to Celſus. It is now called VITREA TUNICA. Dr. NICHOLLS, and ALBINUS, on injecting it, ſay that the veſſels run upon it like rays from a centre.

ARANEOSA URINA. URINE, in which is ſomething like ſpider webs, with a fatneſs at the top. It indicates a colliquation.

ARANEOSUS PULSUS. A SPIDER-LIKE PULSE. This is, according to Galen, a ſmall *pulſe* that moves as if ſhaken by ſhort puffs of air.

ARANEUS. See ARANEA; alſo ASTCHACHILOS.

ARANGIA, ARANTIA. See AURANTIA HISPALENSIS.

ARARA FRUCTUS SECUNDUS, or ARARA FRUCTUS AMERICANUS. It grows in Cayanca, and, when bruiſed, is applied to ulcers. Raii Hiſt.

ARASCON. See FUROR UTERINUS.

ARAXOS. See FULIGO.

ARBOR. A TREE. It is defined to be a plant of the largeſt growth, whoſe trunk is perennial and ſingle, and divided into many large branches, which are again ſubdivided into ſmall twigs, called ſprigs, on which the leaves, flowers, and fruit are produced. —For that called ARBOR AQUATICA BRASILIENSIS See ANINGA.

See
- —— FARINIFERA. — PALMA JAPONICA.
- —— FEBRIFUGA PERUVIANA. — CORTEX PERUVIANUS.
- —— INCANA SILIQUIS TOROSIS. — CAJAN.
- —— INDICA FRUCTU CONOIDE, &c. — ANACARDIUM.
- —— JUCADICE. — CASSIA LIGNEA; CANELLA ALBA.
- —— LANIGERA SPINOSA. — BOMBAX.
- —— MALABARICA LACTESCENS, &c. — CONESSI.
- —— MEXICANA. — ORLEANA.
- —— NUCIFERA. — ANDIRA.
- —— ST. THOMÆ. — MANDARA.
- —— SPINOSA. — LYCIUM.
- —— SPINOSA INDICA, &c. — BONDUCH INDORUM.
- —— VINIFERA COUTON JUGLANDI SIMILIS. — COUTON.

ARBORESCENS, *Arboreſcent.* See DENDROIDES.

ARBUSCULA CORALLII, or CORALLOIDES. See CORALLODENDRON. —— GUMMIFERA BRASILIENSIS. See CAAIOPIA.

ARBUTUS, PAPYRACEA, called alſo *unedo papyracea, comarus, comaroides, fragaroides, ferentis, fragaria.* The STRAWBERRY-TREE.

In common with the ſummer fruits in general, the fruit of this tree, called *mæmacylon*, is cooling and relaxing, antiſeptic, aperient, and a promoter of the urinary and alvine ſecretions: mixed with watery liquors, their juice is thereby rendered more miſcible with the blood, and ſo is of uſe in fevers. The jellies, and inſpiſſated juices, are leſs flatulent than the raw fruit. See FRAGA.

This *tree-ſtrawberry* is like a quince-tree, and is common in the ſouth of Europe. It is the fruit which properly is called *unedo* and *comarus*.

ARBUTUS UVA URSI. See UVA URSI.

ARCA ARCANORUM. See Philoſophorum Mercurius.

ARCÆI, BALS. vel Linim. vel Ung. See ELEMI.

ARCANNE. See OCHRA

ARCANUM. A ſecret, or a medicine whoſe preparation is kept from the world to enhance its value.—WITH THE CHEMISTS it is a thing ſecret, incorporeal, and immortal, and which can only be known by experience, for it is the virtue of every thing which operates a thouſand times more than the thing itſelf. For that called —— CORALLINUM. See MERCURIUS CORALLINUS. —— DUPLEX, or DUPLICATUM. See NITRUM, N° 6. —— JOVIALE. It is a preparation of tin and quickſilver, amalgamated and digeſted in ſpirit of nitre, &c. but now not in uſe. —— MATERIALE. AMONG THE CHEMISTS it is a ſpecific extract, nearly allied to the matter of our bodies. —— SPECIFICUM. It is an extract of the interior nature of things, and is of two ſorts, aſtral and material.

Many medicines have the name of ARACANUM. —— TARTARI. TERRA FOLIATA TATARI. See DIURETICUS SAL. —— THEOPHRASTI. It is the quinteſſence of any thing moſt high, exalted, or, as he ſays, it is the virtue of a thing refined by a thouſand exaltations. He boaſts of four *arcana* eſpecially. 1. The *arcanum* of the firſt matter. 2.—of the philoſopher's ſtone. 3.—of the mercury of life. 4.—of tincture. Blancard.

ARCEUTHOS. See JUNIPERUS.

ARCHÆUS, from *ἀρχη, the principal, chief,* or *firſt mover.* A ſort of primum mobile ſet up by Helmont, to ſuperintend the animal œconomy, and preſerve it. It is akin to Plato's *anima mundi.* Hippocrates uſes the words *ἀρχαιη φυσις,* to ſignify the former healthy ſtate before the attack of the diſeaſe.

ARCHANGELICA. See ANGELICA and LAMIUM ALBUM.

ARCHE, *ἀρχη.* The firſt attack of a diſeaſe, its firſt ſtage, that time of the diſorder in which the patient firſt takes to his bed, or in which help might be effectual.

ARCHENDA. A powder prepared of the Egyptian privet, to be applied to the feet to check their fetid odour.

ARCHEUS. A term coined by Paracelſus; by it he would expreſs the ſole active principle in the material world.

ARCHEOSTIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.

ARCHIATER. The principal phyſician at a court.

ARCHIGENI MORBI, ACUTE DISEASES, ſo called from *ἀρχη, the chief,* and *γινομαι, to be,* becauſe they hold the principal rank amongſt diſeaſes. See ACUTUS MORBUS.

ARCHIMAGIA, See CHEMIA.

ARCHIMIA. The art of changing imperfect into perfect metals.

ARCHITHOLUS. See ACHICOLUM.

ARCHOS. The ANUS. Alſo the INTESTINUM RECTUM.

ARCHOPTOMA, in Vogel's Noſology, is defined a bearing down of the rectum,

ARCION. } See BARDANA.
ARCIUM. }

ARCOS. See ÆS USTUM.

ARCTATA PARS. So Scribonius Largus calls a part compreſſed, or cloſed by a fibula.

ARCTATIO, vel ARCTITUDO. It is when the inteſtines are conſtipated from an inflammation. Alſo a preternatural ſtreightneſs of the *pudendum muliebre.*

ARCTION. See BARDANA ARCTICUM

ARCTIUM LAPPA, vel ARTIUM MAJOR. See BARDANA MAJOR.

ARCTOSCORDON. BEAR GARLICK.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS. SPANISH WORTLES.

ARCTURA. Inflammation, &c. of the finger, from a curvature of the nail. Linnæus.

ARCUALIA vel NERVALIA OSSA. The SINCIPUT; but ſome ſay, the temple bones.

ARCUALIS SUTURA. See CORONALIS SUTURA.

ARCUATIO. A gibboſity of the fore parts, with a curvation of the bone of the ſternum.

ARCUATUS MORBUS. See ICTERUS.

ARCULÆ. The caverns in which the eyes are lodged.

ARDAS. SORDES, FILTH.

ARDENS FEBRIS. The ARDENT FEVER, from *ardeo, to burn.* It is alſo called *lipiria, de urens febris, cauſodes febris, cholerica febris.* A BURNING, or HIGHLY ARDENT FEVER. By the Greeks, this fever was ſtrictly and properly called CAUSUS, from *καιω, uro, to burn*; becauſe it was attended with an ardent, and burning heat of the whole body. The ancients conſidered the extreme heat, and unextinguiſhable thirſt, as characteriſtic ſymptoms of this diſeaſe. HIPPOCRATES ſuccinctly deſcribes it, *a fever attended with extreme heat, ſtrong thirſt, a rough and black tongue, complexion rather yellowiſh, and the ſpits bilious.* It is alſo elegantly deſcribed by ARETÆUS and LOMMIUS. SAUVAGES arranges it under tritæophya, the ſecond ſpecies; and Dr. CULLEN places it among his examples of tertian remittents. At the beginning of this fever, the heat to the touch is fiery, though unequal in different places; internally, at the vital parts, it is violent; the breath heating the air in expiration, though often the heat in the extremities is much leſs ſevere: ſometimes indeed they are cold; the whole ſurface of the body, noſe, mouth, and tongue, are dry; the breathing is thick, ſhort, and quick; the tongue is dry, yellow, ſometimes black, rough, and chapped; the thirſt is inextinguiſhable, and often goes off ſuddenly; there is a loathing of all ſolid food, naufea, accompanied often with a gnawing pain at the ſtomach, and heat of the præcordia; vomiting, great axiety, reſtleſſneſs, and extreme laſſitude; a ſlight cough alſo attends with a hoarſe voice; now and then comes on delirium, with which, very often, are aſſociated an inflammation of the brain and pervigilium, to which ſucceed coma, convulſions: and, in this fever, there are exacerbations, though not always on regular days.

†

days. This fever, as it is very violent, is ſeldom of long continuance. If, therefore, from the beginning, the ſymptoms are favourable, it almoſt always terminates on the fourth day; ſeldom exceeds the 7th; but then, either a vomiting, diarrhœa, ſweat, or natal hæmorrhage, proves critical. This diſeaſe ſeldom attacks old men, when it does, it is full of extreme danger. Young ſubjects are ſeized oftener, but bear it with more eaſe and ſafety. The cauſes are, too great labour, long journey, heat of the ſun, long continued thirſt, the uſe of heating, fermented, aromatic, acrid ſubſtances; venereal exceſs; too ſevere fatigue, particularly in hot weather; and, indeed, all ſuch things may be enumerated among the cauſes, which, by diſſipating the thinner parts, inſpiſſates the blood, gives too great acrimony to the humors, and by their ſtimulus, encreaſes the motion of the fluids. From ſuch things, the moſt healthful conſtitution may experience this diſeaſe, particularly at times when the epidemic conſtitution of the air favours the production of theſe fevers; but, in general, it may be concluded, that an acrid ſtate of the bile, abſorbed into the habit, is the moſt common cauſe. An inflammation of the aorta, and vena cava, forms a ſpecies of this fever. WITH RESPECT TO THE CURE. Firſt bleed freely from a large orifice; and if the patient is robuſt, and the heat exceſſive, let him be ſupported on his feet, until the operation is ended, that he may faint, if poſſible; the heat is always leſs after fainting than when the ſame quantity of blood is diſcharged without this accident happening. If a repeated loſs of blood ſeems needful, proceed therein at proper intervals until the pulſe and the heat contraindicate it.

Immediately after bleeding, let a briſk, but cooling purge be adminiſtered. Sydenham obſerves, that purging immediately after bleeding, cools to a great degree; alſo, that the method of curing *fevers* by perſpiration, is not only leſs certain, but more troubleſome and tedious; nay, that it prolongs the diſeaſe, and endangers the patient. Among the cooling purges, none excels the ol. Ricini, and may be thus given.

℞ Ol. Ricini ver. ℥ ſs. ad ℥ ij.

Aq. menth. pip. ℥ i. ad ij. m. f. hauſt. ſtatim ſumend. & repet. alterna quaq. die.

In want of the ol. Ricini, draughts with ſal nitri & electar. e caſia may be given, or an infuſion of tamarinds, and ſuch like.

During the intervals of purging, let frequent ſmall draughts of acidulated ſubtepid liquors be taken, and the doſes of cooling medicines ſhould be repeated every two hours, or oftener, ſo that the effect of one may not be loſt before its power is aſſiſted by the repetition of another; a fault very manifeſt in the common methods of adminiſtering them. Nitre, kali acetatum, and ſal ammon. crud. will be proper on this occaſion; and if to each doſe of them as much antimonium tartariſatum, or vin. antim. is added as the ſtomach will eaſily retain, or, in want of them, the vin. ipecacuanh. their advantages will be increaſed.

If there is a conſiderable naufea during the firſt two or three days after the attack, a grain or more of the antim. tartar. may be added to the purge, which is adminiſtered after the firſt bleeding, and thus the ſtomach will be relieved by the ſame medicine by which the general complaint is oppoſed. Barley and oatmeal gruels are the propereſt kind of aliment; and all ſuch as contribute to keep the habit cool, and dilute the ſanguinary maſs.

If this kind of *fever* hath attended four or five days before aſſiſtance is obtained, the above method muſt not be put in practice; yet if the heat is great, and the pulſe ſtrong, a moderate bleeding may be of uſe. A gentle laxative that is cooling may alſo be given by the mouth; and, until the criſis, let gentle diaphoretics, and light broths, be duly continued; for after the fifth or ſixth day of an *ardent fever*, there is generally ſome difficulty to keep up the vital heat to that degree which is neceſſary to health, or the due procedure of the ſecretions and excretions.

If a naufea continues after the emetic is worked off, the common ſaline draughts may be given at proper intervals.

A diarrhœa may be critical, ſo ſhould be attended to with care; and until the patient's ſtrength is affected by it, there is nothing to be done. When a check to it is judged neceſſary, give the following:

℞ Pulv. ipecacuanh. gr. iii.

℞ Pulv. contray. c. gr. xv. m. f. chart. 2da vel 3tia quaq. hora ſumend.

℞ Mixturæ Cretaceæ. ℥ iv. tinct. catechu ℥ ſs. m. ſumat. cochl. ii. poſt ſingulas ſedes liquidas.

Deliriums coming on, demand attention to diſtinguiſh whether their cauſe is inflammatory or ſpaſmodic. If from inflammation, bleed, inject cooling clyſters with nitre frequently, and ſupply the patient with cooling medicine by the mouth. In caſe of ſpaſms, with low ſpirits and a weak pulſe, apply bliſters to the neck and arms, and ſinapiſms on the feet: Sydenham aſſerts, that garlick bruiſed and applied thereto, quiets the delirium more effectually and ſpeedily than bliſters. For the general management, ſee FEBRIS. HOFFMAN'S Syſt. rat. Med. BOERHAAV. Aphoriſm. § 738. SAUVAGE'S Noſol. Method. CULLEN'S Pract. of Phyſ. on Remittents. LOMMII Opuſculum Aureum, &c.

ARDENTIA. Things obnoxious to combuſtion, as turpentine, &c.

ARDENTES PAPULÆ. See ECBRASMATA.

ARDESIA HIBERNICA. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

ARDOR. A very intenſe acute heat raiſed in our bodies. ——URINÆ. See DYSURIA.——VENTRICULI. See CARDIALGIA.

AREA. See ALOPECIA.

ARECA. Ray takes the *bahei coyolli* to be this nut. Alſo called *fauſel*, *avellana Indiana verſicolor*. *Caunga*. The INDIAN and the MALABAR NUT.

It is the fruit of a ſpecies of palm-tree which is met with in the Eaſt Indies, though ſome reckon this nut among the ſpecies of cocoa nuts. The outward coat is about the ſize of a pullet's egg, under it is the fruit, which is brown on the outſide, in ſhape like a nutmeg at one end, and flat at the other; within, it is white and marbled with purpliſh veins: it is rather inſipid to the taſte; the Indians chew it to help digeſtion; it is moderately aſtringent.

The inſpiſſated juice of this fruit is called terra Japonica; now catechu, but it is generally adulterated with other matters. See TERRA JAPONICA.

ARECÆ INDICÆ. See NUX MOSCHATA.

AREMAROS. See CINNABARIS.

ARENA. SAND or GRAVEL in the KIDNIES.

ARENA LITORADIS.——MARIS MARINA. SEA SAND.

It is heated in bags and applied to parts that are pained. Hydropic people are alſo ſweated by being covered with hot *ſand*.

ARENAMEN. See BOLUS ARMENIA.

ARENATIO, or SABURRATIO. It is the caſting of hot ſand on the bodies of patients.

ARENTES. A ſort of cupping-glaſſes uſed by the ancients.

AREOLA, called alſo *Halo*, is the circle which ſurrounds the nipple on the breaſts: in virgins it is little and red; in pregnant women it is larger and more brown.

ARES. A word of Paracelſus's, by which he would expreſs that power of nature in the whole material world, by which ſpecies are diſtributed into individuals.

ARESTA BOVIS. See ANONIS.

ARET ÆNOIDES. See ARYTÆNOIDES.

AREUS. The title of a peſſary mentioned by P. Ægineta.

ARFAR. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

ARGAL. See TARTARUM.

ARGASYLLIS. See AMMONIACUM GUM.

ARGEMA, or ARGEMON, from ἀργος, *white*. See ALBUGO OCULORUM. Vogel defines it, an ulceration of the cornea.

ARGEMONE MEXICANA. See PAPAVER SPINOSUM.

ARGENTUM, alſo called *Argyrus*; *Cames*, *Camet*; *Diana*; *Brumazer*; LUNA, SILVER.

This is ſometimes found pure in the mine, but generally mixed with tin or with lead; and it is by means of the latter it is ſeparated from all the baſer metals; and from gold by diſſolving it in the acidum nitroſum.

It is inſoluble by any vegetable or animal juice; hence, if ſwallowed, is neither uſeful nor hurtful. Its only medical uſe is as a cauſtic.

Cauſticum LUNARE. LUNAR *Cauſtic*, *Lapis infernalis*, now ARGENTUM NITRUM. SILVER NITRATED.

Diſſolve pure *ſilver* by a ſand-heat in about four times its weight of diluted nitrous acid: then dry away the humidity

midity with a gentle fire; afterwards melt it in a crucible, that it may be poured into proper moulds, carefully avoiding overmuch heat, leſt the matter ſhould grow too thick. Pharm Lond. 1788.

The crucible ſhould be large enough to hold five or ſix times the quantity of the dry matter, for it bubbles and ſwells greatly, and the operator ſhould guard againſt the drops that ſpirt up; keep the fire moderate until the ebullition ceaſes, and till the matter becomes conſiſtent in the heat that firſt made it boil, then quickly increaſe the fire until the matter is thin at the bottom, like oil; on which immediately pour it into moulds, without waiting until the fumes ceaſe to appear.

The moulds may be of iron, or of pipe-clay that is ſoft enough to admit of a greaſed ſtick into it.

When it is cold, break the moulds, wrap each piece of the cauſtic in paper, and keep it from the air, or elſe it will diſſolve. For its mode, &c. of application, ſee CAUTERIA, under ESCHAROTICA.

If this cauſtic is diſſolved in water, and then ſome thin plates of copper be added, the pure *ſilver* will be precipitated.

Some call it INFLAMMABLE SILVER, for it flames like nitre until it is reduced to the pure ſtate of *ſilver*, if laid on a red-hot turf.

The PILULA LUNARIS is only a milder kind of lunar cauſtic, and is now wholly neglected.

TINCT. ARGENTI. *The Tincture of* SILVER.

Take a quantity of pure *ſilver*, melt it in a clean crucible, then directly pour it into fair cold water, eight inches high, in a cylindrical veſſel; the *ſilver* is thus ſcattered into grains, which are called GRANULATED SILVER. Put an ounce of this granulated *ſilver* into a clean urinal glaſs; then take two ounces of the nitrous acid, put thereto one grain of refined *ſilver*; and if it be ſoon perfectly diſſolved, ſo as that the liquor is ſtill limpid, the ſpirit is good; if not, it is not fit for this uſe. If the ſpirit is good, pour two ounces of it upon one ounce of the granulated *ſilver* in the urinal glaſs; upon which it ſoon becomes hot, and diſſolves the *ſilver*. A little of a black powder is always obſerved to ſettle, that is pure gold; ſo pour off the clear ſolution into a clean glaſs for uſe.

At one touching, this tincture eats away the callous lips of ulcers: it ſoon deſtroys warts: it makes a laſting black ſtain in all animal ſubſtances; and is alſo uſed for making artificial agates.

The *ſilver* never gives any tincture to the ſpirit: if therefore any colour is obſerved, it is probably from ſome copper which the *ſilver* retains: however, it is not fit for the nicer experiments in which this tincture is uſed.

Pure ſtrong nitrous acid diſſolves half its weight of *ſilver*, in a moderate heat; but it will not diſſolve in aqua regia; hence the method of ſeparating gold from *ſilver*.

ARGENTUM VIVUM, called alſo *hydrargyrus*, and now uſed by the College of Lond. *mercurius, liquor metallicus, metallum fluidum, argentum fuſum, mobile, mercurius chemicorum, vomica liquoris æterni; aludit; anatris; an-ſir-filius; adibat, alembic; alambic; alborca anterit arohot; avvaric; dædalus; alcarith, alccarith, alkaut, ebeſmech; fons chemiæ; geryon; guma; ignis; almarkaſita; alshar, alohoc, muſſalis; maſſariam; mater metallorum; ziback; aloſat, aloſohoc, altaris, altarit*; by PARACELSUS, *Cleizi*, when he ſpeaks of minerals; QUICKSILVER.

Its chemical character is ☿, which denotes that the inſide is pure gold, but the outer part is of the colour of *ſilver*, with a corroſive underneath. In the chemical alphabet B is quickſilver.

Some diſpute its being a metal; others aſſert it to be a proper one: it hath all the properties of metal except malleability, and, according to the experiments of profeſſor Braun, it is rendered malleable by expoſing it to a due degree of artificial cold, that is, to about 528 below the freezing point on Fahrenheit's thermometer, whence it may properly be deemed a perfect metal.

In the Venetian territories are the greateſt quantity of mines producing *quickſilver*; we have much from the Eaſt-Indies; Spain and Hungary both afford great quantities of it; in China, Japan, and many other places, it is met with; about Montpelier, in France, there are ſome mines in which it is found.

It conſiſts of a volatile vitrifiable earth and ſulphur.

It is found in the earth in a fluid form ſometimes, and ſo pure as not to need any refining; it is then called VIRGIN QUICKSILVER; but moſt frequently it is found mixed with other ſubſtances; the moſt general ſtate in which it is met with in the mines, is mixed with ſulphureous ores, of a red colour, called *cinnabar*, and the richer the ore, the redder it is.

From the ore, it is ſeparated by waſhing in water; grinding with vinegar and a little ſalt, which diſſolves the metalline impurities; and by diſtillation, either alone or with the addition of lime, pot-aſh, or iron filings.

The people who work in the *quickſilver* mines ſoon die: at the firſt of their being affected, they are ſeized with tremors; after which a ſalivation comes on, their teeth drop out, and pains ſeize them all over, particularly in the bones.

Hippocrates does not ſeem to have been acquainted with this mineral; Ariſtotle and Dioſcorides rank it amongſt poiſons; Galen ſays that it is corroſive; Meſſue, the Arabian, was the firſt who uſed it medicinally, and he only applied it in the form of an ointment in cutaneous diſtempers. Avicenna obſerves that it may be ſwallowed crude, and that it paſſes through the body. About the end of the thirteenth century it was introduced into Europe as a medicine, but not eſteemed a ſafe one until the venereal diſeaſe was found to yield to its efficacy. The firſt internal mercurial medicine which gained real credit was the pilul. Barbaroſſæ, which was compoſed of *quickſilver*, rhubarb, muſk, &c.

The Characters are as follow:

It is the heavieſt of all bodies except gold. Gold is to *mercury* nearly as 4 to 3.

When well purified it is as ſimple as pure gold.

It is totally volatile in the fire by heat not much greater than that of boiling water, and by a far leſs heat it is calcinable into a red powder.

The fumes raiſed by fire are ſcarcely viſible, and yet by being received into cold water, may be reduced to the ſtate of pure *quickſilver*.

It amalgamates moſt readily with gold, next with lead, next with ſilver, next with tin, ſcarcely at all with iron, and with great difficulty with copper.

By the aſſiſtance of trituration or of heat it diſſolves all metallic bodies except iron.

The vitriolic acid hath no effect upon it until it is concentrated by heat; the nitrous acid acts quickly upon it; fixed ſalts make no impreſſion, and the ſpirit of ſalt hath little or no effect upon it; vegetable acids have as little; nor do neutral ſalts alter it any way.

It is allowed to be pure when a little held over a fire, in an iron ladle totally evaporates.

It is often adulterated with lead, a large quantity of which may be incorporated with it by the intervention of biſmuth, in a moderate heat; and in this caſe the lead cannot be ſeparated by preſſure through leather. This abuſe may be diſcovered by the *mercury* ſtaining paper blackiſh; by its not running into round globules; by its leaving a powdery matter, or a coloured ſpot on the bottom of the veſſel; and by its producing a turbid milkineſs during its diſſolution in aqua fortis.

As a medicine it is uſed to promote the ſecretions in general, particularly the ſaliva. The more perfectly it is divided, the more powerful and penetrating is its action, which is chiefly exerted in the ſmall lymphatic veſſels. Whether uſed internally or externally, it affects all the juices in our bodies, and may be ſo managed as to promote excretions through all the emunctories. If not reſtrained it firſt fuſes the humours, then determines them to the mouth, and cauſes inflammation, tumors, and ulcerations there.

No taſk is perhaps more difficult than to dwell on the modus operandi of medicines; yet an obſervation of Dr. Kirkland, in his Inquiry, vol. i. p. 496, &c. deſerves attention. He ſays that its effects, ſpeaking of the ophthalmia, are not entirely to be aſcribed to removing obſtruction in the vaſa minima, as it corrects more kinds of acrimony than one. I have ſeen good effects from different preparations, but I prefer very ſmall doſes of pure *quickſilver* to all the boaſted chemical preparations of this mineral. A ſingle grain of *quickſilver*, extinguiſhed in ſtarch, repeated in the manner we give the ſolution of ſublimate, will have powerful effects, without troubling the patient, as too often happens in the uſe of the ſublimate. It is happy for the patient that the ſpiculæ added to it by the chemiſts, are diſſolved in the primæ viæ. *I believe all the preparations of* mercury *are decompoſed in this paſſage*; and am of opinion, that *giving ſmall doſes, adds to its efficacy*, becauſe a grain of *quickſilver*

taken twice a day, very often affects the teeth, if not prevented in a very short time. I have repeatedly seen twenty grains of *quickſilver* affect the teeth: would a ſcruple taken at once produce the ſame effect? A large quantity of pure divided *quickſilver* ſometimes paſſes off without any remarkable effects.

Dr. George Fordyce obſerves, in his Chemical Lectures, that *quickſilver* is a powerful ſtimulant in ſlow inflammations to forward ſuppuration, as in ſcrophulas particularly. Indolent tumors which frequently ariſe, and are of long continuance, may often be diſperſed by the uſe of mercury, the ſtimulus of which occaſions the abſorbents to act ſo ſtrongly as to cauſe the tumors to be diſſolved, and the obſtructing matter reabſorbed. In old ulcers, the efficacy of *quickſilver* is often valuable. In chronic rheumatiſms, when there is no conſiderable degree of inflammation, and where it is required to keep up a conſtant ſtimulus, mercury will generally remove the diſeaſe. It is advantageouſly uſed as a ſodorific in cutaneous eruptions, which it very powerfully removes; it keeps the ſkin moiſt, and diſpoſes the little inflammations to heal. Beſides the property of *mercury* in its being a ſtimulant, it is ſaid to have a peculiar power in deſtroying the venereal virus, and alſo various other inſtances of acrimony. *Quickſilver* is the only known ſalivant; many things ſtimulate the glands in the mouth, and increaſe their uſual diſcharge; but *quickſilver* alone produceth this effect by being abſorbed, and carried into the circulation. In ſloughs and in eryſipelatous ulcers it is improper; alſo in caſes of ſcirrhous or of cancerous tumors; in ſpaſmodic complaints, inſtances of ſtupor, or of gout, it ſhould be avoided. Some employ it as a purgative, but this is not vindicable. Beſides the ſalivary glands, *quickſilver* ſeems peculiarly to affect the throat, the inteſtines, and the joints, a circumſtance to be regarded in the uſe of this powerful medicine; and from which, if due care is not taken to prevent them, the effects will be injuriouſly active.

It hath been ſwallowed crude, as an univerſal remedy. Dr. Dover and Dr. Cheney commend it in the following diſorders:

1. Joined with the gum guaiacum and a little aloes, it hath been ſucceſsfully uſed in the eryſipelas, gout, and defœdations of the ſkin.

2. In hyſteric complaints its advantages are conſiderable, if joined with the bark, valerian, aloetics, or the gum pills, as circumſtances may require.

3. In conjunction with preparations of iron, it ſucceeds in ſuppreſſion of the menſes.

4. In intermittents it avails, when joined with the bark and iron.

5. In ophthalmias it hath been effectual when accompanied with millepedes and laxatives.

6. The hydrargyrus cum cretâ joined with gum guaic. and the antimonial wine, does wonders in chronical rheumatiſms.

7. In the jaundice, ſciatica, and anaſarcous dropſy, the hydrargyrus cum cretâ is ſucceſsful to admiration.

And to theſe of Dr. Cheyne may be added, that old foul ulcers are ſometimes brought to digeſt by its uſe.

The hard bellies of children are relieved by it, if accompanied with ſuch other medicaments as the particular caſe may require.

By boiling two or three ounces of *quickſilver* in four pints of water to two pints, and uſing the clear liquor for common drink, it deſtroys worms.

And in the venereal diſeaſe it is by many conſidered as a ſpecific.

The true ſecret of curing diſeaſes with mercury is to cauſe it to circulate with the blood as long as poſſible, without producing any evacuation at all.

A long uſe of *quickſilver* weakens the habit and ſo ſhould be accompanied with mild antimonials, the bark, or ſarſaparilla, &c. as circumſtances ſeem moſt to require.

Quickſilver is divided by earthy powders, balſams, mucilages, &c. but with nothing more advantageouſly than the mucilage of gum arabic. Mr. Plenck, of Vienna, directs a dram of it to be mixed with two drams of gum arabic in powder, by degrees to add a little water, and to continue the trituration of them together until the globules totally diſappear. This is called MERCURIAL MUCILAGE; to which half an ounce of any ſyrup, and half a pint of water may be added, and two common ſpoonfuls of the mixture may be taken every night and morning in ſuch caſes as require its uſe.

Gum arabic powerfully reſtrains the mercury from running off by the ſalivary glands; and if a ſalivation is already excited, it may aſſiſt like any other mucilaginous ſubſtance, in checking it.

Crude *quickſilver* in general is of equal advantage with any of its preparations; yet, in particular conſtitutions, one or other of them may demand a preference.

Many are the preparations made from this metal, and the moſt uſeful are inſerted in the courſe of theſe pages.

ARGENTI VIVI *Purificatio*, now HYDRARGYRI *Purificatio. The Purification of* QUICKSILVER, Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take of *quickſilver*, and iron filings, of each four pounds; rub them well together; and diſtil from an iron veſſel.—This is a ſhorter proceſs, and more perfect than that of the old London Pharmacopœia. For a variety of mercurial preparations, ſee HYDRARGYRUS, and MERCURIUS.

ARGENTUM MOBILE, & FUSUM. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

——— NITRATUM. See CAUSTICUM LUNARE under ARGENTUM.

ARGILLA ALBA. } See CIMOLIA ALBA TERRA.
——— CANDIDA. }

ARGISTATA. Incorporated with wax.

ARGOL. See TARTARUM.

ARGUS. The name of a ſort of pheaſant. PHASIAS.

ARGYRITIS. See LYTHARGYRUM, and LYTHARGYRUS ARGENTEUS.

ARGYROPHORA. The name of an antidote.

ARGYROPŒIA. The art of making ſilver out of more imperfect metals.

ARGYRUS. See ARGENTUM.

ARGYROTROPHEMA. A cooling food, made with milk.

ARHEUMATISTOS. An epithet given to the external parts, particularly the joints, while free from gouty rheums.

ARI. See MONOPIA.

ARIA. The WHITE BOAM, or WILD SERVICE-TREE. Called alſo *Chamæmeſpilus*, *Cratægus alpinus*. It grows in woods upon rocky mountains, and flowers in April. The fruit mitigates coughs and promotes expectoration. Dale.

ARIA-BEPOU. See AZEDARACH.

ARICYMON, alſo ENARICYMAN. Theſe are terms applied to a fertile woman who ſoon conceives, and is quickly impregnated.

ARIDA MEDICAMENTA. DRY MEDICINES, ſuch as powders, &c.

ARIDITAS CORPORIS. See MARASMUS.

ARIDURA. A WASTING or LEANNESS, ſuch as appears in hectic or conſumptive habits; or, according to others the withering of a particular part, as a limb.

ARILLA. A GRAPE-STONE.

ARILLUS. The proper exterior coat of a ſeed, which falls off ſpontaneouſly, exemplified in coffee, &c. or incloſing the ſeed partially, and is either cartilagineus, or ſucculentus. See CALYPTRA.

ARIMASPES. See MONOPIA.

ARIS. The name of an inſtrument uſed by the ancients, and alſo of an herb.

ARISTA. IN BOTANY, that ſharp-pointed needle which ſtands out from the huſk or covering in corn or graſſes. This uſed in common to be called AWN or BEARD. But this laſt term is now otherwiſe applied. In pubeſcence, parallel hairs; or a tuft of ſtiff hairs terminating the leaves; RIVINUS and others give this name to the lower lip of a ringent corolla.

ARISTALTHÆA. See ALTHÆA.

ARISTIONIS MACHINAMENTUM. A machine for reſtoring luxations, invented by Ariſtion.

ARISTOLOCHIA. BIRTH-WORT. It is ſo called becauſe eſteemed for promoting the lochia in child-bed women, from ἀριστος *optimus*, and λοχια, purgamenta poſt partum in utero relicta. Alſo called *Adra Riza*.

There are ſeveral ſpecies of this plant; they are natives of the ſouthern parts of Europe, whence we are ſupplied with the dry roots. Moſt of them bear the cold of this clime. The roots of all the kinds are aromatic and bitter; they give out their virtues both to water and to ſpirit; but to the latter moſt perfectly. Though they hurt the appetite and produce a languidneſs in weakly conſtitutions. Any one of them may be uſed for the other; though Dr. Alſton of Edinburgh thinks that the roots of the creeping ſort are the beſt. The doſes are from gr. v. to ʒ i.

ARISTOLO-

ARISTOLOCHIA TENUIS vel CLEMATITIS. CREEPING BIRTH-WORT. Foliis cordatis, caule erecto floribus axillaribus confertis. CLASS, GYNANDRIA. ORD. HEXANDRIA, LINNÆI Mater. Med. 415. Alſo called *piſtolochia, ariſtolochia polyrhizos.* BUSHY ROOTED OF SLENDER BIRTH-WORT.

This is a long ſlender root, rarely exceeding the thickneſs of a gooſe's quill, and ſeems to be preferred for medicinal purpoſes to either the *longa*, or *rotunda*, though they are generally allowed to be ſimilar in their medicinal qualities. They have been conſidered as powerful deobſtruents, particularly of the uterine ſyſtem, and warm ſtimulants; Dr. ALSTON thinks this root equal to the Virginian ſnake root, for all the purpoſes in which it is uſed. Dr. Cullen ſays it has been eſteemed for its emenagogue virtues; and in ſome caſes of retention and chlorоſis, as a warm and ſtimulating medicine, he has found it uſeful; but never in caſes of ſuppreſſion. It has been long commended as a cure for the gout, and makes a conſiderable part of the Portland powder, and has often been employed by itſelf in the ſame manner as that powder, to be taken every day for a great length of time. It has the ſame power of preventing fits of the gout, and commonly with the ſame conſequences. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ARISTOLOCHIA LONGA. LONG ROOTED BIRTHWORT, called alſo *ariſtolochia maſcula.* This hath uncut leaves, ſtanding on pedicles, and oblong roots not tapering to a point, browniſh on the outſide, and yellow within, ſometimes the ſize of a finger, ſometimes as thick as a man's arm.

——— ROTUNDA. ROUND ROOTED BIRTHWORT, called alſo *malum terræ*; and according to PARACELSUS the GREAT MATRIX ROOT. This has ſcarce any viſible difference in its root from the other than its roundiſh ſhape.

ARISTOLOCHIA ROTUNDA CONCAVA. See MOSCHATELLINA.

ARISTON. Alſo PRANDIUM. DINNER.

ARISTON MAGNUM ET PARVUM. Avicenna ſays they are remedies againſt a phthiſis when attended with a fever, &c.

ARLADA, or ARLADAR, ſee REALGAR.

ARMALA. See RUTA.

ARMALGOL. See CORALLIUM.

ARMATURA. See AMNION.

ARME. A coalition of wounds, alſo the joining of the ſutures of the head.

ARMENA. An inſtrument with all the apparatus for any work we are about.

ARMENIACA MALA, called alſo *præcocia.* The APRICOT-TREE. Theophraſtus calls it *perſica*, to diſtinguiſh it from the peach; it was afterwards called *perſea-præcox.* The Latins called it *præcoqua*, whence the latter Greeks formed their *bericocca*, whence the French word *abricots.*

This fruit is more uſed for pleaſure than health: of the kernels in the ſtones is made ratifia.

ARMENUS LAPIS, alſo called lapis Armenius, *azutum, cæruleum foſſile.* The ARMENIAN STONE.

It is a copper ore, of a pale blue colour. It operates inſtantly as an emetic in a doſe of four grains: it is very little different, if at all, from the lapis lazuli.

ARMILLA. The round ligament that confines the tendons of the carpus. From *armus, an arm.*

ARMONIACUM. See AMMONIACUM.

ARMORACIA. WATER-RADISH. See SISYMBRIUM. Alſo WILD RADISH and HORSE-RADISH. See RAPHANUS RUSTICAN.

ARMORUM PUGNA. A ſort of gymnaſtic exerciſe, conſiſting of a mock duel, the antagoniſt being only a poſt.

ARMUTHEUS LAPUS. Corruptly written for armenius lapis.

ARNABO. See ZEDOARIA.

ARNALDIA. A malignant flow diſeaſe of the chronical kind, attended with an alopecia; it was formerly very common in England.

ARNICA MONTANA. GERMAN LEOPARDS BANE, called alſo *Doronicum Germanicum, auſtriacum quartum aliſma, doronicum plantaginis folio calendula alpina, alcea vulgaris major, lyrus, acyrus; panacea lapſorum.* It is the ARNICA PLANTAGINIS folio, foliis ovatis integris caulinis geminis oppoſitis. CL. SYNGENESIA. ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA; LINNÆI Gener. Plant. 958. This plant grows in ſeveral parts of Europe, particularly Germany, and flowers throughout the ſummer. It has oval pointed ribb'd leaves like thoſe of plantain, ſet in pairs upon the ſtalk and oblong roots. The leaves and flowers have a penetrating bitteriſh taſte, and when bruiſed their odour provokes ſneezing. Bath water, and rectified ſpirit extract their virtues, by infuſion, or diſtillation. The roots are more aromatic, though their active matter ſomewhat leſs volatile. BERGIUS conſiders this plant, as emetic, errhine, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emenagogue. From its ſuppoſed power of attenuating the blood, it has been eſteemed peculiarly efficacious in obviating the bad conſequences occaſioned by falls and bruiſes, and hence acquired the title of PANACEA LAPSORUM. Dr. COLLINS has written a work on this ſubject, De arnicâ in febribus, & aliis morbis putridis; in which he highly extolls its febrifuge and antiſeptic virtue, &c. Dr. BRUCKNER recommends a decoction of the *arnica vera* in fevers attended with hæmorrhages, efforeſcences, &c. LEWIS ſpeaks much of its power, as does alſo NEUMAN. In fevers of the putrid and intermittent kind it has been ſucceſsful, both the flowers made into an electary, and their watery extract. In putridity and debility, malignant dyſenteries, and gangrene, it has manifeſted conſiderable efficacy; alſo as an antiſpaſmodic, in ſome caſes of paralyſis, and amauroſis. It has been given in the following forms: Nine drams of the flowers powdered, and mixed with a proper quantity of honey into an electary, and this taken in two days. Or one ounce of the flowers infuſed in a ſufficient quantity of boiling water for half an hour; afterwards in a veſſel cloſely ſtopped, boiled for a quarter of an hour, two pints ſweetened agreeably with ſyrup of capillaire formed a decoction, of which two ounces were taken every two hours. Or, two ounces of the root in powder was digeſted with thirty ounces of water in a phial cloſely ſtopped, and placed deep in a ſand bath, for twelve hours, and this ſweetened with ſyrup of marſhmallows, of which two or three ounces were taken every two or three hours. It is much extolled in Germany, though not much uſed in England; however it certainly merits attention.

ARNOGLOSSUM. See PLANTAGO LATIFOLIA.

ARNOTTO. See ORLEANA.

AROHOT. See ARGENT. VIV.

AROMA. Any thing fragrant or odorous; ſometimes it is taken for myrrh.

AROMA GERMANICUM. See ENULA.

AROMA PHILOSOPHORUM. See CROCUS.

AROMATICA.

Aromatics, or *ſpicy* drugs, are of a warm pungent taſte, with more or leſs of a fragrant ſmell; ſome are purely *aromatic*, as cinnamon, nutmegs, &c. others have a ſweetneſs mixed with them, as in the angelica root, aniſeed, &c. ſome have an aſtringency, as cinnamon; others a mucilage, as the caſſia lignea, &c. ſome a bitterneſs, as orangepeel; and others are alſo bitter and aſtringent, as the bark.

The ſeveral medicinal virtues of theſe mixed *aromatics*, are extracted by the ſame means as from thoſe which are leſs compounded; thus the *aromatic* part of lemon-peel ariſes in diſtillation with water, whilſt the bitter remains behind in the extract, &c.

The *aromatic* matter contained in different ſubjects differs much in their pharmaceutic properties. The virtues of all *aromatics* are extracted by ſp. vini rect. water extracts a portion from ſome, but from many none at all.

In diſtillation they ariſe with water more perfectly than with ſpirit, though in ſome few inſtances the *aromatic* matter wholly riſes in diſtillation, both with ſpirit and with water, as of lemon-peel, whilſt pepper ſtill retains part of its *aromatic* matter, though diſtilled with water.

In the eſſential oil and reſinous part of *aromatics*, all their peculiar qualities reſide. The more eſſential oil any vegetable affords, the weaker the oil is, and vice verſa.

Aromatics warm the ſtomach, and by degrees the whole body, hence are uſeful where the vital heat is below the par of health; they promote the natural ſecretions; they reſiſt putrefaction, hence ſo plentifully produced in hot climes.

AROMATICA AQUA. See PIPER. JAMAICENSE——NUX. See NUX. MOSCH.——TINCTURA COMPOSITA. See CINNAMOMUM.——CONFECTIO AROMATICA. See CONFECTIO.

AROMATICÆ PILULÆ. AROMATIC PILLS.

In ſmall doſes, as of ten grains or more, this warms the

the ſtomach, and by degrees the whole habit, and is alſo gently aperient. Theſe were called *diambræ pilulæ*.

The College of Phyſicians of London have in the place ſubſtituted the following compoſition, and called it—PULVIS ALOETICUS cum GUAIACO—*Aloetic powder with Guaiacum.*

℞. Aloes Socotorinæ, p. ʒ i. ſs. Gummi guaiaci, p. ʒ i. Pulveris aromatici, p. ʒ ſs. rub the aloes and gum guaiacum ſeparately to powder, then mix them together. Phar. Lond. 1788.

AROMATICÆ SPECIES, now PULVIS AROMATICUS. The AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of cinnamon two ounces, the leſſer cardamoms freed from their huſks, ginger, and long pepper, of each one ounce, mix, and make them into a powder.

This is an improvement of the *diambræ ſine odoratis ſpec.*

AROMATICUM LIGNUM. See CANELLA ALBA.

——————— ROSATUM. ROSE SPICE. An aromatic powder, formerly kept in the ſhops in which roſes were a part of the compoſition.

AROMATICUS, CORTEX. See CANELLA ALBA.

——PULVIS. See AROMATICÆ SPECIES.

ARON. See ARUM.

AROPH. See CROCUS. Alſo a name which Paracelſus gave to the flowers raiſed by ſublimation, from lap. hæmat. and often uſed by him for *lithontriptics.*

ARQUATUS MORBUS. See ICTERUS.

ARQUEBUSADE. It is the name of a water which is alſo called *aqua vulneraria, aqua ſclopetaria,* and *aqua catapultarum.* The name *arquebuſade* is a French word, that implies, it is good for gun-ſhot wounds. It is mint, ſage, mugwort, &c. diſtilled in wine.

ARQUIFOU. See ALQUIFOU.

ARRAC. See ORYZA, and PALMA COCCIFERA.

ARRACHE. See ATRIPLEX.

ARAPHON. Without future. The word is applied to the cranium when naturally without futures.

ARRHŒA. The ſtoppage of a flux: and by Hippocrates appropriated to the ſuppreſſion of the menſes.

ARRHOSTIA. Infirmity, ill health.

ARRHYTHMUS. See ARYTHMUS.

ARSAG. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

ARSALTOS. See BITUMEN.

ARSANECK. ARSENIC SUBLIMED.

ARSATUM. See FUROR UTERINUS.

ARSENICUM ALBUM, called *cryſtallinum, riſagallum, arſag, aquala, arſar, aquila, zarnick, artaneck,* WHITE ARSENIC, and RAT'S BANE.

Arſenic, though it ſeems to have an affinity both to ſulphur and to a ſemi-metal, yet is not manifeſtly either. It is contained more or leſs in moſt kinds of ores, as thoſe of tin, biſmuth, the white pyrites, and particularly *cobalt,* ſee COBALTUM; from which laſt the greateſt quantity is obtained: the ore of the cobalt being broken in pieces, is placed over a fire, and the *arſenic* ſublimed from it, which reſting on the ſides of long chimnies deſigned for its reception, is ſwept off into proper veſſels to be reſublimed, or at leaſt melted, by which it is formed into the ſhining maſſes which are met in the ſhops.

What we have in England is chiefly brought from the mines in Saxony and Bohemia. Some ſmall quantities are ſublimed in Cornwall from the cobalt that is found there.

Large portions of ſulphur render it inert.

The pure *white arſenic* hath a penetrating corroſive taſte, and taken into the body is a violent poiſon; it produces ſpeedy dryneſs in the throat, and inflammation, dejection, fainting, ſtupor, delirium, tremors, convulſions, palſy, thirſt, burning in the ſtomach, gripes, vomiting, cold ſweats, hiccoughing, and at laſt death. Beſides the effects which it hath in common with other poiſons, it remarkably attenuates the coats of the ſtomach, and perforates the inteſtines, occaſions a ſwelling and ſphacelation of the whole body, and a ſudden putrefaction after death, and particularly of the pudendæ.

When the quantity taken is not fatal, it occaſions tremors, palſies, or lingering hectics.

Though there is but little hope, after this poiſon is ſwallowed, yet if aſſiſtance is to be had, immediately give a ſcruple of the white vitriol to excite a vomiting, and repeat it two or three times; give the patient plentifully of warm water mixed with ſweet oil, after each doſe of the vitriol, that if poſſible the ſtomach may be well cleared of the poiſon; large draughts are peculiarly proper, as they diſtend the ſtomach, and ſo more effectually waſh away what may be lodged in its villous rugæ. After ſufficient vomiting, give mucilages and demulcents, particularly plenty of gum arabic, new milk, and oil, both by the mouth and clyſterwiſe; fat broth ſhould be continued ſome time, and the bowels muſt be kept lax. If the poiſon hath had time to get into the blood, let cordial perſpiratives be added, ſuch as rad. ſerpent. V. &c.

Arſenic has been given with ſome ſucceſs in caſes nearly approaching to cancerous, and by ſome ſaid even to have cured cancers when they have been confirmed, and alſo have been adminiſtered with great efficacy in the ague; troches made of arſenic, are called *calcaton.* See CANCER and INTERMITTENS FEBRIS.

In reading ancient authors on the yellow and *red arſenics,* it ſhould be obſerved, that their *arſenics* are not the ſame as ours. Among the Greeks two kinds were in uſe, viz. *the yellow,* which we now call ORPIMENT, and AURIPIGMENT; and the red, which they call *ſandaraca.* The Arabians had alſo two kinds, viz. *the yellow,* which they call SCANDARACA; and the red, which they call REALGAR. It was the foſſil ſulphurated *arſenics* that the ancients uſed medicinally, and only thoſe which were yellow and flaky like talc, and which alone they call *arſenicon.* The white *arſenic* is a diſcovery of later times. The auripigment we meet with is of the yellow ſort, its taſte is not very acrimonious. The beſt mineral orpiment is brought from Turkey; it is very little, if at all, poiſonous.

Our yellow and red *arſenics* are artificial, being no other than the white, mixed with different proportions of ſulphur. The white is the ſtrongeſt, the yellow weaker, and the red weakeſt. See AURIPIGMENTUM & REALGAR.

ARSENICON. } CITRINUM, vel CROARSENICUM FLAVUM. } CEUM. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

——————— RUBRUM FACTITIUM. See REALGAR.

White *arſenic,* ſublimed with one tenth its weight of ſulphur, is yellow; and with one-fifth it is red.

Both the yellow and the red foſſil *arſenics,* when of a ſmooth texture, are called zarnichs, but when compoſed of ſmall ſcales or leaves, they are called auripigmenta.

ARSIORA. See PLUMBUM.

ARTABA. An Egyptian meaſure containing about five of our pecks.

ARTANECH, or ARTANECK. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

ARTEMISIA, called alſo *mater herbarum, abſinthium alpinum, herens ſecum, parthenicum, cingulum ſancti Johannis, herba regia, toxiteſia, anactorium, bubaſtecordium,* the HEART of EUBASTUS, and COMMON MUGWORT, named by the Gauls *Bricumum.* The ſpecies uſed by the direction of the Edinburgh college is the *artemiſia* vulgaris, or *artemiſia* foliis pinnati fidis planis inciſis ſubtus tomentoſis, racemis ſimplicibus recurvatis, floribus radio quinque-floro. CL. SYNGINESIA. ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 945.

It is a plant with firm ſtalks, of a purpliſh colour, with deeply-divided leaves, reſembling thoſe of common wormwood, of a dark green colour above, and hoary underneath. The flowers are ſmall, purpliſh, naked, and diſcous; they ſtand erect on ſpikes on the tops of the branches. It is perennial, grows wild in the fields and on waſte grounds, the flowers appear in June.

It hath been highly and much ſpoken of by Hippocrates and Dioſcorides, as promoting the uterine evacuations, hence called *Chariſtolochia.* Galen, in form of fomentation, applied it for this purpoſe: it has been alſo conſidered uſeful for moderating hyſteric ſpaſms, uſed in theſe caſes, in infuſions, for common drink and in baths. The flowers and tops are the ſtrongeſt; however, now the powers of this medicine are thought very weak, and therefore rejected by the London College.

It is a name of the BOTRYS, and ABROTANUM, which ſee.

ARTEMESIA ABSINTHIUM VULGARIS. } See ABSIN——————— PONTICA. } THIUM.
——————— MARITIMA. }

For that called CHINENSIS. See MOXA.——AUSTRIACA—JUDAICA—SANTONICA. See SANTONICUM.

ARTEMONIUM. The name of a collyrium deſcribed by Galen.

ARTERIA, ἀρτηρία. An ARTERY. From ἀηρ, *air,* and τηρεω, *to keep.*

By the word *artery* Hippocrates meant what is now known

known by the name of aſpera *arteria*; nor were the veins diſtinguiſhed from the *arteries* in the oldeſt times; for *phleps*, amongſt the ancients, was applied both to arteries and veins; and indeed, ſome of our more modern writers uſe the term *vena*, when ſpeaking of the pulſe.

An *artery* is a ſtrong elaſtic ramifying tube ariſing from the heart. The *arteries* are properly but two; they riſe from the two ventricles of the heart, one of them is called AORTA, which ſee; the other is named the PULMONARY ARTERY, for it ſprings from the right ventricle of the heart, and is wholly confined to the lungs. See PULMONES.

The figure of an *artery* ſomewhat reſembles a tree; the ſmaller ramifications of the *arteries* frequently anaſtomoſe with each other, as may be obſerved in the coats of an inteſtine when they are injected. The largeſt appearance of this kind is in the vertebral *arteries*, which unite in the ſkull. The uſe of the anaſtomoſis is to keep up an equal circulation; they likewiſe ſerve to mix the blood better.

It is generally ſaid that the *arteries* are of three ſorts, viz. the ſanguine, which circulate red blood: the ſerous, through which ſerum only is naturally conveyed; and the lymphatic, whoſe contents are lymph: it is alſo ſaid, that if the blood is puſhed into ſerous veſſels, it is there obſtructed, but they are all the ſame tube continued, which gradually divides into branches, and theſe branches grow ſmaller the farther they are from the heart; near to the heart, the thicker blood circulates, the force of the circulation is there ſtronger; and far from the heart the circulation leſſens in its vigour, ſo the thinner fluids only run there; but if by exerciſe, or other means, the heat of our bodies is increaſed, the circulation is puſhed forward, the red blood and other orders of thinner fluids, can proceed to where ſtill thinner fluids only circulated before; for the ſmaller veſſels not being conſtructed to receive only ſuch certain ſized globules, can diſtend to the capacity required by ſuch degrees of circulation as are occaſionally happening, and contract again to their former dimenſions, as ſoon as the diſtending force is removed.

Arteries terminate three ways; the moſt common is that into the veins. Harvey diſcovered, or demonſtrated, the circulation of the blood; but Malpighius firſt obſerved, that the laſt branches of an *artery*, running into minute diviſions, diſpoſe themſelves on a membrane as on a firm baſe, and there open into one another by the mutual intercourſe of ſmall canals: he firſt traced out theſe canals through numerous mazes and windings, through which they convey the blood; but here the ſmall branches, diſpoſed with great nicety, extend over equal ſpaces, and deſtitute of lateral ſhoots, as being no longer ſubdivided, changing their figure, conſtitute the origins of the veins and lymphæducts, with their ſinuſes.

The next termination of *arteries* is into little cavities or ſinuſes, as into the corpora cavernoſa penis, &c.

The laſt is into excretory ducts.

The *arteries* generally lie deep, and always run on the inflected ſide of the limb, as in the axilla, the inner part of the cubit, &c. this ſituation prevents their being either ſtretched or compreſſed in the various motions of the body.

In the beginning of each of the large *arteries* before mentioned, there are three valves, which appear like purſes, and prevent the return of the blood to the heart, ſee COR; the other parts of the *arteries* are free from valves.

The coats of the *arteries* are three in number.

1. The EXTERNAL; it contains a great number of blood-veſſels, and many nerves run through it; it is elaſtic, and its fibres run quaquaverſim.

2. The MIDDLE; it is made of fibres which are diſpoſed nearly circularly, and parallel to each other.

3. The INTERNAL is a thin membrane, whoſe ſurface is very ſmooth, to give an eaſy paſſage to the blood.

Notwithſtanding the diſputes which have occurred among anatomiſts, relative to the ſubſtance of theſe coats, it is pretty well underſtood that they are formed of muſcular fibres, and elaſtic ligaments, the inner being membranaceous; and that the muſcular fibres themſelves are poſſeſſed of elaſticity, as well as the ligament.

Vim reſiliendi haud exiguam, non ſecus ac omnis pars ſolida corporum animalium, manifeſte poſſident muſculi, etiam poſt mortem ſuperſtitem. Gregory. Conſpect. Med. vol. i. 177.

The cellular membrane is improperly numbered among the coats of the *arteries*, for it only connects the real ones.

The nearer to the origin the weaker are the arterial coats, whence the frequency of aneuriſms in the beginning of the aorta.

Arteries are often met with of a ſerpentine form, but they are not ſo in a natural ſtate of health, except during particular actions, &c. and then they recover their original ſtate as ſoon as the temporary cauſe is removed. The cauſe is the dilatation; the coats are elaſtic, therefore whatever diſtends them, muſt at the ſame time lengthen them, and thereby produce ſerpentine turns. This frequently happens in injecting the *arteries* of dead bodies; in the viper it is very apparent in an *artery* which runs along the outſide of its lungs; every time that the heart beats, this *artery* is ſeen in a ſerpentine form. The *arteries* of the uterus are more convolved in the laſt months of pregnancy than they were before conception; ſo far is the common obſervation from being true, that the uterine *arteries* have naturally a ſerpentine courſe, to admit of the enlargement of that organ in pregnancy, without ſtretching the *arteries*.

The *arteries* are liable to oſſification, particularly the iliac and crural. This happening where an amputation is performed, requires a cauſtic. The oſſification begins in the internal membrane, which firſt thickens, then grows ſpongy, by degrees becomes griſtly, and at laſt like bone; and then this diſorder extends to the outer coats. From this circumſtance a mortification is ſometimes produced. See MORTIFICATIO.

The particular *arteries* may be ſeen under their reſpective names, but their general courſe runs thus. From the right ventricle of the heart ariſes the PULMONARY ARTERY, which is wholly diſtributed in the lungs.

The AORTA ariſes from the left ventricle of the heart, and immediately ſends off the CORONARY ARTERIES into the heart and its auricles.

From the upper part of the arch of the aorta riſe the CAROTIDS, which ſupply the head.

Near the carotids riſe the SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIES, which ſend off the internal MAMMARY, the UPPER DIAPHRAGMATIC, and others, which are diſperſed in the breaſt: when the ſubclavian hath paſſed out of the thorax, it receives the name of the AXILLARY ARTERY, and when in the arm the HUMERAL, and in the forearm the CUBITAL.

The upper portion of the aorta deſcendens ſends off the BRONCHIALES, ŒSOPHAGEÆ, INTERCOSTALES, &c.

The inferior portion of the aorta ſends off the inferior DIAPHRAGMATIC, CŒLIAC, MESENTERIC, SPERMATIC, EMULGENTS, &c. then dividing into two, forms the iliac ARTERIE, which ſend off branches about the lower part of the belly, then deſcending into the thighs, legs, and feet, form the CRURAL, TIBIAL, &c.

Wounds of the large blood-veſſels require amputation too frequently; the great quantity of blood which would be loſt, if the uſual methods to reſtrain hæmorrhages ſhould fail, would endanger, if not deſtroy the patient. After a ligature is formed, the circulation may or may not be duly carried on; if it ſhould not, the operation will be indiſpenſible. The collateral branches are not always ſufficient for carrying on the circulation, ſo as to prevent a mortification. The intercoſtal *artery*, when wounded, is fatal. Wounds of the *arteries* in the hands are dangerous. The POPLITEAL ARTERY in the ham, if injured, abſolutely demands amputation. The HUMERAL ARTERY, if injured high up, requires the amputation of the arm, &c. and various other inſtances. Bell's Surgery, i. 97, &c. White's Surgery, 173.

ARTERIA ASPERA. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

——— VENOSA. The pulmonary *artery* was ſo called by the ancients, from a miſtaken notion that the veins came ſolely from the right, and the *arteries* from the left ventricle.

ARTERIACA. See AMUCTICA.

ARTERIOSUS, DUCTUS, alſo called *canalis*, and *canaliculus arterioſus*. This, in the fœtus, ariſes from the extremity of the arteria pulmonalis, juſt where it is going to give off the two branches, and opens by its other end into the beginning of the deſcending aorta, juſt below the great curvature. In the adult it is obliterated, but in the fœtus it is open, and conveys the blood, which hath no paſſage, or a very ſlight one, through the lungs in this ſtate of the animal, from the pulmonary artery to the aorta.

ARTERIOTOMIA, from ἀρτηρία, *an artery*, and τέμνω, *to cut*. It is the opening of an *artery* for the discharge of blood.

Galen, Antyllus, Oribaſius, P. Ægineta, and ſeveral others, highly extol this practice in inveterate head-achs, which reſiſt all other means; alſo as a remedy againſt violent inflammations of the eyes, the epilepſy, &c. The operation is generally confined to the head, becauſe of the bone being immediately under, and giving the advantage of a proper compreſs. When the temporal *artery* is opened, a ſmall knife, ſuch as is uſed for the fiſtula lachrymalis, is better than a lancet, and the inciſion muſt be ſo as to divide the *artery* tranſverſely, then the inconvenience of an aneuriſm is avoided.

Heiſter condemns *arteriotomy*, eſpecially before every other method hath been tried. See Bell's Surgery, i. 146. White's Surgery, 178.

ARTETISCIUS, or ARTETISCOS. One who ſuffers the loſs of any member, or who hath a very defective one.

ARTHANITA, called *cyclamenus*, *cyclamen*, *panis porcinus*, called in *Myrepſus*, *Caſamum*, SOW-BREAD. It is the *cyclamen Europæum* Lin.

It is a low plant without any other ſtalk than the ſlender pedicles of the leaves and flowers; the leaves are green, with white ſpecks above, and purpliſh beneath; the flowers are purpliſh, monopetalous, deeply divided into five ſegments, followed by round ſeed-veſſels; the roots are large, ſomewhat globular, with ſeveral fibres, blackiſh on the outſide and whitiſh within. It is perennial, a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe.

The root when freſh, has an extremely acrimonious biting taſte, which it loſes almoſt entirely on being dried; it is recommended chiefly in cataplaſms, for ſcirrhous and ſcrophulous tumors, and as a ſternutatory, though internally it proves cathartic, detergent, and aperient; but operates ſlowly, and with great virulence, inflaming the fauces and inteſtines: one dram of the powder purges.

ARTHETICA, or ARTHRETICA, from ἄρθρον, *a joint*. The herb GROUND-PINE. It is uſeful againſt diſorders of the joints. See CHAMÆPITYS.

ARTHOICUM, or ARTOICUM, or PANNONIUM, from ἄρτος, *bread*. A red oil formerly made by digeſting ſeveral roots with bread.

ARTHREMBOLUS, from ἄρθρον, *a joint*, and ἐμβάλλω, *to impel*. An inſtrument for reducing luxated bones.

ARTHRITICA, belonging to the gout.

ARTHRITIS, from ἄρθρον, *a joint*. The GOUT. Called alſo FLERESIN.

Dr. Cullen, in his Noſology, gives it the name of *podagra*, from πούς, *pes*, *the foot*, becauſe that he conſiders the ſeat of the idiopathic gout. In his 24th genus of diſeaſes of the claſs of febrile complaints, and the order of inflammations, he divides it into four ſpecies. 1. PODAGRA REGULARIS, REGULAR GOUT, when the inflammation appears in the joints to a due degree, and after continuing a while, gradually diſappears, and the patient recovers his uſual health. 2. PODAGRA ATONICA, ATONIC GOUT, when there is manifeſtly the *gouty* diatheſis, but from ſome cauſe it does not produce the inflammatory affections of the joints, but digeſtion is diſturbed, and the general health is variouſly affected. 3. PODAGRA RETROGRADA, RETROGRADE or RECEDENT GOUT, when inflammation hath as uſual attacked the joints, but not with either its uſual degree or the uſual pain, and then ſuddenly abates, an internal part as ſuddenly being affected thereby. 4. PODAGRA ABERRANS, MISPLACED GOUT, when the gouty diatheſis produces inflammation in ſome internal part, inſtead of the joints of the extremities. It is generally, and concifely defined, "an hereditary diſeaſe, ariſing without any external evident cauſe, but preceded for the moſt part by an unuſual affection of the ſtomach; febrile ſymptoms; pain in the joint, particularly of the great toe, but certainly in thoſe of the feet and hands; returning at intervals, and often alternating with affections of the ſtomach, and internal parts." The gout is called *nodoſa*, knotted, when it forms knots at the joints.

The ancients called all kinds of pain, which was ſeated in the joints or the external parts, by the common name of *arthritis*. The word rheumatiſmus was not known amongſt them; but in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, ſome celebrated French phyſicians have called the pains which afflict the intermediate ſpaces, between the joints and muſcles of the neck, or of either arm, or of the anterior or poſterior part of the thorax, the ſhoulders, ſcapulæ, thighs, and hands, by the name of rheumatiſm. And thoſe they ſtyle arthritic which affect the joints, though according to the different part, they diſtinguiſhed the ſame gouty pain by a different name, as *podagra* in the feet, *chiragra* in the hands, *omagra* and *pechyagra* in the elbow, *gonagra* in the knee, *dentagra* in the teeth, *cleiſagra* in the articulations of the clavicles with the ſternum, *lumbago* in the vertebræ of the back, *dolor iſchiadicus* in the articulations of the os iſchium; of the humerus with the ſcapula *omagra*; in the ſpine of the back *rachiſagra*; ſometimes it ſeizes the larger tendons, then it is called *tenontagra*. Cæl. Aurelianus, lib. v. cap. 2. but the difference betwixt the *gout* and the rheumatiſm is conſidered as very great, both in their cauſe, ſeat, ſymptoms, and cure.

It is divided into REGULAR, and IRREGULAR. The FIRST chiefly affects the nerves, tendons, membranes, and ligaments of the joints, particularly the ſmall joints and feet. The LAST afflicts the patient variouſly, and ſeizes the internal parts, chiefly the viſcera, as the lungs, ſtomach, &c. but it is the tunica cellularis of the reſpective parts that is affected, which is the proper and immediate ſeat of the diſeaſe.

The firſt approaches of the *gout* are generally ſudden, and happen very early in the ſpring, or in the beginning of winter. The regular fit is uſually preceded by indigeſtion, drowſineſs, head-ach and ſickneſs; a wearineſs, dejection of ſpirit, pain in the limb, with a ſenſation as if wind or cold water were paſſing down the thigh, are alſo complained of; the appetite is ſometimes very keen a little before the fit approaches, a ſlight pain is felt in paſſing the urine: ſoon after midnight a pain attacks the great toe, or ſome other part of the foot, or ancle, though now and then it is fixed in the calf of the leg; this pain is accompanied with a ſenſation as if cold water was poured thereon, and ſoon followed by a ſhivering, with ſome degree of fever: after this the pain increaſes, and fixing in the ſmall bones of the foot, the patient feels a variety of torturing pains there for about twenty-four hours, which then abate, the part becomes inflamed and ſwelled; towards the morning the patient falls aſleep, a perſpiration comes on, which terminates the fit; but what is commonly called a fit of the *gout*, conſiſts of ſeveral ſuch as theſe; and though a recovery proceeds from the firſt remiſſion, ſome uneaſineſs returns every night, and goes off the following morning. The firſt fit may continue two or three weeks, but a tenderneſs where the pain was ſeated remains much longer. It may be that the patient remains free from any return during the ſucceeding, or a ſecond year, but when it does, it is ſtill more painful; and ſoon after this the returns grow more and more frequent, increaſing until the ſtrength failing, and ſenſation is diminiſhed, then, though the patient is ſeldom free, he is not violently afflicted.

Much has been ſaid by different authors concerning the cauſe of the gout. BOERHAAVE conſiders it to be a vitiated diſpoſition of the very minute veſſels and nerves in the machine, from their too great ſtraitneſs and rigidity; and alſo, of the liquid which nouriſhes the nerves, from its acrimony, and greater tenacity. HOFFMAN ſays it is a ſaline tartareous ſubſtance, while ſome conſider it a corroſive bilious ſalt; others, as an acid: ſome as an auſtere ſtyptic principle. IN GENERAL, it is thought that the gout depends upon a certain morbific matter, always preſent in the body; and, that this matter, by certain cauſes, thrown upon the joints, and other parts, produces the ſeveral phenomena of the diſeaſe. Dr. KIRKLAND ſays, the *prediſpoſing* cauſe, is a largeneſs of the lacteals, and ſtraightneſs of the ſmall veſſels, particularly thoſe of perſpiration; and the *immediate*, the acrimony of earthy particles undiſſolved.

Dr. CULLEN, in his Pathology of the Gout, ſays, in ſome perſons there is a certain vigorous and plethoric ſtate of the ſyſtem, which, at a period of life, is liable to a loſs of tone in the extremities. This is, in ſome meaſure, communicated to the whole ſyſtem, but appears more eſpecially in the functions of the ſtomach. When the loſs of tone occurs, while the energy of the brain retains its vigour, the vis medicatrix naturæ is excited to reſtore the tone of the parts, and accompliſhes it by exciting an inflammatory affection in ſome part of the extremities: when this has ſubſiſted for ſome days, the tone of the extremities, and of the whole ſyſtem, are reſtored, and the patient returns to his ordinary ſtate of health; and, it is owing to a deviation in ſome of theſe principles, that he

accounts

accounts for the difference in the ſpecies. Dr. CULLEN, and, indeed, ſeveral others, conſidered the gouty matter as an effect, and not a cauſe of the diſeaſe.

This diſeaſe generally attacks men of robuſt and large bodies, men of large heads, plethoric habits, and men whoſe ſkins are covered with a thicker rete mucoſum, which gives a coarſer ſurface; particularly if the earlier period of their life has been ſpent in indolence and luxury; or whoſe minds have been much harraſſed with vexation and painful reflection. It ſeldom attacks perſons employed in conſtant bodily labour, or perſons who live much upon vegetable aliment; and, it is leſs frequent among people who make no uſe of wine, or other fermented liquors. It ſeldom ſeizes men before the age of thirty-five; oftener, by much, at a later period. Neither children nor youths are exempt from it; and the females, who are liable to it, are thoſe of the more robuſt and full habits; though it ſeldom attacks that ſex, or eunuchs, unleſs they are ſtrong, lead indolent lives, and live very full.

In order to the cure, there is little to be done in the fit: and out of it, the beſt intentions are, firſt to increaſe the digeſtive powers; and ſecondly, to promote and ſupport the natural perſpiration.

On the approach of the fit, and until its departure, a ſlender diet is generally preſcribed; but ſo various are the conſtitutions of different perſons, that this article is moſt properly determined by the attending phyſician. Sydenham's rule, viz. moderation, is perhaps the beſt general one on this ſubject: he ſays, let the patient take no more than is eaſily digeſted, nor leſs than is neceſſary to keep up the ſpirits; and, as to the quality, the palate and appetite may determine; for that which is beſt reliſhed, is the moſt eaſily digeſted, though it be what is uſually eſteemed the contrary. One kind of fleſh meat he confines the patient to, at one meal, and that to be eaten only at noon; but in different days a variety may be allowed. It is good neither to oppreſs by exceſs, nor induce feebleneſs by needleſs reſtrictions. Mead ſeems to be an unexceptionable cordial.

An early going to bed is ſtrictly to be conformed to, but early riſing is not ſo neceſſary.

When circumſtances admit, *gouty* patients ſhould always endeavour to be in a good air when they expect the return of the fit. In the country, perſpiration is moſt eaſily ſupported, and there the patient recovers the ſooneſt. A warm and dry air is almoſt alone both a preſervative from, and a cure of the *gout*.

How neceſſary exerciſe is, as ſoon as the pain will admit of it, and that daily, during the intervals of the fits, need be no farther noticed than by obſerving how much a due and conſtant perſpiration preſerves from this diſeaſe. Frictions with coarſe flannel, the fleſh-bruſh, &c. riding in a carriage, or on a horſe, and, when ſtrength admits, ſome regular daily labour, ſhould be the methods that nothing ſhould interrupt. And here we ſhould obſerve, that along with general exerciſe, that which is topical ſhould be particularly attended to; that is, the parts that have been affected, and are left in a debilitated ſtate, ſhould, by proper means, be put into and kept in proper action.

Paſſions unreſtrained, and cloſe attention, by weakening the digeſtive powers, conduce to the violence of this diſeaſe, and to the frequency of its returns.

In the fit, cover the affected limb with new combed wool, or the ſofteſt flannel; and, ſhould the pain be exceſſive, nothing ſhould be applied to the foot, except ſome gentle emollient poultice; perhaps that of bread and milk is the moſt eligible.

If there is a ſickneſs, or uneaſineſs in the ſtomach, give carduus, or camomile tea, to excite two or three evacuations; or if ſomething ſtronger is required, give a little ipecacuanha. Vomits promote perſpiration; and if uſed when a ſickneſs, or other uneaſineſs, is already felt in the ſtomach, no danger need be apprehended.

If a ſanguine plethora is obſerved, the loſs of a little blood ſhould precede the emetic. The heat of the body, and the ſtrength of the pulſe, will ſafely direct the quantity to be taken away: as bleeding can only be uſeful by unloading the veſſels, it ſhould be taken away with caution, by a little at a time, and repeated as required.

The day after the emetic, a gentle purge may be given, if in a ſanguine and robuſt habit.

℞ Infuſ. ſenæ, ℥ ij. vel iij. natri vitriolati, ʒ ij. ſps. menth. ʒ iii. m. f. hauſt.

But if not remarkably ſtrong, and unattended with great heat:

℞ Tinct. aloes, tinct. rhubarb. aā ʒ vi. vel ℥ i. m. f. hauſt.

If this latter draught was taken, and repeated once or twice, as ſoon as any ſymptoms of an approaching *gout* appear, the violence of the ſucceeding diſorder would be much leſſened, if not the whole of the complaint prevented. If the pain is conſiderable after the operation of the purging medicine is over, an anodyne may be adminiſtered, and repeated at other times, if the urgency of the pain requires it.

Purges ſuited to the ſtrength of the conſtitution, and the peculiarities of any habit, if repeated at proper intervals, are of ſingular benefit either for haſtening away the preſent, or retarding the approach of an abſent *gout*; and as the pain is chiefly ſpaſmodic, opiates may be uſed without the uſual apprehenſions. The ſoap pill may be preferred: but if a draught is deſired, the tincture of opium may be uſed; eaſe and ſleep promote perſpiration, and thus a principal intention in preſcribing is anſwered.

When *gouty* people have been troubled with flatulency, acrid eructations, reſtleſs nights, &c. much relief hath been afforded from calomel, aſſiſted by gentle purges. Hence it ſeems clear, that the true method of relieving the *gout* is, to ſupport nervous energy and evacuate the *gouty* matter. When a regular fit occurs, nature accompliſheth the deſired relief; but when ſhe is interrupted in this effort, no method gives ſpeedier relief, under an inflammatory ſtate, than proper purging. Dr. Cheyne obſerves, that many have given an active purge every morning, and quieted its tumult with an anodyne in the evening; and thus continued until the fit was overcome. If required, beſides the anodyne at night, a cordial may be directed. The pain abated, and ſwelling ſubſiding, to reſtore the former ſtrength, was attempted by gentle ſtomach-purges, aromatics, and warm alteratives. When the diſeaſe is not determined to one point, alſo when it affects the head, ſtomach, or bowels, proper purges give the moſt ſpeedy relief. In adminiſtering purges in *gouty* habits, however proper and neceſſary, no diſeaſe requires more prudence in the management of them, on account of the deficiency of the nervous power ſo generally attendant on the *gout*. Therefore, except inflammation forbid, the nervous energy muſt be ſupported during the operation of purgatives; and the patient's ſtrength muſt be duly attended to, leſt evacuation by purgatives ſhould too much enfeeble.

If a fever accompanies, plenty of ſmall diluting drink muſt be ſupplied, ſmall white wine whey may be given at night, with a little of the ſp. ammoniaci compoſitus. Sage tea acidulated with the jelly of any acid fruit, or with the diluted vitriolic acid, is alſo an uſeful mixture for common drink.

Let the vis vitæ determine the quantity of cooling and of cordial medicines. *To ſupport perſpiration, and to preſerve the heat of the body as nearly as poſſible to that of health, are leading points of management through the whole of the paroxyſm.*

In the decline of the fit, when the ſkin begins to peel, and the urine depoſits a laudable ſediment, a few gentle bitter purges ſhould be given, and frictions, or rather exerciſe, ſhould be uſed to recruit the ſtrength: three common ſpoonfuls of the following infuſion may be given twice a day:

℞ Cort. Peruv. opt. ℥ ij. —— aurant. ficc. ℥ i. ſs. rad. ſerpent. V. ʒ iij. cort. cinnam. aā ʒ ij. ſp. vini Gallic. ℔ i. ſs. m.

Or, if the ſtomach will bear it, a tea ſpoonful of the bark may be taken, in fine powder, with a glaſs of good wine.

The Bath water is almoſt a ſpecific in enfeebled conſtitutions.

The flannels ſhould be gradually caſt off as ſoon as the pain is gone, though a ſwelling and lameneſs ſtill continue. Then to ſtrengthen the weak part, immerſe it every night at bed time in cold water, then wipe it quite dry before laying down. *Local bliſters are here uſeful; to abate the ſwelling left remaining, and give ſtrength to the parts.*

Rye-meal poultices are a faſhionable application, but topical remedies are moſt ſafely ommitted.

Iſſues juſt above the knee, on the inſide, ſhould be made in *gouty* patients; their diſcharge contributes much to the preventing the *gout* from affecting the viſcera.

Dr.

Dr. Dawſon's ſucceſs, with the uſe of the tinct. guaiac. and an occaſional bleeding, deſerves the attention of medical practitioners. He recommends it in the *gout*, with or without fever, and in both the acute and chronical rheumatiſms. His general mode of preſcribing it, is as follows:

℞ Tinct. guaiac. ℥ ſs mucilag. e gum. arab. q. ſ. deinde adde gradatim decocti hordei ℥ i. ſs. ſyr. Tolutan. ℥ ſs. m. fiat hauſt. h. ſ. ſumend. & repet. bis vel ter in die. See his Caſes in the Acute Rheumatiſm and *Gout*.

The INTERNAL GOUT appearing before a fit of it hath manifeſted itſelf on the extremities, cannot be diſtinguiſhed from other diſeaſes which affect the particular part on which it is fixed. The internal, or irregular *gout*, generally ſeizeth the ſtomach or the inteſtines, cauſing a loſs of appetite, colic, diarrhœa, &c. though ſometimes it attacks the head, and produces a vertigo, head-ach, or an apoplexy; or, falling on the lungs, it reſembles a peripneumony; if it takes its ſeat on the nervous ſyſtem, a palſy is the conſequence. But whatever part it reſts in, the only proper cure is the expulſion of it into the extremities, by cordials, diaphoretics, and chalybeates. Mild bliſters may alſo be applied to the feet. The ſudden tranſitions of the *gout*, which are ſometimes inſtantaneous, Dr. Kirkland thinks, are effected by the conſent of parts. He obſerves that pains in many inſtances have vaniſhed, though in very diſtant parts, when a medicine hath been applied to the ſtomach; that ſpaſms have been inſtantly produced in the ſide, when a wound in the ancle hath been wiped with a ſoft rag. May not then a diſtant *gouty* pain be inſtantly brought on by a local affection of the nerves?

The GOUT in the STOMACH. It is ſometimes invited here by acrid matter lodged in this viſcus, and ſometimes repelled from other parts by injudicious management, and other accidents. In this caſe there is ſickneſs, loathing of food, eructations, cardialgia, vomiting, heat, a conſtriction or pain, &c. Some one or more of theſe appear, at the ſame time the extremities are free and eaſy. Old people who have lived freely in their youth, but are now become ſober and abſtemious, are ſometimes affected with hypochondriac ſymptoms in the ſtomach, which reſemble *gouty* ones; but they are to be diſtinguiſhed by the manner in which they ſeize the patient, their vehemence, and intervals.

If a ſanguine plethora with an ardent heat is obſerved, bleed, then apply a mild bliſter to the feet. If the breathing is difficult, the ſtomach oppreſſed, eructations, nauſea, or vomiting, are troubleſome, a gentle vomit may be adviſed; and ſoon after its operation, if coſtive, let a ſolutive clyſter be injected, and afterwards a doſe of Venice treacle.

Three or four times a day give a doſe of ſome warm bitter ſtomachic, and now and then purge gently with the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, or with the tinct. aloes made with brandy, or the tinct. rhab. Here proper purging is generally required.

If, notwithſtanding the above, the ſickneſs continues, give ten drops or more of the tinct. opii, with a glaſs of mint or cinnamon water, and repeat it every four or five hours until the ſtomach can retain its contents; after which, to haſten the diſorder into the extremities, let the patient take two large ſpoonfuls of an infuſion of garlic in brandy, adding to each doſe ten or fifteen drops of the tinct. and repeat it two or three times in the day; or ℈ i. of powder of ſnake-root, with five grains of volatile ſalt, mixt into a bolus, may be taken every ſix or eight hours.

A glaſs of ſtrong wine may be mixed with ſome agreeable ſpice, heated, and drank betwixt each doſe of the medicine.

The ARTHRITIC COLIC, or the GOUT in the INTESTINES:

Any part or the whole of the inteſtinal tube may be affected. It often happens to the aged and infirm, and ſometimes the more robuſt ſuffer this way. A general uneaſineſs, loſs of appetite, a nauſea, or a wandering pain in the bowels, uſhers it in; but the pain ſoon fixing on one part of the belly, confirms the diſorder; by this time a remarkable oppreſſion is felt in the breaſt. To theſe two ſymptoms, pain in the belly and oppreſſion in the breaſt, which are capital ones, are added one or more of the following; a rumbling in the bowels, frequent eructations, coſtiveneſs, a vomiting of bilious matter, low ſpiritedneſs, want of ſleep, &c.

A peculiar weakneſs in the bowels, and an accumulation of impurities in them, may invite the *gouty* matter; error in diet, repellents imprudently applied to the extremities, &c. may determine it to this part.

If the pain in the inteſtines, and the oppreſſion in the breaſt, continue long, the danger is hardly to be overcome, nor, indeed, is there much ſafety until the complaint is wholly in the extremities again.

A bilious fever ſometimes attends; in which caſe, if the heat and ſtrength of the patient will admit, begin the cure with bleeding; but be careful not to reduce him much. If the ſtomach ſeems oppreſſed by its contents, a gentle emetic will be adviſeable; and, preſently after let a warm bitter purge be adminiſtered; or, opening glyſters with aſſafœtida in them. During the intervals of purging, if an acid is prevalent in the firſt paſſages, magneſia alba ſhould be given frequently; or if a bilious matter abounds, bitter infuſions, that are alſo laxative, muſt be preferred. That complied with, chalybeates may be had recourſe to, joined with ſtimulants and aromatics.

PULVIS CHALYBEATUS.

℞ Ferri rubiginis g. v. ad x. pulveris radicis ſerp. virg. ℈ j. f. pulvis bis terve de die ſumendus.

A glaſs of ſtrong wine may now and then be taken. If the ſpaſms in the bowels prevent the efficacy of purging medicines, apply a warm fomentation to the belly; or if they are ſo weak as that the medicines run off too faſt by ſtool, proper aſtringents muſt be uſed. Red port wine, from half a pint to a quart in twenty-four hours, will produce ſingular advantage; and as ſoon as any medicine is perceived to agree with the ſtomach, let that be adhered to until the diſorder is fixed in the extremities. If after this the belly is greatly diſtended with wind, let an oily emollient clyſter be now and then adminiſtered, and this ſymptom will ſubſide.

To prevent returns, the Bath water is the ſpecific.

A GOUTY DIARRHOEA. If in *gouty* patients, and during a fit, a diarrhœa comes on, the pain and ſwelling at the ſame time gradually vaniſhes, the diarrhœa is evidently cauſed by the *gout*. The effect of this diarrhœa is very uncertain. If it ſoon abates, and is not exceſſive, it often proves uſeful; but when the inteſtines are enfeebled by previous irregularities, &c. great danger attends.

If the cauſe be crudities in the firſt paſſages, a doſe of the tincture of rhubarb will be neceſſary, and then reſtringents, with perſpiratives, muſt be given, tinct. opii in ſmall doſes, accompanying. The decoction of burnt hartſhorn will be a proper drink, now and then adding red wine. When this diſorder is abated, to prevent a return, give the chalybeate powder. Sydenham recommends a ſweat, and to repeat it night and morning for ſeveral days when this caſe proves obſtinate.

A GOUTY DYSENTERY. When this mode of the *gout's* attack is preſent, there is a gnawing pain, a quick pulſe, and a ſmall fever. If at the time there is any *gouty* ſymptoms in the feet, they ſoon diſappear, fly to the inteſtines, where the diſtended arteries at length dilating, or burſting, blood is diſcharged, and paſſes off by ſtool, and ſometimes a quantity is thrown up by the mouth. Subſequent to this, are great languors, loſs of ſtrength, coldneſs of the extremities, and the utmoſt danger.

In this caſe, keep the patient as free from motion as poſſible. Cordials muſt be given with caution, leſt the blood ſhould be too much rarefied; juſt ſo much as to keep off ſwooning will be then needful. If the loſs of blood is conſiderable, give five or ſix drops of the tinct. opii in a ſpoonful of ſtrong cinnamon water now and then. The decoction of hartſhorn may be drank, but any other food or medicine muſt be omitted until the danger is leſſened. Great care is required to keep the bowels in a proper ſtate, for a tendency to either conſtipation or laxity are equally pernicious. Jellies are the moſt proper diet, rice milk for a change, and ſuch other aliment as is eaſily digeſted, nouriſhes much, and is agglutinant. As ſoon as the patient is a little recruited, ſteel waters may be uſed; and after a while, preparations of the iron itſelf may be adminiſtered.

A GOUTY MELANCHOLY. The tender and delicate are often reduced to this ſtate, during regular fits of the gout in the extremities. Theſe perſons are chearful in the intervals, but when the paroxyſms ceaſe or are imperfect, the appetite fails, and the digeſtion is depraved, rumblings in the bowels are troubleſome, and an almoſt conſtant pain is felt in the inteſtines; hence a melancholy is induced. When the *gout* is afflictive, this melancholy

choly abates; but when the *gout* gives way, the melancholy increaſes ſo that the intervals of health are very ſhort.

For relief from this deplorable ſtate, begin with an emetic, then give the pill. ex aloe cum myrrha, and in the evening after its operation, a cordial inſtead of an opiate. On the days that are free from purging, the tinct. aloes may be directed as an alterative. Let chearfulneſs be encouraged, daily exerciſe on horſeback, and ſuch means as may duly regulate the vital powers be attended to.

A Gouty Swooning. This may be from an imprudent uſe of cold liquors, from irregularities in the diet. The patients complain of general indiſpoſition, a paleneſs, and general cold ſweat comes on, the pulſe is ſlow and unequal, and, at length, they faint: whatever degree of the *gout* was in the extremities, now retires, and without ſpeedy help death cloſes the ſcene.

Speedily adminiſter cordials in a liquid form and large doſes; repeat them as often as the leaſt tendency to ſwooning may require; let frictions be uſed on the feet, and flannels wrung out of hot wine or brandy be applied to the belly: proceed thus until a recovery is effected. If the ſtomach ſeems oppreſſed with improper aliment, let it be diſcharged with an emetic of zincum vitriolatum purificatum, worked off with warm wine. One of the beſt cordials is brandy, mixed with as much hot water as the patient can bear to ſwallow with it.

The Gouty Asthma. Thoſe who are conſtitutionally inclined to an aſthma, are the moſt ſubject to this ſpecies of it. An injudicious uſe of opiates, and of repellents, a ſuppreſſion of any uſual evacuations may be the cauſe of the *gout* appearing in this form; an aſthmatic *gout* ſometimes follows an interrupted fit of the regular *gout*, as a fit of the *gout* ſometimes cures an aſthma. The *gouty* aſthma is of two kinds, viz. the dry and the moiſt. Thoſe who have been accuſtomed to drink ſpirituous liquors are moſt ſubject to the dry ſpecies, in which the breathing is ſhort and difficult, attended with oppreſſion in the breaſt; but there is little or no cough, nor any ſpitting. Thoſe of a thin lax habit are more ſubject to the moiſt kind, in which a viſcid matter is freely coughed up, and which relieves a little until a freſh quantity is accumulated. The *gouty* matter is ſometimes ſo diſcharged this way, that *gouty* perſons are kept clear from all other indiſpoſitions, whilſt free from returns of the regular *gout* by it. Sometimes the *gout* appears originally in the form of an aſthma, and cannot be diſtinguiſhed until a regular fit falling on the extremities frees the lungs. The dry aſthma is the moſt dangerous.

Where there is a ſanguine plethora, bleed. Where this is not attendant, repeated purging, with ſuch medicines as determines the *gout* to the extremities muſt be uſed. To relieve the cough, the uſual medicines are proper here. To prevent a return of either the dry or moiſt kinds, freſh air, an exact regimen, and particularly avoiding ſuppers, are of great ſervice. A tendency to the dry aſthma is beſt oppoſed by gum ammoniacum, with the chalybeate powder recommended above. The moiſt requires diuretics, perpetual bliſters between the ſhoulders, and iſſues above the knee on the inſide of the limb.

A Gouty Peripneumony. Thoſe with a tender conſtitution, and a bad conformation of the breaſt, or whoſe lungs have been hurt by ſome accident, are ſubject to this diſorder when alſo *gouty*. If a regular fit of the *gout* hath not previouſly affected the extremities, it is hardly poſſible to know that the *gout* is the cauſe when the ſymptoms of a peripneumony come on; but when a perſon who hath been uſed to regular fits of the *gout*, is more rarely, or more mildly affected by them than uſual, or when a regular fit is interrupted in its courſe, a heavineſs in the breaſt is perceived, a cough, and a load of phlegm in the lungs, which at the firſt is thin, but gradually grows thicker, and more abundant in quantity, after which there is an hoarſeneſs, with difficulty of breathing. As the ſpitting increaſes, the *gout* in the extremities declines. This ſpitting, if not ſo exceſſive as to greatly weaken the patient, is uſeful. Of all the above accidents a cough is the moſt frequent, and generally follows a regular fit, though it rarely accompanies it. It alſo ſometimes ends in a regular fit, eſpecially if aſſiſted by ſome briſk warming purge. A catarrh or defluxion is always accompanied with an aſthma and inflammation of the lungs. This is not dangerous, except the lungs are naturally very weak, or have been much hurt by any accidents. Theſe coughs and defluxions are rarely attended with any fever; but a ſlight cold, or a ſmall degree of imprudence in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, endanger an inflammation of the lungs.

If the conſtitution is not very weak, bleed; and in all caſes of this kind give repeated purges. After the firſt purge, join pectorals to ſuch other remedies as tend to drive the *gout* to the extremities. In inveterate caſes the bark is very uſeful. If great care is not had to produce a regular *gout*, the cough increaſes, and the patient falls into a fatal conſumption. Diaphoretics, and externals to bring the *gout* into the feet, muſt be early uſed, or other means will be ineffectual. If this diſorder hath continued any time, the treatment will be wholly as in the peripneumony, without any regard to the *gout*, i. e. bleeding, gentle vomits, bliſters, and expectorants.

A Gouty Quinsy. This complaint ſometimes ſeizes the patient at the ſame time that the pain attacks the joints, at others it follows a regular fit. When it forms an abſceſs that diſcharges plentifully, it always ſupplies the place of a *gouty* fit. This quinſy ſometimes ends in a regular fit in the extremities. Perſons with ſhort thick necks are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder. A greater degree of fever precedes this quinſy than any other ſpecies of regular *gout*; and the blood, when taken away, is more ſizy than in any other inſtance of it. If a nauſea and ſickneſs, a heavineſs, numbneſs, and wandering pain hath preceded this diſorder, the cauſe may be ſuſpected to be *gouty*, if the patient was formerly ſubject to regular fits of the *gout*, and which have been ſome time paſt interrupted.

Begin the cure by a free bleeding; immediately after let a clyſter be injected; the next day let a gentle purge be given, a bliſter applied to the neck, and from the beginning uſe gargariſms.

In a day or two more, if the ſymptoms run high, repeat the bleeding. If the pain is conſiderable in the throat, a cataplaſm, may be applied warm acroſs it; and if danger of a ſuffocation attends, proceed to bronchotomy.

Whatever medicines are uſed, thoſe that drive the *gout* down to the feet muſt not be neglected. If the tumor in the throat ſuppurates, aſſiſt it with an emollient gargariſm, and when it is diſcharged, an aſtringent one ſhould be uſed.

The antimonial wine may be uſed in this caſe to moderate the fever.

A Gouty Consumption. The *gouty* matter affecting the already diſordered lungs, ſometimes produces a conſumption. At the firſt, a heavineſs in the breaſt, a difficulty of breathing, and hoarſeneſs comes on; then a thin phlegm is diſcharged, which ſoon grows thicker, and as it increaſes in quantity the patient waſtes away: in the mean time the extremities are free from all ſymptoms of the *gout*. A violent cough, which is always an attendant, brings on an hæmoptoe; at length a hectic comes on, followed by violent ſweats. Old men, and women after the time of child-bearing, are alone the ſubjects of this diſorder.

Bleeding and purging, ſo as not too much to diminiſh the vis vitæ, are proper remedies. If the leaſt appearance of *gouty* ſymptoms are obſerved in the extremities, apply ſtimulating topics to the part uſually affected: with proper linctuſes join the uſual remedies for determining the *gouty* matter to the feet; opiates muſt be uſed with great caution. After the lungs are quite relieved, chalybeate waters ſhould be drank for ſome time. Riding and iſſues are alſo not to be neglected.

The Gouty Head-ach. This is generally an attendant of thoſe who have been afflicted many years with the *gout*, and who indulge in luxury and eaſe. It is frequently preceded by the ſigns of an approaching fit of the *gout*, which ſigns end in a regular one; but the pain flies to the head, and continues there for ſome weeks or months, and, unleſs relief can be obtained, the reſult is an apoplexy. A giddineſs, noiſe in the ears, a large pulſe, difficulty of breathing, wandering pains in the limbs, a florid colour of the face, are attending ſymptoms, but they all vaniſh as ſoon as this head-ach is changed into a regular fit of the *gout* in the extremities.

Begin the cure with bleeding, eſpecially if accompanied with dimneſs of ſight, and a pulſation of the temporal arteries; but have regard to the *gout*, and be cautious of leſſening the powers of the conſtitution below what health requires. If the ſtomach is very uneaſy, order carduus, or camomile tea, to provoke two or three evacuations. A mild ſtomach purge ſhould alſo be given, and occaſi-

onally repeated. The uſual methods for producing a regular *gout* ſhould be uſed, but with caution, as ſometimes they rather aggravate the head-ach. The head may, however, be rubbed with ſp. ammoniæ compoſitus, and a bliſter applied betwixt the ſhoulders.

A GOUTY GIDDINESS. What is ſaid of the ſubjects, cauſes, &c. of the head-ach, are applicable here; but it may be obſerved, that this giddineſs does not terminate in an epilepſy as does the common ſort; but if a regular fit of the *gout* does not terminate it, an apoplexy may be the conſequence, and then the uſual ſymptoms of a common giddineſs leads on to thoſe of the apoplexy; ſo that its *gouty* nature muſt be diſcovered by attending to the ſtate of the conſtitution, and by conſidering what ſort of paroxyſms have preceded.

To remedy this diſorder proceed as in the head-ach, avoid waſhing the head with cold applications, keep the feet always warm, and the bowels lax.

The GOUTY APOPLEXY. In this caſe the head is heavy, the face bloated and red, the tongue often faulters, the motions of the body are diſorderly, and the ſteps are unequal, the diſorder increaſes, ſenſe and voluntary motion are loſt, the eyes become like thoſe of a corpſe, a ſnorting, &c. as in the genuine apoplexy, ſo that its *gouty* nature is to be diſcovered only by enquiring whether or not any *gouty* ſymptoms have preceded. One comfort attends this that does not in the common apoplexy, viz. that if the patient recovers of his diſtemper, he afterwards enjoys a much better ſtate of health.

The cure conſiſts in removing the *gout* into the extremities. Bleed as freely as the ſtrength and heat of the conſtitution will admit; inject a clyſter, in which are two large ſpoons full of common ſalt; and as ſoon as it can be ſwallowed, let a briſk purge be given. Keep the feet very warm, and apply to the joint that was laſt affected a ſtimulating plaſter. If the patient is not thus relieved, apply a bliſter to his neck, or all over his head; and one on each ancle, if the *gout* uſed to be moſt in the feet; or to the wriſts, if it chiefly affected the hands. Horſe-radiſh may be chewed to excite a diſcharge of ſaliva; the uſual medicines for expelling the *gout* are not to be omitted, the feet or hands may be ſtrongly rubbed two or three times a day. After recovery make iſſues.

The GOUTY PALSY. The *gouty* matter ſo affects the nerves in ſome inſtances as to be the cauſe of a palſy, and this more particularly in plethoric habits, thoſe who reſide in damp ſituations, live ſedentarily, indulge in exceſſes, &c. Affecting the tongue, it renders the ſpeech defective, or deſtroys it. Sometimes the appetite is diminiſhed, and an averſion to aliment is occaſioned by the ſtomach being affected: a member only ſuffers in ſome; in others, one ſide of the body, or the whole of it. If this diſorder happens in bilious conſtitutions, particularly if it occurs after a bilious colic, the patient loſes his appetite, he waſtes away, and his eyes have a yellow hue. Succeeding an apoplexy it is difficult of cure, and, if the apoplexy returns, it is fatal.

Begin the cure with bleeding, if the pulſe and heat admit of this evacuation, or at leaſt cup with ſcarifications on the back; preſently after inject a clyſter; ſtimulating purges muſt be repeatedly given to agitate the blood, and drive the *gout* into the extremities, and apply to the joints, that are moſt frequently the ſeat, ſome ſtimulating plaſter. After theſe, if a tumor appears on the extremity to which the application is made, lay a bliſtering plaſter on it, and another on the neck. The chalybeate powder ſhould be given with the bark; frictions and baths may alſo be uſed. Guard well againſt coſtiveneſs, and forget not to inſert iſſues.

The WANDERING GOUT. Gouty people often feel pains wandering in the back, loins, ſhoulders, external parts of the head, &c. which remove and return without fixing long any where; theſe are often miſtaken for rheumatic. The pain in this caſe reſembles that from a ſtone in the kidnies, but it is ſeated in the cellular membrane about the ſpine. The *gouty* matter falling on the eye cauſes an inflammation in its coats; an eryſipelas terminating in a *gout*, ſhews that its cauſe was a *gout*. Theſe kinds of *gouty* ſymptoms are leſs dangerous than when the viſcera are affected, and it is very rare that they fall on the internal parts, though they are often transferred to the extremities, cauſing regular fits of the *gout*. The teeth are ſometimes the ſeat of the wandering *gout*, ſo are the noſe, lips, tongue, and indeed any part of our frame.

When the back, ſhoulders, and external parts of the head are affected, if the pain is violent, and the ſtrength and heat will admit, begin with bleeding, then give an aloetic purge, and repeat it as occaſion requires. After which, if the diſorder is not thereby ſent into the joints, repeated ſweatings may be tried. The ſame method may be obſerved in wandering pains, or an eryſipelas from this cauſe. If the inflamed eye does not give way to this method alſo, waſh it with the following collyrium.

℞ Camphor. gr. vi. ſpi. vini Gal. & aq. puræ ää ℥ ii. m.

If this inflammation does not thus give way, bleed in the jugular vein, and the next day give a briſk purge; after which apply a bliſter to the neck, which keep open with the ung. cantharidis as long as poſſible, and, at the ſame time, uſe ſuch other means as bring the *gout* into the feet. If the pain in the teeth is obſtinate, proceed in the ſame manner as when the eye is inflamed; only inſtead of the collyrium, let horſe-radiſh, or other means be uſed, which promote a diſcharge of the ſaliva: or the tooth may be pulled out, and immediately put into its place again.

If the muſcles of the belly, ſide, breaſt, or the calves of the legs are the parts pained, apply bags of hot ſand, or bladders of hot water thereto, and if required, aſſiſt nature to drive the complaint to the extremities.

When this diſorder imitates the gravel, beſides the application of bladders filled with hot water upon the loins, inject clyſters, in which from ten to thirty drops of the tinct. opii are mixed.

The GOUT complicated with the STONE. This caſe ſhould not be confounded with the arthritic colic, in which the pain is about the navel, and not in the loins.

For relief in this painful ſituation, let the patient drink plentifully of a decoction of marſhmallow roots, ſo as to puke with it. Direct him a lubricating clyſter; as ſoon as this hath paſſed, a draught with tinct. opii, twenty or twenty-five drops will be proper; or let the enem. terebinth. be injected every hour, and opiates in ſmall quantities given by the mouth: but be careful in the uſe of aromatics leſt inflammation ſhould be excited in the part aggrieved. Purging with manna, diſſolved in whey, will alſo be proper, and may be repeated in three or four days, not forgetting an opiate after its operation.

In thoſe inſtances in which there is great debility without inflammation, bliſters, ſinapiſms, ſmall doſes of James's powder in the conf. aromat. powerfully remove the complaint. But even in the vague and miſplaced *gout*, where the nerves of the viſcera are rendered torpid, and almoſt inſenſible to the effects of ardent ſpirits, and warm active cordials are neceſſary to give warmth, and enable them to exert themſelves in this oppreſſed ſtate; yet gentle purging is alſo highly uſeful: here the warm aloetic purgatives carry off the offending matter, and thus afford great eaſe and relief. Sometimes, advantage is not to be expected from purgatives, as when the *gouty* ſymptoms are produced, not by a ſuperabundance of *gouty* matter, but by the *gout* affecting the nerves. In enfeebled ſubjects, medicines which invigorate the nerves are chiefly to be relied on; ſuch as the generous warm cordials, volatile ſalts, fœtid gums, warm ſtomachics, iron, &c.

Of the GOUT in the intervals of the FITS. It is only by the uſe of proper means, when no manifeſt diſorder attends, that any laſting advantages are to be reaped from medicine; and, even then, no ſpeedy relief is to be expected. The patient muſt be informed, that perſeverance muſt accompany patience, if any degree of durable benefit is obtained.

The means now uſed are reſidence in a good air, diet, exerciſe, and medicine. Theſe are to be attended to daily, and through life, becauſe the diſeaſe being habitual or conſtitutional, it neceſſarily requires continued oppoſition. Air, diet, and exerciſe, are to be ſuch as experience manifeſts to be the moſt ſuitable, and, as to medicines, thoſe which ſtrengthen the digeſtive powers, and ſuch as keep up the diſcharge through the ſkin, are to be properly adhered to. In order to prevent the gout, Dr. CULLEN ſays, that he is firmly perſuaded that any man, who early in life, will enter upon the conſtant practice of bodily labour, and abſtinence from animal food, will be preſerved entirely from the gout.

See Sydenham's Works, who admirably deſcribes the regular *gout*, with notes by Dr. Wallis; Muſgrave on the *Gout*; he excels in his deſcription of the irregular *gout*. See Warner's full and plain Account of the *Gout*, he includes the chief of what his predeceſſors have written on this

this ſubject. CULLEN's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. edit. 4. KIRKLAND's Inquiry, vol. i. Dr. CADOGAN's Diſſertation on the *Gout*. HOFFMAN de Dolore Podagrico. BOERHAAVE de Podagrâ. CAJETANUS TACCONUS Experiments on *Gouty* Matter. Dr. KIRKLAND and CHEYNE on the *Gout*.

ARTHROCACE. An ulcer of the cavity of the bone, with caries. See SPINA VENTOSA.

ARTHRODIA, from αρθρον, *a joint*, and δεχομαι, *to receive*. See DIARTHROSIS.

ARTHRODYNIA, αρθρον, *joint*, and οδυνη, *pain*. See RHEUMATISMUS.

ARTHRON. A JOINT. See ARTICULUS.

ARTHROPUOSIS, from αρθρον, *articulus*, and πυον, *pus*. This word is variouſly uſed. Dr. Aitkin, in his Elements of Surgery, expreſſeth by it, inflammation of a joint; and then by *phlegmone articuli*, he means the ſame thing. In another part of the ſame work he expreſſeth by it an abſceſs in a joint. And, in a third place in the ſame Elements, he with others uſes it as ſynonymous with inflammation in the loins, particularly in the cellular membrane lying under the pſoas muſcle, &c. as by Dr. Cullen.

Dr. Cullen by this word expreſſes a genus of diſeaſe which he ranks in the claſs pyrexiæ, Gen. 25. and order phlegmaſiæ; and as its ſynonyms, he places it with the *lumbago pſoadica*, *lumbago apoſtamatoſa*, *lumbago ab arthrocace*, *iſchias ex abſceſſu*, and *morbus coxarius*. In this diſeaſe he ſays there are pains in the joint or the muſcular parts which happen oftentimes after bruiſes, they are deep, dull, of long continuance; the ſwelling is either none, or but little diffuſed; no inflammation; the fever at firſt is gentle, but at laſt hectic; and to conclude, the part apoſtemates. See ABSCESSUS DORSI & LUMBORUM, and ISCHIATICUS, under ABSCESSUS, alſo PSOAS; Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 419. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 427.

ARTHROSIS. See ARTICULATIO.

ARTIA. According to ſome it is the ſame as *arteria*; and others ſay it is only the *aſpera arteria*.

ARTICOCA, or ARTICOCALUS. See CINARA.

ARTICULARIS MORBUS. When the gout riſes from the toes to the ancles and knees, and they ſwell and inflame, it is thus named.——VENA. Called alſo *ſubhumeralis*. Under the head of the os humeri the baſilica vena ſends off this branch. It paſſes almoſt tranſverſely round the neck of that bone from within backwards, and from behind outwards, and runs upon the ſcapula, where it communicates with the venæ ſcapulares externæ.

ARTICULATIO, ARTICULATION; alſo *Arthroſis*; *coarticulatio*; *aparthroſis*; *proſarthroſis*; *aſſarthroſis*; *campe*; *junctura*; *commiſſura*, is the joining of bones together, and is of two kinds, viz. *articulation* and *connection*. *Articulation* is of two kinds, 1ſt, DIARTHROSIS. 2dly, SYNARTHROSIS. There is a ſpecies compoſed of theſe two, which ſome call AMPHIARTHROSIS. See each under their ſeparate terms. CONNECTION is of three kinds. See SYMPHYSIS.

Articulation, in BOTANY, is the connection of parts that conſiſt of joints or knees, ſuch as the pods of French honeyſuckles, which, when ripe, divide into ſo many parts as there are knees or joints; alſo thoſe parts of plants which ſwell into nodes or joints, and which uſually ſend forth branches.

ARTICULUS. A JOINT; alſo, *Arthron*. The diſeaſes of the *joints* are luxatio, ſubluxatio, and anchyloſis, which ſee. The inſertion of a number of tendons into the ligament, ſerves not only to ſtrengthen it, but, by their action, to hinder it from being pinched in the motion of the limb, which is a mechaniſm obſerved in every *joint* of the body. Wounds here often require amputation. See VULNUS.

ARTIFICIALE. Whatever is made or prepared either of the native ſtone of cinnabar itſelf, or from the vein of cinnabar.

ARTIFICIALIS SAL. See MARINUS SAL.

ARTISCHOCUS LÆVIS. See CINARA.

ARTISCUS, from αρτος, *bread*. Troches are thus called, becauſe formed like a loaf.

ARTIYPOCHROS COLOR. A paliſh yellow colour which attends a diſorder of the ſpleen.

ARTIZOA, from ζωη, *life*. SHORT-LIVED.

ARTOICUM. See ARTHOICUM.

ARTOMELI, from αρτος, *bread*, and μελι, *honey*. A ſort of cataplaſm prepared of bread and honey.

ARTOPTICIUS PANIS. TOASTED BREAD.

ARTOS, αρτος, *bread*. See PANIS.

ARTYMA. See CONDIMENTUM.

ARUBUS. } BUTTER. See ADEPS.
ARVINA. }

ARUM, called alſo arum maculatum, *aron*, *jarus*, *iſaros*, *pes vituli*, *barba aronis*, *ſacerdotis virile*, *ſerpentaria min.* *dracontia minor*. *alimum*; LORDS and LADIES, CUCKOW-PINT, WAKE ROBIN.

Ray enumerates ten ſpecies. That directed by the college of Edinburgh, is the ARUM MACULATUM, or *arum* acaule, foliis haſtatis integerrimis, ſpadice clavato. CL. GYNANDRIA. ORDO. POLYANDRIA LINN. Gen. Pl. 1028.

It is a low perennial plant, grows wild under hedges, and by the ſides or banks in ſhady places. In March it ſends out two or three leaves ſhaped like a ſpear, a naked ſtalk follows theſe, which bears a purpliſh piſtil incloſed in a long ſheath, followed in July by a bunch of red berries. Some of the plants have leaves that are ſpotted black, others with white, and others have none. The black ſpotted are the ſtrongeſt of all the three. Thoſe that grow in moiſt ſhades are ſtronger than thoſe that grow in dry expoſed places.

The root is irregularly round, tuberous, about an inch thick, ſending off many long ſimple fibres, and in the medicinal part of this plant, it is brown on the outſide, and white within. It is acrid and pungent to the taſte. If chewed, the tongue will be affected with a burning ſenſation, which continues for ſome hours, but may ſoon be relieved with a little milk. The firm, hard roots ſhould be choſen. They loſe too much by drying to be worth keeping, for by heat they become a bland farinaceous aliment; but a ſyrup made with them would keep as well as the ſyrup made of garlic does. They afford nothing by diſtillation, nor infuſion; yet if buried in freſh ſand, they will keep very well for ſeveral months, provided that they are kept juſt moiſt only; and, in every ſeaſon, they are in full virtue alike. BERGIUS conſiders this root as ſtimulant, aperient, inciding, and diuretic. And indeed, the more ancient writers ſpeak highly of it both as an internal, and external remedy. Upon account of its ſubtile and volatile particles, it moſt powerfully attenuates, and reſolves the thick viſcid mucus of the ſtomach, and that adhering to the ſides of the inteſtines. BERGIUS conſiders it as uſeful in a pituitous colluvies, loſs of appetite, ſympathetic headach, (in which laſt, though of the moſt violent kind, the powder had been ſucceſsful, when they had reſiſted every other means), humoral aſthma, and intermittent fever. Arum is certainly a very powerful ſtimulant, and by promoting the ſecretions, may be advantageouſly employed in chachectic, chlorotic, and rheumatic affections; and in various other complaints of phlegmatic and torpid conſtitutions; but more eſpecially in a weakened relaxed ſtate of the ſtomach, occaſioned by a prevalence of a viſcid mucus.

As a warm ſtimulant it may be given, if mixed with a mucilage of gum arabic; or as follows:

℞ Rad. *ari* recent. bene contus. Pulv. gum. arab. ãã part. ij. Spermat. cæti, part. i. Syr. alb. q. ſ. f. electar.

A continued uſe of this firſt warms the ſtomach, excites the activity of the digeſtive powers when they happen to be languid, and ſtimulates the whole ſyſtem. Bergius tells us it manifeſtly promoted perſpiration, and frequently produced a plentiful ſweat—the doſe of the freſh root from 10 gr. to i. ℈. It hath been uſed in deep-ſeated pains of the rheumatic kind ſucceſsfully.

The root anſwers, as well as garlic, for cataplaſms to be applied on the feet in deliriums, &c. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The London college in the Pharmacopœia of 1788, order the following formula.

CONSERVA ARI. *Conſerve of wake-robin*. Take the freſh root of *wake-robin* bruiſed, half a pound; clarified ſugar one pound and a half; beat them together in a mortar: the doſe is one dram.

ARUM MOSCHATUM. See PIPER.——POLYPHYLLUM, DRACUNCULUS. See DRACONTIUM.

ARUNDO FARCTA INDIÆ ORIENTALIS. The DRAGON'S BLOOD CANE. It grows in the Eaſt Indies. The juice of its fruit is called dragon's blood in drops.

ARUNDO INDICA. See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.——MAJOR. A name of the TIBIA, which ſee.——MINOR. A name of the fibula.——SACCHARIFERA.——VIVA BRASILIENSIBUS. See SACCHARUM.——SYRIACA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

ARVISIUM. See MALVASIA.

ARYTÆNO-EPIGLOTTICI. Theſe are ſmall fleſhy

fleſhy faſciculi, each of which is fixed by one end in the head of one of the arytænoid cartilages, and the other in the neareſt edge of the epiglottis.

ARYTENOIDEÆ CARTILAGINES. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

ARYTÆNOIDES, vel ARETÆNOIDES, from ἀρυταινα, *a funnel*, and εἶδος, *ſhape*. The *arytænoid*, or EWER-LIKE CARTILAGE. Called alſo *Guttalis*, *Gutturiformis*. An epithet of two cartilages, which, together with others, conſtitute the head of the larynx.

ARYTÆNOIDEI MUSCUL. MINOR, vel Obliquus, vel Tranſverſalis. They are ſituated on the back part of the *arytænoid* cartilage. They are very ſmall muſcles which run upon the ſurface of the greater *arytænoid* muſcles; they ariſe from that part of each of the cartilagines *arytænoideæ*, next the cricoides on the other ſides, and terminating in that part of the other or adjoining the *arytænoidal* cartilage, that is fartheſt from the cricoides on the other ſides. Their uſe is to aſſiſt the *arytænoidei majores* in their action, which is much ſtrengthened by the manifeſt decuſſation of their fibres. Douglas.——MAJORES. They are under the *arytænoides* minores. They have an inſertion into the annular cartilage, and help to cloſe the glottis. They ariſe fleſhy from the *arytænoid* cartilages near their junction with the cricoid cartilages, and running tranſverſely of an equal breadth, with ſtrait fibres. They are inſerted into the ſame ſide of the other cartilage. Their uſe is to ſhut the rimula, or chink called glottis, by bringing theſe two cartilages nearer one another.

ARITHMUS, ARRYTHMUS, ENRYTHMOS, from ἀ, *negative*, and ῥυθμος, *a modulation*, or modification of time and ſound in muſic; but uſed to expreſs order and harmony in other things. Galen applies it to the pulſe not modulating according to nature. It is oppoſed to eurithmus, or juſtly modulated. The pulſus *arythmus* is of three kinds.

Every age hath its natural pulſe, which, as long as it keeps in its due RYTHMUS, or modulation of time and force, is called EURITHMUS; but if it deviates, it is a pulſus *arythmus*. But,

1ſt, If it runs into a modulation proper to the next age, it is pulſus PARARYTHMUS.

2dly, If it changes to a pulſe proper for any other age, it is called pulſus HETERO-RYTHMUS.

3dly, If it paſſes into a modulation not proper to any age, it is then a pulſus ECRYTHMUS, diſorderly or irregular.

AS, It was a weight and a meaſure amongſt the Romans, each of twelve ounces. See CYATHUS.

ASA. HEALER.

—— DULCIS. } See BENZOINUM.
—— —— ODORATA. }

—— FOETIDA, vel ASSA FOETIDA. *Alith*, *andjudæn*. The STINKING HEALER. Alſo called *hingiſch*, *laſer*, *laſer-pitium*, *ſilphium*, *hin*, *hing*, *cyrenaicus ſuccus*, *hindiſch*, DEVIL'S DUNG. It is the fetid concrete juice of a plant which grows in Perſia, and other parts of the eaſtern countries. Kempfer ſays, that the plant is a-kin to lovage, and that it is the root which yields the gummy juice. See Kempfer's Amænitates Exoticæ. It is the juice of the FERULA ASSA FŒTIDA, or FERULA PERSICA *umbellifera*, *foliolis alternatim ſinuatis obtuſis*, *floribus ex viridi luteis*. CLASS PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 343. But from Dr. Hope's deſcription of it in the Philoſophical Tranſactions vol. lxxv, it is thought probable, from the difference being ſo conſiderable, that aſſa fœtida may be produced by different ſpecies of the ferula. This juice is whitiſh at the firſt, but it gradually becomes brown, and grows harder alſo. The beſt pieces that are brought into Europe are of a pale and red colour, variegated with white. This gum hath a ſtrong fetid ſmell like that of garlic, and a nauſeous bitter biting taſte, but loſes much by keeping. Its ſmell and taſte reſide in the reſinous part, ſpirit is therefore the beſt to digeſt it in; though water extracts the greateſt part of it by the aid of the gummy matter. In diſtillation with water there is a ſtrong impregnation, and thus a pale-coloured eſſential oil is received; the remaining decoction affords a bitter extract.

As a medicine it is in high eſteem; it is the ſtrongeſt of all the deobſtruent fetid warm gums; it is more diaphoretic and expectorant than the gum ammoniacum. When it diſagrees by reaſon of its ſtrength, the milder gums of ſimilar efficacy ſhould be uſed in its ſtead. The next to it is the gum galbanum, which if too ſtrong muſt give way to the gum ſagapenum, or to the ſtill milder gum ammoniacum, or to myrrh, or to the wild valerian root which is the mildeſt of them all. In flatulencies, and all the ſymptoms called nervous, it acts as an anodyne and antiſpaſmodic; though ſometimes the addition of muſk, or opium, or both, greatly improves its efficacy. It is by far more quick in its effects than any other of the fetid gums; and it is the ſpeedieſt in relieving the anxieties and oppreſſions of the precordia, which frequently attend nervous diſorders, and malignant fevers: but in ſuch caſes its efficacy is increaſed by joining it with valerian, one part of the former to two parts of the latter may be a general proportion. Large doſes of *aſſa fœtida*, with a bliſter on the back, hath relieved in epilepſies, and in palſies that ſucceed epilepſies; proper evacuations premiſed. It is a ſovereign remedy if joined with ſalt of amber and bliſters. In the nervous aſthma, joined with an equal quantity of the gum ammoniacum, it relieves to admiration; however, it muſt be owned that it ſometimes fails in this caſe, and then the bark is to be tried. In hyſteric complaints, fetids are only palliatives; in hyſteric ſuffocations a plaſter of *aſſa fœtida* ʒ vi. and camp. ʒ ſs. mixed, by far excels thoſe made of the gum galbanum: for its quick operation, it is beſt diſſolved in volatile ſpirits. In nervous caſes it acts as an opiate ſometimes where opium fails, and without leaving any lowneſs on the ſpirits, and where neither ſucceed ſeparately, they often anſwer if joined. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The officinal preparations are the

Pilulæ Gummoſæ, *now Pilulæ e Gummi*. GUM PILLS. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take galbanum, opopanax, myrrh, and ſagapenum, of each an ounce; of *aſſa fœtida*, half an ounce; with the ſyrup of ſaffron, beat them together.

At the firſt taking of theſe pills, much diſorder is occaſioned in ſome nervous conſtitutions; but this effect ſoon wears off, or may be relieved by a doſe of opium taken at bed time.

SPIRITUS VOLATILIS FŒTIDUS. FETID VOLATILE SPIRIT. *Now*, *Spiritus Ammoniæ* Fœtidus. FETID SPIRIT *of* AMMONIA.

Take of any fixed alkaline ſalt, a pound and a half; of ſal ammoniac, a pound; *aſa fœtida*, four ounces; of proof ſpirit, three quarts. Diſtil off, with a gentle heat, five pints. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The doſe from one to two ſcruples; and is ſuppoſed to be an improvement on the volatile alkali, by giving it more activity in ſpaſmodic aſthmas, and other nervous complaints.

Tinctura Fœtida. *The* FETID TINCTURE. *Now*, *Tinctura* Aſæ Fœtidæ. TINCTURE of ASA FOETIDA.

Take of *aſa fœtida*, four ounces; of rectified ſpirit of wine, one quart; digeſt with a gentle heat for ſix days, and ſtrain.

The doſe is from ʒſs. to ʒ j. or more, in any proper vehicle. The gum, though, is conſidered as beſt given in a watery ſolution. In ſtrong convulſions from one to two drams of the ſubſtance, diſſolved in four or ſix ounces of diſtilled water, have been adminiſtered by way of glyſter, with ſucceſs. The doſe in ſubſtance is from ten to twenty grains.

ASAB. See BOROZAIL.

ASABA HERMES. See HERMODACTYLUS.

ASABON. See SAPO.

ASAGAR. See ÆRUG. ÆRIS.

ASAGEN. See SANG. DRAC.

ASAGI. See VITRIOLUM.

ASAMAR. See ÆRUG. ÆRIS.

ASAMAZ. See VITRIOLUM.

ASANON. PREPARED SAL AMMONIAC. See ALKALI.

ASAPHATUM. A ſort of ſerpigo, impetigo, or intercutaneous itch, generated in the pores like worms. When the ſkin is impreſſed, they come out like long threads, with black heads.

ASAPHEIS, from ἀ, *negative*, and σαφης, *clear*. Such patients as do not utter their words diſtinctly are thus named.

ASAPHIA. } It is the *paraphonia palatina* of
ASAPHODES. } Cullen. See PARAPHONIA. It is derived from ἀ, neg. and σαφης, *clear*. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs that utterance of words that is not clear;

clear; a muffled hesitating tongue that hath no plain utterance; such a confusedness of voice as proceeds from an indisposition of the organs of speech. Sometimes this word signifies a dubious kind of delirium not easy to be discovered.

ASARABACCA. See ASARUM.

ASARCON, *a*, non, from *σαρξ, caro*. VOID of FLESH.

ASARI PULVIS COMP. See ASARUM.

ASARITES. The wine of asarum, made with must, lb. vi. and asarum three ounces.

ASARON, ASARUM, } called also *nardus rustica, nardus montana*, WILD NARD, and COMMON ASSARABACCA. The species in use is the ASARUM EUROPEUM, foliis reniformibus obtusis binis. CL. DODECANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 589.

It is a low plant, without stalks, the leaves are stiff and roundish, with two little ears resembling a kidney, of a dark shining green colour, set on pedicles three or four inches long. The flowers consist of purplish stamina, standing in a cup, and are followed each by a capsule containing six seeds. It is perennial and evergreen, a native of the southern parts of Europe and the warmer climes, and raised in our gardens. The dried roots are brought from the Levant, but those of our own growth are nearly as good.

The roots and leaves have a strongish, but not unpleasant smell, somewhat like that of nard, and a nauseous, bitter, acrid taste. They both have the same effect as a medicine; but when dry, three times the quantity should be given that is required of the fresh: twenty grains is emetic and cathartic. In small doses this herb promotes the menses, is diuretic, and perspirative. Spirit of wine extracts its virtues, and, infused in water, it gives out a considerable portion of them. Boiled in water its virtues are destroyed, but not if boiled in wine.

Its operation is rugged, and its use in practice confined to that of an errhine; amongst which class it is found the most useful and convenient. A grain or two of the powdered root snuffed up the nose, procures a considerable evacuation, without causing the patient to sneeze. The leaves, though as strong as the roots in all other respects, in this of an errhine are milder. The herb snuffs have this plant for their basis. Cullen's Mat. Med.

An ounce of juice expressed from the fresh leaves, operates as an emetic in maniacs, when antimonials fail.

The London college directs the following sternutatory:

PULVIS STERNUTATORIUS. SNEEZING POWDER. *Now*, PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS. COMPOUND POWDER of ASSARABACCA.

Take the dried leaves of assarabacca, of marjoram, of Syrian maslich, thyme, and dried lavender flowers, of each an ounce. Mix, and make them into a powder.

This powder was called pulv. cephalicus.

ASARUM VIRGINIANUM, called also *serpentaria nigra*, asarum cyclamina BLACK SNAKE-WEED.

This hath leaves like those of pistolochia, and are spotted like *arthanita* or fow-bread. The roots are brought from Virginia, mixed with the rad. serpent. Virg. and are used as being the same.

ASBESTINUM. } See AMIANTHUS. Also
ASBESTOS, or ASBESTUS. } a name for *Calx viva*.

ASCALONIA. A species of ONIONS.

ASCALONITIDES. ESCHALOTS, BARREN ONIONS, or SCALLIONS.

ASCALONITES. A species of ONIONS, called SCALLIONS.

ASCARDAMYCTES. One who keeps his eyes long fixed and immovable, without twinkling.

ASCARIDES. See VERMES.

ASCENSUS MORBI. The ascent or increase of a disease.

ASCETÆ. WRESTLERS.

ASCHIA. The GRAYLING or UMBER. The fish is remarkable for its delighting in rapid streams that are shallow and clear.

ASCIA. See DELICATIO.

ASCITES, from *ασκος, uter*, a *bottle*, or *water bottle*, It is termed also *ascites, hydrocele peritonæi*. It is the DROPSY of the BELLY. When water is accumulated in the cavity of the belly, betwixt the peritoneum and the viscera, in the dilated cavities of the glands or other vessels contained in the abdomen; or in the duplicature of the peritoneum, it constitutes this disease. See Kirkland's Med. Surgery for an instance of an encysted *ascites*, vol. ii. p. 165.

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of disease in the class CACHEXIÆ and order INTUMESCENTIÆ; which he defines, a tensive, slightly elastic, but fluctuating intumescence of the abdomen, of which he enumerates two species. 1st. ASCITES ABDOMINALIS, *abdominal ascites*: when there is a regular and equal intumescence of the abdomen, and a perceptible fluctuation; the varieties of which arise are formed according to the cause, either FROM OBSTRUCTION OF THE VISCERA, FROM DEBILITY, or from THINNESS OF THE BLOOD; or on account of the liquid effused, whether *pus, urine, chyle*, or *oily fluid*. 2d. ASCITES SACCATUS, SACCATED ASCITES; when the ovaries, &c. are the seat of the disease, wherein the tumor of the abdomen, at least in the beginning, is partial, and the fluctuation less evident than in the former species.

SAUVAGES forms a different division, and by no means an useless one, he arranges the ascites into; 1st, *the serous abdominal*, of which he forms thirteen varieties. 2d. *Serous not abdominal*, of which are six varieties. 3d, *Abdominal not serous*, of which there are five. 4th, *Neither serous nor abdominal*, of which he forms six varieties. See NOSOLOGIA METHODICA, vol. ii. p. 498.

We, however, in this place consider such species only where a preternatural accumulation of water is the cause, from which no age or sex are exempt, though it generally occurs in old men, and women after child-bearing.

The causes are various; the jaundice, long continued intermittents, an asthma, a rupture of some lymphatic vessel, obstructions in any of the viscera, most frequently a scirrhous liver, and, in short, whatever can lessen the quantity of crassamentum in the blood, and weaken the system, may be a general cause: but the immediate causes are either a rupture of the lymphatics, in which case the fluid appears whitish when tapping is performed; or the exhalent vessels throwing off more than the absorbents can take up again.

This kind of *dropsy* is sometimes very rapid in its approach and progress, then continues many years without making any progress; at others its advances are very slow, even a number of years before it manifests itself in a confirmed state. One of the first signs is a pitting of the ankles towards the evening, with a shortness of breath; though it should be observed that the pitting of the ankles is not conclusive, for it often attends pregnant women, and old men with gross habits, and who have laboured many years under an asthma, who, when suddenly freed therefrom, have an œdematous swelling in their ankles. However, if after the swelling of the feet, the legs and thighs swell too, the case is plain, and this usually happens in the progress of the *ascites*. Besides these symptoms, the inside of the hands are dry and hard; transpiration is greatly diminished; the urine is less and less in quantity, appears turbid, high-coloured, and deposits a large quantity of a lateritious sediment; the belly gradually swells; and in proportion the breathing becomes short, the appetite for solid food fails, and thirst increases; a slow fever attends, the face and arms are emaciated; a paleness at first, and afterwards a yellowish colour, is seen in the skin; these symptoms growing worse, a dry cough comes on; the belly is greatly distended; and, *except the water is contained in cysts, or hath rendered the integuments too tense*, it may be felt to fluctuate by gently tapping one side of the belly with one hand, while the other is placed on the opposite side; at length little blisters arise on the feet, which containing an acrid liquor, corrodes, inflames, and ulcerates them; when this symptom appears the bowels are also inflamed, and death is at hand. Many other symptoms occur, owing to different constitutional circumstances, &c. but these already recited are the more constant attendants.

The *ascites* must be distinguished from pregnancy, from excrescences, and other tumors in the belly; and from a tympany.

If a scirrhus in any of the viscera is the cause, a cure is not to be expected. A purging, by preventing the efficacy of medicines, is a dangerous, generally a fatal circumstance. If an *ascites* succeeds other diseases, in which the viscera were injured, if the thirst is great, and other symptoms violent, there is but little hopes of recovery. An hæmorrhage, or an erysipelas coming on, with an increase of the fever, are destructive visitants. It is a bad sign, if, when diuretics are judiciously used, the urine is not discharged in a proper quantity. If the fluctuation, when the hand is laid on one side of the belly and struck with the other on the other side, can be felt only partial-

ly, the operation of tapping is even then vindicable, as it will afford a temporary relief; though in ſuch a caſe you are not to promiſe an emptying of the belly totally; for if you do, ſeven times in ten you will be deceived, except you can feel the fluctuation by ſtriking on any point of the belly. But on the other hand, if perſpiration encreaſes, or the diſcharge of urine becomes plentiful, theſe afford favourable prognoſtics. Indeed, without the urine continues to flow tolerably freely, there remains very little hope of a perfect recovery.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, the intentions are, firſt, to promote the natural ſecretions, that the water may be evacuated; and ſecondly, to increaſe the activity of the ſyſtem in general, and of the abſorbents in particular; which, if the viſcera are unſound, cannot be effected. Whatever increaſeth bodily ſtrength, will aſſiſt in carrying off the water, by giving power to the abſorbent veſſels. Some dropſies, therefore may be cured in the beginning by exerciſe, the bark, chalybeates; but this method will not ſucceed, except where the ſtrength is but little impaired, the vital parts ſound, and abſorbing powers ſtrong. In general, more ſucceſs may be expected from attempting an increaſe of the urinary diſcharge, particularly if the complaint is of long ſtanding, and the bowels are weak.

The diet ſhould be cordial and nouriſhing; and vinous liquors are to be preferred for drink to all other kinds; the following medical one may be daily uſed:

℞ Rad. raph. ruſt. rec. ſem. ſinap. non contuſ. ſummit. abſinth. āā ʒ i. vin. alb. lb. iii. m. infunde frigid. & colaturæ cap. ℥ iv. ter quaterve in die. Muſtard-whey may be made for a change, and with conſiderable advantage.

Frictions, exerciſe without fatigue, and a dry air, conduce much to the patient's relief.

The application of the CAMPHORATUM OLEUM, ſee CAMPHORA, has been attended with ſucceſs, particularly in relieving the pain of the abdomen attendant on this complaint, and has been thought to aſſiſt much in reabſorption of the effuſed fluid: perhaps the friction uſed in this caſe, which ſhould be continued for twenty or thirty minutes at leaſt, two or three times a day, may add to its efficacy.

Proper evacuations being made, proceed with antimonials, chalybeates, aromatics, diuretics, or ſudorifics. In the uſe of evacuations the choice of them may be directed by conſidering the cauſe of the diſeaſe; as when obſtructed perſpiration gave riſe to it, ſudorifics will be indicated, &c.

Stimulating, acrid, and aromatic medicines, ſhould accompany the uſe of evacuants, that the extravaſated fluids may be abſorbed and determined to the reſpective emunctories; in weakly habits, diuretics and ſudorifics may accompany them; in the more robuſt, emetics and cathartics may be uſed.

As to purges, in anaſarcous caſes, ſtrong doſes of the draſtic kind are often neceſſary; but in the *aſcites* ſome caution is to be had in their uſe, leſt an inflammation ſhould be produced: in a beginning complaint of this ſort, briſk doſes, and of the active kind, ſometimes do well; but when the patient's ſtrength is reduced, more moderate ones, or purgatives mixed with emetics, will be the beſt, and they may be thus adminiſtered; moderate doſes of them may be alternately repeated, and in their intervals diuretics and corroborants are to be duly ſupplied.

Purges ſhould be repeated as often as the patient's ſtrength will admit; when their uſe is thought neceſſary, during their operation, cordial liquors inſtead of the uſual ſimple ones, ſhould be given, and at night an opiate muſt not be omitted. It is true that different purging medicines will be required for different patients, and ſometimes for the ſame at different times; but in general for the ſtronger calomel and jalap, and for the weaker calomel and rhubarb, will be proper: as ſoon as they are worked off, the following, or ſuch like draughts, will be neceſſary, the belly being quickly diſtended again, if it is neglected. In general, if emetics and purgatives are given, it ſhould only be in the early ſtate of the diſeaſe, where the patient is young, and the internal parts yet remain firm and uninjured; for if due ſkill and caution do not direct, they will increaſe the patient's weakneſs, and aggravate the diſeaſe. Sometimes, indeed, they promote urine, when diuretics fail, and in ſuch caſes they may be continued with advantage; but after their operation, it will be judicious to direct ſome proper ſtrengthener, that the veſſels may be braced as the water is drained off.

℞ Syr. papaveris ℥ ſs. vel ʒ i. ſps. menth. pip. aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ āā ʒ ſs. tincturæ cardamomi compoſitæ ʒ ij. ſal ſuccin. gr. vi. m. f. hauſt.

Many other forms are to be met with in Brookes's, or in the London Practice of Phyſic, by which the preſcriber may be directed to an agreeable and uſeful variety.

When the water of an *aſcites* is carried off by any other method than by a puncture through the peritoneum, it is done by that operation of nature called abſorption; purging, ſweating, and diuretics of all other medicines, moſt promote it, whence their principal uſe.

Vomiting, when the viſcera are ſound and the ſtrength will admit, by the ſhock it gives to the belly in particular, and its efficacy in promoting abſorption, is highly beneficial.

If the ſwelling is moderate, or the conſtitution feeble, diuretics will be more ſuitable than emetics and cathartics; though they require to be accompanied with warm ſtrengtheners; and when the cure is attempted this way, purgatives ſhould be wholly omitted. In cold pituitous habits fixt alkaline ſalts are the beſt diuretics; kali may be added to every pint of wine that is drank, and a common wine-glaſs full may be taken every three hours; brandy or rum may be given with a watery infuſion of juniper berries. Of the varieties for drink, thoſe to which the conſtitution is the leaſt accuſtomed, generally paſs off the ſooneſt; and hence a frequent change of liquors may be attended with advantage. But where a fever attends, inſtead of the fixt alkaline ſalts, the neutral are to be preſcribed; and here the following forms have generally the moſt deſirable effects:

℞ Ferri rubiginis ʒ ij. ad ℥ ſs. rad. ſcillæ pulv. ʒ i. pulveris aromatici, ʒ ij. conf. abſ. maritimi, ʒ ii. ſyr. q. ſ. f. electar, cujus capt. q. n. m. bis terve in die cum hauſt. ſeq.

℞ Kali acetati ʒ ſs. ad ʒ i. ſs. aq. diſtillat. ℥ i. ſs. ſps. raph. comp. ʒ ij. m.

If the ſaline ingredient runs off by ſtool, it muſt be checked. The bark, joined with iron, ſoap, and rhubarb, ſucceeds very well, when accompanied with this neutral ſalt. Diuretics ſometimes fail from a ſpaſm affecting the kidneys; in which caſe give, now and then, a teaſpoonful of oxym. ſcillæ. and tinct. aſæ fœtidæ in the patient's drink; and afterwards, to relieve the pain in the bowels, &c. give magneſia and powdered galangal root.

Dr. Leatherland obſerves, that an *aſcites* is the leaſt apt to return when removed by diuretics.

Hellebore, joined with lixivial ſalts, is powerfully diuretic. The tonic pills of Dr. BACHER are celebrated in *dropſies*; their operation is purgative and diuretic: hellebore is the chief part in their compoſition; they are thus prepared.

℞ Extract. hellebori nigri, myrrhæ ſolutæ, āā ℥ i. card. bened. pulv. ʒ iij. & ♃ i. m. f. maſſa, aere ficco exſiccanda, donec formandis pilulis apta ſit, ſingul. ad gran. ſemis.

The extract is made from the helleborus niger foliis anguſtioribus of Tournefort, and is obtained thus: bruiſe the roots, cover them with ſpirit of wine, in which ⅛th part of a fixt alcaline ſalt was previouſly mixed; let them ſtand twelve hours, now and then ſtirring them about; pour off this, and add a freſh quantity of ſpirit; treat it as before, then pour on as much Rheniſh wine as will riſe about ſix inches above the ſurface of the hellebore, and now and then add a little, to keep it to the ſame height for forty-eight hours, after which ſet it over the fire to boil for half an hour, then ſtrain by the aſſiſtance of ſtrong expreſſion: repeat the whole of this proceſs with the remaining root. Mix the liquors obtained at both expreſſions, and add to the whole twice the quantity of boiling water; then evaporate to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup: and to it again about twice the quantity of boiling water, and evaporate as before. Then add about a ninth part of the ſpirit of wine, and evaporate the whole to the conſiſtence of turpentine. Thus the volatile, naſeous, and acrid parts are diſſipated, the uſeful active parts being ſtill retained.

The ſolution of the myrrh is made by diſſolving it in water over a gentle fire, ſtraining through a linen cloth, and then evaporating to the conſiſtence of a thin extract. As to the carduus, the dried leaves gathered before the ſeeds appear, are to be powdered fine.

Theſe pills have been given in different numbers up to thirty for a doſe, taken by ten at a time, and an hour between

tween each portion. As they brace up the ſolids, they are prohibited where inflammation, ſuppuration, or tendency to a gangrene is ſuſpected; but in cold pituitous habits they are greatly to be relied on. Though it hath been generally ſaid that the thirſt of hydropic patients is not to be gratified by a free uſe of liquids, Dr. Bacher orders them without any reſtraint, and aſſerts that the efficacy of his medicine very much depends on the unreſtrained uſe of milk ones. He alſo ſays, that, whatever may be the principle of cure, in all dropſical caſes, the patient ſhould drink in proportion to the requirement of his thirſt. This practice of allowing the patient to drink is farther confirmed by the ſucceſs of ſeveral inſtances collected by Sir Geo. Baker, and related in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii.

The urinary diſcharges are alſo much promoted by opium, in caſes that are attended with much pain, eſpecially when it is ſeated about the kidneys.

The forms of diuretics are numerous, and ſo abound in all practical writers, as to render a long liſt of them unneceſſary here: however, as ſquills are generally uſed in theſe caſes, it may be obſerved that they are moſt diuretic when neither very dry nor very moiſt. The common doſe is from two to three grains, night and morning, and it is to be obſerved that they ſeldom are uſeful without they create a nauſea, and ſome vomiting; this is pretty clearly proved in the clinical experiments of Dr. Home.

Horſe-radiſh may be eaten freely, and whole muſtard-ſeed may be ſwallowed two or three times a day, to the quantity of a table ſpoonful at a time. And as the vehicle in which diuretics are adminiſtered may leſſen or improve their effects, it may be obſerved that whey is one of the moſt convenient; in want of which an infuſion of juniper berries, or other materials of ſimiliar quality, may be ſubſtituted; or a decoction of the ſeneka root may be uſed. Diuretics are a very uncertain kind of medicines; and ſo diverſified they are in their effects on different habits, that until trial is made, it will be difficult to fix on any thing: they operate the beſt when the patient is much in the open air. Great benefit has been derived from the uſe of the digitalis purpurea, *fox-glove*, in ſmall doſes, from one to two, three, or four grains, twice a day, in powder or in decoction. Dr. Withering thinks it one of the moſt certain diuretics in the whole materia medica, on which he has written a pamphlet well worth conſulting.

Sudorifics have ſucceeded, but are very uncertain; of theſe none ſeems to excel the pulv. ſudorific. Doctoris Doveri, now called pulvis ipecacuanhæ compoſitus. Ph. Lond. 1788. Their happieſt effects are, when ſome relief is already obtained by ſome other means. Dr. Percival gives an inſtance of ſucceſs, in the ſecond vol. of his Eſſays, from rubbing the ſkin every night and morning with dry cloths fumigated with camphor, and giving internally the mixtura e camphor. ſo as that a dram of camphor was taken in a day.

Cream of tartar has been highly extolled; for an account of which, and ſome others, ſee ANASARCA.

A ſalivation raiſed with mercury hath ſucceeded after the failure of all the other uſual means.

When the *aſcites* is attended with an anaſarca, ſcarifications made in the legs may be tried before tapping; but there is no direct method by which the water of an *aſcites* can be expected to be thus diſcharged.

When other methods fail, tapping ſhould be tried, it is at leaſt a palliative; and if earlier uſed than it commonly is, it might be often abſolutely curative. When this operation is performed, the water is drawn off too ſpeedily, by which the patient ſometimes ſwoons, and ill ſucceſs enſues. Some adviſe this operation as ſoon as there is water enough to make it ſafe and practicable, without waiting for a diſtenſion: Dr. Fothergill adviſes to this purpoſe, ſee Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 114. And though Dr. Hunter is ſomewhat doubtful in this reſpect, his objections rather plead for, than againſt it. Dr. Baker too urges an early operation; for the mode of performing which, ſee PARACENTISIS.

The *aſcites* happening to pregnant women, palliatives only are to be uſed until her delivery, unleſs danger of ſuffocation, from the exceſſive diſtenſion, demands it.

When the duplicature of the peritoneum is the ſeat of the *aſcites*, tapping is alone the remedy. For the relief of occaſional ſymptoms, ſee HYDROPS. See Milman on the Dropſy. Leake's Medical Inſtructions, edit. 5. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. White's Surgery, 304, and *Wallis's* Sydenham.

3

ASCITES UTERINUS. See HYDROPS UTERI.

ASCITICUS. One who labours under an *aſcites*.

ASCLEPIAS, called alſo *hirundinaria*, *contrayerva vincetoxicum alba*; *germanorum*, TAME POISON, SILKEN CICILY, and WHITE SWALLOW-WORT.

This plant hath unbranched ſtalks, ſmooth leaves ſet in pairs, and cluſters of monopetalous flowers, followed by two long pods full of a white cottony matter, with ſmall browniſh ſeeds. The root is large, compoſed of many ſlender ſtrings hanging from a tranſverſe head, brown externally, and white internally. It is perennial, grows wild in gravelly places, and flowers in July. It is reckoned a ſpecies of apocynum, or dog's-bane; but is diſtinguiſhed from all the other ſpecies by its affording a limpid juice, that of all the reſt being milky.

The roots, when freſh gathered, ſmell like valerian root, but loſes its odour by drying; chewed it is ſweetiſh at the firſt, then bitteriſh. In doſes from ℈ i. to ʒ i. it is ſudorific and diuretic; in the firſt characters it hath been ſo commonly uſed by the Germans as to have obtained the name of *contrayerva Germanorum*.

ASCLEPIOS, ATHENIPPUM. The name of a dried ſmegma deſcribed by P. Ægineta; of a troche in the writings of Actius; and a collyrium in Galen.

ASCLITES. See ASCITES.

ASCOMA, from *ασκος*, *a bottle*. The eminence of the pubes at the years of maturity.

ASCOS, from *ασκυτος*, *leather*. A BOTTLE. They were formerly all made of *leather*, and Hippocrates uſed to apply them when filled with hot water to pained parts.

ASCYROIDES, ASCYOS, ASCYRUM, ASCYRUS. See ANDROSÆMUM.

ASDENIGI. See HÆMATITES.

ASE, or ASSE. Hippocrates by theſe words means a loathing of food, from a conflux of humours in the ſtomach.

ASEB. See ALUMEN.

ASEDENIGI. See HÆMATITES.

ASEF. See HYDROA.

ASEGEN. See SANG. DRACONIS.

ASELLI, alſo called *millepedes*, *polypedes*, *cutio*, *cyamus*; *multipedæ*; *cubaris*, *oniſci*, *centipedes*; SLATERS, HOG-LICE, CHURCH-BUGS, SOW-BUGS, and WOOD-LICE.

Theſe are inſects, according to Linnæus, of the CLASS, APTERA, and GENUS, ONISCUS. This genus diſtinguiſhes thoſe inſects that are without wings, have fourteen feet, are ſetaceous, have bent attennæ, a mouth furniſhed with two palpi, the head intimately joined to the thorax, and an oval body. It comprehendeth fifteen ſpecies. One ſpecies is the *wood-louſe*, and *the variety which is of a bluiſh colour, and, if touched, rolls itſelf up into the form of a pill*, is the ſort that is generally ordered in medicine; they are found under ſtones and logs of wood, in cold moiſt places. There are different ſpecies, but the pale, brown, and the bluiſh black ſorts are indiſcriminately uſed. Thoſe found in vaults are ſaid to contain the moſt ſalts, and ſo are the moſt eſteemed.

The London College directs them to be dried by ſuſpending them in a thin canvas bag, placed within a covered veſſel and over the ſteam of hot proof ſpirits, that being killed by the vapour they may become friable.

They are preſcribed, both freſh and dry, in hepatic, and other viſceral obſtructions, and ſuppreſſion of urine; the doſe in powder, from ℈ i. to ʒ i. in an expreſſed vinous infuſion, ℥ ij. repeatedly. They have been ſwallowed alive in great numbers daily; and though reckoned diuretic, the effects uſually attributed to them are doubtful.

ASELLUS MAJOR. The COD-FISH; it is called alſo *merlucius*, *cabeliau*, *morhua*, *molva*, and the KEELING. It is a ſea-fiſh, and ſhould be choſe by its whiteneſs. It is very nouriſhing.——MOLLIS, vel MINOR. The WHITING, a fiſh more delicate than the cod, and extremely eaſy of digeſtion.——MARINUS. This is the name of a fiſh called MERLUCIUS, or SEA-PIKE; it was ſometimes allowed to be eaten by thoſe who laboured under febrile affections, and has been greatly commended by Langius.

ASEMOS, from *α*, neg. and *σημα*, *a ſign*. An epithet applied to events that fall out contrary to all appearance, and without any manifeſt cauſe. A criſis happening beyond hope.

ASEPH. PLUMOUS ALUM. See ALUMEN.

ASEPTA, from *α*, neg. and *σηπω*, *to putrify*. Unputrified; but Hippocrates uſed this word to ſignify unconcocted or undigeſted.

ASIA-

ASIATICUM, Bals The balm of Gilead. See Balsamum.

ASIGI. See Ærugo Æris.

ASIMION. An ingredient mentioned by Myrepsus, but not known.

ASINGAR. See Ærugo Æris.

ASINUS. The ass. Its milk is in much esteem as a medicine. See Lac.

ASITI. } Those are so called who take no food for
ASITIA. } want of an appetite. See Anorexia.

ASIUS, Lapis. See Assius Lapis.

ASJOGAM. A tree growing in Malabar and the East Indies, whose juice is used against the colic. Raii Hist.

ASMAGA. A mixing of certain metals.

ASMIAR. See Ærugo Æris.

ASODES. See Assodes.

ASOPER. See Fuligo.

ASPADIALIS, *Ischuria*. A suppression of urine from the urethra being imperforated. See Ischuria.

ASPALATHUM, called also *agallochum*. Calambac wood. It is brought from the East Indies; it is of a bituminous and fatty kind, or resinous, and of a bitter taste. It is sold very often for the agallochum, having similar virtues, but weaker. See Agallochum.

ASPALATHUS, called also *Rhodium lignum, diacheton, dipsacon, lignum rosæ odoræ, genista canariensis, lign. thuris, erysisceptrum, Rhodina radix, Rhodium*, or rose-wood.

Rose-wood is the root, or the wood of a thorny shrub, but of which we have no certain account. It is brought from the Canary islands in long crooked pieces, externally of a whitish colour, internally of a deep yellow with a reddish cast. The heaviest and the deepest coloured is the best.

When rubbed or scraped it smells like roses. To spirit of wine it gives out all its virtue, but this tincture sends nothing off by distillation except the spirit, hardly affected with the smell or taste of the wood; water also extracts its virtues, and carries them with it in distillation; this distilled water resembles that from damask roses. Fifty pounds weight of good wood afford one pound of essential oil, which is used as a perfume; it is weaker than the oil of roses, but of the same odour.

An agreeable cordial tincture is made by macerating ℥ iv. of this wood with a pint of rectified spirit of wine; from ten drops to a tea-spoonful is a dose.

ASPALTUM. See Bitumen.

ASPARAGI. The young shoots, or first tender sprouts of an herb from the ground, before any leaves unfold themselves.

ASPARAGUS, called also *aspharagus, sparagus*; sperage, and sparrow-grass.

It is a perennial plant, chiefly used as aliment; in the spring a number of shoots appear (the tops of which are named *turio* or *cyma*), they rise to the height of two or three feet, then divide into slender firm spreading branches, clothed with soft green capillary leaves, the flowers are of a pale green colour, and succeeded by shining red berries. It grows wild in Cornwall and some other parts of England.

Though confined to the kitchen, it affords very little nourishment; the young shoots only are eaten; a decoction of the roots is diuretic, a strong infusion of them is preferred by some.

ASPARINE. See Aparine.

ASPASIA. The name of a constrictive medicine for the pudenda muliebria, consisting of wool moistened with an infusion of galls.

ASPER. A small river-fish found in the Rhone. It is so named from the roughness of its scales and jaws. It is good food, and very nutritious.

The oil of *asper* is commonly enquired for as a means of catching fish with ease and certainty. It is probably the oil of ospray which is meant, for there is a fable, that the bird so called, as it flies, drops something on the surface of the water, by which the fish is allured; hence the oil of the bird is supposed to have the same effect: but as there is no such oil, the oil of box, or any other such like, is sold for it.

ASPERA ARTERIA, from *asper, rough*, called also *trachea arteria*. Windpipe is formed of the Larynx, the Bronchia, and the Vesiculæ Malpighianæ. The Larynx hath five cartilages; it forms the upper part of the aspera arteria; the *first* of the cartilages is the Thyroidea *peltata*, or clypealis; called also *cooperteria, obicum*, placed just under the basis of the os hyoides, of a quadrangular figure, and stands in the anterior part of the neck, where the pomum Adami is seen; the lateral portion runs back, and ends in two processes; one of which runs up, the other down, and are connected to the os hyoides; the *second* is the Cryeoid, called also *cymbularis cartilago*; it stands beneath the preceding, is of an annular figure; the back part stands between the two processes of the thyroid cartilage, to which it is articulated. It is narrow before, thick behind, and serves as a base to all the other cartilages; being, as it were, let into the thyroides; it is by means of this that the other cartilages are joined to the trachea, on which account it is immoveable. The *third* and *fourth*, are the two Arytænoid cartilages, joined to the superior and posterior parts of the cricoid, by peculiar articulations, that the glottis may the more readily be opened and contracted; each of these have a protuberance for the insertion of the muscles, which protuberance stands over the cricoid cartilage, and each have a process where the ligament of the epiglottis is fixed; they are small at their base, and large at their upper part. The *fifth* is the epiglottis, shaped like the leaf of a plant: Winslow says *that* of the purslane. It is joined to the anterior and superior part of the thyroid cartilage, over which it appears erected behind the root of the tongue, to which it is connected by ligaments fixed to the cornua of the os hyoides; it is also connected with the arytænoid cartilages. It covers the glottis whilst we swallow to prevent any thing getting into it. These form the beginning of the aspera arteria, which passing down from behind the tongue into the lungs, is situated before the œsophagus, and surrounded, laterally and before, by the thyroid gland. It enters the cavity of thorax behind the upper part of the sternum, where it is crossed by large vessels which run up to the head. At about the fourth vertebra of the back it divides into two branches; the other which goes into the left is divided into two; these branches are called bronchiæ, and are divided again into numberless other ramifications, which are distributed through the substance of the lungs, and which consist of cartilaginous segments, and contractile membranes; then they are expanded into oblong vessels, after having lost their cartilaginous nature, called Vesiculæ Malpighianæ; some say they terminate in vesicles like clusters, which adhere to the small bronchial ramifications, constituting the chief part of the lungs. The use of the bronchia is to afford an ingress of the air into the lungs, and a free return of it thence; with such superfluous matters as is ready to be carried out of the body with it. The aspera arteria is cartilaginous forward, and membraneous backward.

When any small substance falls into the trachea, it occasions much uneasiness until it is thrown up. To assist its discharge, Aetius commends sternutatories; some commend expectorants and emetics, which may also be safely used; but to excite a cough, as some advise, is too hazardous.

ASPERATA. See Asperum.

ASPERATUM SPECILLUM. See Blepharoxystum.

ASPERGINES. See Catapasma.

ASPERGULA. See Asperula.

ASPERIFOLIUS, of *asper, rough*, and *folium, a leaf*. An epithet for such plants as are rough-leafed, having their leaves placed alternately, or without any certain order, on their stalks. They have monopetalous flowers, cut or divided into five, and after each flower there commonly follow four seeds.

ASPERITAS. Roughness, *asperity, sharpness*.

ASPERSIO. Sprinkling. See Catapasma.

ASPERUGO, } called also *aspergula, aperine latifolia*,
ASPERULA, } *hepatica; stellaris, stellata, matrisylva Germanica, rubeola montana odora*; woodrow, and woodroof. Asperula odorata, Linn.

It is a low umbelliferous plant, grows wild in woods and copses; it flowers in May, hath an agreeable odour, which is much improved by moderate drying: the taste is a little austere. It imparts its flavour to vinous liquors, and is commended as a cordial and deobstruent. It is also a name for aperine; Rubia synanchica.

ASPERUM, Asprum, *asperatum, aspretudo*. Rough. An epithet applied to bodies with uneven surfaces. Galen observes, that every *rough* body is uneven, but every uneven body is not *rough*; and that roughness is occasioned by too great dryness, or from acrimony.

ASPHALATHUS. See Cytisus spinosus.

ASPHALITIS. A name of the last vertebra of the loins.

ASPHAL-

ASPHALTOS. ASPHALTUM. See BITUMEN.

ASPHARAGUS. See ASPARAGUS.

ASPHODELUS. The ASPHODEL.

Ray takes notice of five ſpecies, three of which are but a baſtard kind; the others are, the

ASPHODELUS ALBUS. WHITE ASPHODEL.——LUTEUS, *yellow aſphodel*, alſo called *haſta regia, Bernhardi teſticulus, anthericum, aſſodilus, iphion, erizamba*, KING'S SPEAR, and YELLOW ASPHODEL.

The *aſphodel* roots reſemble an acorn, are acrid, heating, diuretic, &c. The leaves are like thoſe of a leek; the ſtalk is ſmooth, bearing on its top a flower called ANTHERICOS.

Theſe plants are natives of Italy, France, and other warm parts of Europe. The freſh roots are commended in the form of a cataplaſm, to be applied to ſcrophulous ſwellings.

ASPHYXIA, from α, neg. and σφυγμος, *a pulſe*, from σφιζω, *to leap*, or *beat*, like an artery. It is ſo named, becauſe the pulſe is not perceptible to the touch; but the characteriſtic ſigns of this deſeaſe are, the ſymptoms of apparent death, for the moſt part, ſuddenly coming on. If a patient gradually growing worſe, at length dies, that ſtate is not an aſphyxy, becauſe it never has yet been obſerved, that any one recovered from ſuch a ſtate; but it not unfrequently happens, that people have appeared to die ſuddenly; indeed ſome of them have been buried, who certainly might either recover by the help of art or ſpontaneous. This ſtate indeed, whether it ariſes from the brain, the heart, or lungs, powerfully affected, is called aſphyxy; the moſt obſcure kind of diſeaſe, and requires the moſt diligent inveſtigation of phyſicians. Moſt inſtances of *aſphyxy* are varieties of apoplexy; the reſt are inſtances of ſyncope, for the moſt part, if not all. See LIPOTHYMIA and APOPLEXIA.

The ſpecies which are conſidered as belonging to *apoplexy*, are the following:

ASPHYXIA SPINALIS. i. e. APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA.
—— a MEPHITIDE. }
—— a MUSTA. }
—— a FUMIS. }
—— a CARBONE. } h. f. APOPLEXIÆ VENENATÆ.
—— FORICARIORUM. }
—— SIDERATORUM. }
—— CONGELATORUM. }
—— a PATHEMATE, i. e. APOPLEXIA MENTALIS.
—— SUSPENSORUM. } h. f. APOPLEXIÆ SUFFOCATÆ.
—— IMMERSORUM. }
—— FLATULENTA. }

ASPHYXIA IMMERSORUM See SUBMERSIO.

—— FEBRICOSA & HYSTERICA, are SYMPTOMATIC APOPLEXIES.

Thoſe which belong to the SYNCOPE are,

ASPHYXIA VALSALVIANA—SYNCOPE CARDIACA.
—— a PATHEMATE. }
—— TRAUMATICA. } SYNCOPE OCCASIONALIS.
—— NEOPHYTORUM. }

It is however neceſſary to remark, that thoſe who appear to die ſuddenly, ſhould be kept till they begin to grow putrid, and offenſive, or at leaſt till they can bear without any perception a red hot iron applied to the feet: and this ſhould be obſerved in general, without reſpect to phyſicians, who cannot diſcover the cauſe of the diſeaſe; for if ſigns of an aneuriſm being burſt, or of an apoplexy, or of an inveterate vomica have preceded this ſudden death, a phyſician knowing theſe can more certainly judge, whether it is in reality death, or only an aſphyxy. See LANCISIUS, WINSLOW, and BRUHIER on this ſubject.

ASPIC. See LAVANDULA.

ASPIDISCOS, from ασπις, *a buckler*. By metaphor it was applied to the ſphincter muſcle of the anus, as we are informed by Cœlius Aurelianus. See SPHINCTER ANI.

ASPIS. The ASP. A venomous kind of ſerpent, of which Galen reckons up three ſpecies. Paulus Ægineta, in lib. v. and cap. xviii. ſays, that amputation is the only remedy when a limb is bit; and to cut away the fleſh to the bone of the bite, is where amputation cannot be performed.

ASPLENIUM, alſo called *ſplenium, hemionium, ceterach*;—MILT-WASTE, and SPLEEN-WORT. It is the ASPLENIUM CETERACH, or aſplenium frondibus pinnate fidis lobis alternis confluentibus, Linn. SPLEEN-WORT.

This is a ſmall buſhy plant, growing on fiſſures of rocks and on old walls; it conſiſts of capillary blackiſh roots, long narrow leaves, cut down to the rib on each ſide alternately, into a number of oblong, obtuſe, narrow ſections, with broad baſes. It hath no ſtalk or flower; the ſeeds are a yellow powder, produced on the backs of the leaves.

The leaves are ſimilar to maiden-hair, as a pectoral; they are diuretic, and, uſed by way of infuſion, they clear away fabulous matter from the urinary paſſage.

ASPLENIUM TRICHOMANES, or ASPLENIUM FRONDIBUS PINNATIS, &c. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

—— SCOLOPENDRIUM. See LINGUA CERVINA.

ASPRITUDO. See ASPERUM.

ASSAC. See GUM AMMONIACUM.

ASSA FŒTIDA. See ASA FOETIDA.

ASSALA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

ASSANEGI. The powder that falls off from the walls of ſalt in the ſalt mines.

ASSANUS. A weight conſiſting of two drams.

ASSARABACCA. See ASARUM.

ASSARE. In the ſpagirical language, it is to dry a thing fit for powdering.

ASSARTHROSIS. See ARTICULATIO.

ASSATIO, ASSATION, or ROASTING, from *aſſo, to roaſt with fire*. Frying, toaſting, broiling, are different ſpecies of *aſſation*.

ASSATURA. A ſpecies of any thing juſt removed from the fire after roaſting.

ASSE. See ASE.

ASSERAC. See ASSIS.

ASSERVATIO. See CONSERVATIO.

ASSIDENS SIGNUM. An affident ſign, that is, ſuch an one as *uſually* accompanies a diſeaſe; but is not, as the *pathognomonic*, inſeparable from it.

ASSIDUUS. See CONTINUA FEBRIS.

ASSIMULO, to ASSIMILATE, from *ad* and *ſimilis, to make like to*; as when what we eat is converted into our fleſh. *Aſſimilation*, when ſpoken of our aliment, differs in name only from nutrition; but beſides, it is made uſe of in another ſenſe; when the morbid matter of any diſeaſe converts the whole or part of our juices to their ſpecific nature; our juices are then ſaid to be aſſimilated to the nature of thoſe morbid materials.

ASSIS. ASSERAC. The Ægyptian name for *bang*, or *bangue*, which ſee, and alſo CANNABIS.

ASSISTENTES. See PARASTATÆ.

ASSITRA. See MANDARU.

ASSIUS LAPIS, called alſo *aſius* and *azius lapis, ſarcophagum*, ASSIAN STONE. Theſe ſtones receive their name from Aſſos, a city of Troas, in the Leſſer Aſia, where they are found. They are of a tophous, ſoft, friable, and looſe ſubſtance, with a powdery matter growing on them like meal, ſuch as is ſeen on the walls of mills; it is called the FLOUR OF THE ASSIAN ROCK. This flour conſumes looſe ſpongy fleſh; hence called *carnivorus*: the ſtone poſſeſſeth the ſame virtue in a leſs degree.

ASSODES. ASODES. From ασις, *faſtidium*, and αδω, *ſatio*. A continual fever, in which the outward parts are moderately warm, but inwardly there is great heat, an inſatiable thirſt, perpetual toſſing, great nauſea, and loathing of food, watching, and raving. It is called by SAUVAGES, *tritæophya aſſodes*; and is alſo arranged by CULLEN, under *tertian remittents*. An account of fevers of this kind may be found in HUXHAM de Aëre, lib. i. p. 97. LANCISIUS de noxiis paludem Effluviis; and MORGAGNI Epiſt. 49. 14.

ASSOS. See ALUMEN.

ASTACUS, or ASTACUSMARINUS. The LOBSTER and CRAB hardly differ in any quality one from the other. They ſeem to contain leſs of animal ſubſtance than the fleſh of quadrupeds, birds, and even of the amphibia, from the ſmall proportion of volatile alcali obtainable from their ſubſtance. Notwithſtanding which, they more quickly neutralize acidity in the primæ viæ than any other animal food of quadrupeds and birds. They are without oil, or have at leaſt a ſmall proportion, and therefore are conſidered leſs nutritious. Sometimes a ſmall portion taken upon the ſtomach of thoſe with whom they are apt to diſagree, will occaſion violent colic, and nettle raſh, as occurs from eating muſſels, &c. which is attributed to idioſyncraſy of particular perſons. *Lobſters, crabs*, and *crayfiſh*, are exanguous, and oviparous; they are greedy of fleſh, eat frogs; and, if they meet with a carcaſe, though it lays out of the water, they never leave it till it is conſumed. Their

fleſh is beſt in ſummer; and, in common with all ſhell-fiſh, it is peculiarly uſeful to thoſe whoſe primæ viæ abound with acid, though it is conſidered rather difficult of digeſtion. The black tips of the claws of the *ſea-crab*, and thoſe ſtony concretions in the heads of the *aſtacus fluviatilis*, found in rivers, form ſome of the abſorbent preparations of the ſhops. See CANCER FLUVIATILIS, and OCULI CANCRORUM.

ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS. The CREVIS or CRAYFISH. See ASTACUS.

——— FLUVIATILIS. The Lobſter.

ASTAPHIS. See UVA PASSA.

ASTARZOF. The name of an ointment, and of a mixture, which were uſed by Paracelſus. The firſt conſiſted of litharge, houſe-leek juice, &c. The ſecond, of camphor and roſe-water.

ASTCHACHILOS. So Paracelſus names a malignant gangrenous ulcer, which ſpreads from the feet upwards. Some call it *araneus*.

ASTER. OMNIUM MAXIMUM. See ENULA.——ATTICUS. HYOPHTHALMOS. See ERYNGIUM.——PALUSTRIS PARVO FLORE GLOBOSO. SMALL FLEA-BANE. See CONYZA.——PERUANUS. POTATOES. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.——THALASSIUS, is named *Stella marina*. SEA-STAR. A certain zoophyte or inſect, of which there are many ſpecies, and of which Aldrovandus hath wrote prolixly. Hippocrates hath recommended it with braſſica, and ſweet-ſcented wine, againſt what is called the aſcent of the uterus, and hyſteric pains.

ASTERIAS. STAR-STONE. Is a foſſile gem, very hard, reſembling half a globe, extremely full of black radiated appearances, reſembling ſtars; from whence its name. In medicine it was conſidered as a charm againſt marks of the mother.

ASTHENIA, ἀ, non, and σθένος, *robur*. EXTREME DEBILITY.

ASTHENIA a HYDROCEPHALO. APOPLENIA HYDROCEPHALICA. See APOPLEXIA.——PANONICA. See AMPHIMERINA HUNGARICA.

ASTHMA, from ἄω, or ἄημι, *ſpiro*, or rather ἀάζω, *anhelo*, to breath ſhort. This is an impeded, and very laborious reſpiration, joined with inexpreſſible anxiety, and ſtraitneſs of the præcordia, preventing a free circulation of blood through the lungs, ariſing from various cauſes, and not free from the danger of ſuffocation. The characteriſtic ſymptom of this diſeaſe is a *chronical* and *periodic* difficulty of breathing; hence it differs from ORTHOPNÆA, becauſe that is acute; from DYSPNÆA, becauſe that is continued.

This diſeaſe has generally been conſidered to be of two kinds; the *humoral*, *pituitous*, or *moiſt*; the *ſpaſmodic*, *dry*, *nervous*, or *convulſive*. Both which are properly included in the ſubſequent definition. "The *aſthma* is "a difficulty of breathing, coming on at intervals, with "a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs in the breaſt, and ſibilating "reſpiration; at the beginning of the paroxyſm, attend-"ed with an uneaſy cough, or no cough at all; to-"wards the concluſion, a free cough, often attended "with a copious expectoration of mucus." Dr. CULLEN ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the Claſs NEUROSES, and Order SPASMI, dividing it into three ſpecies. 1ſt. *Aſthma ſpontaneum*; to which belong the *orthopnœa ſpaſmodica*, and *hyſterica*, when there is no manifeſt cauſe, or any other diſeaſe attending.——2d. *Aſthma exanthematicum*, when it ariſes from the retropulſion of ſome acrid humors from the ſurface of the machine.——3d. *Aſthma plethoricum*, when it is the conſequence of ſome accuſtomed ſanguinary evacuation ſuppreſſed, or a ſpontaneous plethora.——The *hypochondriac*, *arthritic*, and *venereal* ſpecies, are truly ſymptomatic.

He alſo ſays, "That the *aſthma* depends upon a par-"ticular conſtitution of the lungs: that the *proximate* "*cauſe* is a præternatural, and in ſome meaſure, a ſpaſ-"modic conſtriction of the muſcular fibres of the bron-"chiæ, which not only prevents the dilatation of the "bronchiæ, neceſſary to a free and full inſpiration; but "gives alſo a rigidity, which prevents a full and free ex-"piration;" and adds, "This præternatural conſtric-"tion, like many other ſpaſmodic and convulſive affec-"tions, is readily excited by a turgeſcence of the blood, "and other cauſes of any unuſual fullneſs and diſtenſion "of the veſſels of the lungs."

Dr. Withers on the *aſthma*, ſays, "The attack of the convulſive *aſthma* is ſudden, and at its firſt appearance the fit is ſhort. The ſymptoms which uſually precede it are languor, flatulency, head-ach, ſickneſs, pale urine, diſturbed ſleep, a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs and fulneſs about the pit of the ſtomach. In ſome caſes there is an uncommon ſtupor, drowſineſs, and heavineſs. The fit is frequently obſerved to come on about one or two o'clock in the morning, or at any hour after the firſt ſleep. The patient wakes ſuddenly, and feels a great tightneſs and conſtriction around the cheſt, with a difficulty of breathing, and an impediment to the free admiſſion of air into the lungs. Both inſpiration and expiration are ſlow, laborious, and accompanied with conſtant wheezing, particularly the latter. Great bodily anxiety always attends this diſorder. As the lungs cannot be ſufficiently dilated with air, the paſſage of the blood through the pulmonary veſſels is not free. Hence the face, in full and plethoric habits, appears red and bloated, and the veſſels of the eyes are unnaturally turgid with blood. The action of the heart is greatly diſturbed, as is evident by the weakneſs, irregularity, and increaſed quickneſs of the pulſe. During the fit the patient has generally a longing inſtinctive deſire for cool freſh air, which always revives him. A ſmall cloſe room with a fire in it is extremely offenſive to him, and all warm things, given internally, increaſe the flatulency in the ſtomach and bowels, which is always the moſt troubleſome after a full meal. When the fit has continued a few minutes, half an hour, or an hour, it leaves the patient; his reſpiration becomes free and natural, his pulſe ſlow and regular, his complexion puts on its uſual appearance, and the bodily anxiety goes off. The urine is generally pale, and the ſkin ſomewhat dry before the fit, and during its progreſs; but at the termination of it the urine, for a day or two, is high coloured, and depoſits a ſediment, and the ſkin feels ſoft and moiſt. FLOYER. This is the deſcription of a firſt and moderate attack of the diſorder. In ſome caſes it appears in a more violent form, even at its commencement, and continues for ſeveral days before the fit terminates. Sometimes the patient will have one fit, and then remain free from a relapſe for many months. At other times fits come on for ſeveral nights together, the patient appearing almoſt perfectly well during the day, with his appetite and pulſe both natural. When the *aſthma* once makes its attack, it ſeldom or never fails to recur, though the intervals between the fits are very uncertain. When the *aſthma* is rooted in the conſtitution, it often makes its attack in the ſpring and autumn. In many caſes it attacks periodically, once in ten days or a fortnight. Sometimes it occurs regularly at the full and change of the moon. Floyer mentions a caſe where the fits occured for ſeven weeks together, and the patient was obliged to ſleep in a chair. But from the ſtricteſt obſervations it is found upon the whole that there is no certainty or regularity obſervable in the attacks of the aſthma. The reaſon why the fits ſo often occur, firſt in the night, is thought to be owing to the heat of the bed, and the horizontal poſture in which the patient lies. Relapſes are commonly attended with an increaſe of the ſymptoms, and the vigour of the conſtitution is gradually impaired, till, by length of time, general or chronic weakneſs is induced. The difficulty of breathing in the fits ariſes to a much higher degree, and the ſenſation of tightneſs over the breaſt is ſo great and diſtreſſing, that the patient feels as if he were bound with cords. His anxiety at this period is inexpreſſible, and he labours in reſpiration, as if every moment would be his laſt. Severe vomiting frequently occurs, and the matter diſcharged is ſlimy and frothy, or of a greeniſh or yellow colour. The hands and feet are cold, and the patient is ſubject to palpitations and faintings. Cool freſh air becomes abſolutely neceſſary. The eyes are prominent, the face is ſometimes pale, and ſometimes high coloured, bloated, or livid; the pulſe is extremely weak, irregular, and even intermitting; there is a difficulty of ſwallowing, the patient can ſcarce ſpeak, cough, or expectorate during the fit, and the ſtomach and bowels are violently diſtended with wind. While thus labouring for breath, he is obliged to riſe from his bed, he cannot bear even the weight of the bed-cloaths upon him. His ſhoulders are conſtantly elevated, to give the muſcles of the cheſt their greateſt power of action, in raiſing the ribs in inſpiration. At this time too the patient, though before coſtive, will frequently have a looſe ſtool. When the violence of the fit abates, and reſpiration becomes free, the cough returns, and the patient begins to expectorate phlegm, which is ſometimes intermixed with blood. As ſoon as an eaſy copious expectoration takes place, it affords great relief, for the evacuation is made immediately

diately from the parts affected, from the very veſſels which have been contracted with ſpaſm. This expectoration is one of the moſt certain ſigns of the abatement of the complaint, as it denotes the ſolution of the ſpaſmodic contraction of the bronchial air veſſels; particularly if a moiſture and ſoftneſs of the ſkin, and a ſediment in the urine make their appearance. The blood which is ſpit up in this complaint, proceeds generally from a rupture or dilatation of blood-veſſels in the lungs. In ſome caſes, indeed, the quantity of blood which is ſpit up, is in full habits very conſiderable, and at the ſame time critical, being accompanied with an abatement of the ſymptoms. But all free diſcharges of blood from the lungs, though they afford relief, yet they are unfavourable ſigns, as they denote greater violence of the diſeaſe, during the courſe of which the very efforts of nature to relieve are in themſelves ſo alarming. The noſe too will ſometimes guſh out with blood during the ſeverity of the fit, from the obſtruction given to the return of the blood through the pulmonary veſſels into the left auricle of the heart. Thus in a ſhort time the fit of the convulſive aſthma goes off. In a courſe of years one fit ſucceeds another, and the diſorder increaſes in the violence and duration of the fits, as well as in the frequency of their returns. The expectoration from the mucous glands of the lungs, which ſtill continues to relieve at the termination of the fits, becomes itſelf a very troubleſome ſymptom. The mucous glands are relaxed, and the diſcharge of mucus greater than natural. Hence the bronchial or air-veſſels are frequently obſtructed with phlegm, and from this cauſe the freedom of reſpiration is diſturbed: the patient breathes with unuſual difficulty, although his convulſive fits be not upon him. When he firſt wakes in the morning he has generally a ſevere fit of coughing, which continues till he has got up the phlegm that provoked the cough, by preventing the free admiſſion of air into the air-veſſels. Through the day, at different times, the cough ſtill recurs, but with leſs violence, and in the evening it is often very teaſing and diſtreſſing, eſpecially on any ſudden motion of the body, or in cold damp foggy weather, which obſtructs the exhalation of the perſpirable matter from the lungs. Thus the HUMORAL ASTHMA is united with the convulſive, and both together exiſt in the ſame patient. The HUMORAL ASTHMA is a diſorder of the mucous glands of the lungs, in conſequence of which they are relaxed, and the diſcharge of mucus, being unnaturally copious, obſtructs the freedom of reſpiration. This part of the diſorder is more conſtant; the convulſive *aſthma* is more violent and of ſhorter duration. The humoral *aſthma* is more ſevere both with reſpect to the cough and difficulty of breathing in winter, but in ſummer, when the weather is warm, and perſpiration free, it often diſappears totally between the intervals of the fits of the convulſive *aſthma*. The convulſive *aſthma* too is ſometimes ſeverer in winter than in ſummer, eſpecially when combined with the humoral, or with a catarrh. But it often happens that the warm weather affords little or no relief, nay even in many caſes it is obſerved, that the irritability of the conſtitution and the rarefaction of the blood is ſo much increaſed by the warmth of the weather, that the frequency and ſeverity of the fits are greater in the warm and ſultry, than in the cold ſeaſons of the year. In this caſe the humoral *aſthma* is continued on during the ſummer months by the convulſive *aſthma*, as a ſymptom of the natural and critical ſolution of the fits. But even in this ſituation of the patient, the ſymptoms of the humoral *aſthma* are greatly alleviated by the warmth of the weather, which is by no means conſtantly the fact with reſpect to the convulſive *aſthma*. Along with or after the convulſive *aſthmas*, either when pure or when complicated with the humoral, there is often a great foreneſs in the breaſt, partly from the obſtructed circulation, partly from the ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcular fibres of the air-veſſels, and partly from the frequency and ſeverity of the cough. Sometimes too there are rheumatic ſtitches in the ſides, which are extremely painful and alarming to the patient; but the judicious practitioner will eaſily diſtinguiſh them from internal affections of the breaſt, by the external foreneſs and the acuteneſs of the pain in conſequence of motion. The frequent returns of fits ſometimes cauſe obſtructions in the lungs, which, as the diſſection of dead bodies clearly aſcertains, appear full of knots or tubercles. Theſe tubercles are moſt liable to occur in thoſe who have naturally a narrow contracted cheſt, in which the lungs have not a free and eaſy motion; theſe render the diſorder very obſtinate, they cauſe a long continuance of the cough after the aſthmatic fit, and frequently end in ſmall inflammations of the lungs, attended with internal pains, difficulty of breathing, feveriſhneſs, profuſe ſweats, and waſting of the fleſh. I have already obſerved, that the humoral *aſthma* often ſupervenes on the convulſive. It is neceſſary alſo to obſerve, that the convulſive often attacks thoſe who have long been previouſly afflicted with the humoral *aſthma*. Patients ſubject to catarrhs and winter coughs, during which they expectorate a conſiderable quantity of thick or frothy phlegm, are ſometimes ſuddenly ſeized with violent difficulty of breathing, and great tightneſs over the breaſt, ſo as to dread even inſtant ſuffocation. This new complaint, after having tormented them for ſome hours, or perhaps a day or two, leaves them almoſt as ſuddenly as it at firſt attacked them, and they look back with ſurprize at their happy deliverance from ſo formidable and unexpected an enemy. Their old habitual cough and aſthma, with foreneſs and ſtuffing in the breaſt, ſtill remains upon them, but after what they have lately ſuffered, they bear it without repining. In this manner they continue for ſome time, till the convulſive *aſthma* attacks them again, and perhaps with additional violence. Thus, by frequent returns of the fits, the convulſive *aſthma* becomes habitual to the patient, and he has the misfortune to find himſelf labouring under a complication of two diſeaſes, the one aggravating the other, and both growing worſe. The convulſive *aſthma* ſometimes attacks perſons of a thin ſpare habit, whoſe conſtitutions have been greatly emaciated by a long expoſure to cauſes of general or chronic weakneſs. In ſome caſes it ſeizes patients who are robuſt and full of blood, particularly if they have ſmall veſſels and ſtrait cheſts. At other times it occurs in thoſe who are groſs, phlegmatic, corpulent, and in ſuch habits it is often very diſtreſſing. It is frequently connected likewiſe with hyſterical and hypochondriacal complaints, in irritable and relaxed conſtitutions. The convulſive *aſthma*, recurring for many years, is capable of reducing the ſtrongeſt conſtitutions, and of bringing on the ſymptoms of general debility; but if it attacks a conſtitution already weakened and exhauſted, it is obvious that it will neceſſarily weaken and exhauſt it more. The patient will loſe weight, ſink from his cloaths, and appear emaciated, eſpecially if the veſſels of the lungs are ſo relaxed that a conſiderable quantity of mucous matter is expectorated. The ſtomach and bowels are more particularly liable to be affected in the convulſive *aſthma*; they are often ſeized with colic pains, diſtended with wind, tormented with burning heats, and agitated with tremulous motions, which give a ſenſation to the patient of ſomething moving and fluttering within him. Floyer too has obſerved, that ſlight fits of the *aſthma* often affect the ſtomach and bowels, and not the lungs. The appetite is greatly impaired, ſleep is often prevented, or it is diſturbed and unrefreſhing. The menſes are ſometimes obſtructed, and ſometimes they are brought on before the uſual period, and when plethora prevails, that diſcharge is accompanied with relief. The patient is ſometimes coſtive, though ſometimes he will have looſe ſtools. The extremities, particularly the arms, ſhoulders, and upper parts of the body, are often affected with great uneaſineſs. Symptoms of fever are not eſſential to the diſeaſe, though they frequently occur, eſpecially when the humoral *aſthma* or a catarrh is complicated with the convulſive. A hectic fever, with a colliquative diarrhœa, faintings, palpitations, violent vomitings, coldneſs of the extremities, ſwelled legs, and other dropſical ſymptoms, ariſing from weakneſs, relaxation, and obſtruction to the circulation of the blood through the lungs, is common in the laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe. But a hectic fever, indeed, will ſometimes occur in very irritable and relaxed habits, when no immediate danger is threatened. This diſeaſe may attack at any age, but its general approach is after the prime of life.

From the preceding account of the ſymptoms of the convulſive *aſthma*, it will appear obvious that the *diſtinction* of it from every other diſeaſe cannot be difficult. The ſudden attack of the fits, the ſhort time of their duration, the violence of their ſymptoms, the ſtate of eaſe and good health between them and their returning at intervals, will ſufficiently characterize the complaint. The convulſive *aſthma* is ſometimes combined with the humoral *aſthma*, the pleuriſy, true peripneumony, falſe pleuriſy, falſe peripneumony, dropſy of the breaſt, catarrhal and conſumptive complaints; and if any one deſires the

fulleſt

fulleſt diſcuſſion in theſe different caſes, the beſt way is, an accurate ſtudy of the reſpective hiſtories of all the different complaints which bear any reſemblance to it. In many inſtances in the practice of medicine, words can never make thoſe minute diſtinctions which are very obvious to the eye and other ſenſes.

When this diſorder is recent, and produced by gouty matter, and ſuch like, there may be ſome hopes of a laſting recovery; otherwiſe it is rarely if ever cured. An eruption of the menſes, or of the hæmorrhoids, during a paroxyſm, alleviates it much; improper management cauſes an *aſthma* more readily to end in a dropſy; convulſive *aſthmas* greatly endanger the life at every return, yet ſeldom prove fatal. If frequent and long continued, if the patient eſcapes with his life, a dropſy is the reſult, which is the deſtruction of the patient. If a ſlow fever comes on, an unequal intermittent pulſe, a palſy of the arms, a continual palpitation of the heart, a preternatural ſmall diſcharge by urine, or a ſyncope, death is at hand. An *aſthma* coming on old people, uſually attends them to the grave.

The *proximate cauſe* of the convulſive or ſpaſmodic *aſthma*, is a ſudden contraction of the muſcular coats of the air-veſſels of the lungs, when the muſcular fibres of the air-veſſels are contracted, along with the midriff and the muſcles of the cheſt (the contraction of which laſt ſometimes occurs), the free admiſſion of air into the lungs is prevented, and the patient labours for breath. Expiration and inſpiration are ſlow, becauſe the parts performing the function of reſpiration are not able to act, but with the utmoſt difficulty. When this ſpaſm is removed, the patient, after the expectoration of a little phlegm, feels himſelf almoſt reſtored to perfect health; for the cauſe being obviated, and there being no fixed obſtruction in the lungs, the ſymptoms totally diſappear. The proximate cauſe of the convulſive *aſthma*, when complicated with the humoral, is a *ſpaſmodic contraction* of the air-veſſels of the lungs, preceded and followed by a *relaxation* of the mucous glands, with an *increaſed ſecretion* of mucus.

The REMOTE CAUSES, which comprehend both the *prediſpoſing* and the *occaſional*, are next to be conſidered. Theſe, operating together, produce the proximate cauſe, with which the diſeaſe neceſſarily exiſts.

The CHIEF PREDISPOSING CAUSES of the convulſive *aſthma*, are a *narrow contracted cheſt, morbid irritability of the lungs, and pulmonary obſtructions* in conſequence of tubercles, either ſcrophulous or formed by repeated catarrhs, winter coughs, pleuriſies, and peripneumonies.

The OCCASIONAL CAUSES of the convulſive *aſthma, are cold, moiſture, ſudden changes of weather, duſt, metallic fumes, ſmoke and other particular ſmells, mephitic vapours, evacuations, great fatigue, neglect of exerciſe, ſhouting, and all ſtrong exertions of the voice, certain diſorders in the conſtitution, anger, joy, ſurprize, fear, grief, and other depreſſing paſſions, exceſs in venery, and intemperance in diet.*

This obſtinacy of the diſeaſe is to be eſtimated from the violence and duration of the ſymptoms, the age of the patient, the condition of his conſtitution, the nature of the prediſpoſition, and the power of the exciting cauſes. If the ſymptoms of the ſpaſmodic affection in the lungs run high, if the diſorder be of long ſtanding, and, when once excited, continues for ſeveral days; if the returns of it be frequent; if the lungs be greatly obſtructed with phlegm at the termination of the convulſive fits, and an obſtinate cough remains during the intervals, with a laborious reſpiration, and a copious expectoration of mucous matter, the cure is difficult, tedious, and uncertain. Tubercles and obſtructions in the lungs, &c. are ſymptoms too unfavourable to admit of hope. If on the contrary, the diſorder be recent; if the patient's conſtitution be not greatly impaired; if there be no natural deformity in the cheſt; if reſpiration after the termination of the fit be free, and the cough with expectoration of phlegm not violent, nor obſtinate in its duration; if the occupation of the perſon be not injurious to the lungs, or, if ſo, can be eaſily relinquiſhed; and if the lungs be not obſtructed with tubercles, either in conſequence of a ſcrophulous habit, or repeated inflammatory affections, the caſe bears a favourable aſpect, and may in all human probability be frequently treated with ſucceſs.—When infants are ſeized with the *aſthma*, it often ends in ſuffocation, eſpecially if powerful means for the removal of it be not applied at its commencement.

THE INDICATION OF CURE will be to drive the humours to the exterior and inferior parts, to procure a due and equable circulation, and remove the ſeveral cauſes which ſupport the diſorder, by medicines adapted to their reſpective natures: the two firſt are to be anſwered during the paroxyſm, the latter in the intervals between them. In the convulſive *aſthma*, the care will be to alleviate the ſpaſmodic ſtrictures of the breaſt, and parts ſubſervient to reſpiration.

The diet ſhould be light: ſweet things, and ſuch as are flatulent, muſt be avoided: large and full meals are injurious, or any food that is ſlow of digeſtion; but many aſthmatics bear animal food of the lighter kinds, and in moderate quantity. In recent aſthma, and eſpecially in the young and plethoric, a ſpare, light, and cool diet, is neceſſary; but after the diſeaſe has continued for ſome years, they commonly bear, and often require, a tolerably full diet, though in all caſes a very full diet is hurtful. In drinking, water, or cool watery liquors, is the only ſafe and fit drink for aſthmatics; and all liquors ready to ferment, and become flatulent, are hurtful: any kind of ſtrong drink, they ſeldom can bear; and any exceſs in ſuch, is always miſchievous to them: warm and tepid drinks are improper, as they are noxious to them; ſo, on that account, and upon the account of the liquors weakening the nerves of the ſtomach, neither tea nor coffee is proper in this diſeaſe. Exerciſe ſhould be moderate, but regular, and daily riding on horſeback, going in a carriage; eſpecially ſailing is highly uſeful; the feet ſhould be kept warm, and perſpiration aſſiſted with a flannel ſhirt.

With reſpect to the air which theſe patients breathe, it is difficult to give any general rules, as different aſthmatics have different idioſyncraſies, with reſpect to externals; ſome are only eaſy in a dry ſerene air in the country, others muſt live in the midſt of a great city; though the former bear the air of a low ground, if tolerably free and dry, better than that of a mountain. Having placed the patient, if he is of a full habit, ſubject to much heat, proceed with bleeding, a thin, cooling, and diluting diet, give frequent ſmall doſes of nitre, and, at proper intervals, let purges with Glauber's ſalt be worked off with plenty of warm but very thin gruel; bathing in ſubtepid baths, and bliſters, will alſo be of uſe: but if of a contrary conſtitution, order a nutritive animal diet, with generous liquors; for common drink, let ferrugineous medicines, with the bark, bitters, gum benjamin, gum ammoniacum, the warm balſams, as thoſe of Tol, and Peru, be duly uſed.

In both the above caſes, the natural perſpiration ſhould be carefully ſupported; and as a check thereto is the moſt frequent cauſe of *aſthmas* in this country, a particular regard ſhould always be had unto it.

Periodical *aſthmas* give way to the bark, aſſiſted with ſuch other means as peculiar circumſtances may require.

The nervous *aſthma* admits of bleeding only where there is a ſanguine plethora; a pulſe ſtrong and ſlow does not indicate bleeding in the ſame degree as if it were ſtrong and frequent. A ſtrong, frequent, and hard pulſe, demands a frequent diſcharge by bleeding. But much diſcretion is required in this affair, from various difficulties that occur in judging. In other caſes, antiſpaſmodics, warm nervous medicines, opiates, and the bark, are the principal means of relief; caſtor, tinctura opii camphorata, ſal c. c. with aſſafœtida, and gum ammoniacum; and if they fail, try the bark and opium.

Except under ſome peculiar circumſtances, ſuch *as ulcers in the lungs, tubercles, inflammation of theſe organs, recent catarrh; catarrh of long ſtanding, attended with expectoration of much phlegm*, as in that diſeaſe, called humoral aſthma; *plethora, general*, or *partial; dropſy of the cheſt; difficulty of breathing*, from various cauſes, *malconformation of the cheſt*; cold bathing in an artificial ſalt bath, or in the ſea, has been greatly recommended by Dr. RYAN; the latter of which is infinitely moſt eligible, the former being conſidered only as a ſuccedaneum, as bathing in cold water, without its being ſtrongly impregnated with ſalt, has not been found uſeful. See Dr. Ryan's Obſervations on the Hiſtory and Cure of Aſthmas.

An anaſarca is ſometimes attended with a greater difficulty of breathing than a confirmed aſcites, ſo when a ſudden *aſthmatic* fit is obſerved, without any viſible cauſe, if there is the leaſt fulneſs of the face, which indeed is only to be ſeen in ſome inſtances after lying down, or any appearance of an œdema in the ancles or feet, the cauſe is undoubtedly the ſame in the lungs; and that this is the caſe, will be further confirmed by the pulſe being

being ſuppreſſed: as the ſpeedieſt relief, give immediately of calomel gr. x. by which, as ſoon as it operates, the pulſe and the breaſt will be relieved: this doſe may be repeated after a few days.

Vomits are uſually adminiſtered too ſoon in *aſthmas*: expectoration ſhould be rendered ſomewhat free, and then they may be given with more ſafety and greater advantage; the oxymel. ſcillæ and antimonium tartariſ. are eſteemed the beſt; but Dr. Akenſide prefers, and with ſome reaſon, the ipecacuanha, which, whether in the humoral or ſpaſmodic kinds, he always uſes as ſpeedily in the fit as attending circumſtances will admit, and experiences the ſpeedieſt relief by it: when he preſcribes the ipecac. in chronical caſes, he gives from three to five grains, or from five to fifteen grains, every other morning, according to the degree of the diſeaſe, and without regard to any particular paroxyſm, and thus continues it for three, four, or ſix weeks; he ſays it is as uſeful when it only excites a nauſea, as when it pukes; whence it ſeems, that in the relaxing quality, its virtue conſiſts, as uſed in theſe caſes. When the ſpaſmodic attends the humoral *aſthma*, he preſcribes the ipecacuanha, with all deſirable ſucceſs. See Lond. Med. Tranſact. vol. i. Dr. Cullen remarks, that as flatulency in the ſtomach, and other ſymptoms of indigeſtion, are frequent attendants of *aſthma*, and very troubleſome to *aſthmatics*, ſo, both for removing theſe ſymptoms and for taking off all determination to the lungs, the frequent uſe of gentle vomits is proper in this diſeaſe. In certain caſes where a fit was expected to come in the courſe of the night, a vomit given in the evening has frequently ſeemed to prevent it. See VOMITUS.

Diuretics are particularly uſeful in an *aſthma* attended with a cachexy, two parts of nitre, and one of ſal ammoniac, given every, or every other day, ſo as to paſs freely by urine, is very beneficial; but if theſe ſalts are obſerved to irritate the cough, the rad. ſcillæ, in ſmall doſes, may be preferred.

Expectorants, in the moiſt *aſthma*, are important aids. Garlic is celebrated, the ſquills and gum ammoniacum are moſt commonly uſed; but perhaps an extract of tobacco might be ſo managed as to exceed any of the medicines now in uſe for this end; for thoſe, who are not uſed to chew tobacco, are very ſpeedily relieved by holding it in their mouth until a ſickneſs comes on, and then going into bed to ſweat; a few repetitions of this hath totally freed the patient from a preſent paroxyſm.

One of the beſt general forms of expectorants is the following:

℞ Gum, aſſafœtid. gum ammoniac. ää. ʒ i. ſs. Aq. pur. ℥ ix. m. detur cochl. larg. freq.

To this mixture may be added as required, the tinct. opii camph. the oxym. ſcillæ or ſyr. allii. Sometimes the aſſafœtida diſagrees.

Dr. Millar recommends the miſtura camphorata in the fit of the *aſthma*; the doſe is one or two ſpoonfuls every three or four hours. Before he gives the miſtura camph. he uſually preſcribes a gentle emetic, and then a doſe of the tinct. rhei, or tinct. aloes.

Diaphoretics are always ſo far needful, that the natural perſpiration ſhould be ſupported; but when the *aſthma* is produced by acrid matter, &c. repelled from the ſkin, they are abſolutely neceſſary, being then principally to be depended on: powders, with nitre and pulv contrayerv. with two or three grains of camphor in each doſe, the ſps. febrif. Di. Clutton, are excellent for this purpoſe, and frequent draughts of warm elder-flower tea may accompany them.

Purges ſhould not be of the rougher kind, but manna with caſſia, joined to ſmall doſes of the antimonium tartariſatum; or if the genuine can be obtained, the ol. Ricini, given in a warm vehicle, is the beſt. In ſome caſes, glyſters only can be admitted.

Opiates, when admitted in the humoral aſthma, ſhould be accompanied with expectorants; the tinct. opii camphorata, and the pil. e. ſtyrace, are excellent; or if the tinct. opii is ventured on, it ſhould be mixed with the ox. ſcillæ. In the ſpaſmodic *aſthma*, the tinct. opii hath been found neceſſary even to a hundred drops, in a few hours; but in all ſpaſmodic complaints, opiates, mixed with purgatives, in ſuch quantities as to keep the bowels lax, is the beſt method of adminiſtering them.

Bleeding. The pulſe and heat of the body will generally beſt determine when to uſe or omit this operation. When a ſudden fit is produced by an eaſterly wind, if it is violent, bleeding, though on other accounts not adviſeable, may, notwithſtanding, be neceſſary; in ſuch inſtances, judgment and ſagacity will be put to the trial.

Iſſues ſhould be made in the inſide of the thigh, juſt under the gartering place; for there their diſcharge is uſually greater than in the back, and their trouble far leſs; their uſe is equal, be the kind of *aſthma* what it will.

Bliſters on the back are an excellent aid during the fit, in caſes of humoral *aſthma*; and to prevent returns, keep them open as long as poſſible. In the ſpaſmodic or true *aſthma*, iſſues and bliſters are of leſs efficacy, but not to be omitted.

In the pure convulſive *aſthma*, bathing the feet in warm water is of admirable efficacy in many inſtances.

Dr. Withers ſeems to be the firſt who has propoſed the flowers of zinc. He ſays, "that when plethora or fulneſs of blood is not preſent, I have found them to ſucceed where others have failed." This is, the Doctor obſerves, a powerful antiſpaſmodic, and at the ſame time beneficial in ſtrengthening the conſtitution. The doſe of theſe flowers is from two grains to fifteen, two or three times a day.

See the article VOMICA, for directions in caſes of tubercles.

Variety of forms are to be ſeen, which are well adapted to the diſorder in general, and the ſymptoms in particular, in Dr. Smith's Formulæ Medicamentorum, Dr. Brookes's, and the London Practice of Phyſic.

Dr. Percival obſerves, that in Derbyſhire, when the miners or ſmelters of lead find themſelves affected with the *aſthma*, they uſually leave their occupation for a few days, and work at the lime-kilns; experience having proved that the fixed air ariſing from the calcination of lime-ſtones, is an effectual and ſpeedy remedy in this diſorder.

The *aſthma*, in ſome inſtances, ends in a partial palſy; in others, in ſome ſpecies of dropſy; ſometimes, though not often, the patient is ſuddenly ſuffocated; this accident, when it happens, hath for its cauſe a polypus in the lungs; and inſtances have occurred of its ending in an inflammation of the lungs.

See ARETÆUS, Dr. DOVER. Sir JOHN FLOYER on the *Aſthma*. CULLEN's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. iii. WITHERS on the *Aſthma*. HOFFMAN on Convulſive *Aſthma*. Dr. RYAN on the Hiſtory and Cure of *Aſthma*.

There are ſeveral diſeaſes called *aſthma*, which more properly belong to other genera; which ſee under Dyſpnæa, and Suffocatio Stridula; and alſo in CULLEN's Noſologia Methodica, vol. ii. under CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS, and DYSPNÆA.

ASTITES GLANDULOSI. See PARASTATÆ.

ASTRAGALO. } See OROBUS.
ASTRAGALOIDES. }

ASTRAGALUS. ANKLE-BONE. Alſo called the SLING-BONE, *balliſtæ os*. *Aſtrion*, the *talus*, called alſo *quatrio*; *tetroros*; *cavicula*; *cavilla*; *diabebos*; *peza*, or firſt bone of the foot, ſo named from its being uſed in ancient ſports, or ſomething of that ſhape, called COCKAL, in like manner with our dice, and going by the ſame name.

It is the upper *bone* of the foot, the tibia reſts upon it; its upper and under ſide are covered with cartilage, and on its under ſide it articulates with the os calcis; the fore part of this *bone* is cartilaginous, and there it articulates with the os ſcaphoides. Some apply the term to the vertebræ of the neck. HOMER, in his Odyſſey, uſes it in this ſenſe.

ASTRAGALUS. Alſo a name for the LIQUORICE VETCH. See OROBUS, and GLAUX VULGARIS LEGUMINOSA.

ASTRAGALUS ACULEATUS,
——— MASSILIENSIS,
——— TRAGACANTHA ALBUS. } See GUMMI TRAGACANTHA.

ASTRANTIA VULG. ET NIGER. See IMPERATORIA.

ASTRAPE. LIGHTNING. Galen reckons it among the procatarctic cauſes of an epilepſy; and it is doubtleſs a cauſe of diſeaſe in leſſer degrees of its influence, as well as of death in greater. In the Phil. Tranſ. art. xlii. ann. 1766, Dr. Laurence gives an inſtance of a ſingular effect of *lightning*.

ASTRICTA. When applied to the belly, it ſignifies COSTIVENESS.

ASTRINGENTIA. } ASTRINGENTS, from *aſtringo*, *to bind*. ADSTRINGENTIA, called alſo *anaſtaltica*; *conſtringentia*.

The ſolid parts of the human machine, from various morbid cauſes, are ſo præternaturally relaxed, that they become weak and flaccid, unfit to perform properly their natural functions. It ſeems neceſſary, therefore, that there ſhould be ſuch remedies as can correct ſuch debility and relaxation, and bring back our ſolids to their former healthful ſtandard. Remedies of this ſort among phyſicians are called ASTRINGENTS. That many materials have the power of condenſing, giving firmneſs, and ſtrengthning the ſolid parts of animal bodies, is proved from daily experience, eſpecially that common and well-known art of tanning and preparing leather by oak-bark, and other things ſimilar, until it acquires a remarkable hardneſs and firmneſs.

We are taught from reaſon, and experience hath clearly demonſtrated, that many things can excite a ſimilar power by ſome means or another upon the living machine. But the mode by which this is performed, ſeems not to be properly underſtood—whether, according to the opinion of ſome, by the interpoſition of the particles of new matter between thoſe of the old, which may connect them more ſtrongly, and therefore make the whole compages firmer;—or, as is more agreeable to others, little or no new matter being added by only conſtringing the bonds of adheſion of the former particles, which being thus brought into nearer contact, render the matter firmer. However, concerning a matter ſo obſcure and uncertain, it is ſurely better not to form any conjectures, than to perplex ourſelves with a variety of opinions which are neither accurate nor capable of properly explaining the buſineſs. Still, it is an indiſputable fact, that the ſolids of the machine are capable of being rendered firmer by the particles of which they conſiſt, being drawn only into cloſer contact with each other, without any, even the ſmalleſt change of their compoſition; and ſometimes alſo by the moiſter particles, by which they had been rendered ſoft, being diſſipated. But whether aſtringents produce this effect in a ſimilar manner, or by any mode altogether different, it is of little conſequence, ſo long as the effect itſelf is certain, and the nature and adminiſtration of them ſufficiently clear. Dr. CULLEN ſays, "That by the corrugation, and conſtriction of the whole mouth and faucus, from a ſmall portion of aſtringents being applied to a ſmall part of the tongue, that aſtringents act upon the ſentient nerves; and, that taken into the ſtomach, they ſhew their effects in other parts of the body ſo quickly, that they can hardly be ſuppoſed to have paſſed the ſtomach itſelf; and, therefore, their ſudden effects in diſtant parts, muſt be aſcribed to an aſtringent power communicated from the ſtomach to thoſe diſtant parts." From all which it is concluſive, that aſtringents act *topically*, and *ſympathetically*; the firſt by exerting their efficacy equally upon the dead, and living fleſh; the ſecond, by rouzing the living principle, or nervous energy, from their ſtimulus, or, mitigating too powerful action by their ſedative influence.

Hence, aſtringents, as they are medicines ſuited to encreaſe the cohesion, and produce ſome contraction in the the ſimple ſolids, and moving fibres of the human body, are applicable in caſes where the muſcular fibres have been ſtretched, as in bruiſes and ſtrains; in theſe caſes *aſtringents* are uſed at the beginning as ſedatives to abate inflammation, and alſo as *aſtringents* to reſtore the loſt tone of the parts; and after the removal of inflammation, they are continued only as tonics. *Aſtringents* are ſometimes uſeful for checking too great ſecretions, which effect they generally produce in conſequence of their acting more powerfully on the ſmall veſſels in conſtringing, than on the larger veſſels in increaſing the impetus of the circulation. In hæmorrhages, *aſtringents* have been employed with advantage, but the advantage is in paſſive hæmorrhages only; for when there is a ſtrong action of the veſſels, *aſtringents* would be very injurious. *Aſtringents* are often uſeful for leſſening morbid irritability and ſenſibility; for they act not only on the ſimple fibre, but alſo on the living power: morbid irritability is beſt removed by a moderate uſe of *aſtringents*. Thoſe *aſtringents* that have no ſtimulus, ſuch as the uva urſi, &c. eaſe pain from irritation, whence their uſefulneſs in fits of the ſtone. *Aſtringents* promote ſuppuration as well as the bark, and in the like inſtances that are benefited by the bark.

When ſudden changes are to be produced, give the ſoſſil *aſtringents*; when irritability or other habitual diſorders are to be removed, uſe vegetable and metallic *aſtringents*; they are the moſt powerful, and exceed alum in activity and efficacy; dilute ſolutions of metals, externally applied, are anti-inflammatory and ſedative, whilſt ſtronger ſolutions inflame, and are powerful cauſtics.

During inflammation, or an inflammatory diatheſis, avoid *aſtringents* that have a degree of ſtimulus; avoid all *aſtringents* when the blood tends too much to the head; avoid *aſtringents* during a ſanguine plethora, or obſtructions in the viſcera.

Aſtringents are beſt adminiſtered in ſmall doſes, with a large quantity of ſome proper liquid. They are generally diſtinguiſhed by a rough auſtere taſte, and changing ſolutions of iron, eſpecially thoſe made with the vitriolic acid, of a dark purple or black colour; but theſe criteria are not without reſtriction, when conſidered with reſpect to the application of thoſe medicines to the living fibre. They yield their virtue to water by infuſion, and alſo to a ſpirit in a leſs degree; by diſtillation they afford nothing, nor to oils do they impart any of their qualities. Extracts made from *aſtringent* vegetables do not keep long. Some vegetable *aſtringents* are antiſeptic, by their fixed air correcting the putreſcent tendency of the blood, and by the tonic power of theſe drugs on the ſolids, by which they oppoſe ſpaſm.

Dr. Percival, in his Eſſays Med. and Exp. obſerves, that *aſtringents*, acid and bitters, neutralize each other; that vegetable acids leſſen their aſtriction externally, but mineral acids increaſe it both internally and externally.

Vegetable *aſtringents* are the moſt powerful, as medicines; and of theſe, one of the ſtrongeſt is galls. See FORDYCE. GREGORY Conſpectus Med. WALLIS on Health and Diſeaſe. CULLEN's Materia Medica.

ASTRIOLISM. BLASTING, or PLANET-STRIKING.

ASTRION. See ASTRAGALUS.

ASTROBOLISMOS, } From ἀστρον, *a ſtar*, and βάλλω, *to ſtrike upon*; i. e. planet-
ASTROBLES. } ſtruck. The blaſting of trees, or mortification by a blaſt; but when applied to the human body, it ſignifies an apoplexy or a ſphacelus. The firſt term is brought into our Lexicons, but is uſed only by Theophraſtus of Plants.

ASTROCYNOLOGIA, from ἀστρον, *a ſtar*, κυων, *a dog*, and λογος, *a diſſertation*. The name of a treatiſe on the dog-days.

ASTRONOMIA, ASTRONOMY, from ἀστρον, *a ſtar*, and νομος, *law*. It is the ſcience which teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, ſhewing their magnitudes, diſtances, order, and motion. Hippocrates ſays, that one ignorant of *aſtronomy* cannot be well qualified for a phyſician. Others, ſince his day, have greatly extolled the utility of this ſcience in the ſtudy and practice of medicine; ſome reckoning anatomy to be the right eye of phyſic, and *aſtronomy* its left; for they ſay, ſuch is the influence of the ſun, moon, and ſtars, eſpecially the planets, upon terreſtrial bodies, by the intervention of the æther and atmoſphere, that they induce very ſenſible changes in them; but admitting of ſome influence in the planets, it is in degrees too trifling to affect us in the practice of medicine. The planets may affect meteors, and, in ſome inſtances, the effects on our atmoſphere may influence our bodies for their good or harm. Meteorology, and thoſe other branches of ſcience by which we are taught the nature, properties, &c. of our atmoſphere, ſeem more directly proper to medical enquiries.

It is pleaded, that the aſpects of the ſtars influence the human body, becauſe that in the vernal equinox, or the ſummer ſolſtice, the force of intermitting fevers is deſtroyed, though obſtinate in all other ſeaſons; and becauſe that the equinoxes are peculiarly hurtful to ſome ſort of patients; but theſe circumſtances are better accounted for on principles leſs remote than thoſe derived from *aſtronomy*. The late Dr. Mead was a great advocate for this branch of ſcience being an eſſential qualification in a phyſician.

ASTRUM. A STAR. With the chemiſts this word ſignifies that virtue and power which accrues to things from their preparation; thus, the *aſtrum* of ſalt is its reſolution into a fluid ſtate, by which it can exert itſelf more. *Aſtrum* is a name given to many medicines.

ASUAR. See MYROBALANI INDIA.

ASUGAR. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

ASUOLI. See FULIGO.

ATAC. See NITRUM.

ATAXIA. ATAXY, from α, *priv.* and τασσω, *to order*. Some particular irregularity or diſorder.

ATAXMIR. An Arabic word expreſſing the method of treating an eye, when preternatural hairs grow under the natural ones.

ATEBRAS. A SUBLIMING VESSEL.

ATECHNIA, ατεχνια, from α, neg. and τεχνη, *an art, want of art.* See ANAPHRODISIA.

ATER SUCCUS. See ATRABILIS.

ATERAMNA. This words occurs in Hippocrates's Lib. de Aere, Locis, et Aquis, and is expounded by Galen as ſignifying difficulty of concoction, and hard. He obſerves that the ancients called bad waters thus, and that, as joined with other words, it hath other ſignifications.

ATHAMANTIA CRETENSIS. See DAUCUS CRETICUS.

ATHANASIA, α, neg. et θανατος, *death.* The IMMORTAL PLANT. A name given to TANSEY, becauſe when ſtuffed up the noſe of a dead corpſe, it is ſaid to prevent putrefaction: ſee TANACETUM. Alſo it means *immortality.* The name of an antidote of Galen, alſo of one ſaid to be Oribaſius's; it is the name too of a collyrium deſcribed by Aetius. Beſides theſe, it is the appellation of many other compoſitions.

ATHANOR, } Amongſt the chemiſts it is a ſort of
ATHONOR, } digeſting furnace, contrived to maintain its heat a long time, and is a furnace which communicates with its chimney by a lateral canal, ſuch as is in the furnace for a ſand-bath; this furnace is carried to a conſiderable height above the part where this canal enters it: it is filled with fuel up to the top, and cloſely covered, and as the lower part of the fuel conſumes, it is ſupplied by what is above, which falls down into its place; thus a conſtant and equal heat is maintained a a long time without any attendance. See FORNAX.

ATHARA. A ſort of PAP made with wheat-flour.

ATHENA. A plaſter in much repute among the ancients.

ATHENATORIUM. A thick glaſs cover which is, in the Theatrum Chymicum, vol. iii. p. 33, directed to be luted to a cucurbit, when the alembic is taken off in a particular proceſs there preſcribed.

ATHENIONIS CATAPOTIUM. The name of a pill in Celſus's writings.

ATHENIPPON. The name of a collyrium alſo called *diaſmyrnes.* It alſo a name of many collyria.

ATHENIPPUM. See ASCLEPIOS.

ATHERA. A ſort of food made with wheat-flour, like the pap-meat which is given to children. Pliny ſays it is an Ægyptian invention.

ATHEROMA, from αθηρα, *pulſe, pap,* or *a kind of poultice.* It is a kind of tumor, thus named from its poultice-like contents. See NÆVUS.

ATHLETICUS, ATHLETIC, from αθλεω, *to contend.* It implies the ſame as a robuſt conſtitution fit for wreſtling.

ATHONOR. See ATHANOR.

ATHRIX. See ALOPECIA.

ATHROON, } In medicinal authors it imports copi-
ATHROOS. } ous, accumulated, or ſudden, and is the reverſe of by degrees: ſimilar to *Confertus.*

ATHYMIA, from α, neg. and θυμος, *courage.* PUSILLANIMITY. In medicinal authors it uſually ſignifies that dejectedneſs, deſpondence, anxiety, and deſpair, which frequently occurs in the courſe of diſtempers. Some uſe this word as ſynonymous with *melancholia.*

ATINCAR, or ATINKAR. See BORAX.

ATITARA. See PALMA MINOR.

ATLAS, from ατλαω, *to ſuſtain,* or ατλημι, *to carry.* The name of the firſt vertebra of the neck; ſo called becauſe it ſuſtains the head, as Atlas was ſuppoſed to ſuſtain the earth. It is a bony ring, and in its back part it receives the proceſſus dentatus of the ſecond vertebra; it hath no ſpinal proceſs; its tranſverſe proceſſes are very thick; inſtead of the two ſuperior oblique proceſſes, which the other vertebra have, there are two oblong holes which receive the condyls of the os occipitis, and the inferior oblique proceſſes are horizontal to admit of rotation.

ATMOSPHÆRA. The ATMOSPHERE. See AER.

ATOCHIA. PRÆTERNATURAL LABOUR.

ATOCIUM. See ANTIRRHINUM.

ATOLLI. A ſort of *pap,* made of the meal of maize and water, which the Indians mix with their chocolate.

ATOMUS, from α, negative, and τεμνω, *to cut* or *divide.* AN ATOM. It is a particle of matter ſo ſmall as not to admit of any farther diviſion. Aſclepiades taught that *atoms* were the primordia of all things, and that they were not perceptible to our ſenſes, but only to our underſtandings; that they had no qualities, for the qualities of bodies which they compoſe depend on the order, figure, number, &c. of many *atoms* joined together; and this laſt circumſtance he proves by obſerving, that a lump of ſilver is white, but if filed down it is black; and horns of goats are black when whole, but white if filed down. Galen ſays, that Aſclepiades, adhering to the ſentiments of Democritus and Epicurus, with regard to the principles of bodies, had only changed the former names of things, calling *atoms* molecules, and a vacuum, pores.

Molecules were diviſible, but *atoms* not.

ATONIA, from α, negative, τεινω, *to ſtretch.* ATONY; defect of muſcular power. *Relaxation,* laxity, debility, or diſtemperature. This word was much in uſe among the methodic ſect, who aſcribed the cauſes of all diſtempers to relaxation, ſtricture, or a mixture of theſe. It is generally ſynonymous with palſy.

ATOYAXACOTL. } See MACAXO-
ATOYAXOCOTL. CHICHILTIC. } COTLIFERA.

ATRA BILIS. *Atri ſuccus; bilis atra; mercurialis;* BLACK BILE, or MELANCHOLY. According to the ancients it hath a twofold origin: 1ſt. From the groſſer parts of the blood, and this they called the melancholy humour. 2dly, From yellow bile being highly concocted. Dr. Percival, in his Eſſays Med. and Exp. ſuggeſts, that it is the gall rendered acrid by ſtagnation in the gall-bladder, and viſcid by the abſorption of its fluid parts. *Bile* in this ſtate diſcharged into the duodenum, occaſions univerſal diſturbance and diſorder, until it is evacuated; it occaſions violent vomiting, or purging, or both, and previous to this the pulſe is quick, the head aches, a delirium comes on, a hiccough, intenſe thirſt, inward heat, and a fetid breath. Some deſcribe this kind of *bile* as being acid, harſh, corroding, and, when poured on the ground, bubbling up, and raiſing the earth after the manner of a ferment. Dr. Percival ſays, that by the uſe of the infuſ. ſenæ limoniat. warmed with the tinct. columb. he had checked the vomitings occaſioned by this matter.

ATRACHELUS, from α, negative, and τραχηλος, *the neck.* SHORT-NECKED.

ATRACTYLIS, called *cnicus, carduus luteus, cardiocnicus,* DISTAFF THISTLE, from ατρακτος, *a ſpindle.* It is a plant which grows in Italy, Greece, and other warm countries. Its leave are of the ſame nature as thoſe of the carduus benedictus, but the ſtalk is the part that is chiefly uſed. The women keep them for diſtaffs.

ATRAGENE, called alſo *viorna, clematis, flammula,* and TRAVELLER'S JOY. It grows in hedges, flowers in July: the whole plant is of a cauſtic quality, and laid on the ſkin it preſently raiſes a bliſter there. Dale.

ATRAMENTUM SUTORIUM. A name of the GREEN VITRIOL, and *melanteria.* See VITRIOLUM VIRIDE.

ATRAPHAXIS, or ATRAPHRAXIS. See ATRIPLEX.

ATRESIA, from α, negative, and τιτρωω, or τριω, *to perforate.* IMPERFORATION. See ATRETI.

ATRETARUM ISCHURIA. A SUPPRESSION of URINE, from the menſes being retained in the vagina. See ISCHURIA VESICALIS.

ATRETI, IMPERFORATE, from α, priv. and τιτρωω, *perforate.* Thoſe of either ſex are thus called, when their anus, or any other natural aperture, is cloſed.

ATRICES. Small tubercles about the anus, which recede and return again, eſpecially at the firſt. Valeſius de Taranta reckoned them among condylomata & fici.

ATRICI. Small ſinuſes in the inteſtinum rectum, which do not reach ſo far as to perforate into its cavity.

ATRIPLEX. ORACH, or ORACHE: alſo called *atriplex* alba vel rubra hortenſis, *arrache, atra-phaxis, atraphraxis, chryſolachanon, olus aureum;* WHITE, RED, or GARDEN ORACH.

It is an annual plant riſing from ſeeds, and chiefly employed in the kitchen. That named —— FOETIDA: Called alſo *garoſmum, andraphex, vulvaria, chenopodium fœtidum, chenopodium vulvarium, atriplex olida, blitum fœtidum;* STINKING ORACH; is the CHENOPODIUM VULVARIUM foliis integerrimis rhomboideo-ovatis, floribus conglomeratis axillaribus. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 309. It is a low procumbent plant, ſprinkled all over with a whitiſh clammy meal; the leaves are ſmall, of a roundiſh figure, with

with an obtuſe point. On the tops of the branches come forth cluſters of imperfect flowers, followed each by a flattiſh ſeed. It is annual, grows wild about dung-hills, and flowers in Auguſt.

It hath a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, ſomewhat like that of ſalt-fiſh. Such of it as is found growing amongſt old rubbiſh is weaker than that in moiſter ground. Water takes up all its virtue by infuſion; it loſes its ſtrength by keeping. It is a fetid anti-hyſteric, antiſpaſmodic, and acts without irritation. It can only be uſed in its recent ſtate, as in its dry ſtate it loſes all its ſenſible qualities. Therefore, the beſt form is a conſerve, of which two or three drams may be taken in a day. Dr. Cullen wiſhes it was often employed, Mat. Med.

ATRIPLEX. MARITIMA, and PORTULACA. See HALIMUS.——ODORA SUAVEOLENS. See BOTRYS.——OLIDA. See ATRIPLEX-FOETIDA.——SYLVESTRIS, WILD ORACH. See CHENOPODIUM.

ATROPA, BELLADONA. See SOLANUM LETHALE.——MANDRAGORA. See MANDRAGORA.

ATROPHIA, from *α*, and *τρεφω*, *to nouriſh*. Alſo *contabeſcentia*. *Inutritio*, *maraſmus*, *ariditas corporis*; an ATROPHY. It is a waſting, with loſs of ſtrength; but without a hectic fever. Dr. CULLEN on this remarks, that an atrophy perhaps is never without fever; at leaſt the pulſe is quicker than uſual; but the abſence of the *true hectic fever* diſtinguiſhes this diſeaſe from the tabes. Some ſay that in an *atrophy*, the fat only is waſted. The Latins call it *inutritio*, the want of nutrition. It is alſo called a nervous conſumption. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs CACHEXIÆ, and order MARCORES. He enumerates four ſpecies. 1. *Atrophia* inanitorum, from too great evacuations, alſo *tabes nutricum*;—*ſudatoria*;—*a ſanguiſluxu*. 2. *Atrophia* famelicorum, from deficient nouriſhment. 3. *Atrophia* cacochymica, from bad nouriſhment; alſo *tabes ſyphilitica*; —*ab hydrope*. 4. *Atrophia* debilium, when the function of nutrition is ſo depraved as to be productive of diſorder where too exceſſive evacuation or cachochymia has not preceded. The atrophy of children is called *paidatrophia*. Whether with the firſt or fourth ſpecies is to be claſſed the tabes dorſalis, ſeems doubtful; CULLEN thinks the laſt.

An *atrophy*, from whatever it may ariſe, has for its proximate cauſe, a defective exertion of the aſſimilating powers of the conſtitution, or an impediment to the application of their effects, by which even the functions of the machine ordained for the ſupport, becomes its deſtruction, from the mere want of proper nutrition. The diſorder, therefore, better be conſidered of one kind, brought on by different cauſes, tending to the ſame end.

The cauſes are, a weakneſs in the organs of digeſtion, whence an undue ſupply of chyle to the blood; a diet that affords inſufficient nouriſhment; a tenderneſs and irritability of the nervous ſyſtem; a defect of, or an excoriation of the mucus, which defends the inner ſurfaces of the heart and arteries; exceſſes of the paſſions, and in luxurious purſuits, too copious evacuations, &c.

The ſigns in the beginning are, a decreaſe of ſtrength, loſs of appetite without *much* fever, cough, or ſhort breath, though in the progreſs, when a conſumption of the fleſh hath gradually affected the whole habit, there is ſome degree of difficulty in the breathing; the urine is inconſtant in its colour, though generally high, and ſmall in quantity; ſometimes it is pale and profuſe; in time the blood grows hot and acrid for want of its due ſupplies, a febrile heat increaſes, as alſo a cough and difficulty of breathing. In children this diſeaſe frequently happens; and, beſides the above-mentioned cauſes, they are ſubject to it from a ſudden change from the breaſt to more ſolid food; in which caſe their legs become pendulous, the habit flaccid, their ſkin corrugated, and, in many inſtances, their appetite for food is almoſt inſatiable. As a weakneſs in their chylopœtic organs is the cauſe, ſoon diſſecting thoſe patients after death, their meſenteric glands are tumified, their livers much diſordered, their inteſtines filled with black fetid ſordes, and the muſcles of their bellies extenuated almoſt to a membrane.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from leanneſs, the rickets, and that weakneſs and leanneſs in ſome children, who pine only for want of a due ſupply from the breaſt.

The cure will be regulated by the cauſe.

If this diſorder depends on any other, as on a diarrhœa, fluor albus, diabetes, gonorrhœa, &c. the cure will depend on the cure of the original diſeaſe.

If the cauſe is indigeſtion, with a viſcid obſtruction of the meſentery, which is the caſe in children and old people for the moſt part, give now and then gentle doſes of rhubarb with calomel; or ſal polychreſticus, and, in the intervals, let ſtomachics, with warm perſpiratives, be preſcribed. Carefully avoid irritating purges, for they aggravate the ſymptoms by inflaming the bowels. The kali acetatum tinct. guiac. and ferrugineous medicines, may be uſed, and thoſe with the helleb. nig. adding thereto the bark if required.

If there is an irritable habit from any of the cauſes above ſpecified, endeavour to abſtract from the ſtimulus, and appeaſe all ſpaſmodic affections by opiates, mucilages, gentle aſtringents that are glutinous, the bark, and ſuch other medicines as the preſent ſymptoms may indicate.

The ſcrophulous and cancerous caſes only admit of palliating, by keeping the circulation as low as the general health will admit. A thin light diet is the moſt proper, ſuch as jellies of both vegetable and animal ſubſtances, broths, &c. not forgetting the bark, and acidum vitrioli dilutum, as corroborants.

When exceſſive evacuations have been the cauſe, the decoction of ſarſaparilla, ſalop, chalybeate waters, bark, and gentle riding, are proper.

A venereal taint is often an unſuſpected cauſe; in which caſe mild mercurials, with ſarſaparilla, and a milk diet, are the cure. See SAUVAGES Noſologia Methodica. HOFFMAN. Syſt. Rat. Medicinæ. MORTON. WILLIS.

ATTA. Feſtus ſays it is one who, by reaſon of the tenderneſs or other defect in his feet, touches the ground rather than treads on it.

ATTAGEN, } The name of an
ATTAGENA PHRYGIA. } Aſiatic partridge, commonly known by the name of FRANCOLIN. The Greeks call it *lagopus*, *hare's foot*, becauſe its feet are downy. It is of a duſky red colour on its back, and ſeems to be the ſame as our *red cock*, which Aldrovandus calls *attagen*. Ray names it *francolino Italorum*. Pliny deſcribes it under the name of *lagopus altera*, and with us it is called the RED COCK, COR COCK, MOOR COCK, or RED GAME. They are beſt in autumn for food, are not remarkable in medicine, though the gizzard on its inſide is very fragrant juſt after the bird is killed.

ATTALICUS. The name of ſome compound medicines mentioned by Galen.

ATTENUANTIA, from *attenuo*, *to make thin*. ATTENUATING MEDICINES act either, it is ſuppoſed, by diminiſhing the conſiſtence of, or dividing coherent maſſes; or by diminiſhing the ſize of the larger particles; hence exert their power both on the ſolids and fluids. Such as operate on the fluids by immediate contact are few, and thoſe are water, or ſuch as abound with water, as on this they depend for their action only. Viſcid humours, alkaline, and other ſalts, are diſſolved by water. Moſt of, or all the other *attenuants*, act on the ſolids by quickening their motion, increaſing their tone, and ſo enabling them to attenuate the too thick fluids; hence properly come under ſome other claſſes. See HOFFMAN, vol. i. and ii. cap. iv. CULLEN's Mat. Med.

ATTICUM. The name of a plaſter uſed by Hippocrates. When joined with another word, it is an adjective, and ſignifies *attic*, *or the beſt*, as MEL ATTICUM, *the beſt honey*, CERA ATTICA, *the beſt wax*, &c.

ATTINCAR VENERIS. The whitening of copper to tranſmute it into ſilver.

ATTINGAT. See ÆRIS FLOS.

ATTOLLENS AURICULÆ SUPERIOR. A muſcle which riſes from the corrugator ſupercilii by a thin faſcia.——OCULI, i. e. Muſculus ſuperior, & rectus ſuperior oculi. See ELEVATOR OCULI.

ATTONITUS MORBUS. } Names of the APO-
——— STUPOR. } PLEXY. See APOPLEXIA. It is alſo given to that ſpecies of palſy which ſucceeds the *apoplexy*. See PARALYSIS.

ATTRACTIO. See REPULSIO and AFFINITAS.

ATTRACTIVUM, ATTRACTIVE. Paracelſus pretends to have had an *attractive* medicine, which would draw away the diſeaſes of the body; but the extravagancies of this whimſical genius, with reſpect to it, though not deſerving a place here, may be met with in his Archidox. lib. vii.

ATTRACTIVUS, ATTRACTORIUS, and ATTRAHENS, are applied to remedies that have a power of attracting.

ATTRITA, ATTRITIO. } ATTRITION See INTERTRIGO.

ATYPOS, from α, negative, and τυπος, *a form* or *tenor*. IRREGULAR. It is applied to diſeaſes which have no regularity in their periods. Alſo a deformity in the limbs.

AUANTE, AUAPSE. } The DRY DISEASE. Hippocrates deſcribes it thus. The patient cannot bear either abſtinence or eating. Faſting cauſes a rumbling in his belly, and gnawing pain in his ſtomach. He vomits up various matters, and after vomiting he is at eaſe. After eating, there are eructations, an inflammatory heat and redneſs; a conſtant feeling as if a painful ſtool was to be diſcharged, yet only wind is evacuated, a headach is complained of: a ſenſe of pricking, as with needles, in different parts of the body; the legs ſeem heavy, grow feeble and extenuated, and he becomes weak.

The method of cure which he preſcribed was, firſt to give a purge, and after it an emetic; then directs abſtinence from fat food, temperance, bathing, unctions, and moderate exerciſe.

AUCHMOS, from αυω, *to dry*. The Latins call it *ſqualor*. It is hot, dry, ſultry weather.

AUCUPALIS, or AUCUPARIA. See ORNUS, and SORBUS SYLVESTRIS.

AUDACIA. In a medical ſenſe is that ſort of boldneſs which we meet with in deliria or madneſs. It alſo ſignifies impudence.

AUDITORIA ARTERIA. The internal *auditory artery* goes off from each ſide of the *arteria baſilaris* to the organ of hearing, and accompanies the auditory nerve, having firſt furniſhed ſeveral ſmall twigs to the membrana arachnoides.

AUDITORIUS MEATUS. The paſſage that conveys the air to the auditory nerve. It leads from the lower anterior part of the concha to the tympanum, and is partly bony, partly cartilaginous; all within the temporal bone is the bony part, is the longeſt, and forms the bottom; the reſt is cartilaginous, and makes the external opening, or orifice of the canal; theſe two parts make a canal of about three-fourths of an inch long, a little tortuous, and wider in ſome parts than in others. On the membranous covering of the cartilaginous part, we obſerve the yellow bodies, ſuppoſed to be the *glandulæ ceruminis*. The bony part of the *meatus* is nearly horizontal, and ſtraight; the cartilaginous part is curved and winding, which ſhould be obſerved when a ſyringe is uſed to inject any thing with into the ear.——NERVUS. The AUDITORY NERVE. The ſeventh pair of nerves are called *auditory nerves*, ſo are the *ſympathetici minores*. This ſeventh pair of nerves runs into the os petroſum, and is there divided into the *portio mollis*, which is ſpent upon the labyrinth of the ear, and diſtributed to the meatus *auditorius* internus, and ſo paſſes to the veſtibulum cochlea, and *portio dura*, which goes out by the aquæduct, between the maſtoid and ſtiloid proceſſes, paſſes through the parotid, becomes a cutaneous nerve, and communicates with the upper maxillary. On theſe nerves, no covering from the dura mater can be traced.

AUDITUS. The ſenſe of HEARING, alſo called *acoe*. By this ſenſe we perceive the elaſtic tremors of the air; hence the organ of *hearing* is made up of hard bones, and of elaſtic cartilages and membranes. The elaſtic air only receives ſonorous tremors, and transfers them, as we ſee water transfers any impulſe given to it. The aforeſaid ſound is increaſed in air that is condenſed, and is loſt in a veſſel emptied of its air. The body which produces ſound ought to tremble or vibrate in all, even the leaſt of its particles. From ſuch a tremor, the contiguous air is beat into waves, whereby the parts of the air that lies outermoſt are compreſſed, and fly back again as ſoon as their elaſticity gets over the impulſe, whence the air flies again towards the ſonorous body, where it is now more looſe and rarefied, to be there again compreſſed by the impulſive power; and in the ſame manner the anterior and outer portion of air ſurrounding that which is impelled, is by the action of the latter compreſſed and removed farther from the trembling body, yet ſo as to return again in its proper time by the force of elaſticity, driving its contents to the tremulous body for the exciting of a new wave. Theſe impulſions of the air are required to ſucceed each other with a certain velocity; and in order to render them audible, they muſt not be fewer than thirty in a ſecond of time. As theſe ſonorous waves are more frequent in a given time, ſo much ſharper is the ſound heard, and the more ſtrongly does it affect us, till we come to the moſt acute of audible ſounds, which have 7520 tremors in a ſecond. Acute ſounds are in general yielded from bodies that are hard, brittle, and violently ſhook or ſtruck; but grave ſounds from the contrary. Sounds, whether acute or grave, are carried through the air with a celerity equal to about 1038 Paris feet in a ſecond; but a contrary wind retards their progreſſion about one-twelfth of their velocity. Sounds being elaſtic, are reflected from hard bodies in angles, equal to thoſe of their incidence; but the ſame ſound uſhered into the open air, and dilating through an immenſe ſphere, grows proportionably weaker; but if it be uſhered through a tube in a cylindrical ſhape, it becomes increaſed; therefore, the ſonorous waves of the elaſtic air being driven into the cartilaginous funnel of the ear, are repelled and collected together by alternate reflections from its elaſtic ſides into the cavity of the concha, from whence it proceeds through the auditory paſſage, with a force ſo much ſtronger as the ſurface of the outer ear is larger than the ſection of the ſaid auditory paſſage, through which the ſame force is continued entire forward, and increaſed by new reſonances, excited from the percuſſion of the elaſtic cartilages and hard bones, ſo as to mix imperceptibly with the primitive ſound. At the bottom of the auditory paſſage is the MEMBRANE OF THE DRUM OF THE EAR, called MEMBRANA TYMPANI; ſometimes by the barbarous terms *myringa*, *myrinx*, which is a thin tranſparent, flattiſh pellicle, the edge of which is round, and ſtrongly fixed in the circular groove which divides the bony meatus of the external ear from the tympanum or barrel: this membrane conſiſts of ſeveral plates, one of which is dry, rattling, ſplendid, and pellucid. It is very tenſe, eaſily put into a tremulous motion; and upon it the ſonorous waves or modulations of external air ſtrike, moves the malleus which is fixed to it, and ſo it proves a means of ſound being readily conveyed to the common ſenſorium. This membrane is ſtretched over a cavity in the os petroſum, called the TYMPANUM or DRUM, which conſiſts of ſeveral cavities. In the tympanum, which is of an irregular oblong figure, are the bones of *hearing*, lodged in its hollow part, between the pars petroſa and ſquamoſa of the temporal bones. The tympanum hath cavities, viz. the opening of the *cellulæ maſtoideæ*, *maſtoid cells*; *that of the euſtachian tube*, the *canalis ſemi-petroſus*, *bony half canal*, the *feneſtra ovalis*, and *rotunda*. Within the tympanum are ſuſpended the bones of hearing moveably; the firſt of which is the *malleus*, whoſe handle is fixed to the membrane of the drum; and at one end to the ſecond bone, called the *incus*, to which it returns the tremors impreſſed upon the membrane; the incus reſts on the *os orbiculare*, a ſmall round bone, and this upon the ſtapes; the *ſtapes* and the air of the tympanum preſs the auditory nerve, whence the ſenſe of ſound is conveyed to the common ſenſory. When, by the force of external ſounds, the membrane of the drum is forced too much inward, it is probably ſupported by air which paſſes from the mouth through the Euſtachian tube into the inner ear. The importance of the cochlea of the ear, in order to the conveyance of the ſound, is very conſiderable. For a more minute information, conſult Haller's Phyſiology, in the lecture on *Hearing*; and the ingenious obſervations of Dr. Shebbeare on this ſubject, in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, and the article SONUS.

AUGMENTUM, AUXESIS. The increaſe of a diſeaſe, from its attack to its height.

AUGUSTUM. An epithet given to ſeveral compound medicines.

AULISCOS. See CATHETERUS, and FISTULA.

AURA, ſignifies an exhalation, or vapour, which ariſes from mephitic caves.

AURA, from αυρα, *gale*, ſignifies an airy exhalation, or vapour, and is applicable to ſuch alſo as riſe from mephitic caves. The *chemiſts* mean by it a certain fine and pure ſpirit, found in every animal and vegetable body; but ſo ſubtle as only to be perceptible by its ſmell and taſte, or other effects not known in that body.

AURA EPILEPTICA. A gradual ſenſation, like air aſcending upwards, occaſioning an epileptic attack; in the *Ephem. Nat. Cur.* Ann. 3. Obſ. 336; alſo, in a Treatiſe of GALEN on an Epileptic Boy, there is an evident example of an epilepſy, *per conſenſum ab aura adſcendente*.

AURA VITALIS. So Helmont calls the vital heat.

AURANGIA. See AURANTIA HYSPALENSIS.

AURANTIA. { ENASCENTIA, IMMATURA, } See AURANTIA CURASSAVENTIA.

——— DULCIS. See AURANTIA SINENSIS.

AURANTIA HISPALENSIS, called alſo *mala aurantia* fructu acido, major *arantia malus, arangia, aurangia, mala aurea, chryſomelea, nerantia, crangia, martianum pomum*; *poma anarantia*; SEVILLE ORANGE. It is the CITRUS AURANTIUM, or CITRUS PETIOLIS ALATIS, *foliis acuminatis*. CLASS POLYADELPHIA. ORD. ICOSANDRIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 901.

The China and Seville orange are both only varieties of the ſame ſpecies: it is the latter which takes place in our pharmacopœias; and we find that the *flowers, leaves, yellow rind*, and *juice*, are made uſe of for different medical purpoſes.

THE FLOWERS of this tree are highly odoriferous, and are uſed as a perfume: they are bitter to the taſte; they give their taſte and ſmell both to water and to ſpirit, but moſt perfectly to rectified ſpirit of wine. The water which is diſtilled from theſe flowers is called *aq. naphæ*. In diſtillation they yield a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil, which is called *ol.* vel *eſſentia neroli*; they are brought from Italy and France.

THE LEAVES have a bitteriſh taſte, and yield by diſtillation an eſſential oil; indeed by rubbing them between the fingers and thumb, they manifeſt conſiderable fragrance. WESTÆRHOEF, DE HAEN, and ſeveral German phyſicians, have ſpoken highly in favour both of the flowers and leaves, but particularly of the latter, and held them in great eſtimation as a remedy for epilepſy, and other convulſive diſorders; but from the experience of Dr. CULLEN and HOME, they have ſunk greatly in their reputation for want of efficacy. The doſe of the leaves in powder, was from 3 ſs. to 3 i. two or three times a day, and in decoction, proportionably ſtrong.

THE YELLOW RIND of the fruit, freed from the white fungous part, is warmer than the peel of lemons, of a more durable flavour, and abounds more with a light fragrant eſſential oil, which exudes upon wounding it. Infuſed in boiling water it gives out nearly all its ſmell and taſte; cold water extracts the bitter, but very little of the flavour. In diſtillation all the oil riſes, but none of the bitter. The yellow rind gives an agreeable flavour to the other medicines, and has deſervedly gained the character of a pleaſant warm aromatic bitter.

The orange peel is commonly employed as a ſtomachic, promotes appetite, and gives ſtrength and vigour to the viſcera; and is particularly uſeful in reſtoring tone to the ſtomach when it has been much impaired; beſides, it has been much celebrated in cure of intermittents, and in thoſe of a moſt obſtinate kind, has been experienced a powerful remedy in menorrhagia, and immoderate uterine evacuations, as evidenced by the authority of Dr. WHYTT and HOME. The London College direct a ſyrup and tincture.

SYRUPUS CORTICUS AURANTII. The SYRUP of ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the outer yellow rind of a freſh Seville orange-peel, eight ounces; of diſtilled water, five pints; ſteep the peel in the water for a night in a cloſe veſſel, and in the morning diſſolve in the liquor, ſtrained, of doubled-refined ſugar as much as is ſufficient to make a ſyrup.

TINCTURA CORTICIS AURANTII. TINCTURE of ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the freſh exterior part of Seville oranges, three ounces; proof ſpirit of wine two pints; digeſt for three days, and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788. The doſe, one or two tea-ſpoonfuls twice a day.

THE JUICE OF SEVILLE ORANGES is a grateful acid, which by allaying heat, quenching thirſt, promoting various excretions, and diminiſhing the action of the vaſcular ſanguiferous ſyſtem, proves extremely uſeful in both ardent and putrid fevers, though the China orange juice, as impregnated with a larger proportion of ſugar, becomes more agreeable, and may be taken in larger quantity. The acid matter of the Seville orange differs in ſome of its pharmaceutical properties, both from the fermented acid of vinegar, and from the native acid ſalts of the leaves of plants: from the former in its not being volatile, or not exhaling upon inſpiſſating the juice, nor riſing in diſtillation with the heat of boiling water; from the latter, in its being ſoluble in ſpirit of wine; the inſpiſſated juice liquifies in air, water, or ſpirit of wine; whence it is eaſily preſerved during many years, either in the form of an extract, or in a dilute ſtate, as in a ſpirituous ſolution.

AURANTIA CURASSAVENTIA. } CURASSOA or CURRASSAD, APPLES or ORANGES. They ſeem to be the
AURENTIUM CURRASSAVENSE. } immature oranges that by ſome accident have been checked in their growth; hence called alſo *aurantia exaſcentia*, and *aurantia immatura*. They are a grateful aromatic bitter, of a flavour very different from that of the peel from the ripe fruit, and without any acid, what little tartneſs they have when freſh is loſt in drying. Spirit of wine extracts perfectly all their virtue; water imperfectly; infuſed in wine or brandy they afford a good bitter for the ſtomach. They are uſed to promote the diſcharge in iſſues, whence their name of ISSUE PEAS.

AURANTIA SINENSIS, called alſo *aurantia dulcis, poma Sinenſis, mala aurantia Chinenſia, Chinenſe*, CHINA or SWEET ORANGES.

The rind hath a faint ſmell, and but little bitterneſs, ſo is never uſed in medicine: the juice hath a grateful ſubacid ſweetneſs, in general of the ſame qualities as our ſummer fruits.

AURANTIA. { ENASCENTIA. } See AURANTIA
{ IMMATURA. } CURASSAVENTIA.

AURANTIUM. The ORANGE-TREE. It is an evergreen with many prickly branches; ſmooth, firm, broad leaves, having each two heart-like appendages on the pedicle; the flowers are white, pentapetalous, ſet thick together among the leaves; the fruit is large, round, and yellow, divided internally into eight cells filled with a juicy pulp and white ſeeds: it is a native of the warmer climes, and ſcarcely bears the cold of this country. The beſt are brought from Portugal and Spain, the next from France and Italy. The tree bears flowers and fruit all the year. The fruit of theſe trees are the POET'S GOLDEN APPLE.

AURATUS GERMANORUM. It is an oleo-ſaccharum with the oil of cinnamon, called AURUM-HORIZONTALE.

AUREA ALEXANDRIA. An antidote invented by Alexander.

AURELIANA CANADENSIS IROQUÆIS. See GENSING.

AUREUS. A weight equal to a dram and a half; alſo a pompous appellation for many compound medicines. Blancard ſays, it was a weight amongſt the Arabians of a dram, a ſeventh part; the ſame with *denarius*.

——RAMUS. The art of making gold.

AURICHALCUM. See ÆS.

AURICOLLA. See TINCAL.——ETHELA. A red tincture, and the white flower of gold.

AURICULA. THE EXTERNAL PART OF THE EAR; which is divided into the upper part called *pinna*, and the lower ſoft part called the *lobus*, or *lobulus*. The pinna is divided into ſeveral eminences and cavities; the eminences are the *helix*, called alſo *capreolus*; *anti-helix*, *tragus*, called alſo *antilobium*, and *anti-tragus*.

The *helix* is the large border round the ear, or the exterior compaſs of the ear, ſo called becauſe of its tortuoſity.

The *anti-helix* is the large oblong eminence, ſurrounded by the helix.

The *tragus* is the little anterior protuberance, oppoſite to the lobe, below the fore part of the helix, which in the aged is often covered with hairs.

The anti-tragus is the poſterior protuberance below the inferior extremity of the anti-helix. The name of a muſcle which acts only upon the cartilage of the ear.

The cavities are the *ſcapha*, on the inſide of the helix; the *cavitas innominata* or *foſſa navicularis*, at the anterior upper part of the anti-helix; the *concha*, which is ſituated under the anti-helix: there is a ſort of *ſeptum conchæ*, which is a continuation of the helix; and the fourth cavity is the *meatus auditorius externus*.

The *auricula* is compoſed chiefly of cartilage, which gives and preſerves its ſhape. It hath the advantage of being variable, for there are certain ſmall muſcles called *helicalis major*, and *minor*, *tragicus*, and *anti-tragicus*, which are peculiar to the ear; they are ſuppoſed to act only upon the cartilage, and alter its ſituation, whence it is ſuppoſed that we have the power of receiving more or leſs ſound into the meatus auditorius.

The external ear is fixed to the cranium, not only by the cartilaginous portion of the meatus, but alſo by the ligaments, viz. the anterior, which is fixed by one extremity to the root of the apophyſis zygomatica of the os temporis, cloſe to the corner of the glenoid cavity, and by the other extremity to the anterior and ſuperior part of the cartilaginous meatus. And the poſterior ligament is fixed by one end to the root of the maſtoid apophyſis, and by the other to the poſterior part of the convexity of the

the concha, ſo that it is oppoſite to the anterior ligament. There is alſo a kind of ſuperior ligament which ſeems to be only a continuation of the aponeuroſis of the frontal and occipital muſcles.

The lobe ſeems to be a doubling of the tegument; it is only ſkin and cellular membrane. For a particular account of the veſſels, &c. ſee AURIS.

AURICULA INFIMA. The LOBE of the EAR.——LEPORIS. See BUPLEURUM.——MURIS. See ALSINE.

——URSI, called alſo *ſanicula Alpina lutea*, YELLOW BEAR'S EARS, *oricola*, and FRENCH COWSLIPS. They grow plentifully in Switzerland, Savoy, and many other places: it bears thick, large, green leaves, and on the tops of the ſtalks there are flowers of different colours. In Utrecht this flower is called *primula odorata*, on account of its agreeable ſmell. The juice removes ſpots on the face.

AURICULÆ CORDIS. See COR.——JUDÆ, called alſo *fungus ſambuci*, *fungus membranaceus*, *peziza auriculam referens*, *agaricus auriculæ forma*; JEWS EARS. *Peziza auricula*. Linn. They are a ſort of fungus which grows on elder-trees: their internal uſe is generally thought not ſafe, but a decoction of them in milk is a much eſteemed gargle in the quinſy.

AURICULARIA. See MENTHA PALUSTRIS FOLIO OBLONGO.

AURICULARIS. See EXTENSOR MINIMI DIGITI.——DIGITUS. The little finger is called the ear-finger, becauſe with it we are moſt apt to rub and pick the inner ear.——MEDICUS. A phyſician for the ear.

AURICULARIUS. Belonging to the ear, alſo an ear-doctor.

AURICULARUM SEPTUM. See COR.

AURICULATUM, vel AURITUM FOLIUM, an EARED LEAF, from *auricula*, a little ear—twiſted into the form of a little ear, or having an appendage like a little ear; or they are heart-ſhaped, but have the corners prominent, and rounded, with an additional ſmaller lobe near the baſe.

AURIGA. A ſort of bandage for the ſides, deſcribed by Galen. It was alſo a name given by the ancients to a fourth lobe of the liver. They divided the liver into four lobes; the *firſt* was called FOCUS, from a ridiculous belief, that there the food was concocted; *ſecond*, MENSA, becauſe they thought the ailments of the limbs were placed there; the *third*, CULTER; and *fourth*, AURIGA, as conducive to the diſtribution of the aliments.

AURIGO. See ICTERUS.

AURIPIGMENTUM, alſo called *arſenicum croceum*, *arſenicum flavum*, *adarnech*; *albimec althanaca*; *althanacha*; *ethel*; ORPIN, ORPIMENT and AURIPIGMENT. Galen called it *arſenicum*, and Serapion calls it *narueth*.

There are three kinds of *orpiment*, the gold-coloured, the deep red mixed with yellow, called *andarac*; *auripigmentum rubrum*, and the greeniſh and yellowiſh, which is the leaſt valuable. The beſt is a yellow ſhining ſulphureous mineral, conſiſting of little flakes or ſcales like talc. If powdered *orpiment* is ſet on fire, it will flame, and yield the odour of common brimſtone; if a plate of copper is held over theſe fumes at their firſt riſing, it becomes white and brittle; an iron plate is alſo turned white by them; it is ſoluble in oil. Mercury joined to an acid ſalt is a part in this mineral; but, as is the caſe with crude antimony, its ſulphureous combination is ſuch as to render it inert. It is kept long in a ſubliming veſſel over the fire; the whole maſs is raiſed, and concretes in the upper part of the veſſel into a red pellucid ſubſtance like a ruby, leaving only a very ſmall portion of metallic earth at the bottom.

Some uſe it for fumigating venereal ulcers; Drs. Boerhaave and Mead, and others, commend its fumes in aſthmas; mixed with quicklime it hath been uſed as a depilatory. The painters uſe it for a gold colour, without the opinion of its being poiſonous; but, if ſwallowed, its effects are ſimilar to thoſe of the hydrargyrus muriatus.

AURIPIGMENTUM RUBRUM. See REALGAR.

AURIS. The EAR. The *ear* is uſually divided into the external and the internal. By the external is meant all that lies without the external orifice of the meatus auditorious in the os temporis; ſee AURICULA. By the internal, all that lies within the cavity of this bone; the orifice of which is called *eyar*. For MEATUS AUDITORIUS, TYMPANUM and LABYRINTH. See LABYRINTHUS, &c.

The arteries of the external *ear* come anteriorly from the arteria temporalis, and poſteriorly from the occipitalis. The veins are branches of the external jugulars. The portio dura of the auditory nerve having paſſed out of the cranium through the foramen ſtylo-maſtoidæum, gives off a branch, which runs up behind the ear, whence it ſends off ſeveral filaments to the meatus and fore-ſide of the ear. The ſecond vertebral pair ſend alſo a branch to the *ear*, the ramifications of which communicate with thoſe of the other branch from the portio dura.

The bones of hearing, called *malleus*, *incus*, *orbiculare*, and *ſtapes*, are placed in the cavity of the tympanum, immediately on the inſide of the membrana tympani. The malleus is joined by its handle to the membrana tympani, and its round head reſts on the incus, the long leg of which reſts on the os orbiculare, which is fixed to the fore part of the ſtapes, the ſole of which reſts on the hole called feneſtra ovalis.

The uſe of the external *ear* is to collect ſounds, and to render their impreſſion on the other organs of hearing moſt perfect; this is evident from thoſe who have their *ears* cut off, being obliged to uſe a horn or ſome means to aſſiſt them in hearing: all animals, as deer, hares, &c. whoſe ears have much motion, always direct them ſo as to meet the ſound.

How hearing is effected, ſee AUDITUS and SONUS.

On the *ears*, ſee Caſſebhomius, Du Verney, Valſalva, Celſus, and Winſlow's Anatomy. They treat either of the anatomy or the diſorders of the *ear*.

AURIS MARINA, AURMAR. A ſhell-fiſh very common on the coaſt of Scotland, Guernſey, Normandy, &c. it is ſhaped like an ear, it adheres to rocks, and to render them eatable they are firſt boiled, then fried.

AURIUM SORDES. See CERUMEN AURIS.

AURORA CONSURGENS. A whimſical phraſe by which the alchemiſts expreſs the vegetation of their gold.

AURUM, GOLD, called alſo *ſol*, and *rex metallorum*, *deheb*, *dehebeh*, *cor*. The filings are named *catma*; the chemiſts called it ſol, becauſe they thought it to be under the influence of the ſun. Its character is a circle with a dot in the middle, thus ⊙, denoting a body perfectly inacrimonious, ſmooth, and equal.

It is found more or leſs in every country; but the greateſt part of what we have comes from America, particularly from the mines of Peru; but the Aſiatic is eſteemed the fineſt. Sometimes it is found pure and unmixed, in ſmall grains or in large lumps, and is then called VIRGIN GOLD; but for the moſt part it is found in ores of different kinds; to ſeparate it from which various methods are required: its chief matrix is flint. All ſand contains a greater or leſs quantity of it.

Gold is a yellow metal, nineteen times heavier ſpecifically than water.

It was the Arabians that introduced *gold* into medicine; Avicenna eſteemed it for its cordial quality, and a comforter of the nerves; but as no means are yet diſcovered to ſeparate its component parts, and it is inſoluble by any of the animal fluids, its medicinal power can only conſiſt in its being an external antidote or amulet againſt poverty. Though in convulſive diſeaſes, particularly the chorea ſancti viti, the *aurumfulminans*, has been recommended, and is inſerted in ſome of the foreign pharmacopœias. It is made in the following manner:

AURUM FULMINANS. *Cerauno-chryſos*, *chryſo-ceraunius*.

Put a dram of the filings of *gold* with half an ounce of new-made aqua regia, into a matraſs placed in ſand; when the menſtruum ceaſes to act, pour off the ſolution, and if any of the *gold* is left, add as much more aqua regia as will be neceſſary to diſſolve it; dilute the ſolution with ten times its quantity of warm water, then drop in the lixivium of tartar till the effervеſcence and precipitation ceaſe; let the whole ſettle, pour off the clear liquor, and waſh the precipitated matter with water till it becomes inſipid, and then dry it.

In drying it the utmoſt care is required, for in a ſmall heat it explodes with violence; even with ſtrong rubbing it flies off in the manner of gunpowder. The more it is waſhed the leſs violently it fulminates when heated. It is ten times ſtronger than the common gunpowder as to its explоſive power. This eaſily explоſive property is checked by adding a larger quantity of the lixivium tartari than is neceſſary in the preparation.

See a hiſtory of *gold*, and the various arts depending thereon, in Dr. Lewis's Philoſophical Commerce of Arts, vol. i.

AURUM ELEMPIUM. See SUCCINUM.

AURUM HORIZONTALE. See AURATUS GERMANORUM.

AURUM POTABILE. See LENTSICUS.

——— LEPROSUM. See ANTIMONIUM.

——— VEGETABILE. A name given to SAFFRON. See CROCUS.

AURUS BRASILIENSIS. See CALAMUS AROM. ASIATICUS.

AUSTER. The SOUTH WIND, which is hot, moiſt, and productive of putrid diſeaſes. It means alſo AUSTERE, and is formed by the union of acid with terreſtrial particles, ſuch as in unripe fruits, aſtringent juices, *auſtere* wines, &c.

AUSTROMANTIA. A pretending to tell events from a ſuperſtitious obſervation of the winds.

AUTALIS. See DENTALIUM.

AUTHEMERON, from αὐτὸ, *the ſame*, and ἡμέρα, *a day*. The VERY SAME DAY. A medicine is thus called that gives relief on the ſame day it is taken. Galen has two remedies of this kind.

AUTOPHOSPHORUS. See PHOSPHORUS.

AUTOPSIA, AUTOPSY, from αὐτὸς, *himſelf*, and ὄψις, *ſight*, or αὐτὸν, *himſelf*, and ἐπόμαι, *to ſee*. Ocular evidence.

AUTOPYROS. See PANIS.

AUTUMNUS. AUTUMN. The ſeaſon of the year between ſummer and winter, beginning aſtronomically at the equinox, and ending at the ſolſtice: popularly it compriſes Auguſt, September, and October. Celſus wiſely adviſes people to begin early in this ſeaſon with warmer cloaths, for the irregularity of the weather ſubjects them to a variety of diſeaſes.

AUXESIS. See AUGMENTUM.

AUXILIARII MUSC. See PYRAMIDALIS MUSC.

AUXYRIS. See ASYRIS.

AVACCARI. A little tree, the leaves, fruit, and flowers of which reſemble the myrtle, but it is more aſtringent; it grows on mountains in the provence of Malabar. It is uſed againſt dyſenteries.

AVARAMO-TEMO. The name of a ſiliquoſe tree which grows in Braſil. Its bark is externally of an aſh colour, and internally very red, both it and the leaves are aſtringent; a decoction of the bark hath been extolled to dry ulcers, and is ſaid to have cured cancers. Raii Hiſt.

AVELLANA, called alſo *corylus*; the HAZLE-NUT. Miller takes notice of ſix ſorts, viz. the hazle-nut, the ſmall manured ditto, the large cob-nut, the Spaniſh nut, the red filbert, and the white filbert.

The iuli, or katkins, which grow on the trees early in the ſpring, and the ſhells, are reſtringent or binding. An emulſion made of the kernels of nuts or filberts, and mead, is commended in coughs. Filberts nouriſh more than nuts, the roundeſt kernels are moſt eſteemed. They all afford a conſiderable quantity of an agreeable ſoft oil by expreſſion.

AVELLANA CATHARTICA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

——— MEXICANA. See CACAO.

——— PURGATRIX. See CATAPUTIA MINOR and BEN.

——— INDIANA VERSICOLOR. See ARECA.

AVELLANÆ INDICÆ GENUS OBLONGUM. An inferior ſpecies of NUTMEGS.

AVENA. OATS. There are two kinds, the black and the white; they have ſimilar virtues, but the black ones are chiefly ſown for horſes; they are leſs viſcous and leſs nouriſhing than rice or wheat, yet afford a ſufficient nouriſhment to as active and vigorous a people as the world produces, viz. the Highlanders in the north of this iſle. Gruels made with the flower, called OAT-MEAL, digeſt eaſily, have a ſoft mucilaginous quality, by which they obtund acrimony, and are uſed for common drink and food in inflammatory diſorders, coughs, hoarſeneſs, roughneſs, and exulceration of the fauces.

Water-gruel anſwers all the purpoſes of Hippocrates's ptiſan; externally, *emollient* poultices with vinegar and oil, for ſprains and bruiſes, and *ſtimulant* with the grounds of ſtrong beer for tumors, &c. of a gangrenous tendency; or in poor emaciated habits.——For that named GRÆCA, and STERILIS, ſee ÆGYLOPS.

AVENQUA. See ADIANTHUM CANADENSE.

AVENS. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

AVERSIO. AVERSION. The diverting of a flux of humours from one part to another, alſo a nauſea or inappetency, or the receſſion of the uterus from its proper place.

AVES, vel AVICULÆ CYPRIÆ. See CANDELA FUMALIS.

AVIB. An abbreviation of avibus.

AVICENNIA TOMENTOSA. See ANACARDIUM.

AVICULÆ HERMETICÆ. The univerſal ſalt which is ſaid to be found in dew.

AVIS MEDICA. The PEACOCK.

AVOIR DU POIS. This, in the French language, ſignifies *to have weight*, becauſe the pound ſo called contains ſixteen ounces, and hath more weight by ſome ounces than that which is called Troy weight, which contains twelve ounces.

AVORNUS. See ALNUS NIGRA.

AVRANCUM. See OVORUM TESTA.

AVRARIC. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

AVRUM. See SUCCINUM.

AXEA COMMISSURA. See TROCHOIDES.

AXEDO. The name of a ſpell in Marcellus Empiricus, to render a perſon impotent.

AXILLA. The ARM-PIT, called alſo *maſcale*, *titillicum*, *Male*; ſometimes an offenſive ſmell will be perceived from the arm-pit. DIOSCORIDES and ÆTIUS recommend the decoction of wild artichoke in wine, which by bringing off much fœtid urine, may produce a cure. See alſo ALA.

AXILLARIA ARTERIA. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERY, having left the thorax immediately above the firſt rib, in the interſtice between the portions of the ſcalenus muſcle, there receives the name *axillary*, becauſe it paſſes under the axilla. This *axillary artery* detaches the external mammary arteries to the breaſt; the *axillary* lies behind, on the inſide of the coraco-branchiæus; when it has got to the under ſide of the ſubſcapularis, it gives off a branch to that muſcle, the ſerratus major anticus, &c. The *axillary artery* gives off the inferior ſcapular, which paſſes backwards, chiefly to the infra ſpinatus. Juſt below the head of the humerus the *axillary* throws off the humeral or articular artery, which paſſing round the joint, anaſtomoſes with its fellow. The *axillary artery* commonly runs down behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, then paſſes over the coraco-brachiæus, goes down on the inſide more and more forward, juſt covered by the inner edge of the biceps, paſſes under the aponeuroſis of that muſcle, and a little below the bend of the arm, between the pronator teres and ſupinator radii longus, divides into the radial and ulnar arteries.

AXILLARIS NERVUS. The AXILLARY NERVE; alſo called the ARTICULAR NERVE, ariſes from the laſt two cervical pair; it runs in the hollow of the axilla, behind the head of the os humeri, between the muſculus teres major and minor, and turns from within outwards and backwards round the neck of the bone, and runs to the deltoid muſcles.——VENA. The AXILLARY VEIN. It is the continuation of the ſubclavian vein, from its paſſage out of thorax to the oppoſite ſide of the axilla.

AXIOMA. An AXIOM, alſo *apoſthegm*. A ſelf-evident propoſition, ſo neither requires nor admits of demonſtration.

AXIRNACH. See ADEPS.

AXIS. That round which any thing revolves or is ſuppoſed to revolve.——In BOTANY, it is a taper column placed in the centre of ſome flowers or katkins, about which the other parts are diſpoſed.——WITH ANATOMISTS the name of the ſecond vertebra, and according to ſome the firſt vertebra, of the neck; it hath a tooth which goes into the firſt vertebra, and this tooth is by ſome called the *axis*, by others the axle. Blancard ſays it is the third vertebra from the ſkull.

AXIS ARTERIÆ COELIACÆ. See COELIACA ARTERIA.

AXUNGIA, from its uſe, *unguendi*, of ſmearing, *axem*, the axle of a chariot or ſuch like. HOG'S-LARD. See ADEPS.——For that name——CASTOREI.——See CASTOR.——DE MUMIA. See MEDULLA.——VITRI. SANDIVER, or SALT of GLASS; it ſeparates from glaſs whilſt it is making; it is acrid and biting. It hath been uſed to clean the teeth with.

AYBORZAT. See GALBANUM.

AYCAPHER. See ÆS USTUM.

AYCOPHOS. BURNT BRASS.

AZAA. RED MARL.

AZAC. See AMMONIACUM.

AZADAR ACHENI ARBOR. See AZEDARACH.

AZAGOR. See ÆRUGO.

AZAMAR. See CINNABARIS.

AZANE. See ADROP.

AZANITÆ ACOPON. The name of an acopon, or ointment, in P. Ægineta.

——— CERATUM. The name of a cerate in Oribasius.

AZAR. See ADROP.

AZARNET. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

AZEDARACH, } called alſo *pſeudoſycomorus, aza-*
AZEDRACHINI. } *dar tacheni arbor, arbor traxini folio flore cæruleo, zizipha candida, anabepon. Nimbo Aceſtæ, Zodoaria candida.* It is a tall tree, in the iſland of Zeylon, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. It reſembles an aſh; the fruit is like an olive, and from it oil is expreſſed for ſtaining cotton with: the flowers are ſaid to be poiſonous, ſome ſay aperient and deobſtruent: the leaves are uſed to deſtroy worms. See Raii Hiſt.

AZEDEGRIN. See HÆMATITES.

AZEFF. SCISSILE ALUM. See ALUMEN. Sp. 2.

AZEG. See VITRIOLUM.

AZEMAFOR. RED LEAD. See PLUMBUM, N° 4.

AZEMASOR. See CINNABARIS.

AZENSALI. A ſort of moſs that grows on rocks.

AZIGOS. See AZYGOS.

AZIMAR. BURNT COPPER. See ÆS USTUM.

AZIUS LAPIS. See ASIUS LAPIS.

AZOB. See ALUMEN FEBRIFUGUM.

AZOCH. A name given by Paracelſus to the mercurius philoſophorum, that is, to quickſilver extracted from any metalline body. The ſame as *azoth.*

AZOM. BOILED BUTTER.

AZOTE, } from α, non. and ζωη, *vita.*
AZOTICUS GAS, } AZOTIC GAS. This is the noxious part of the atmoſpheric air, called *mephitic,* ſee AER. It has been called AZOTIC by modern chemiſts, becauſe the chemical properties of the noxious portion of atmoſpheric air being hitherto little known, they have thought it right to derive the name of its baſe, from the known quality of killing ſuch animals as breath in it. The weight of this gas, at the temperature of (54. 50), and under a preſſure, equal to 28 inches of the barometer, is one oz. two gros. and 48. gr. to the cubical foot, or 0.444 of a grain to a cubical inch. See LAVOISIER'S *Elements of Chemiſtry.*

AZOTH. The ſame as *azoch.* Paracelſus alſo ſignifies by it, the univerſal remedy prepared of the ſun, moon, and mercury.

Azoth is alſo taken for the liquor of quickſilver mixed with vitriol and ſalt, and ſo ſublimed, which is alſo called *aqua permanens, cryſtallus philoſophorum, & luna phyſica. Azoth* is a name for BRASS. It ſometimes ſignifies the quickſilver of any metallic body. See REBIS.

AZRAGAR. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

AZUB. See ALUMEN.

AZUR. See CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

AZURIUM. A chemical preparation deſcribed by Albertus Magnus. It conſiſts of quickſilver two parts, ſulphur one third, ſal ammoniac one fourth, mixed in a mortar, then ſet in a veſſel over the fire, till a bluiſh ſmoke ariſes, then take it from the fire, break the glaſs, and powder the contents.

AZUTUM. See ARMENUS LAPIS.

AZYGES. See SPHÆNOIDES OS.

AZYGOS MORGAGNII. See STAPHYLINI.

AZYGOS, vel AZIGOS, from α, neg. and ζυγος, *a pair, without a fellow.* The muſculus *azygos* of Morgagni riſes tendinous from the junction of the oſſa palati, and runs down the palatum molle to the middle of the uvula, ſerving to elevate it.

——— PROCESSUS. See SPHÆNOIDES OS.

——— VENA. *Vena ſine pari, & azygos.* A vein ſituated within the thorax on the right ſide, having no fellow on the left, whence its name. It ariſes poſteriorly from the vena cava ſuperior, a little above the pericardium; it is immediately bent backwards over the origin of the right lobe of the lungs, forming an arch which ſurrounds the great pulmonary veſſels on that ſide, as the arch of the aorta does thoſe on the left, with this difference, that the curve of the *azygos* is directly backwards, but the other is oblique, from thence it runs down by the right ſide of the vertebræ dorſi, and before the intercoſtal arteries, and getting behind or below the diaphragm, it terminates by an anaſtomoſis, ſometimes with the vena renalis, at others with the neighbouring lumbar vein, ſometimes immediately with the trunk of the vena cava inferior.

The vena *azygos* ſends out branches from its upper part to the aſpera arteria and bronchia, by the name of venæ bronchiales, afterwards it ſends out the *intercoſtales dextræ ſuperiores* lower down the *intercoſtales dextræ inferiores.*

Sometimes there is an *azygos,* on the left ſide, proceeding from the arch of the common *azygos;* it is afterwards diſtributed in the ſame manner as the other on the right ſide; but this diſpoſition is very variable.

The *azygos* having reached the laſt rib, ſends off a large branch, which bending outwards, perforates the muſcles of the belly, is ramified betwixt different planes, and communicates with the branches of the intercoſtal veins, which run there.

AZYMAR. See CINNABARIS.

AZYMOS, from α, neg. and ζυμη, *ferment.* UNFERMENTED BREAD, as SEA-BISCUIT, which, as Galen obſerves, is not very wholeſome, except where the digeſtive powers are too ſtrong.

B.

B A G

B. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

BABUZICARIUS. See INCUBUS.

BACANON. CABBAGE SEED.

BACCA. A BERRY. In botany, is a roundiſh fruit, moſtly ſoft, with one or more ſeeds, in a pulpy ſubſtance, covered with a thin ſkin; but if harder, and covered with a thicker ſkin, it is called *pomum*, or *apple*.

BACCA MONSPELIENS. See BACCHARIS.

BACCÆ, are ſmall roundiſh fruit that grow ſcattering upon trees and ſhrubs, and in that are diſtinguiſhed from acini, which are berries hanging in cluſters.

BACCÆ BERNUDÆ. See SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ.

BACCAR, BACCHARIS, } alſo called *bacca Monſpelienſium*, *conyza major vulgaris*, *eupatorium*, *bacharis*, GREAT FLEA-BANE, PLOUGHMAN'S SPIKENARD. It is a ſweet-ſcented ſhrubby plant, uſed for making garlands; the leaves are rough, the ſtalk is bent into angles, and from one to four cubits high; the flowers are purple, inclining to white, of a fragrant ſmell, the roots like thoſe of black hellebore; they ſmell like cinnamon. It delights in rough and dry grounds. The roots are a powerful emenagogue, the leaves moderately aſtringent. Miller's Bot. Hiſt.

BACCHIA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

BACCHICA. See HEDERA TERRESTRIS.

BACCHUS. The name of one of the heathen gods preſiding over vineyards, hence it is a term given to WINE. See VINUM; the fiſh called MULLET alſo bears this name. See MUGILIS.

BACCIFERA. ARBOR BRASIL, FRUCTU MONOPYRENO FOLIO SESQUIPEDALI, ſee CAPIVI BALSAMUM.——ARBOR BRASIL. FRUCTU PIFER RECIPIENTE. See CUBEBA. —— ARBOR LAURIFOLIA AROMATICA FRUCTU VIRIDI CALICULATO RACEMOSO. See WINTERANUS CORTEX.

BACCIFER. BACCIFEROUS, Lat. of *bacca*, *a berry*, and *fero*, *I bear*. An epithet added to the name of any tree, ſhrub, or plant that bears berries.

BACHARIS. See BACCHARIS.

BACHERI. PILUL. TONIC. BACHER's tonic pills. See ASCITES.

BACILLA. A STICK, and alſo ſome chemical inſtruments.

BACILLI. See TROCHISCI.

BACILLUM. See CANDELA FUMALIS.

BACOBA. See BANANA.

BADIAN. SEM. See ANISUM IND.

BADIZA AQ. See BATHONIÆ AQUÆ.

BADZCHER. See BEZOAR

BÆOS. In Hippocrates it means *few*; but in P. Ægineta, it is an epithet for a malagma.

BAGNIGGE WELLS. WATERS. Theſe wells are ſituated at the bottom of the hill on the South Weſt ſide of Iſlington; the water is clear, and taſtes ſlightly brackiſh; like a weak ſolution of Epſom ſalt. From a gallon of this water evaporated were got by Dr. BEVIS, 135 grains of inſoluble earth, 257 of bitter purging ſalt, mixed with a marine ſalt, from whence they derive their purging quality. Dr. Monro thinks, that it is probable that the ſalt of this water is moſtly an Epſom ſalt, mixed with a good deal of a bittern; becauſe it runs eaſily per deliquium, and is very difficult to cryſtallize. In moſt conſtitutions three half pints is conſidered a full doſe for purging. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

†

B A L

BAGNIO. A SWEATING-HOUSE.

BAHEI COYOLLI. See ARECA.

BAHEL SCHULLI. An Indian tree; alſo called GENISTA SPINOSA INDICA *verticillata flore purpureo cæruleo*.

A thorny ſhrub, of which there is one ſpecies growing in ſandy ground, another in watery. A decoction of the roots is diuretic; the leaves boiled and ſprinkled in vinegar have the ſame effect. Raii Hiſt.

BAHOBAB. See BAOBAB.

BAIAC. See PLUMBUM.

BALA. See MUSA.

BALÆNA. See CETUS.

—— MACROCEPHALA. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

—— MAJOR. —— VULGARIS. } See CETUS.

BALAMPULLI. See TAMARINDUS.

BALANDA. See FAGUS.

BALANINUM, OL. OIL of the BEN NUT.

BALANOCASTANUM. See BULBOCASTANUM.

BALANOS. See QUERCUS; SUPPOSITORIUM; PESSARIUM; PENIS GLANS; and ADIPSOS. THEOPHRASTUS uſes it ſometimes to expreſs any glandiferous tree. From the ſimilitude of form, this word is uſed to expreſs *ſuppoſitories* and *peſſaries*.

BALANUS MYREPSICA. See BEN.

BALAUSTIA, BALAUSTIUM, } called alſo *malus punica ſylveſtris*; *granatus ſylveſtris*, the double-flowered wild POMEGRANATE, or the BALAUSTINE TREE. The PUNICA GRANATUM, PLENA MAJOR. *Foliis lanceolatis, caule arboreo.* CLASS, ICOSANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 618.

Balauſtium is properly the cup of the flower of this tree. The *balauſtines*, which are in the ſhops, are large roſe-like flowers of a deep red colour, ſet in long, bell-ſhaped, tough cups; they are produced on the *balauſtia* flore pleno majore, C. B. which is a low prickly tree or ſhrub, with long narrow leaves, with a browniſh acerb fruit, about the ſize of an orange. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens for the beauty and duration of its flowers. The dry flowers are brought from abroad into England, but thoſe of our own growth do not ſeem to be inferior to the foreign.

Thoſe flowers are mildly aſtringent, but leſs powerful than the bark of the fruit, and have a rough bitteriſh taſte. They give out their virtue to water, and to rectified ſpirit of wine; the extracts made from theſe tinctures retain all their aſtringency, but the watery infuſion yields moſt, and the ſpirituous a ſomewhat ſtronger extract.

The doſe of theſe flowers may be from one ſcruple to two drams, to which quantity, moſt of the vegetable aſtringents may be given. The rind of this fruit is conſidered as ſtrongly aſtringent, and has been particularly uſeful in gargles, in diarrhœa, and in external applications. The doſe in ſubſtance is from 3 ſs. to 3 j; in infuſion, or decoction, to ℥ ſs. SYDENHAM, againſt prolapſed rectum, and uterus, preſcribed an ounce of the rind bruiſed with two pints of the decoction of oak bark and half a pint of red wine, as a fomentation; and Dr. MEAD orders a decoction compounded of this bark with cinnamon and red roſes of each a dram; in milk ſtrained one pint, and the ſame quantity of water to be

gradual-

gradually added, the whole reduced to one pint, and ſweetened with ſugar, to be taken daily in colliquative diarrhœas.

BALBUTIES. A defect of ſpeech, properly that ſort of ſtammering, where the patient ſometimes heſitates, and immediately after ſpeaks precipitately; the *pſelliſmus balbutiens* of Dr. Cullen.

BALCHUS. See BDELLIUM.

BALLA-MUCCA-PIRA. See MOMORDICA.

BALISTÆ, Os. from βαλλω, *to caſt*. See ASTRAGALUS.

BALLOTE, called alſo *marrubium nigrum fœtidum*, *marrubiaſtrum*, *melyſſophyllum*, and BLACK STINKING HOREHOUND.

It ſhoots up from one root, in numerous black, ſquare, hairy ſtalks; the leaves like common horehound, but larger and rounder, black, and hairy, and ſet at diſtances about the ſtalk, like thoſe of the *melyſſophyllum*, by which name it is called by ſome; the flowers are white, and grow about the ſtalks in whorles. It grows in paths, highways, and hedges, flowering in July.

A ſtrong decoction of it, freely taken, is of great efficacy againſt hyſteric affections.

BALNEA. BATHS.

EMBROCATIONS, FOMENTATIONS, and BATHS, differ from each other as follows: the FIRST are FLUIDS, deſigned to paſs through the ſkin, when rubbed on it, to diſlodge ſome obſtruction, eaſe pain, or to irritate the part into more warmth, and a greater ſenſe of feeling; the SECOND differ only in the manner of application, which is with *actual heat*, by means of flannel cloths or ſponges, and that they are made in an aqueous menſtruum, as their application is more extenſive: the THIRD differ from them both in being univerſal, the whole body being immerſed in a *bath*, and from the firſt in being always of a watery kind.

BATHS are either of ſimple cold water, and then are called *cold baths*; ſimple or medicated water made hot, or that is ſo by natural means; theſe are called *warm* or *hot baths*, according to the degrees of heat given.

The firſt inſtance of *cold bathing* as a medicine, is that of Melampus's bathing the daughters of the king of Argos; and the firſt of *warm bathing* is Medea's uſe of it, whence ſhe was ſaid to burn people alive, becauſe that Pelias, king of Theſſaly, died in a warm *bath* under her care.

Of the artificial warm *baths*, the ſulphureous are the moſt uſeful; they promote perſpiration, relax, and penetrate. The following are good general forms for them:

BALNEUM SULPHUREUM, *a* SULPHUR BATH.

℞ Raſſur. guaiac. ſulph. nativ. āā ℔ i. ſs. coq. in aq. font. cong. xiij. ad xij. & adde aq. font. frigid. q. ſ.

vel.

℞ Hepat. ſulphuris ℥ij. Aq. font. calidæ q. ſ.

Theſe *baths* ſhould be entered into every day; and in ſome obſtinate diſorders of the ſkin, twice a day is not too often.

Spring waters are uſually the coldeſt; but, if required, the coldneſs may be increaſed by adding ſal ammoniac, nitre, or rolls of brimſtone, juſt before the patient enters into them.

The ſea water is the heavieſt, and is ſo in proportion to the degree of ſalt it contains; but it is not ſo cold as the freſh water of ſprings.

Of the COLD BATH.

Cold bathing is the moſt uſeful where a ſtrong ſhock is required, the humours too much diſperſed, and a counteracting revulſion of the ſolids, to promote the circulation of the blood and humours impeded, and where the ſurface of the body requires bracing up to a more tenſe degree.

The cold *bath* contracts the ſolids, condenſes the fluids, and accelerates their circulation; and this by its ſtimulus, when the water is freſh, and by its gravity as well as ſtimulus, when it is ſalt. As to preſſure, the cold and the hot *bath* ſeem not to differ; if the benefit is expected from this principle, the ſea-water muſt be choſen.

In tender conſtitutions, and ſome diſeaſes in which a morbid viſcidity is the offending cauſe, a moderate warm *bath* ſhould be uſed before the cold one is attempted, and the approach to coldneſs ſhould be gradual.

When the fibres are rigid, and the viſcera unſound, cold bathing is injurious; fat people are very little benefited by it; and none ſhould engage in it before a gentle glow is excited in them by moderate exerciſe, and this when the ſtomach is the moſt empty.

Previous to cold bathing, evacuations, ſuch as the conſtitution of the patient requires, ſhould be made. When ſweating is to follow the immerſion in cold water, the patient ſhould return from the *bath* as ſpeedily as poſſible, be rubbed dry, and then put to bed. If cold bathing is uſed to encreaſe the ſtrength, to preſerve health, or to thin the humours, ſweating ſhould not ſucceed. In a morning is the beſt time for the cold *bath*, becauſe then the perſpiration is generally moſt finiſhed, and the body freeſt from what nature alone can throw off by the ſkin. If the cold bathing continues to make the patient cold and numb after he comes out of the water, notwithſtanding precautions againſt this effect, this kind of bathing muſt be omitted. While it continues to excite an univerſal glow after coming out, it is uſeful.

In climes that are changeable, and where there is much damp weather, cold bathing, by making the ſkin leſs ſuſceptible of ſuch changes, proves very ſalutary. In cold countries, bathing in cold water is generally the leaſt diſagreeable, and the moſt ſalutary. The Ruſſians uſed cold bathing both frequently, and in a manner that is almoſt peculiar to themſelves; they firſt make themſelves ſweat and then plunge into the cold *bath*; but it ſhould be obſerved, that the different effects of going into cold water when hot, are from the different modes of the heat being excited. The Ruſſians heat themſelves before cold bathing by expoſing their bodies to an external heat, and ſitting quietly in it; now in this caſe, though the pulſe is quickened, yet the lungs are not affected, nor is reſpiration hurried: but if the heat had been excited by exerciſe, the reſpiration would have been effected at the ſame time, and in the ſame degree as the pulſe; and from this circumſtance ariſes the danger of ſudden cold ſucceeding heat thus raiſed.

Though the proper uſe of a cold bath is very ſtrengthening to many, yet if the patient ſtays in much longer than is neceſſary for being wholly immerſed, he will be weakened by it, and that proportionably to his continuance.

Of the WARM *and* HOT BATH.

Warm bathing was regarded by the Greeks and Romans not only as an efficacious remedy, but alſo as one of the higheſt luxuries. The North American Indians are very ſucceſsful in their cures by vapour bathing, which they manage by ſhutting themſelves in a ſmall room, then throwing a very hot ſtone into a pail of water, and when thus ſweated for ſome time, they plunge into cold water, then return again to receive the hot vapours. The Greeks, at this day, have hot *baths* in their houſes, if capable of bearing the expence; if not, public ones are provided by the government for them, which alſo obliges them to bathe there at certain periods of time, though no diſorder is manifeſt; and certainly with much reaſon, eſpecially as age advances, for old people are ſtrengthened by it, perſpiration is alſo facilitated, which in dry ſkins is much retarded, and thus many diſeaſes are prevented.

It is on the principle of abſorption that benefit by the warm, and all medicated *baths*, is ſaid to be deſired; but certainly great good is to be expected from the promotion of inſenſible perſpiration, and ſoliciting the circulation of the fluids to the ſurface of the body.

Before entering on a courſe of hot bathing, let the plethora, if there is any, be reduced by proper evacuation; and make the bowels lax if they are not already in that ſtate.

When diſorders, or their cauſes, are confined to the inward parts, ſo as to interfere with their functions, then the warm *bath* is the propereſt method of relief.

The heat of the *bath* being regulated, for weakly people faint in very warm ones, let the patient's body be well rubbed, that its power of abſorption may be increaſed, and it ſhould be well dried at leaſt, on returning out of the water.

In the morning faſting, and four hours after dinner, are proper times for bathing, and an hour at a time is the longeſt ſtay in the *bath* that ſhould be permitted.

If after bathing a few times, the belly ſeems retracted, the patient will be benefited by continuing it; but if the hypochondres ſeem inflated, and uneaſineſs is complained of in the bowels, or if alternate heat and cold affect the patient, it muſt be omitted.

The

The corpulent, thoſe with tenſe fibres, and thoſe with cold temperaments, are much benefited by the warm *bath*.

The ſenſation of the patient will beſt determine the neceſſary degree of heat to be uſed, that which produces the moſt agreeable is the moſt eligible; but where much heat is moſt likely to be of uſe, it can be beſt ſupported by the patient, if a ſmall quantity of petroleum Barbadenſe is added to the water.

Cancers have been much relieved by *baths*, and more benefit may perhaps be obtained by this method of cure than by any other; for the glands are the moſt abſorbent parts, and by this method medicines come directly to the part, whereas by the ſtomach they undergo ſome change before they arrive at their proper ſeat of action. Probably ſcirrhous tumors, tophi, nodes, &c. would be beſt attacked in their beginning this way.

Warm bathing is generally forbid in thoſe diſorders that impair the underſtanding, or affect the head with giddineſs and pain, in which the lungs are weakened or affected, when inflammation is an attendant ſymptom, when a flying gout or rheumatiſm is alſo the matter of complaint, and when there are moveable tumors. But in almoſt every caſe, where bathing is adviſable, the warm is to be preferred; and if it neither ſinks the ſpirits, waſtes the ſtrength, nor leſſens the appetite, it will be proper to continue it.

If we conſider the immediate effect produced by the uſe of cold or warm bathing, we ſhall be readily led to perceive the utility in a variety of complaints. The cold bath invigorates the ſyſtem, encreaſes the tone of the ſolids and circulation of the fluids, and promotes inſenſible perſpiration; hence becomes a corroborant deobſtruent, and general evacuant; whilſt the warm and vapour baths relax the ſolids, ſolicit the fluids externally, and, by their means, greatly promote ſenſible perſpiration, and may be conſidered as relaxants, and evacuants; and if we allow that abſorption takes place, they may be conſidered as diluent, and capable of diffuſing through the habit, ſuch particular materials as they can be minutely impregnated withal; but we muſt obſerve, that the baths ſhould always be proportioned to the ſtrength of the conſtitution, if any benefit is expected to be derived from their application.

See among the ancients, Hippocrates, Celſus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aretæus, and Trallian: and among the moderns, ſir John Floyer, Dr. Wainwright, on Bathing, and particularly HOFFMAN.

BALNEABILIS. An epithet for ſuch waters as are proper for bathing.

BALNEUM ARENÆ. BALNEUM SICCUM. The SAND BATH.

Over the mouth of a common wind furnace, place one end of an iron plate, with a ledge round it, and under this plate, the canal muſt run, by which the furnace communicates with its chimney; the plate muſt then be filled with ſand or other dry matter, for placing the medicines to be digeſted in; the fire then being kindled, the heat will be different in different parts of the plate, and thus, as the things to be digeſted require more or leſs warmth, they may, at the ſame time, be ſuited by one and the ſame fire, for the heat of the ſand gradually decreaſes as the plate on which it lays is extended from the mouth of the furnace.

The veſſel containing the matter to be heated, hath its bottom and ſides totally covered with the ſand, and there it is continued until the digeſtion is completed.

Aſhes may be uſed in this *bath* when a leſſer heat is wanted, ſand for a greater, and iron filing for the greateſt. See FORNAX. —— MARIÆ vel MARIS. The WATER or VAPOUR BATH; ſometimes it imports the heat of boiling *water*.

This is when the veſſel, containing the matter to be treated, is placed in another that is full of water, under which a fire is put, that by this means the water becoming hot, may, in its turn, heat the matter to be digeſted. When a greater heat than that of boiling water is not required, this method of digeſtion is preferable to that by the ſand *bath*, becauſe the heat cannot exceed at any time that which is required.——SICCUM. See BALNEUM ARENÆ.——VAPORIS. A VAPOUR BATH. This is properly when the veſſel containing the matter to be digeſted is expoſed only to the ſteam that ariſes from boiling water. *Vapour baths* are alſo applied to the human machine in many caſes, where warm *baths* have been thought adviſeable, but with more certain ſucceſs—and relax the habit in general leſs, where the fluids are wanted to be ſollicited externally.

BALSAMATIO. The EMBALMING of DEAD BODIES.

BALSAMEA. See ABIES. Species fourth.

BALSAMELÆON. See BALSAMUM.

BALSAMELLA. See MOMORDICA.

BALSAMI OLEUM. See BALSAMUM.

BALSAMICA. BALSAMICS. *Balſamica* is a Latin word which ſignifies *mitigating*. The term *balſamica* is very *vague*; it includes medicines of very different qualities, as emollients, detergents, reſtoratives, &c. but in medicines of all theſe kinds there ſeems to be this requiſite in them, viz. that they be ſoft, yielding, and adheſive; alſo that by their ſmallneſs they have a ready diſpoſition to motion. Medicines of this tribe are generally required for complaints whoſe ſeat is in the viſcera, and as they cannot be conveyed there but by the common road of the circulation, it follows that no great effects can be expected from them but by their long continuance. Hoffman calls thoſe medicines by the name of *balſamics* which are hot and acrid, alſo the natural balſams, gums, &c. by which the vital heat is increaſed. Dr. CULLEN conſiders almoſt all of the ſubſtances called BALSAMS, to have the form and conſiſtence of turpentine, and ſeem to conſiſt of this for the greater part of their ſubſtance; conſequently, that they poſſeſs ſimilar virtues; ſee TEREBINTHINA. Dr. FOTHERGILL ſeems to be of the ſame opinion with HOFFMAN; hence his caution againſt their uſe in ulcers of the lungs. See MED. OBSERV. vol. iv. p. 231—18. CULLEN's Materia Medica. LEWIS's Materia Medica.

BALSAMIFERA, and ARBOR INDICA. See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM.——ARBOR BRASILIENSIS. See CAPIVI BALSAMUM.

BALSAMINA. See MOMORDICA.——LUTEA. See PERSICARIA, SILIQUOSA.

BALSAMITA MINOR. See AGERATUM.

BALSAMUM. Alſo *Boleſon Belegin*, any ſpecies of balſam.

BALSAMUM, called alſo *balſamum genuinum antiquorum, balſamelæon, Ægyptiacum balſamum, balſ. Gileadenſe, Aſiaticum, Judaicum, e Mecca, & Alpini*; *oleum balſami, xylobalſamum, opobalſamum*, the BALM of GILEAD; which is a reſinous juice, obtained from an evergreen tree or ſhrub, ſaid to grow in Syria and Arabia. The firſt is called *carpobalſamum*, which is about the ſize of a ſmall pea with a ſhort pedicle, of a roundiſh or oval figure, pointed at the top, compoſed of a dark brown, or reddiſh black wrinkled bark, marked with four ribs from top to bottom, and a whitiſh or yellowiſh medullary ſubſtance. This fruit, when in perfection, is ſaid to have a pleaſant, warm, bitteriſh taſte, and a fragrant ſmell, reſembling that of the balſam itſelf. But ſuch as we now meet with in the ſhops, is almoſt without ſmell or taſte. It was only ordered in the Theriaca, Andromachi, and Mithridate, for which, by the College of Phyſicians, London, cubebs were ſubſtituted; though now both theſe compoſitions are properly rejected. Jamaica pepper is often ſold for it. The AMYRIS GILEADENSIS, or OPOBALSAMUM. The CLASS OCTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 473. AMYRIS *foliis ternatis integerrimis, pedunculis unifloris lateralibus*. The beſt ſort, which naturally exudes from the plant, is ſcarcely known in Europe. Proſper Alpinus ſays that it is at firſt turbid and whitiſh, of a ſtrong pungent ſmell, like that of turpentine, but much ſweeter and more fragrant, of a bitter acrid aſtringent taſte; on being kept it becomes thin, limpid, light, greeniſh, and then of a golden yellow; after which it is thick like turpentine, and loſes much of its fragrance; ſome compare its ſmell to that of citrons, others to a mixture of roſemary and ſage-flowers.

It does not ſeem to excel any other of the balſams except in its fragrance; all the balſams agree in their general qualities, differing only in the degrees of warmth, pungency, and gratefulneſs. The *balm of Gilead* is a warm, ſtimulating, expectorating, detergent, diuretic, cordial, and nervine medicine; its diuretic quality is greatly increaſed by the addition of a fixt alkaline ſalt.

The Canadian *balm of Gilead* fir affords a balſam that is often impoſed for the genuine ſort. If the true balſam is dropped in water, when thin, it ſpreads itſelf on the ſurface, imparting to the water much of its taſte and ſmell, and the groſſer part, remaining at the top, is thick enough to be taken up with a needle; this is reckoned a mark of its being genuine. If pure balſam is dropped on a woollen cloth, it may be waſhed off without leaving the

the leaſt ſtain or mark; but the adulterated ſticks to the place. The pure coagulates with milk, but the adulterated will not.

This balſam is made into draughts by mixing it as follows:

℞ *Balſam Gileadenſ.* ʒ i. Pulv. gum. arabic. ℈ i. gradatim adde aq. puræ ʒ i. ſs. Aq. cinnam. fort. ʒ ij. f. hauſt.——TRAUMATICUM. See BENZOINUM.——For that called GUIDO. See ANODYNUM BALSAMUM.——MEXICANUM. See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM.——GENUINUM ANTIQUORUM. See BALSAMUM.——ARCÆI. See ELEMI.

BALZOINUM. See BENZOINUM.

BAMBALIO. A man that ſtammers or liſps.

BAMBAX. See BOMBAST.

BAMIA MOSCHATA. See ABELMOSCH.

BAMIA. See ALCEA INDICA.

BAMMA. See EMBAMMA.

BAN ARBOR. See COFFEA.

BANANA, BANANIERA } called alſo *ficoides* ſeu *ficus Indica*, *muſa*, *fructu cucumerino breviori*, *ſenoria*, *pacæira*, *bacoba*, and the BANANA TREE. It grows in America; its fruit is diuretic, heating, and nouriſhing.

BANDURA, called alſo *planta mirabilis diſtillatoria*, *utricaria*; *priapus vegetabilis*; *Nepenthis*. It is a plant which grows in the thick foreſts of the iſland of Ceylon, where its long fibres ſupply it with water, and where no ſun comes to exhale it. Its ſeeds and ſeed-veſſels are like thoſe of gentian; but it is moſt remarkable for a foliaceous ſheath about a foot long, and as thick as a man's arm; and for its appendages, at the ends of its leaves, which turn up, and contain a cooling limpid liquor, as does its ſheath, which is half full and potable. The root is aſtringent, the liquor in the ſheath is cooling, it grows not far from Columbo in moiſt ſhady woods. Raii Hiſt.

BANGUE, called alſo *bangue* canabi ſimile, *cannabis Indica trifoliata*, *bangue* Indorum; *canjava*, called by the Ægyptians *aſſis*; *aſſerac cannabis peregrina*, *altheæ foliis cannabinis*, *kalengi-canjava*, *tſyeru-canjava*.

It reſembles hemp in its ſtalk, the rind of the ſtalk, and the leaves; but its medicinal qualities differ very much. The ſeeds and leaves are heating, and ſtrangely affect the imagination. It grows in Indoſtan and other parts of the Eaſt Indies.

BANICA. See PASTINACA SILVESTRIS.

BANILIA, BANILAS. } See VANILLA.

BAOBAB, BAHOBAB, } It is the only ſpecies of the genus, called by LINNÆUS, *adanſonia*. The tree is the largeſt production of the whole vegetable kingdom. The trunk is not above twelve or fifteen feet high, but from ſixty-five to ſeventy-eight feet round. The loweſt branches extend almoſt horizontally, and as they are about ſixty feet in length, their own weight bends their extremities to the ground, and thus they form an hemiſpherical maſs of verdure about one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty feet diameter.

The roots extend as far as the branches. That in the middle forms a privot, which penetrates a great way into the earth, the reſt ſpread near the ſurface thereof.

The flowers are in proportion to the ſize of the tree; and are followed by an oblong fruit pointed at both ends, about ten inches long, five or ſix broad, covered with a kind of greeniſh down, under which is a ligneous rind, hard, and almoſt black, marked with rays which divide it lengthways into ſides. This fruit hangs to the tree by a pedicle two feet long and an inch diameter. It contains a whitiſh ſpongy juicy ſubſtance, of an acid taſte, and ſeeds of a brown colour, and the ſhape of a kidney-bean, which are called *goui*. The pulp that ſurrounds theſe ſeeds is powdered when dry, and brought into Europe from the Levant, under the name of *terra ſigillata Lemnia*. It grows moſtly on the weſt coaſt of Africa, from the Niger to the kingdom of Belin.

The bark of this tree is called *lalo*; the negroes dry it in the ſhade, then powder and keep it in little cotton bags, and put two or three pinches into their food; it is mucilaginous, and powerfully promotes perſpiration.

The mucilage obtained from this bark is a powerful remedy againſt the epidemic fevers of the country that produces theſe trees; ſo is a decoction of the dried leaves. The freſh fruit is as uſeful as the leaves for the ſame purpoſes.

BAPTICA COCCA. See CHERMES.

BARACH, PANIS. Rulandus explains it by nitrum ſalis.

BARAMETZ, See AGNUS SCYTHICUS.

BARAS. See ALPHUS.

BARBA. So the four leſſer claws of the popylus are called.

BARBA. ARONIS. See ARUM.
—— HIRCI. See TRAGOPOGON.
—— JOVIS. See SEDUM.

BARBAREA, called alſo *Herba ſanctæ Barbaræ*, *naſturtium hybernum pſeudobunias*, *eruca lutea latifolia*, *ſiſymbrium*, *carperitaria*, WINTER CRESSES, GARDEN ROCKET, ROCKET GENTLE. This plant reſembles the muſtard plant, but is diſtinguiſhed by the ſmoothneſs of its leaves, and its diſagreeable ſmell. Its qualities are ſimilar to thoſe of creſſes. It is a native of Switzerland; but cultivated in our gardens.

The WILD ROCKET, called *eruca ſilveſtris reſeda*, hath leaves like thoſe of dandelion, the flowers are yellow. It grows on old walls, and amongſt rubbiſh. Its qualities are much the ſame as the garden ſpecies, but its taſte is ſomewhat more acrid and bitter.

Both the kinds of *rocket* are acrid to the taſte, but the wild is the moſt powerful.

The active matter of the leaves is extracted by expreſſion; by infuſion in boiling water; and by digeſtion in rectified ſpirit; by diſtillation in water, a pungent yellow oil is obtained; drying the herb, and making an extract, deſtroys its diſagreeable ſmell and pungency. That of the ſeeds is leſs volatile; they are of ſimilar qualities to thoſe of muſtard, but not ſo ſtrong.

BARBARIA, BARBARICUM. } See RHARARBARUM.

BARBAROSSA PIL. BARBAROSSA'S PILL. It was compoſed of quickſilver, rhubarb, diagridium, muſk, amber, &c. and was the firſt internal mercurial medicine which obtained any real credit.

BARBARUM. The name of a plaſter in Scribonius Largus.

BARBOTA. The BARBUT. A ſmall river fiſh, with a very large head. It is generally about ſix inches long, it lives on mud and ſlime; is found in the river which runs by Tamworth, in Warwickſhire. The roe, as well as that of the EEL-POUT, operates both upwards and downwards.

BARBULÆ. They are the half-florets of compound flowers.

BARDANA. BURDOCK. *Arcion*, *arcium*; *betonica Bretanica*. By MYREPSUS, it is called *ilaphis*. It grows on highway ſides, and is ſufficiently known by the burs which ſtick to the cloaths.

BARDANA MAJOR, called alſo *lappa major*, *arctium lappa*, *perſonata arcium Dioſcoridis*, *Britannica*, CLOTEUR, or GREAT BURDOCK. It is the ARCTIUM LAPPA, or the *arctium major*, *foliis cordatis inermibus petiolatis*. CLASS SYGENESIA. ORD. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. LINN. Gen. Plant. 923. The roots have very little ſmell, but a ſweetiſh taſte, with a light bitteriſhneſs and roughneſs. Boiled in water they impart a browniſh colour, and a ſoft vapid kind of taſte. Extracts, however made, are as inſipid as the root. They are chiefly commended as diuretic, diaphoretic, and antiſcorbutic, and have been ſucceſsfully employed in a great variety of chronic diſeaſes, rheumatiſms, the lues venerea, ſcurvy, gout, and pulmonic complaints, and in all caſes in common in which china and ſarſaparilla roots are preſcribed, for they reſemble them in all their ſenſible qualities.

The leaves are bitter, and more ſaline than the roots, and have none of their ſweetneſs. The ſeeds are bitter, and ſlightly aromatic. A dram of them is a doſe as a diuretic; but the prickly matter on their ſurface muſt be well removed, before adminiſtering them. The beſt method of uſing this plant as a medicine is in the form of a decoction, in which the root only is boiled, e. g.

Decoctum Bardanæ *Rad.* *The* DECOCTION *of* BURDOCK ROOT.

℞ Rad. Bardan. ʒ ij. aq. puræ ℔ iij. coq. ad conſumpt. ℔ ii. & adde kali vitriolat. ʒ ij.

Of this a pint ſhould be taken every day in ſcorbutic and rheumatic complaints; and when intended as a diuretic, ſhould be taken in the courſe of two days; or, if

poſſible, in twenty-four hours.——MINOR, called alſo *lappa minor*, *xanthium*, *chæradolethron*, by ÆTIUS, the LESSER BURDOCK, or LOUSE-BUR. The ſtalk is juicy, the leaves oblong and ſharp-pointed, and of a yellowiſh green. The flowers are inconſiderable, but the fruit is a rough capſula, containing a ſingle ſeed. From this roughneſs of the fruit it is called a *burdock*, though not in the leaſt allied to that plant. It grows in rich fat ſoils, and is found on ſome commons. Its juice is commended againſt ſcrophulous diſorders.——ARCTICUM, called alſo *lappa major montana*, *bardana montana*, *perſonata altera*, *perſonata montana*, *arction*, and WOOLLY-HEADED BURDOCK. Its virtues are much the ſame with the other ſpecies of *burdocks*.

BARIGLIA, } See ANATRON.
BARILLA, }

BARNET WATER. It is of the purging kind, of a ſimilar quality to that of Epſom; and about half its ſtrength. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

BAROMETRUM, BAROMETER, of βαρος *heavy*, and μετρον, *meaſure*. An inſtrument to determine the weight of the air, or obſerve the changes; it is commonly called a WEATHER-GLASS, and frequently the Torricellian tube, from Torricelli its inventor. He conſidered that a column of water of about thirty-three feet, was equal in weight to a column of air of the ſame baſe: and concluded, that a column of mercury, of about twenty-nine inches and a half would likewiſe be equal to a column of air. He accordingly made the experiment, and the apparatus he then uſed is now the common *barometer*.

The bore of the common tubes that are hawked about for ſale is too ſmall. The glaſs tube ſhould be one-third, or at the leaſt one-fourth of an inch in diameter, hermetically ſealed at one end, and open at the other; the length ſhould be thirty-four inches: the mercury with which it is filled muſt be pure. Fill the tube quite full with this mercury; and having in readineſs a baſon with a flat bottom, and about two inches high, in which is alſo ſome mercury; invert the tube, and put it in the baſon, ſtill holding your finger underneath it, till it is in the mercury of the baſon, then place it in a frame. On taking away your finger, the mercury in the tube will immediately ſubſide to about twenty-nine or thirty inches, according to the ſtate of the air, it being very rarely lower than twenty-eight, or higher than thirty-one inches. In the *barometers* that are generally uſed, the higheſt which the mercury is known to ſtand in the tube, is uſually about twenty-nine inches, when the air is heavy; but not above twenty-ſix, when the air is very light. If a ſcale of four inches be divided into tenths, and placed againſt the upper end of the tube, the inſtrument is complete.

In fine dry weather the air is charged with a variety of vapours, which float in it unſeen, and render it extremely heavy, ſo that it preſſes up the quickſilver; or, in other words, the *barometer* riſes. In moiſt rainy weather the vapours are waſhed down, or there is not heat ſufficient for them to riſe, ſo that then the air is ſenſibly lighter, and preſſes up the quickſilver with leſs force; or, in other words, the *barometer* falls.

The *barometer* meaſures the weight of the air with exactneſs enough for the general purpoſes of life, yet it is often affected with a thouſand irregularities, that no exactneſs in the inſtrument can remedy, nor for which theory can account. When high winds blow, the mercury is generally low; it riſes higher in cold weather than in warm; and is uſually higher in the morning and evening than at mid-day: it generally deſcends lower after rain than it was before it. There are alſo frequent changes in the air without any ſenſible alteration in the *barometer*. In general men feel themſelves braced, ſtrong, and vigorous, with a large body of air preſſing upon them: they are languid, relaxed, and feeble, when the air is light, and ſo fails to give our fibres their proper tone.

On advancing up high mountains, the air is leſs and leſe denſe, and uſually the ſame inconveniences are felt that are complained of when the air is moiſt. But it is obſerved in the Journey to the Glaciers, in the duchy of Savoy, edit. 2. that Mr. de Luc and his companions, when at the ſummit of Buett, were above the level of the Mediterranean ſea 3315 Engliſh yards; yet, except by their inſtruments, did not perceive any difference in the denſity of the air. The air there they found to be near one-third leſs denſe than that of the plains below them; yet though the weight of the atmoſphere was ſo much diminiſhed, the equilibrium within their bodies was undiſturbed. In this place, Mr. de Luc obſerves, how much naturaliſts are deceived in attributing the alterations that many perſons experience upon the falling of the *barometer*, to a difference either in the weight or denſity of the air, aſſigning as a cauſe, the failure of an equilibrium between the external and internal air, or a difference of motion in the heart and lungs, occaſioned by the air's being more or leſs denſe. For, if theſe changes, he ſays, could ſo ſenſibly affect our organs, what would become of thoſe Chamois hunters, who paſs every day from the bottom of the vallies to the higheſt mountains? What would become of the women of the hamlets by Sixt, who go up to Fonds (a diſtance of above ſix hundred yards in perpendicular height) every night in the ſummer ſeaſon, to milk their cows, and leaving their cattle to the care of their children, go down again every morning to aſſiſt their huſbands in the cultivation of their lands? Theſe people perceive no inconvenience; even aſthmatic people find none, notwithſtanding the *barometer* varies in theſe ſeveral places, as is uſually obſerved in other ſimilar ones. It is added, that it is neceſſary to have recourſe to ſome other cauſe, which ordinarily accompanies the variations of the *barometer*, to account for the alterations in our health, and particularly in our ſtrength, from which few people, perhaps, upon ſuch occaſions, are entirely exempted.

The *barometer* may be applied to ſeveral uſes, as meaſuring the heights of mountains: for twelve thouſand and forty inches of air being equal to one inch of mercury near the ſurface of the earth, twelve hundred and four inches, or one hundred feet, muſt be equal to one-tenth of an inch of mercury. Conſequently, if a *barometer* be carried up any great eminence, the mercury will deſcend one-tenth of an inch for every one hundred feet that the *barometer* aſcends.

But the great uſe of the *barometer*, is to predict the future ſtate of the weather for ſeveral hours, and ſometimes days preceding, though not to a certainty, yet in many inſtances to a good degree of probability: in order to which, obſerve, 1ſt, The riſing of the mercury preſages fair weather, and its falling, wet. 2d, In very hot weather, the falling of the mercury fortels thunder. 3d, In winter, its riſing portends froſt; and in a continued froſt, fortels ſnow. 4th, When foul weather happens ſoon after the falling of the mercury, expect but little of it; and ſo on the contrary of weather. 5th, When the mercury continues to riſe for ſome time before the foul weather is over, expect a continuance of fair weather to follow. 6th, In fair weather, when the mercury continues to fall before rains come, then expect a great deal of it, and probably high winds. 7th, The unſettled motion of the mercury denotes changeable weather.

It is not ſo much the height of the mercury that indicates the weather, as its motion up and down; therefore to know whether the mercury is actually riſing or falling, obſerve the following: 1ſt, If the ſurface of the mercury be convex, it is then riſing. 2d, If the ſurface be concave, it is falling. 3d, If the ſurface is plain, or rather convex, it may be conſidered as ſtationary.

There are different forms of this inſtrument; they have each their advantages and diſadvantages: but the common ſort is as good, if not better, than any other.

BAROMETZ, } See AGNUS SCYTHICUS.
BARONETZ, }

BARONES. Small worms, called alſo *nepones*.

BAROS. GRAVITY. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs by it an uneaſy weight in any part.

BAROS. See CAMPHORA.

BARR. ICON. An abbreviation of Jacobus Barrelierus Icones Plantarum per Galliam, Hiſpaniam, & Italiam, Obſervatarum.

—— SPEC. INS. An abbreviation of Jacobus Barrelierus Specimen Inſectorum.

BARTHOLINIANÆ GLANDULÆ. See SUBLINGUALES GLANDULÆ.

BARYOCOCCALON. See STRAMONIUM.

BARYPHONIA, from βαρος, *dull*, and φωνη, *the voice*. A difficulty of ſpeaking.

BARYPICRON. See ABSINTHIUM VULGARE.

BARYTES, called alſo TERRA PONDEROSA, PONDEROUS EARTH.

This is not found very abundantly, or in large conti-

nued

nued maſſes, but chiefly in the vicinity of mines, or veins of metal. Its ſpecies are either aerated ponderous ſpar, or vitriolated ponderous earth, either in the form of a tranſparent ſpar, or an opaque earth, of a white grey, or fawn colour; frequently of no regular figure, but often in the peculiar form of a number of ſmall convex lenſes, ſet edgewiſe in a ground. We are indebted to the celebrated chemiſts GAHN, SCHEELE, and BERGMAN, for our knowledge of this earth.

As this has ſeldom been found pure, in order to obtain it in a ſuitable degree of purity, we are favoured with the following proceſs by M. I. A. CHAPTAL. The ſulphate of barytes, or the vitriolated ponderous earth which is the moſt uſual combination met with on the earth, is to be pulveriſed, and calcined in a crucible with an eighth part of powder of charcoal: the crucible muſt be kept ignited during an hour; after which, the calcined matter is to be thrown into water. It communicates a yellow colour to this fluid, at the ſame time that a ſtrong ſmell of hepatic gas is emitted; the water is then to be filtered; and muriatic acid poured in; a conſiderable precipitate falls down, which muſt be ſeparated from the fluid by filtration. The water which paſſes this, holds the muriatic of barytes, or marine ſalts of ponderous earth in ſolution. The carbonate of potaſh, or mild vegetable alkali, in ſolution, being then added, the ponderous earth then falls down, in combination with the carbonic acid; and this laſt principle may be driven off by calcination. The product forms the pure terra ponderoſa, which being ſaturated with the muriatic acid, and little portion more of the acid being afterwards added, ſupplies the *terra ponderoſa muriata*, ſeu *ſalita*, which is conſidered as an evacuant, deobſtruent, and tonic; as, upon exhibition, it has been found in ſmall doſes to encreaſe the flow of urine, promote perſpiration, open the bowels, and improve the appetite and general health. It has been conſidered as highly uſeful in ſcrophulous caſes, cutaneous foulneſſes, ulcerated legs. In ſome cancers, and conſumptive affections, when not too far advanced, it promiſes to be of advantage. Its doſe is from ſix drops to ten or twenty; but if ever it occaſions vertigo, naufea, ſevere purging, or pains in the bowels, it muſt be reduced, or omitted. A courſe of this ſhould be begun by ſmall doſes, twice a day, and gradually encreaſed ſo long as they create no inconveniences. For a further account ſee Med. Com. VOL. iv. and vi. DEC. 2; Medical Commun. London, vol. ii. CHAPTAL's and NICHOLSON's Chemiſtry.

BASAAL. The name of an Indian tree growing about Cochin. It flowers and bears fruit once every year, from the firſt year of its bearing, to the fifteenth. A decoction of its leaves with ginger in water is uſed as a gargariſm againſt diſorders of the fauces. The kernels of the fruit kill worms. Raii Hiſt.

BASILARE OS. See CUNEIFORME, SPHENOIDES, and SACRUM OS.

BASILARIS ARTERIA. It is a branch of the vertebral *artery*, upon the apophyſis *baſilaris* of the os occipitis. The two vertebral *arteries* ſoon unite, after they have got into the ſkull, and form this *artery* about the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis. It runs forward under the great tranſverſe protuberance of the medulla oblongata, to which it gives ramifications, as well as to the neighbouring parts of the medulla. Sometimes it divides into two branches from about the apophyſis *baſilaris*, which communicate with the poſterior branches of the two internal carotids, and are loſt in the poſterior lobe of the brain.

BASILEION. An epithet for a collyrium in Aetius.

BASILIARIS APOPHYSIS. The great apophyſis of the os occipitis.

BASILICA VENA. The ancients termed the *baſilic vein* of the right arm, the *vein* of the liver, HEPATICA BRACHII VENA; and that of the left arm, the *vein* of the ſpleen; SPLENICA VENA BRACHII. Sometimes the *baſilica* hath a double origin, by a branch of the communication with the trunk of the axillaris. It continues its courſe along the middle of the os humeri, between the muſcles and integuments; and having reached the inner condyle, and ſent off obliquely in the fold of the arm, the *mediana baſilica*, it runs along the ulna, between the integuments and muſcles, a little towards the outſide, by the name of *cubitalis externa*: and, a little below it, ſends off another branch, which runs along the inſide of the fore-arm near the ulna; this branch may be called *cubitalis interna*. See CEPHALICA VENA.

BASILICUM UNGUENTUM FLAVUM. *Now called* UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ. OINTMENT *of* YELLOW ROSIN.

Take of olive oil a pint; yellow wax, yellow roſin, of each a pound. Melt the wax and roſin over a gentle fire, then add thin oil, and ſtrain the mixture while hot.

It is commonly employed as a digeſtive on wounds and ulcers: it is as uſeful as the linim. Arcæi, now called unguent. e gummi elemi. If it is required to be a little warmer, a few drops of ol. tereb. com. added juſt when uſed, will make it ſo. It gives place to no medicine of its intention, and juſtly ſuperſedes the uſe of all others of its kind. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

BASILICUM. BASIL, called alſo *acinos*. It is a plant with ſquare ſtalks, oval leaves ſet in pairs, and long ſpikes of labiated flowers, whoſe upper-lip is divided into four parts, the lower entire; the cup hath alſo two lips, one cut into four ſections, the other into two. This is a term alſo for *ocymum vulgarius*, *herba regia*, *ocymum medium*, *citratum*. COMMON, or CITRON BASIL.

Ocymum caryophyllatum, *ocymum minimum*. SMALL, or BUSH BASIL, with uncut leaves.

Both theſe are natives of the eaſtern countries, and ſown annually in our gardens for culinary uſes. The ſeeds, which rarely come to perfection in England, are brought from the ſouth of France and Italy. They flower in June and July, and ſeed in Auguſt.

Infuſions of the leaves are drank in catarrhous complaints and uterine diſeaſes, and to promote expectoration. They are ſucculent, ſlightly aromatic, have a mucilaginous taſte and ſtrong ſmell, which laſt they loſe partly in drying. The firſt ſort reſembles the ſcent of lemons; the ſecond that of cloves. Diſtilled in water they yield much oil, of a penetrating fragrance, ſimilar, but ſuperior to the oil of marjoram.

Clinopodium majus, called alſo *clinopodium acinos*, and GREAT WILD BASIL.

Boerhaave enumerates nine ſpecies. It grows in hedges, is an aſtringent and emenagogue.

BASILICUS PULVIS. The ROYAL POWDER.

Various preſcriptions have been given for making this *powder*, moſt of which have ſcammony, cream of tartar, and other things, which increaſe the bulk of the medicine, without adding to its good qualities; but the following ſimple method is obſerved to be both more agreeable and more uſeful.

℞ Calomel, pp. ʒ ij. pulv. rhab. ʒ ſs. jalap. ʒ x. m. Or,

℞ Antimonii tartariſati, gr. iv. calom. ʒ i. gr. iv. jalap. ʒ ſs. gr. viij. m.

This is a convenient purge for gouty and rheumatic people, for whom it is beſt made into pills, and to be taken at bed-time. It is alſo one of the beſt purges for groſs-bodied children, who are ſubject to breed worms, and have large bellies; for though the ingredients are efficacious, its operation will be mild and ſafe enough. It clears the bowels of ſlime, and diſcharges thoſe humours that obſtruct the meſenteric glands, and in a great meaſure the lacteals themſelves, which is often the caſe in children, and is attended with a hard belly, a ſtinking breath, frequent fevers, and a decay of ſtrength in the lower parts. Thoſe ſlight intermittents which ſuch children are ſubject to, will much ſooner be cured by ſuch a purge than by the bark; for theſe purges reach, and carry off the cauſe, but the bark pens it up; and by curing one, while ſuch reſtriction continues, gives room for a return with much greater aggravation.

The doſe for children is from ten grains to fifteen; for adults from fifteen grains to two ſcruples.

BASILIDION. A cerate deſcribed by Galen, and uſed for the itch.

BASILIS. A collyrium mentioned by Galen.

BASILISCUS, in chemiſtry, is the philoſophical ſublimate mercury, and *adamus*, or the philoſopher's ſtone.

BASIOGLOSSUS, from βασις, *the foundation*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*. See HYOGLOSSUS.

BASIO-PHARYNGÆI. See HYOPHARYNGÆUS.

BASIS, from βαινω, *fixus ſum*, *I am fixed*. The ſupport of any thing upon which it ſtands or goes.

The broad part of the heart is called its *baſis*, to diſtinguiſh it from the apex or point.

IN PHARMACY by *baſis* is meant that ingredient on which the moſt ſtreſs is laid for anſwering the intention of any compound medicine.

BASSI COLICA. The name of a medicine in Scribonius Largus, compounded of aromatics and honey.

BAT. An abbreviation of Batavia.

BATANEA ALUMINOSA AQUA. See ALUMEN.

BATATAS. See BATTATAS.

BATCIA. See PASTINACA SYLVESTRIS.

BATHMIS. A ſeat, baſis, or foundation, from βαινω, *fundatus ſum.*

Hippocrates and Galen uſe it to expreſs a ſinus or cavity of a bone, which receives the protuberance of another at the joints, particularly thoſe at the articulation of the humerus and ulna.

BATHONIÆ AQUÆ. Called alſo *ſolis aquæ*, *baduza aqua*. BATH WATERS.

Dr. Cheyne accounts for the heat of this water by the following experiment: firſt mixing filings of iron, and the powder of ſulphur, then working them into a paſte with water, and putting them into a cellar, under a cock which drops water gradually and ſlowly, the paſte will ferment ſo, that the water running from it ſhall be of the ſame heat and virtue with thoſe of *Bath*, though not ſo pleaſant, nor ſo well fitted for human bodies. Tournefort obſerves, "that the filings of iron will grow warm by ſteeping in common water, but much more ſo in ſea-water; and if powdered ſulphur is added thereto, the mixture will burn."

Dr. Cheyne farther obſerves, that the heat of *Bath water* is owing to a principle in itſelf, as is evident from its retaining its heat longer than any other water heated to the ſame degree: that the ſulphur in the *Bath water* is evident to the ſenſes, for it is collected from the ſurfaces of the bath; and iron is manifeſtly in it, as appears from the blue tincture which it ſtrikes when mixed with an infuſion of galls; and by analyſis ſea-ſalt is found in it.

Moſt hot waters ſeem chiefly to conſiſt of ſulphur and iron, and to differ only as the ſulphur or the iron predominates; where the ſulphur moſt abounds, they are hotter, more nauſeous, and purgative.

According to the Experiments of Dr. Bryan Higgins, a Wincheſter Gallon of *Bath water* contains,

	dwt.	gr.
Of calcarious earth, combined with vitriolic acid, in the form of ſelenite -		$319\frac{1}{10}$
Of calcarious earth combined with acidulous gas - -	0	$22\frac{8}{10}$
Of marine ſalt of magneſia -	0	$22\frac{9}{10}$
Of ſea ſalt - -	1	$14\frac{4}{10}$
Of iron combined with acidulous gas -	0	$0\frac{1}{10}$

Acidulous gas, beſides what is contained in the above earth and iron, twelve ounces meaſure; and atmoſpheric air two ounces.

The four principal *waters* in England that poſſeſs any remarkable heat, are thoſe of BATH, BUXTON, BRISTOL, and MATLOCK. The firſt of which raiſes Fahrenheit's thermometer from about one hundred to one hundred and twelve; the ſecond to about eighty; the third to ſeventy-ſix; and the laſt to ſixty-ſix or ſixty-eight.

Dr. Monro, in ſpeaking of theſe waters, ſays the higheſt degree of heat attributed to them by

Dr. Howard,	Dr. Charleton,	and Dr. Lucas,	are from the pump of	
the king's bath,	113	116	119	of Fareinheit's thermometer.
hot bath	114	116	119	
croſs bath	108	110	114	

And that on evaporation, a gallon of them has been found to contain, of iron $\frac{1}{7}$ or $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ parts of a grain; of calcarious earth $22\frac{1}{2}$ grains; ſelenites $31\frac{1}{2}$ grains; Glauber's ſalt $25\frac{3}{4}$ grains; ſea-ſalt $51\frac{1}{4}$ grains; which were mixed with an oily matter, but not more ſo than is common to all waters. From this and other accounts it appears that the *Bath waters* are chalybeates, in which iron and earth are kept ſuſpended by means of aerial acid; and that they are impregnated with a ſmall portion of ſelenites, ſea-ſalt, and either Glauber ſalt, or vitriolated magneſia. Indeed theſe waters were for a long time eſteemed to be ſulphureous, but certainly they have not a title to that name in the leaſt: they do not affect the colour of ſilver, or metallic ſolutions, or produce any other effect of water impregnated with ſulphur.

It is from the combination of ſulphureous gas, ſea-ſalt, &c. that the *Bath water* is ſo uſeful wherever the vital heat requires an increaſe; nothing but iron can make ſuch a ſpeedy improvement as this water does in decayed conſtitutions; and it is the ſoapineſs of it, from the union of its ſulphur and iron, that relaxes ſo as to give vent to gouty, and other matters, by perſpiration. *It is ſafe and beneficial only when the vigour of the conſtitution is reduced, and when the vis vitæ is to be reſtored.* Indeed in all internal diſorders, where iron and ſulphur are preſcribed, the internal uſe of this water is effectual. But ſuch is the tenuity of the ſulphur and iron in theſe *waters*, from their perfect ſolvend, the fixed air therein, that the niceſt ſealed cork cannot long retain the medical parts; they ſhould therefore be drank on the ſpot.

They operate powerfully by urine, and promote perſpiration; and if drank quickly, and in large draughts, they ſometimes purge: but if taken ſlowly and in ſmall quantities, they rather incline one to coſtiveneſs; cauſe a ſenſe of heat; and oftentimes a heavineſs of the head; with a propenſity to ſleep—particularly on firſt drinking them.—Theſe waters have been much recommended in diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels; in the gout, nephritic complaints, rheumatiſm, palſy, particulaly that ſpecies which attack plumbers, painters, manufacturers in lead, and variety of other complaints.—They are likewiſe much uſed for bathing in;—and for pumping on diſeaſed limbs. For from hence much relief is obtained from wandering or fixed pains, ſtiffneſs of the joints, contractions of the tendons, waſting of the limbs, palſies, rheumatiſms, &c. When taken internally, as they often heat on the firſt uſing them, it is right to cool the body by taking a doſe or two of ſome mild aperient medicine, and to live on a cooling regimen, before entering into a courſe of them, and for the plethoric, to loſe a few ounces of blood;—and during theſe courſes to live regular, and if inclined to be too coſtive, to take occaſionally a doſe of ſome cooling phyſic.

The ſeaſon for drinking the *Bath waters* is whenever they are wanted; for there is little or no ſenſible difference in them at any one time compared with another. Many who have drank them for ſome time, leave them off for a month in the hotteſt weather, but cold conſtitutions need not, for they find them rather better at that time. With ſome perſons cold weather ſuits the beſt with their drinking it, eſpecially when the ſeaſon is dry, and in clear froſt it is the beſt of all.

More than two pints in a day can never be required, which may be drank at three or four times, a few hours intervening betwixt each portion; and in ſuch chronical diſeaſes as require preparations of iron, the artificial ones may at the time be uſed.

See AQUÆ SULPHUREÆ; Dr. Cheyne's Account of, and Dr. Falconer's Eſſay on, the BATH-WATERS; Monro's Treatiſe on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry.

BATHRON. The SEAT OF SUPPORT. It is alſo the *ſcamnum Hippocratis*, an inſtrument invented for the extenſion of fractured limbs. Oribaſius and Scultetus both deſcribe it.

BATHYPICRON. See ABSINTHIUM VULGARE.

BATHYS. A ſort of cheeſe formerly uſed in Rome.

BATIA. See CORNUMUSA.

BATICULA. See CRITHMUM.

BATINON MORON. See RUBUS IDÆUS.

BATIS. See CRITHMUM.

BATITURA. See BATTITURA.

BATOS. See RUBUS VULGARIS.

BATRACHIOIDES. See GERANIUM.

BATRACHIUM. See GERANIUM.

BATRACHOS. From βατραχος, *a frog*. See RANULA.

BATTARISMUS. See PSELLISMUS.

BATTATAS, BATATAS, BATTATUS. Called alſo BATTATTA VIRGINIANA, *ſolanum tuberoſum eſculentum, papas* vel *pappus Americanus*, vel PERUVIANUS; *aies*. The common or Virginian POTATOES.

They were firſt brought into Europe by ſir Francis Drake in 1486. He then brought home the famous mathematician Mr. Thomas Heriot, who was ſent to Virginia by ſir Walter Raleigh, to explore the productions of the country, who brought theſe roots with him. He gave them to Gerard the botaniſt; who firſt planted them in London; and ſent them to Cluſius, in Holland, who alſo planted them in Burgundy; and he ſent them to Italy, as appears from the works of theſe, and ſeveral other authors. It was from this introduction into Europe that ſo many writers ſay they were natives of Virginia; but the truth is, they will not grow there without ſkilful culture. They are natives of Peru.

Potatoes are a ſpecies of ſolanum, viz. SOLANUM TUBEROSUM of Linnæus; and though with us they require a ſunny expoſure; yet in the hot countries where they are native, thoſe that grow on the ſurface of the ground,

or under too thin a covering of earth, are ſo ſtrong of the poiſonous quality of nightſhade, that the hogs will not taſte them.

The light mealy ones are the beſt, and, by proper management, a wholeſome nouriſhing bread is made of them, called by the Peruvians *chuno*. Their uſe, as at preſent, is both profitable and ſalutary. More brandy may be obtained from an acre of *potatoes*, than from an acre of barley. They alſo afford much ſtarch.—They contain *water* more than half their proportion of other matter, which renders them of eaſy ſolution, and digeſtion in the ſtomach, and are leſs liable to become aſceſcent, and give the heart-burn than the unfermented cerealia. A cataplaſm is made of potatoes, called CATAPLASMA SOLANI TUBEROSI. See AMBUSTA.

The varieties of *potatoes* are numerous, and may yet be increaſed from the ſeed contained in the apples. The *potatoe* itſelf is not properly the root of the plant, but rather an under ground fruit, produced upon a confined branch. The real roots do not produce *potatoes*, they only ſerve the purpoſe of drawing nouriſhment from the ſoil, as the leaves above extract it from the atmoſphere. The *potatoe* below, and the apple above, are in fact the ſame; but living in different elements, they aſſume different appearances. The one ſeems to be intended for the preſervation of the ſpecies, the other for the food of animals. Such is the increaſe of this vegetable, that from one large *potatoe*, which was cut into nine pieces, eight ſtone and eight pounds, of good ſizable ones, hath been produced.

Potatoes produced from ſets, after a number of years, are found to decreaſe in bearing; for which reaſon they ſhould be brought back every fourteen years to their original. It is after this period, that thoſe produced from the ſeeds themſelves decline.

In Sweden, the leaves of the *potatoe* plants are manufactured for ſmoaking inſtead of tobacco.

See on this article many remarks, both curious and profitable, in the Georgical Eſſays. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

BATTATAS HISPANICA, alſo called *amotes*, *camotes Indica*, batatas occident. Indiæ; *convolvulus Indicus Rad. tub. &c. orientales inhamæ*, *cara*, *ſiſarum Peruvianorum*, *jetica Braſilienſibus*, *kippa-kelengu*, SPANISH POTATOES.——CANADENSIS, alſo called *flos ſolis pyramidalis*, *heliotropium Indicum*, *adenes Canadenſis*, *corona ſolis parvo Flore*, *&c. helianthemum Indic. tuber. Helenium Indicum*, *chryſanthemum Indicum*, *Americanum tuberoſum*, *aſter Peruanus tuberoſus*, *Farneſianus Flos.* JERUSALEM ARTICHOKES.

Both theſe kinds of *potatoes* are of qualities ſimilar to the common ſort.——PEREGRINA, called alſo *cacamotic-ſanoquiloni*. The CATHARTIC POTATOE. They grow ſpontaneouſly in the warmer parts of America. Their taſte is very agreeable; and if about two ounces of them are eaten at bed-time, they gently move the belly the next morning.

BATTITURA, } The ſquamous ſcales of metals
BATITURA. } which fly off whilſt under the hammer.

BAUDA. A veſſel for diſtillation is thus named.

B. P. An abbrevia ion for Caſpari Bauhini Pinax Theatri botanici, five Index in Theophraſti, Dioſcoridis, Plinii, & Botanicorum, qui a ſeculo ſcripſerunt Opera.

B. THEAT. An abbreviation of C. Bauhini Theatrum Botanicum.

BAURACH. See BORAX, ANATRON, and NITRUM.

BAXANA. A tree in an iſland near Ormuz, the ſmalleſt quantity of whoſe fruit is ſaid to ſuffocate the perſon who taſtes it, and the ſame effect to be the conſequence of continuing under its ſhade; yet the root, leaves, and fruit of the ſame are antidotes to poiſon in other countries. It is alſo called *rabuzit*. Raii Hiſt.

BAZCHEP. A Perſian word for antidote. See BEZOAR.

BDELLA, } A HORSE-LEECH. See alſo
BDELLERUM. } VARIX.

BDELLIUM, called alſo *madelion*, *bolchon*, *balchus*, and by the Arabians *mokel*; is a gummy reſinous juice, produced by a tree in the Eaſt Indies, of which we have no ſatisfactory account. It is brought into Europe both from the Eaſt Indies and Arabia. It is in pieces of different ſizes and figures, externally of a dark reddiſh brown, ſomewhat like myrrh; internally it is clear, and not unlike glue; to the taſte it is ſlightly bitteriſh and pungent; its odour is very agreeable. If held in the mouth it ſoon becomes ſoft and tenacious, ſticking to the teeth. Laid on a red-hot iron it readily catches flame, and burns with a crackling noiſe, and, in proportion to its goodneſs, it is more or leſs fragrant.

Near half of its ſubſtance diſſolves either in water or in ſpirit of wine; but the tincture made with ſpirit is ſomewhat ſtronger, and by much more agreeable. Vinegar, or verjuice, diſſolves it wholly.

The ſimple gum is a better medicine than any preparation from it. It is one of the weakeſt of the deobſtruent gums, but it is uſed as a pectoral and an emenagogue.

BECABUNGA, called alſo *anagallis aquatica*, *berula*, *laver Germanicum*, *veronica aquatica*, and by ſome authors, *cepæa*; WATER PURPEY, WATER PIMPERNEL, and BROOK LIME. The VERONICA BEGABUNGA, Linn. Of the CLASS DIANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 25. It is deſcribed VERONICA *Racemis lateralibus*, *foliis ovatis planis caule repente*.

It is a low creeping plant, with round, thick, ſmooth, reddiſh ſtalks, naked and procumbent at bottom, erect at the top, clothed with firm, round, juicy leaves, of a dark ſhining green colour, ſlightly indented about the edges, and ſet in pairs about the joints; from the boſoms of the leaves ariſe naked footſtalks, bearing ſpikes of blue flowers, deeply cut into four ſegments, and followed by flattiſh ſeed veſſels. It is found in rivulets and ditches, and flowers in June.

It is a good antiſcorbutic, and in a leſſer degree it poſſeſſes the virtues of the cochlearia and naſturtium. It hath not the volatility of the cochlearia, nor is it pungent to the taſte, but rather ſubſaline and bitteriſh than acrid. It acts without irritation or pungency, and ſhould be eaten plentifully as food, or a large quantity of the juice taken, if benefit is expected from it.

BECHICA, from βηξ, *a cough*. Any medicine deſigned to relieve a cough. It is of the ſame import as the word pectoral.

TROCHISCI BECHICI ALBI. WHITE PECTORAL TROCHES, *now called* TROCHISCI AMYLI. TROCHES of STARCH. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The London College directs them to be made thus: Take of double refined ſugar, a pound and a half; of ſtarch, an ounce and a half; of liquorice, ſix drams; of Florentine orrice, half an ounce. All the ingredients being reduced to powder, with the mucilage of gum tragacanth, form troches. They may be made, if choſen, without orrice. This compoſition is a pleaſant pectoral, and may be taken at pleaſure; it is ſerviceable in tickling coughs.

TROCHISCI BECHICI NIGRI. BLACK PECTORAL TROCHES, *now called* TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ. TROCHES of LIQUORICE.

Take the extract of *liquorice*, double refined ſugar, of each ten ounces; tragacanth powdered, three ounces. By moiſtening with water make troches.

Thus the London College alſo directs theſe to be made, but Rhazes was their firſt author.

They are calculated, by letting them gradually diſſolve in the mouth, to ſoften acrid humours, and to abate tickling coughs.

BECHITA. See EXPECTORANTIA.

BECHION, } See TUSSILAGO.
BECHIUM. }

BECUIBA NUX. It is as large as a nutmeg, of a browniſh colour, with an oily kernel, in a woody brittle huſk. A balſam is drawn from it, which is held in eſtimation in rheumatiſms. It is brought from Braſil.

BEDEGUAR. See CARDUUS LACTEUS SYRIACUS—& CYNOSBATOS.

BEETLA. See BETLE.

BEGMA, from βηξ, *a cough*. Hippocrates by this word means both a *cough* and the ſpit brought up with it.

BEHEN ALBUM, called alſo *jacea orientalis patula*, *behmen abrad Arabum*, *raphonticoides lutea*, and the true white BEN, BEEN, or BEHEN of the ancients.——ALBUM *vulg.* called alſo *lychnis ſylveſtris*, *lanaria*, *papaver ſpumeum vulg. muſcipula pratenſis veſicaria*, SPATLING POPPY, BLADDER CAMPION, or WHITE BEN.——RUBRUM; LIMONIUM, or LIMONIUM MAJUS.——SEA-LAVENDER, or RED BEHEN.

Two roots, viz. the red and the white *ben*, are talked of by the ancients. The white is a long, ſlender, white root, of an aromatic ſmell, and ſharp taſte; it is hard, but does not keep well. It comes from the Eaſt, and is a ſpecies of jacea with yellow flowers. The red is a

thicker root, alſo brought from the Eaſt. It is cut in ſlices, and taſtes acrid; but the root of the white lychnis is uſed for one, and the root of the ſea-lavender for the other. This ſea-lavender grows in ſalt marſhes, on ſome of our ſea coaſts. It hath a thick root that runs deep in the earth, and is of an aſtringent quality.

BEHMEN ABRAD ARABUM. See BEHEN ALBUM.

BEJUIO, called alſo the *habilla de Carthagena*, BEAN of CARTHAGENA. It is a kind of *bean* in South America, and is famed for being an effectual antidote againſt the poiſon of all the kinds of ſerpents, if a ſmall quantity is eaten as ſoon as the bite is received. This *bean* is the peculiar product of the juriſdiction of Carthagena.

BELAE. Thus, a particular kind of bark is named at Madagaſcar. It was firſt preſented by M. Saillant, to the College of Phyſicians at Paris. This bark is thin, of a yellowiſh colour externally, reddiſh within, and to the taſte ſlightly bitter and aſtringent. It is ſaid to be of conſiderable efficacy in diarrhœas.

BELEMNOIDES, } from βέλεμνον, *a dart*, and εἶδος,
BELENOIDES. } *ſhape*. *Belemnoides*, and *Belonoides*, alſo a name for the *proceſſus ſtyloides*. It is alſo a name of the proceſs at the lower end of the ulna.

BELESON. See BALSAMUM.

BELI. See COVALAM.

BELILIA, called *frutex Indicus baccifer*. An Indian berry-bearing ſhrub; a decoction of which is cooling. Raii Hiſt.

BELLADONNA. See SOLANUM LETHALE.

BELLEGU, BELLEREGI, BELLILEG, BELLERICÆ. See MYROBALANI BELLERICI.

BELLIDIOIDES. See BELLIS MAJOR.

BELLIS. The DAISY.

Of this plant there are many ſpecies, and ſeveral other plants alſo are called by this name.

BELLIS MINOR, called alſo *conſolida minima*, *ſymphytum minimum*, bellis ſylveſtris minor, BRUISEWORT, and COMMON DAISY. BELLIS PERENNIS, Linn. It is too well known to need a deſcription. Its leaves and flowers looſen the belly, are commended in diſorders that ariſe from drinking cold liquor while the body was hot. The leaves are ſlightly acrid, the roots rather more ſo. They have a ſubtle penetrating pungency, that is not hot nor fiery, but like the contrayerva. The root preſerves this pungent matter when dried, and an extract made with water, or with ſpirit, retains the greateſt part of its virtues. It is an excellent antiſcorbutic.—That named —— MAJOR, alſo called *conſolida media Lobelii*, *bellidioides*, bellis ſylveſtris caule folioſo major, *leucanthemum bellidis facie*, *buphthalmum*, or *buthalmum majus*, *oculus bovis*, OX-EYE, MAUDLIN-WORT, or GREAT OX-EYE DAISY. It is the CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM, Linn. a plant with oblong, narrow, deeply indented leaves, joined cloſe to the ſtalks, which are pentagonal, hairy, branched, and bear on the tops pretty large ſolitary flowers, compoſed of white petals, ſet round a yellow diſk. It is perennial, grows wild in corn-fields, and in dry paſture grounds. It flowers in May and June.

The leaves have been in eſteem as diuretic and antiaſthmatic.——LUTEA FOLIIS PROFOUNDIS. See CHRYSANTHEMUM.——MONTANA FRUTESCENS ACRIS. See PYRETHRUM.

BELLOCULUS. A ſort of precious ſtone reſembling the eye; hence ſuppoſed to be good againſt diſorders thereof.

BELLON. See COLICA.

BELLONIO & BELLONIS. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI.

BELLON. DE AQUAT. An abbreviation of PETRUS BELLONIUS DE AQUATILIBUS.

BELLOSTI PILULÆ, BELOST's PILLS. ℞ Hydrargyri purificati, ʒ iv. in fyr. e. ſpin. cervin. ʒ j. extinct. rezin. jalapii & pulv. colocynth. ää ʒ j. maſſa cujus cap. ʒ ſs. 2da vel 3^tia^ quaq. nocte.

BELMOSCHUS. See ABELMOSCHUS.

BELOIDES, } See BELEMNOIDES.
BELONOIDES. }

BELOERE. An Indian evergreen plant. The ſeeds purge moderately, but the leaves roughly. Raii Hiſt.

BELULCUM, from βέλος, *an arrow*, or *dart*, and ἕλκω, *to draw*. An inſtrument for extracting darts or arrows.

BELLUTTA TSJAMPACAM. Called alſo *Amelpodi*. The name of a large tree in Malabar. The root powdered and taken with ginger, promotes ſweat. A decoction of the leaves is a good expectorant. Raii Hiſt.

BELUZAAR. See ANTIDOTUM.

BELZOE, } GUM BENJAMIN, and its tree.
BELZONIUM. } See BENZOINUM.

BELZUAR MINERALE. See BEZOAR FOSSILE.

BEM-TAMARA. The EGYPTIAN BEAN. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

BEN, alſo called *balanus myrepſica*, *glans unguentaria*, *nux ben*, *nux unguentaria moris*, *Coatlis*. The OILY ACORN, OILY NUT, or BEN NUT.

It is a whitiſh nut, of the ſize of a ſmall filbert, roundiſh, triangular, with a kernel covered with a white ſkin, produced by a middle-ſized tree, reſembling the birch. It grows ſpontaneouſly in the Eaſt Indies and America; we have them alſo from Arabia.

Theſe kernels have a nauſeous bitter, oily taſte, are purgative, occaſion a nauſea and gripes: on expreſſion they yield one-fourth their weight of a yellow oil, called *oleum myrepſicum*; *balaninum ol.* almoſt inſipid and flavourleſs; the nauſeous bitter remains behind, and is not ſoluble in oily menſtrua. This oil does not grow rancid by long keeping, as is common with expreſſed oils, on account of which it is uſed as the baſis of odoriferous unguents and perfumes. It is impregnated with the odour of jeſſamine, and other flowers, by ſtratifying them with cotton dipped in the oil, and repeating the proceſs with freſh flowers, until the oil becomes ſufficiently odorous, after which it is ſqueezed out from the cotton in a preſs. It is alſo a name of the *behen*.

Dale ſays that the *lignum nephriticum* is the wood of the tree which bears theſe nuts.

There is another ſpecies of *ben*, much larger than the above. Monardus calls it *ben* magnum, *ſeu avellana purgatrix*, the GREAT BEN or PURGING FILBERT. It purges and vomits violently.

BENATH. The Arabic name for ſmall puſtules which riſe in the night after ſweating.

BENEDICTA, AQUA. Formerly the *aqua calcis ſimplex* was thus called. It was the name of a water diſtilled from ſerpyllum.

BENEDICTA, AQUA COMPOSITA. i. e. AQ. CALCIS. COM. See CALX.——HERBA. The HERB BENNET. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

BENEDICTUM LIGNUM. See GUAIACUM.—— OLEUM. See LATERITIUM OLEUM. —— VINUM. See ANTIMONIALE VINUM.

BENEDICTUS LAPIS. See ADAMUS.

BENEOLENTIA. SWEET SMELLING MEDICINES.

BENGALLE INDORUM. See CASSUMMUNIAR.

BENINGANIO. A fruit which grows in the bay of St. Auguſtine: it is of the ſize of a lemon, red without, and grateful to the ſtomach. Raii Hiſt.

BENIVI ARBOR,
BENIVIFERA,
BENJOINUM, & BENJOIVUM.
BENJUI.
BENZOE, BENZOIFERA, and BENZOIN. } The BENJAMIN-TREE, and the GUM. See BENZOINUM.

BENZOINUM, called alſo *aſa dulcis*, *aſſa odorata*, *belzoe*, *belzoinum*, *benivi arbor*, *benivifera*, *benjui*, *benzonifera*, *benzoin*, *benjoinum*, *liquor ſyrenaicus*, *vel cyreniacus*, *balzoinum*, *benjovinum*, GUM BENJAMIN. It is a concrete reſinous juice, obtained from a middle-ſized tree, with leaves like the bay-leaves, but not ribbed, and falling off in winter, bearing flattiſh nuts, the ſize of nutmegs, whoſe fleſhy covering is externally rough and hairy. It is a native of the Eaſt-Indies and of North America, particularly of Virginia and Carolina; alſo of *Sumatra*; but it is only brought from the Eaſt Indies: it grows in open ground with vigour in England. Mr. DRYANDER has fully aſcertained this tree to be a ſtyrax; hence is it called *ſtyrax benzoin*. The CLASS DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINNÆI Gen. Plant. 595. It is the STYRAX FOLIIS *oblongatis acuminatis ſubtus tomentoſis*, *Racemis compoſitis Longitudine foliorum*, DRYANDER. Though in the laſt edition of the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, it is conſidered as the TERMINALIA BENZOIN, *foliis lanceolatis*, LINNÆI; and by CURTIS, the CROTON BENZOE. The leaves and the bark ſmell like the gum; and to rectified ſpirit of wine they give out a reſin, like the *Benjamin*; but no reſin naturaly flows from it: the reſin is obtained by in-

ciſions made in its trunk about the origin of the firſt branches: as it runs out, it is white, but ſoon becomes yelloviſh, reddiſh, or browniſh. It is brought into Europe in brittle maſſes, compoſed partly of white, and partly of yelloviſh or light brown pieces. The white pieces are called *benzoe amygdaloides*, and are reckoned the beſt; they are hard, ſolid, ſhining, tranſparent, and poſſeſs a very fragrant ſmell: this gum-reſin hath but little taſte, impreſſing the palate with a ſlight ſweetiſhneſs; its ſmell is very fragrant if rubbed or heated, and is leſs heating than moſt of the other balſams.

If pure, it totally diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine. By digeſtion it imparts to water much of its fragrance and pungency: the filtered liquor, gently exhaled, leaves a cryſtalline matter of a ſeemingly ſaline nature, amounting to an eighth part of the whole.

1. Flores Benzoini. Flowers *of* Benjamin.

They partake of the fragrance of the reſin; diſſolve in ſpirit of wine, and with the aſſiſtance of heat, in water alſo, from which they are prevented from ſeparating, if as much ſugar is added as will give the conſiſtence of ſyrup to the water.

The College of Phyſicians of London, in their Pharmacopœia, order the flowers of *Benjamin* under the title of Flores Benzoes. *Flowers of Benjamin*, to be thus raiſed.

Take of *Benjamin* in powder, one pound, put it into an earthen pot placed in ſand; and with a ſlow fire ſublime the flowers into a paper cone, fitted to the pot. If the flowers ſhould be of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and reſublime them, only a ſmall portion ſhould be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle. Ph. Lond. 1788.

2. Tinctura Benzoes compoſita. *Compound Tincture* of *Benjamin*, formerly *Commendatorium Balſamum*, *Guttæ Vitæ*; *Perſicum Balſamum*; Balsamum traumaticum, in the following form.

Take of *Benjamin* three ounces; ſtorax ſtrained two ounces; balſam of Tolu one ounce; Socotorine aloes half an ounce; rectified ſpirit of wine two pints—digeſt with a gentle heat for three days, and ſtrain.

3. Oleum Benzoini. Oil of Benjamin.

If the powdered *Benjamin* is expoſed to a gentle heat in a retort, it melts and ſends up the flowers; after which a thin oil riſes, which is yelloviſh, ſlightly empyreumatic, and mixed with an acidulous liquor called the ſpirit of *Benjamin*; then follows a thick butyraceous matter. The thin oil re-diſtilled with water loſes its taint, and now ſmells agreeably to the *Benjamin*, and ſeems to be of the ſame nature as eſſential oils; and yet the *Benjamin* itſelf, when diſtilled in water, yields no eſſential oil.

4. Tinctura Benzoini. *The* Tincture *of* Benjamin.

Take of *gum Benjamin* four ounces, and rectified ſpirit of wine a pint. Digeſt three or four days in a ſand-heat, and ſtrain off the tincture.

5. Lac Virginalis. Virgin's Milk.

To twenty ounces of pure water, add one ounce of the tincture of *Benjamin*; and if more water is neceſſary to render the mixture milky, add it.

6. Magisterium Benzoini. *The* Magistery *of* Benjamin.

If the lac virginalis be permitted to ſtand ſome time, the *Benjamin* precipitates in the form of a white magiſtery. This magiſtery is the *Benjamin* in its whole ſubſtance, and is preferred by ſome to the flowers; but the flowers are only the ſaline part of the gum with ſome of its fragrance, and it is the reſinous part that is moſt diſpoſed to be precipitated from ſpirit by water.

Of gum Benjamin, the principal uſe is in perfumes, and as a coſmetic. It approaches in virtues and fragrance to the ſtorax and balſam Tolu. It is uſeful in aſthmas and other diſorders of the breaſt, for removing obſtructions and promoting expectoration, in which intentions the flowers are given from grs. iv. to xv. the flowers are alſo a powerful errhine. The tincture may be given in doſes from twenty to eighty drops, but is chiefly uſed to make the ſkin ſmooth, and to clear it; and to ſcent waſh-balls. The lac virgin. muſt be uſed when a roughneſs or blotches and venereal ſpots diſcolour the ſkin and render it unſightly: it may be rubbed on gently every day with a ſoft rag; it renders the face and arms agreeably ſmooth.

Draughts are made with the gum itſelf by rubbing it with gum Arabic, as follows:

℞ *Gum benzoes* ſubtil. pulv. ʒ i. gum. arab. ℈ i. ſpt. vin. ten. ʒ ij. aq. puræ ℥ ij. m.

The flowers of *Benjamin* are manifeſtly a ſaline ſubſtance of the acid kind, of conſiderable acrimony, and ſtimulant power. They have been recommended as a pectoral; but Dr. Cullen has employed them in ſome aſthmatic caſes without effect, half a dram appeared to be heating and hurtful. Mat. Medica.

BERBARIS, } Called alſo *oxyacantha* Galeni, *ſpina*
BERBERIS. } *acida*, *creſpinus*, *criſpinus*; piperidge or piperage bush, and barberry. The berberis vulgaris, Linn.

It is a large prickly buſh, with brittle branches, covered with an aſh-coloured bark, under which lies another of a deep yellow colour; the leaves are ſmall, ſmooth, rather oval, of a pale green colour, finely ſerrated about the edges; the flowers are yellow, monopetalous, ſtanding in cluſters on the top upon naked foot-ſtalks, followed by oblong red berries, containing in each generally two ſeeds: ſome of the individuals have no ſeeds in their berries; and ſometimes berries with and without ſeeds are found on one buſh. It grows wild on chalky hills, flowers in May, and its fruit ripens in September.

The fruit is a mild reſtringent acid, uſeful in hot bilious diſorders, and colliquative putrid diſpoſitions in the humours. The leaves have the ſame virtues as the berries, but in leſs degree. The inner yellow bark is auſtere and bitteriſh, gently purgative, and uſeful in the jaundice. The bark of the root is mildly aſtringent. Theſe barks do not keep long, and are beſt uſed in infuſions, one ounce of bark to a pint of water.

Sal Essent. Berberis. Essential Salt *of* Barberries.

Digeſt two ounces of lemon-juice with two pints of the juice of *barberries* in a ſand heat for two days, after which evaporate the liquor to one half, then ſet in a cold cellar a few days and the ſalt will concrete; when the ſalt ceaſes to ſhoot, evaporate again, and more ſalt will be obtained. Simon Paulli calls this tartar of *barberries*.

Gelatina Berberorum. *The* Jelly *of* Barberries.

To a pound of *barberries*, picked clean from their ſtalks, add a pound of white ſugar, boil them with a gentle heat, to a due conſiſtence, then preſs the jelly through a flannel cloth.

BERDIRAMON. See Bistorta.

BEREDRIAS. The name of an ointment mentioned in Actius.

BERENS SECUM. See Artemisia.

BERENICE. See Succinum.

BERGAMOTE, or Bergamot. It is a ſpecies of citron, produced at firſt caſually by an Italian's grafting a citron on the ſtock of a *bergamot* pear-tree, whence the fruit produced by this union, participated both of the citron-tree and the pear-tree. The fruit hath a fine taſte and ſmell, and its eſſential oil is in high eſteem as a perfume.

The eſſence of *bergamot* is alſo called *eſſentia de cedra*. It is extracted from the yellow rind of the fruit by firſt cutting it in ſmall pieces, then immediately ſqueezing the oil out of them into a glaſs veſſel. This liquor is an etherial oil.

A water is diſtilled from the peel as follows: take the outer rind of three *bergamots*, a gallon of pure proof ſpirit, and four pints of pure water, draw off a gallon in a balneum mariæ, then add as much of the beſt white ſugar as will be agreeable. Or,

Take of the eſſence of *bergamot* three drams and a half, of rectified ſpirit of wine three pints; of ammonia prepared, a dram; diſtil off three pints in a balneum mariæ.

BERIBERI, } In the Eaſt Indies, the terms mean
BERIBERIA. } ſheep in common; but in a medical ſenſe there, a ſpecies of palſy, wherein, according to Bontius, patients ſeem to imitate ſheep in lifting their legs when they walk. He ſays this *palſy* is a kind of trembling, in which there is a deprivation of the motion and ſenſation of the hands and feet, and ſometimes of the body. Sauvages defines it under the Order of Clo-

NIC SPASMS. "In walking, a retraction of the knee, with tremor; a ſenſe of crawling, or tingling, and hoarſeneſs, common in the Indies."——LINNÆUS, "A tremor of the parts, contracture of the knees, i. e. continual chronic agitation of the parts without a ſenſation of coldneſs, ſtupor, and hoarſeneſs."—SAGAR adds to the definition of SAUVAGES, "A painful ſtupor of the limbs," and ſays, "He once ſaw ſome ſheep, obſerving a wolf, ſeized with this ſpaſmodic affection; and that they, whether ſtanding ſtill or walking, momentaneouſly retracted their knees, which immediately returned to their naturally ſituation."—Dr. AITKIN makes it ſynonymous with the contracture, which ſee.—The cauſe is generally thought to be expoſure to the cold vapours of the night too ſoon after exerciſe.

In this caſe a pituitous matter inſinuates itſelf betwixt the joints and relaxes their ligaments. Generally its approach is gradual; but ſometimes it ſeizes ſuddenly.

The ſymptoms are, an univerſal laſſitude, a faulty motion of the hands and feet, and the ſame throbbing titillation is felt in them as is felt in the fingers and toes in a cold country in the winter ſeaſon, only the pain is not ſo great; ſometimes the voice is ſo obſtructed as to render articulation difficult. Other ſymptoms occaſionally attend, but theſe are the chief.

THE CURE is tedious. The diſeaſe is not mortal, except by ſeizing the muſcles of the breaſt, ſo as to obſtruct reſpiration and the voice.

In order to the cure, moderate exerciſe and frictions are uſeful; the Indians uſe a half-bath made of water, in which is boiled an aromatic kind of herb called *lagondi*, or, in want of it, camomile and melilot. The affected parts are rubbed well with a mixture of the oils of mace and roſes. Bleeding is not required; but, on the contrary, warm nervous ſtrengthening reſtoratives are to be uſed: now and then a gentle purge may be admitted. Decoctions of ſarſaparilla and guaiacum are alſo of ſervice. See Bontius de Medicina Indorum.

BERICOCCA. See ARMENIACA MALA.

BERMUDENSES, BACCÆ. See SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ.

BERNAVI. An electary mentioned by Proſper Alpinus, in his work, De Medicina Ægyptiorum. It is prepared in India: its compoſition is unknown; but very extraordinary effects are attributed to it.

BERNHARDI TESTICULUS. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS, that called —— EREMITA. See CANCELLUS.

BERRIONIS. See COLOPHONIA and JUNIPERI GUM.

BERS. A ſort of electary uſed by the Egyptians for gaiety; it contains opium, and creates a temporary delirium.

BERULA. See BECABUNGA.

—— —— GALLICA. See SIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

BERYTION. The name of a collyrium deſcribed by Galen as good againſt an ophthalmia. Alſo of a paſtil againſt the dyſentery.

BES. See CYATHUS.

BESACHER. See FUNGUS and SPONGIA.

BESASA. See RUTA.

BESL. FASCIC. An abbreviation of Baſilii Beſleri Faſciculus rariorum.

—— GAZOPHYL. An abbreviation of Gazophylacium Rerum naturalium Michaelis Ruperti Beſleri.

—— HORT. EYS. An abbreviation of Beſleri Hortus Eyſtetenſis.

BESONNA. Rulandus explains it by *muſcarum fungus*. Probably he means a *ſponge*, which is the nidus of ſome ſort of flies.

BESSANEN. In Avicenna it is a redneſs of the external parts, reſembling that which precedes the leproſy; it occupies the face and extremities. Dr. James thinks it is what we call chilblains. See PERNIO.

BESTO. See SAXIFRAGA.

BETA. BEETS. It is a plant with large, ſmooth, broad ribbed, juicy leaves, and ſlender, ſtriated, branched ſtalks, bearing ſpikes of imperfect flowers, followed each by a roundiſh, rough, watery ſeed-veſſel. Different ſorts are cultivated for culinary uſes: Linnæus ſuppoſes them to be varieties of the wild *beet* which grows on ſome of the ſea-coſts of England, Holland, &c. They are all biennial. That named —— ALBA, called alſo *ſicula*; is the *cicla*, *beta* palleſcens. COMMON WHITE BEETS. —— RUBRA VULG. called alſo BETA NIGRA. TURNEP ROOTED RED-BEET, RED ROMAN-BEETS, or BEETRAVE.——SYLVESTRIS. WILD-BEETS. There is a wild ſort which Dioſcorides calls LIMONIUM.

Beets, uſed as food, are difficult of digeſtion, and afford but little nouriſhment. If freely eaten they are laxative and emollient. They give out their virtue to water by boiling. The red ones give out their colour to ſpirit of wine; and on expreſſion, their colour accompanies their juice.

The juice of both kinds has been conſidered as a powerful errhine, occaſioning a copious diſcharge, but no ſneezing; but Dr. Cullen ſays, in the trials he made, the juice ſnuffed up the noſe, gave no large or durable evacuation, Mat. Med. The dried red *beet* roots yield one twentieth part their weight of ſugar, and the dried white *beet* roots one tenth.

BETLE, called alſo BETRE, *betele*, *bethle*, *betelle*, BEETLA, BEETLE, *piper longum foliorum nervis decurrentibus tenuioribus & mollioribus*, and *bulatwaela*.

It is a ſcandent plant, growing in different parts of the Eaſt Indies: it bears a fruit which reſembles a lizard's tail: its taſte is agreeable, and in the Malacca iſles is called *ſirii boa*. The ancient botaniſts confound its leaf with the malabathrum.

Mixed with other things, as fancy directs, the Indians chew it almoſt continually. It is gratefully cordial, but ſeems to injure their teeth.

BETONICA, called alſo *vetonica cordi*, *ceſtrum dro-ſiobetanon*, COMMON or WOODY BETONY. The BETONICA OFFICINALIS, Linn.

It is a low plant, with dark green, oblong, wrinkled leaves, that are crenated, hairy, and ſet in pairs, on ſquare unbranched ſtalks; bearing thick ſpikes of labiated purpliſh flowers, each of which is followed by four oblong triangular ſeeds, incloſed in the flower-cup. It grows wild in woody and ſhady places; flowers in June and July, in winter it dies to the ground, the roots continuing.

The leaves and tops are agreeably ſcented, but it ſoon flies off from the dry herb: to the taſte they are warm, rough, and bitteriſh; if powdered they make a good errhine.

An infuſion of the leaves in boiling water contains all the virtue of the herb, and is the beſt preparation of it. From large quantities a ſmall portion of eſſential oil is obtained by diſtillation. The roots are ſaid to be naſeous, bitter, purgative, and emetic; and, as a medicine, very ſimilar to the hellebor. alb.

BETONICA AQUATICA. See SCROPHULARIA AQUATICA. —— PAULI. See VERONICA. —— CORONARIA. See CARYOPHILIUS RUBER.

BETRE. See BETLE.

BETTONICA. See BARDANA MAJOR.

BETULA. The BIRCH-TREE. The *betula* alba of Linn.

It delights in moiſt woods. It hath many flexible branches and ſomewhat oval, ſharp-pointed, ſerrated, deep-green leaves, hanging on long and weak pedicles, producing ſmall ſcaly cones, which contain little winged ſeeds. The bark is externally white and chapt, conſiſts of a thick brittle ſubſtance, of a dark browniſh red colour, covered with three or four whitiſh, very thin, ſmooth, flexible, tough, ſemi-traſparent, membranous coats.

If this tree is wounded in the ſpring, pretty deeply into its trunk, there gradually iſſues a large quantity of a limpid ſweetiſh juice. It is beſt when drawn from the upper part of the tree; ſoon after the leaves have begun to appear, the juice loſes its ſweetneſs. This juice hath been drank as an antiſcorbutic: it ſenſibly promotes urine, and freely taken it moves the belly. By fermentation it becomes a vinous liquor; and inſpiſſated to the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, it yields a browniſh concrete like manna, if ſet in a cool place.

The leaves and bark are antiſeptic; the bark is burnt to correct bad air; and for this purpoſe it is the next in goodneſs to juniper.

BEUTUA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BEX. See TUSSIS.

BEXUGO. The root of the *clematitis Peruviana* of C. B. one dram of which is enough for a purge.

BEXUGUILLO. The PERUVIAN IPECACUANHA. See IPECACUANHA.

BEYA. So the alchemiſts call the *aqua mercurialis*, which, in their language, is wife to the *gabrien* or ſulphur of the philoſophers.

BEZOAR. This is originally a Perſian word, viz. BADZCHER, or LAZCHER, or PHAHAZAR, which ſignifies an *antidote*. Avenzoar is the firſt who mentions it as a medicine, or who gives its hiſtory.

Bezoar ſtones are preternatural or morbid concretions formed in the bodies of ſeveral land animals; they are compoſed of ſeveral ſtrata, or layers, like an onion. In the Hiſt. de l'Acad. an. 1703, it is aſſerted that all *bezoar* ſtones are bilious concretions of the reſpective animals which afford them.

Bezoars may be ranked thus: 1. The true oriental and occidental. 2. Such ſtones as are got from animals, and reſemble *bezoar*; ſuch as thoſe from apes, and even the various ſpecies of pearls and crabs eyes. 3. The ſeveral ſpecies of foſſile *bezoars*. 4. Thoſe that have only the ſhape, without the virtues of *bezoar*, ſuch as the human calculi in the bladder, kidneys, and gall-bladder; or in the ſame parts of oxen. 5. The ægagropila, and *bezoar germanicum*, ſee CAPRA ALPINA.——PORCI. See BEZOAR HYSTRICIS.

—— ORIENTALIS, called alſo LAPIS BEZOAR, HIRCUS BEZOARTICUS, and the ORIENTAL BEZOAR STONE. It is ſuppoſed to be produced in the cavity at the bottom of the fourth ſtomach of a ſpecies of goat in Perſia called *parau*. It is only found in the old ones, and only in thoſe which feed on particular mountains.

This ſtone finely powdered, and levigated with ſpirit of wine, was formerly made into balls, which were called GASCOIGN-BALLS, from one Gaſcoign their inventor; which are at preſent ſold under that name by the trading chemiſts, or rather a ſophiſticated medicine without *bezoar*.

—— OCCIDENTALIS, called alſo LAPIS BEZOAR, PERUVIANUS, the American or occidental *bezoar*.

It is found in the ſtomach of an animal of the ſtag kind, called *animale bezoarticum occidentale*, which is a native of Peru, and other parts in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

—— HYSTRICIS, called alſo PILA HYSTRICIS, BEZOAR PORCI, LAPIS PORCINUS, PEDRO DEL PORCO, LAPIS MALACENSIS, the PORCUPINE BEZOAR, or GALL-STONE. It is found in the gall-bladder of an Indian porcupine, particularly in the province of Mallacca; it is of a roundiſh figure, and of a pale or purpliſh colour, ſometimes betwixt a green and white; it is ſoft, ſmooth, and ſlippery to the touch; to the taſte it is intenſely bitter, and the water in which it is ſteeped ſoon becomes bitter alſo. It does not appear to differ from the biliary concretions of an ox or any other animal. It is rather to be called an ægagropila than a ſtone, as it conſiſts of woolly fibres, and a bitter friable matter, having neither laminæ nor membranes.——SIMIÆ, or LAPIS SIMIÆ, the BEZOAR of the MONKEY. Stones of this kind are found in the ſtomach of certain monkeys in Brazil, and the Eaſt Indies, but which very rarely produce them. They are about the ſize of hazel nuts, harder than the oriental *bezoar*, of a dark green colour almoſt black. The ſcarcity renders them coſtly, and they are rarely to be met with.——FOSSILE. FOSSILE BEZOAR. It is a ſmall hollow body from Italy, found in ſand and clay pits, of a purple colour, with a rough ſurface, the ſize of a walnut, and light. When broke, it is found to be an irony cruſt, containing in its hollow a fine greeniſh white earth reſembling pale *bezoar*. The earth is uſed and not the ſhells. It ſeems to be of the nature of bole armoniac. This is alſo called BEZOAR MINERALE, TERRA SICULA, LAPIS BEZAHAN, SICULUS ALBUS, BELZUAR MINOR. SICILIANA, MINERAL BEZOAR, and SICILIAN EARTH. They ſeem chiefly to be a ſpecies of calcareous earth. See Edwards' Elements of Foſſilogy. Notwithſtanding all their boaſted virtues, it is certain that they are abſolutely indigeſtible in the ſtomachs of the animals in which they are found; and they are equally ſo in the human, except when accompanied with an acid; ſo that no more can be expected from theſe concretes than from any of the teſtacea that are ſoluble in acids; but they are inferior to them, being far leſs abſorbent than they, and more difficultly acted on by any acid of either the animal or vegetable kinds. ——MICROCOSMICUM, called alſo *calculus humanus*, the calculus of the human bladder.

It is various in its degrees of hardneſs, as well as in its ſize and figure. It has been uſed in the place of other more coſtly ſorts.——ANIMALE. ANIMAL BEZOAR. Take the whiteſt calcined hartſhorn, levigated to the greateſt ſubtility, pour on it drop by drop the ſpirit of vitriol, to form it into a paſte to be made into balls.

A powder of liver and heart of vipers, is called *animal bezoar*.——BOVINUS, called alſo ALCHERON LAPIS. The Portugueſe call it MESANG DE VACA. It is a ſtone found in the gall-bladder of a bull.——MINERAL. See BEZOAR FOSSILE.

BEZOARDICA RADIX. See CONTRAYERVA.

BEZOARDICUM JOVIALE. BEZOAR with TIN. Take the regulus of antimony three ounces, pure tin two ounces, muriated quickſilver five ounces; melt the regulus in a crucible, then put to it the tin, ſo as to make a new regulus, to which, after being levigated, add the muriated quickſilver, and diſtil the mixture in a retort. Let the butter which riſes, be fixed, by three repeated diſtillations, with thrice its weight of the ſpirit of nitre; then calcine the powder, and throw it, whilſt ignited, into a proper quantity of ſpirit of wine, and dry it for uſe.

This differs very little from the anti-hecticum Poterii, and it is a mere calx, and might as well be prepared by ſimple deflagration with nitre.

BEZOARDICUS PULVIS. See BEZOAR ORIENTALIS.

BEZOARTICUM, BEZOARTIC; ſuch was the opinion of the ancients reſpecting the virtues of bezoar, that phyſicians held it as a medicine highly efficacious in a vaſt variety of caſes, and placed very great dependence on its powers; therefore all medicines, ſuppoſed to poſſeſs ſimilar virtues, were termed bezoartica.

—— MINERALE. Drop the butter of antimony into three times its weight of the ſpirit of nitre, diſtil them in a retort; at firſt the marine acid ariſes with a little of the nitrous ſpirit, and is the *ſpiritus nitri bezoarticus*; the diſtillation being continued until a dry white maſs remains, which muſt be calcined in a crucible, in a naked fire, heated to an almoſt white heat, and ſo kept for half an hour.

The common calx of antimony generally ſupplies its place, for like that calx it is abſolutely inert.

BEZOARTICUS SP. NITRI. See BEZOARTICUM MINERALE.

BEZOAS. It is a name given to many chemical preparations.

BIANCA ALEXANDRINA. See ALBUM HISPANICUM.

BIBINELLA. See ANAGALLIS.

BIBITORIUS MUSCULUS. See ADDUCTOR OCULI.

BIBULUS LAPIS. See PUMEX.

BICAUDALIS MUSCULARIS, vel INTRICATUS MUSCULUS. See ABDUCTOR AURIS, N° 1.

BICEPS MUSCULUS, from *bis* and *caput*. A double-headed muſcle.

—— HUMERI, called alſo BICEPS INTERNUS HUMERI; Dr. Hunter calls it BICEPS FLEXOR. It riſes by two heads; one of them, which is a ſlender tendon, from the uppermoſt part of the glenoid cavity; it runs acroſs, within the cavity of the joint, under the ligament of the articulation, paſſes in the groove between the two tubercles, and going down, grows fleſhy. The ſecond head riſes from the extremity of the coracoid proceſs, runs down the axilla, and joins the firſt, forming a tendon, which ſinks between the interſtices of the muſcles, to be inſerted into the tubercle on the inſide of the radius. This muſcle, beſides being a flexor, acts as a rotator of the radius, when the hand is prone. This muſcle ſends off an aponeuroſis towards the inſide of the arm, which is commonly what is wounded when the tendon is ſaid to be pricked by bleeding. This aponeuroſis was firſt noticed by Cowper.

—— EXTENSOR. This muſcle riſes by two heads, the longer taking its origin from near the neck of the os humeri, runs between the teres major and minor, down the back part of the arm, and joins the ſhort head which riſes on the outſide of the deltoid, and is inſerted into the olecranum.

—— FEMORIS. This muſcle hath two heads, the longer riſes in one maſs with the ſemitendinoſus, but having advanced a little way, they part; they ariſe from the protuberance of the iſchium, on its back part; as the biceps advances it becomes fleſhy. Between the *biceps* and the ſemitendinoſus, the veſſels lie in the ham. The ſhort head riſes from the linea aſpera, between the inſertion of the *biceps* and the origin of the vaſtus exernus.

The two heads join, and are inſerted into the ſuperior epiphyſis, or outer part of the fibula. It bends the tibia, and partly rotates the leg by turning the foot outwards. Cowper.

BICHICHIÆ. An epithet of certain pectorals, or rather troches, deſcribed by Rhazes, which were made of liquorice, &c.

BICHOS. A Portugueſe name for the worms which get under the toes of the people in the Indies, and which are deſtroyed by the oil of the caſhew nut.

BICION. See VICIA.

BICORNE OS, from *bis*, *double*, and *cornu*, *horned*. See HYOIDIS OS.

BICORNIS. A muſcle is ſo called when it hath two terminations; alſo a name of the *flexor carpi radialis*, and of the *extenſor carpi radialis*.

BICUSPIDES. See MOLARES.

BIDENS, called alſo *verbaſina*, *verbeſina*, *cannabina aquatica*, *hepatorium aquatile*, *eupatorium arabum*, *ceratocephalus*, WATER HEMP AGRIMONY, WATER AGRIMONY, HEMP AGRIMONY, and WATER HEMP.

It hath oblong acuminated leaves, deeply indented, ſet three on one pedicle, and the pedicles in pairs; the flowers, which ſtand in the umbel-like cluſters, conſiſt of purpliſh floſculi ſet in ſcaly cups, followed by oblong ſeeds winged with down. It is perennial, grows wild by the ſides of rivers and ditches, and flowers in July.

The leaves have a light agreeable ſmell, and pungent bitter taſte, are aperient, corroborant, and of ſome efficacy in icteric complaints; powerful againſt the ſcurvy and œdamatous ſwellings of the feet. An infuſion in boiling water, drank freely, is the beſt method of uſing them.

The juice of the freſh herb may be taken in doſes from one to two ounces: larger doſes operate by vomit and ſtool.

The root purges ſtrongly.

—— ZEYLANICA, } See ACMELLA.
—— URTICA, }

BIENNIALIS. BIENNIAL. Herbs are ſaid to be *biennial* when their roots continue two years.

BIFIDUS. Bifid; cloven, or divided into two parts, called alſo *Dicræus*.

BIFOLIUM, alſo called *ophris*, *ophris major*, *orchis bifolia*, *didyme*, ordinary WOOD BIFOIL, and COMMON TWAY-BLADE.

The root is ſlender, but much branched; it ſends up one ſtalk with two leaves from its ſides, that are large, oval, and full of nerves; the flowers grow on ſpikes at the top; they are roundiſh, and of a dull green colour. It is found in woods and other ſhady places, and flowers in June; and ranked among the agglutinant aſtringents. Millers's Bot. Off.

BIGASTER. A name given to muſcles that have two bellies.

BILADEN. See FERRUM.

BILIARIA ARTERIA. The BILIARY ARTERY. When the hepatic artery hath advanced as far as the veſicula fellis, it gives out the *biliaria*, which accompanies the two cyſtic branches in the gall-bladder, and then is loſt in the great lobe of the liver. See HEPATICA ARTERIA.

BILIMBI. A tree of about eight or ten feet high, which Bontius calls BILLING-BING; and by the Europeans it is named *malus Indica*, fructu pentagono.

It is cultivated in the gardens in Malabar, bears flowers and fruit all the year. The juice of the root is cooling; expreſſed from the fruit cures the itch, and ſeveral other ſkin diſeaſes, if applied by laying on linen cloths that have been dipped in it. Inwardly taken, it abates the gripes and a diarrhœa. The ripe fruit is eaten as a delicacy, the unripe made into a pickle for the uſe of the table.

There is another ſpecies called *nebi-pouli*, or *bilimbi* altera minor. The male ſpecies of the *nebi-pouli* is called *alapouli*. Raii Hiſt.

BILIOSA FEBRIS. The BILIOUS FEVER; called alſo the MARSH, REMITTENT, AUTUMNAL REMITTING, and CAMP FEVER. *Febris flava*; *febris maligna Barbadenſis*, *Icterodes*.

When a *fever* is accompanied with *bilious* diſcharges by vomit or ſtool, whether it be continual, intermittent, or remittent, it is called *bilious*. It is the ſecond ſpecies of typhus, in Dr. Cullen's Noſology, named *icterodes*, defined a typhus with yellowneſs of the ſkin. In his Firſt Lines, vol. i. he obſerves that the typhus is a genus that comprehends ſeveral ſpecies; that theſe, however, are not well aſcertained by obſervation; many of the different caſes do not imply any ſpecific difference, and ſeem to be merely varieties, ariſing from a different degree of power in the cauſe, from different circumſtances of the climate or ſeaſon in which they happen, or from different circumſtances in the conſtitution of the perſons affected. One effect ariſing from theſe circumſtances in the conſtitution of the perſons affected, is an unuſual quantity of bile appearing in the courſe of the diſeaſe; which is almoſt a diſtinguiſhing character of intermittent fevers; but if it ſhould appear with a continued fever, it could only be conſidered in ſuch a caſe as a coincidence, owing to the ſtate of the ſeaſon, producing no different ſpecies, or fundamental diſtinction, but merely a variety of the diſeaſe.

In Britain, it generally prevails after hot weather, in hot countries it is moſt frequent in damp marſhy places, and after great rains, that are ſucceeded by great heats. In both ſituations, they who are expoſed to damps, and to the night air, are moſt ſubject to it.

Beſides the cauſes in general of fevers, it is occaſioned by a copious ſecretion of the *bilious* fluid, which is poured into the duodenum and ſtomach, where, by its acrimony, it ſtimulates and produces inflammation, whence the ſymptoms proper to this fever ariſe.

Beſides the uſual ſymptoms of fever, there is an extraordinary inquietude and anguiſh, a burning heat, cardialgia, naufea, vomiting or purging, or both, and thereby a diſcharge of bile. The thirſt, in this diſeaſe, is exceſſive, and the dejection of ſpirits equally ſo; the pulſe is ſmall but quick; ſometimes it remits very ſenſibly, at others the remiſſions are very obſcure; and at laſt an inflammation of the bowels comes on.

If the evacuations are cadaverous, death uſually is at hand, and an involuntary diſcharge of the excrements is uſually fatal.

If the pulſe is full and hard, bleeding may be admitted in the beginning, but rarely, if ever, requires a repetition. And if in hot countries, it is beſt to omit this evacuation totally. But in all caſes begin with giving a grain or two of antimonium tartariſatum by way of emetic.

If ſaline medicines are given, the neutral mixture is the moſt proper, but each doſe ſhould be adminiſtered in the act off effervescence.

And as ſoon as an intermiſſion is perceived, begin with the bark, for it is the chief dependence. But if the diſeaſe is very violent, or the patient in a hot clime, the bark muſt be given before the intermiſſion, for on its early uſe depends the cure; a dram may be given every hour in wine and water, or what elſe the patient uſes for his common drink. If the bark, in ſubſtance, is not agreeable, let a cold infuſion of it be ſubſtituted, which may be acidulated with the acidum vitrioli dilutum, and the patient may take it as freely and frequently as his ſtomach will bear. If it runs off by ſtool, or is ejected by vomit, a few drops of the tinct. opii will probably prevent it.

After the vomit ſome recommend the following powder: ℞ antim. tartariſ. gr. j. p. contray. c. gr. v. m. to be repeated every two hours, until it procures a vomiting, purging, and ſweating; but the uſe of the columbo-root ſeems far more eligible.

Dr. Percival, in his Eſſays Medical and Experimental, informs us, that in theſe fevers, the pulv. rad. columbo, gr. xv. ad xx. with the kali vitriolat. ℈ i. ad ℈ ij. given every four, five, or ſix hours, produces both ſpeedy and beneficial effects. The neutral ſalts, he obſerves, abate the febrile heat, allay thirſt, and bring on a gentle ſalutary diarrhœa; whilſt the columbo ſupports the patient's ſtrength, obviates the ſickneſs, and checks the ſeptic ferment in the primæ viæ. Dr. Haygarth, of Cheſter, farther remarks, that, after the primæ viæ are unloaded of their *bilious* contents, the columbo-root admirably allays the naufea ſo conſtantly attendant on this diſorder; and that in this fever, though the remiſſions are very evident, and the acceſſion marked with chills, and other ſymptoms of an intermittent, yet the bark is not always ſo ſucceſsful as to encourage its uſe; but he ſays the columbo anſwers our warmeſt wiſhes, by correcting the bile, reſtoring the proper tone of the ſtomach, and of the whole habit; it excellently prevents relapſes, to which, in this fever, the patient is peculiarly diſpoſed.

BILIOSA ARDENS FEBRIS. The burning bilious, called alſo the YELLOW FEVER; the Weſt Indian fever. It is a variety of the typhus icterodes of Cullen. It ſeems not to differ from the *biliosa febris* juſt noticed; except in its greater degree of violence, in hotter countries.

The Europeans who live irregularly, give way to exceſſes

ceſſes, and are not careful to guard againſt the heats and dews that are common in the Weſt Indies, are the chief ſubjects of this diſeaſe.

It attacks with a tranſient chilline's and ſhivering, which is ſoon ſucceeded by a burning heat all over the body, but more particularly about the præcordia; the pulſe is high and quick, but not hard: the eyes are heavy, a violent head-ach comes on, with beating in the temporal arteries, alſo a thick laborious reſpiration; a nauſea ſoon follows, and what is diſcharged upwards is *bilious*; anxiety is very great; pain is complained of in the back and loins, and an uneaſy laſſitude in the limbs. In about twelve hours after the firſt invaſion of this diſeaſe, the tongue is very dry, rough, and diſcoloured; thirſt is exceſſive, a ſoreneſs is felt all over the body, and a delirium comes on. In the laſt ſtage the patient labours under a coma, manifeſts a great oppreſſion about the præcordia, the reſpiration is very difficult, and at length the tendons tremble, cold ſweats and convulſions appear, which uſher in death. When the patient recovers, the criſis uſually happens in the fourth day after the attack; generally diſcovers itſelf by a ſuffuſion of the bile all over the body; the yellow tinge ſometimes appears in the eyes, twelve hours after the ſymptoms of this fever come on; the ſooner it appears the more favourable is the prognoſtic. If the ſkin continues dry and rough, the patient rarely recovers, however good his pulſe may be. Inceſſant vomiting, and the diſcharges growing darker coloured, are fatal ſigns; and if a dry ſkin accompany an inflamed redneſs of the eyes, death may be expected in a few hours.

In order to the cure, bleeding muſt immediately be propoſed, more or leſs freely, according to the ſtrength of the patient; though after the third day it is rarely adviſeable: the operator would do well to obſerve the ſtate of the pulſe during the diſcharge of the blood, and if he finds it flag he ſhould deſiſt; if it riſes he may proceed.

After bleeding, let an emetic be given with antimonium tartariſatum gr. j. vel. ij. this beſt evacuates the offending bile. After this, the belly muſt be rendered ſoluble by repeated doſes of ſaline purges.

The primæ viæ duly evacuated, the bark muſt be freely uſed, in doſes as large, and as frequently repeated, as the ſtomach can digeſt them. The propereſt time to begin with it is as ſoon as a remiſſion is obſerved, or a diaphoreſis is produced. If the bark in ſubſtance does not agree, let an infuſion of it in cold water be tried, and if that cannot be complied with, give the following:

℞ Rad. ſerpentariæ V. ʒ ij. croc. Anglic. ʒ ſs. infund. in aq. bullient ℥ x. per horam unam; colantur ℥ vi. adde aq. menth. vul. ʒ ii. vin. Madeirenſ. ʒ iv. acidi vitriol. diluti q. ſ. ad gratam ſaporem; & cap. cochl. ij. omni horâ vel ſæpius. Or,

Repeated doſes of the common ſaline mixture may be given in the act of fermentation.

The vomiting, which uſually eludes every means hitherto uſed, even the tinct. opii, gut. ij. vel. iij. in every draught of the patient's drink, and bliſters applied to the region of the ſtomach, may probably give way to the rad. columbo, as mentioned in the article BILIOSA FEBRIS.

In the beginning the drink may be a decoction of toaſted bread in water, or other ſmall liquors acidulated with tamarinds; and as the fever declines, a little wine may be allowed.

When the delirium threatens or approaches, bliſters keep off the coma, which uſually comes on when they are omitted. If a coma is attendant, bliſters muſt be applied to the head, arms, and legs; and ſinapiſms to the ſoles of the feet. Cordial medicines, with camphor, muſt be duly adminiſtered.

The diarrhœa, which ſucceeds this fever, muſt not be ſuddenly ſtopped, if the patients health is not too much impaired by it.

See Biſſet on the *Bilious Fever* of the Weſt Indies. London Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. iv. p. 156. Blicke on the *Bilious Fever* of Jamaica. Sir John Pringle, Drs. Chalmers, Lind, Towne, Warren, Cleghorn, Rouppe, all deſerve attention on this ſubject.

BILIS, called alſo FEL, CHOLE, BILE, and GALL.

It is a bitter viſcid juice, ſecreted from the blood in the liver, and collected in the receptacle known by the name of gall-bladder. The blood collected from the adjacent abdominal viſcera, is thrown into the vena portæ in the liver, which ramifying through this viſcus, carries the blood, charged with biliary matter, fit to be ſecreted, to its ultimate branches, from which the *bile* is emptied into the beginnings of the biliary ducts, called *pori*, or more properly *tubæ biliariæ*, and by them is conveyed into the ductus hepaticus; this duct paſſes on a little way, then enters into the ductus communis choledochus, whence the *bile* is partly diſcharged into the duodenum, and partly regurgitated into the ductus cyſticus, then falling into the gall-bladder, it remains there until it is wanted; by lodging there ſome time it is alſo more perfected, for being at reſt, its thinner parts are exhaled, tranſudes, or are reabſorbed, and the reſt becomes thicker, more acrid, increaſes in bitterneſs, and the depth of its colour.

The hepatic *bile*, before it is mixed with the cyſtic, in every reſpect reſembles lymph, that is ſub-alcaline and rather oily; it continually paſſes into the duodenum, but the cyſtic only as required.

The *bile* is formed from the blood in the ſecretory veſſels of the liver. It is a compound of mucilage and water, of a yellow colour, varying to green; it has a bitter taſte, with ſomething like ſweetneſs; the mucilage is decompoſed, not coagulated by acids, and ſome of their compounds; the acids precipitating a part which is reſinous. It is ſoluble in alchohol, but incompletely. It has a peculiar ſmell of the ſpecies of animal in which it is produced, and is a pretty powerful anti-putreſcent. Dr. Saunders, from ſome experiments which he made, draws the following concluſions, reſpecting the elements forming the bile, and ſays it conſiſts; 1ſt. Of water impregnated with the odorous principle. 2dly. A mucilaginous ſubſtance, reſembling the albumen ovi. 3dly. A reſinous ſubſtance containing the colouring principle and bitter taſte. 4thly. A mild mineral alkali. With reſpect to their combination, it ſeems that the ſaponaceous matter conſiſts of the bitter reſin in union with the alkali; this admits of a ready union with a mucilage, and with this again the aqueous matter very eaſily combines, ſo that the whole forms an apparently homogeneous maſs.

It is the leaſt putreſcent of any juice in the body; its uſe is to mix the chyle, to ſupport the periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines, and to aſſiſt in completing the digeſtion. When the ſtomach is full, the cyſtic *bile* is more copiouſly diſcharged into the duodenum; when it is empty, the hepatic more freely into the gall-bladder.

This ſaponaceous juice reſiſts acidity, and corrects it in the bowels; it eaſily mixes with water; renders oily, mucous, and viſcid bodies, miſcible alſo with that fluid; and if rubbed with reſinous gums, attenuates them. In ſhort, there is ſcarce an animal or vegetable ſubſtance that it will not diſſolve. When driven through the warm veſſels with the blood, it neceſſarily produces its effects there; ſo that the blood, in a ſhort time, is quite diſſolved, and a dropſy the natural conſequence of a jaundice. The livers of infants are very large, and their *bile*, though ſecreted in a conſiderable quantity, yet is frequently almoſt inert; whence acidity prevails in their firſt paſſages, and other ill effects of indigeſtion attend. An exceſſive uſe of acids, by overcoming the qualities of the *bile*, induces indigeſtion. The *bile*, in common with all bitters, neutralizes acids by mixture, and is itſelf neutralized by them; and when the *bile* tends to putreſcency, the native vegetable acids are its beſt reſtorers.

The gall-ſtones formed in the gall-bladder, are not of a cretaceous nature, but are merely coagulated *bile*; this is plain from their unctuous inflammable nature.

It is obſerved, that the gall of ſmall animals is ſtronger and more ſubtile than that of the larger kinds, whether on land or in the water; and, of land animals, that of the hawk and ſerpent; of water, that of the pike and eel is the moſt active.

Beſides its uſe in the animal œconomy, and in various manufactories, it is an article of ſome value in the materia medica; and, from its manifeſt properties, ſeems to be entitled to more notice in the practice of medicine.

The gall of oxen inſpiſſated to an extract hath been commonly that which was uſed; it prevents milk from turning ſour in the ſtomach, and reſolves it when coagulated. An extract made by the evaporation of its humidity, in balneum mariæ, until it can be rolled into pills, may be given to children in doſes of one grain, three times a day, and to adults three or four grains at each doſe. When adminiſtered clyſterwiſe, half a dram may be uſed at a time. This extract is an excellent bitter of the ſtimulating and reſolvent kind, and in want of appetite, or other diſorders; from a deficiency of *bile* in the firſt paſſages, this animal bitter is likely to be more uſeful than the vegetable kinds. The beſt ſucceſs hath followed its uſe in obſtructions of the abdominal viſcera, promoting urine,

urine, and the menſes; and if this is not thought ſufficiently efficacious, the gall of eels and pikes may be ſubſtituted in its ſtead; with this, Boerhaave tells us that he hath frequently cured rickety children, whoſe bellies were hard and very much ſwelled. Theſe more acrid kinds alſo deſtroy warts if now and then applied thereto.

A ſenſe of weight in the ſtomach is owing to the want of the ſolvent there, which ſhould digeſt the food.

A defect of *bile* diſpoſes the body to various diſeaſes, as hypochondriac, cachectic, &c. Fernelius, in his Pathology, ſays, that many have died from this cauſe alone. When, from its defect, a coſtiveneſs is induced, the oleum ricini is of ſingular ſervice; it ſhould be followed with nitrous and ſaponaceous medicines, and the Bath water may finiſh a cure.

When the *bile* offends by its acrimony, producing too frequent and copious diſcharges by ſtool, the oleum ricini will be more ſafe and effectual in correcting it than any of the other uſual means; and here alſo a finiſh may be given to the cure by the uſe of Bath water. Here oranges and ripe fruits are uſeful if freely eaten.

When *bile* in the ſtomach offends, it cauſes anxiety, chillineſs, or ſhivering; here too, the oleum ricini purges without irritating, powerfully obtunds the acrimony of the *bile*, and by moderating the fever, which almoſt always attends this caſe, it proves a moſt ſpeedy remedy.

If acidity prevails, and the *bile* is four, abſorbents and rhubarb will be proper; alſo magneſia alba, eſpecially if coſtive. If the ſtomach is loaded, give a vomit. To prevent acidity, ſtrengthen with bark bitters and chalybeates.

In caſe of viſcid mucus offending the ſtomach, repeated vomits and bark, with occaſionally aromatics to ſtimulate that organ, are neceſſary. At intervals, R. tinct. aloes, coch. magn. hora ante prandium, vel pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, q. ſ. or the following, which is more efficacious. R extract. colocynthidis comp. ʒ i. ſs. calomelanos pp. ʒ ſs. olei carui gutt. xij. fyr. croci q. ſ. ut fiant pilulæ triginta, deglutiantur duo, tres, vel quatuor horâ decubitûs pro ratione effectûs.

If there is a putrid tendency from ſalted meats, &c. give acids, fixed air, wort, and all kinds of vegetables.

Be careful to avoid coſtiveneſs, with aloes, rhubarb, &c. Cream of tartar given in ſmall doſes at due diſtances, is an excellent medicine, adminiſtered ſo as gently to move the belly.

Fernelius ſays, that "it is owing to the putreſcency of the *bile* that fevers are augmented;" alſo, that "in fevers, the *bile* becoming putrid, acquires a malignant quality; in the beginning of the acceſs it ruſhes violently, and in large quantities, into the membranes of the duodenum, as is ſufficiently proved by the dry cough, the oſcitation, ſuffocation, anxiety, diſtenſion of the præcordia, pain, nauſea, vomiting, and white urine."—Pathol. de Febrif. And Hoffman obſerves, that "corrupted *bile* renders all fevers worſe; alſo that freſh portions generated, cauſe the returns of intermittents, whence it is obvious why evacuants, which operate without irritation, and ſuch medicines as oppoſe putrefaction, as the bark, &c. are the beſt for removing them." It is certain that in fevers the *bile* is not only plentifully generated, but is alſo peccant in its quality, whence, if not duly evacuated, muſt be productive of many diſagreeable ſymptoms; from which cauſe the importance of a ſoluble belly in febrile diſorders. From a faulty *bile* in the inteſtines, when a fever attends, is often owing the aphthæ, inflammation in the fauces, purple ſpots in the ſkin, eryſipelatous diſorders, hæmorrhages, diarrhœas, &c.

Such is the importance of the *bile* in our conſtitution, and the ill conſequences of an error in it, that every aid is deſirable, by which our knowledge of its nature, &c. can be promoted. See SICK-HEAD, below, in the article CEPHALALGIA.

HALLER's Phyſiology, in the chap. on the Liver. PERCIVAL's Eſ. Med. and Exp. FORDYCE's Elements of the Practice of Phyſic, part i. MACBRIDE's Exp. Eſſ. The Appendix to Sir John Pringle's Diſeaſes of the Army. Maclurg's Experiments on the Human *Bile*, DE CÔE on biliary Concretions. Dr. SAUNDERS on the Structure, Œconomy, &c. of the Liver, and FORDYCE on Digeſtion.

BILIS ATRA. See ATRABILIS.

BILLING-BING. See BILIMBI.

BINARIUS. Among the Romans, it is the number two. But the Spagiric philoſophers affix other ideas to it, of which the curious may be informed in the Theat. Chym. vol. i.

BINGALLE. See CASSUMUNAIR.

BINOCULUS. A bandage for retaining the dreſſings on both eyes. It is either a ſingle or a double-headed roller, it is twelve feet long, and two or three fingers in breadth. Its application will be eaſily underſtood by referring to MONOCULUS.

BINSICA. A Rabbinical term, ſignifying *mental ſickneſs*, or a *diſordered imagination*. By the addition of —MORS to this term, it is a BINSICAL DEATH. The death which follows the diſorders of the mind, ſuch as are produced by the bite of a mad dog, &c.

BINTAMBARU ZEYLANENSIBUS. *Convolvulus maritimus Zeylanicus; pes capræ Luſitaniæ.* A plant growing in Malabar and Ceylon; it abounds with an acrid milky juice. A dram of the reſin of the root purges. Raii Hiſt.

BIOLYCHNIUM, from βιος, *life*, and λυχνος, a *candle* or *lamp*. The LAMP of LIFE. It is of the ſame ſignification as vital heat, vital flame, or natural heat. See CALIDUM INNATUM. It is alſo the name of a ſecret prepared of human blood, by Beguinus.

BIOS. LIFE, and its courſe. But ſometimes it only means victuals.

BIOTE. LIFE. In an affected ſenſe it ſignifies the time of a continuance of aliment in the body; thus weak food hath a ſhort life annexed.

BIOTHANATI. A term applied to thoſe who die a violent death.

BIPEMULLA, } See PLANTAGO MINOR.
BIPINELLA. }

BIPULA. A ſort of worm mentioned by Ariſtotle.

BIRA. See ALLA.

BIRAO. See AMOMUM.

BIRRETHUS. See CUCUPHA.

BIRSEN. An Arabian or Perſian word, ſignifying an inflammation or impoſthume in the breaſt.

BISCOCTUS. TWICE DRESSED. This word is chiefly applied to bread twice baked, or that is much baked, i. e. BISCUIT.

BISEMATUM. See PLUMBUM.

BISLINGUA. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

BISMALVA. See ALTHEA.

BISMUTHUM. BISMUTH; alſo called *wiſmuthum*, *marcaſita*, *Galæna inanis*, *plumbum cinereum Argriolæ*, *blende Germanis*, MARCASITE of SILVER, and TIN GLASS.

It ſeems not to have been known to the Arabians; their marcaſite was the lapis pyrites. Some reckon it a ſpecies of tin. It is a bright pale lead-coloured mineral; when broke it appears of a ſilver white; it may be powdered without difficulty; it is nearly ten times ſpecifically heavier than water, of a flaky contexture; its earthy part affords as good a blue as that from cobalt; it is mixed with ſulphur and arſenic; by fuſion the ſulphur and arſenic evaporate, and the metallic part runs off from the earthy. In Cornwall there is much of this mineral; ſometimes it is found mixed with the cobalt. *Biſmuth* is eaſily ſeparated from its ore by means of fuſion with the common black flux. It melts long before ignition, a little ſooner than lead, but later than tin. A ſtrong fire ſublimes it into white flowers: it is convertible into glaſs by heat alone. The nitrous acid diſſolves it, from which it precipitates in the form of a bright white powder, by dilution with water. The marine acid does not readily affect it, and the vitriolic ſcarce at all. It impregnates the vegetable acid with a nauſeous taſte. The chief of it that is brought into England is from Saxony. Dr. Alſton denies that the ores of *biſmuth* contain any arſenic; it is true that the *biſmuth*, when brought to us, is without ſuch particles.

It mixes eaſily with ſeveral metals, but deſtroys their ductility. It promotes the fuſion of other metallic bodies. Mixed with lead and tin, it forms a compound that melts with a very ſmall heat; the following proportion is ſo fuſible, that it hath been propoſed for injections, two parts of lead, three of tin, and five of *biſmuth*. If *biſmuth* is mixed with lead, a larger portion of the latter can be combined with quickſilver than can be without this method; and the quickſilver cannot be freed from this mixture by the common methods.

It is not now in any medicinal uſe.

1. FLORES BISMUTHI. *The* FLOWERS *of* BISMUTH.

Take four ounces of *biſmuth* very finely powdered, half a pound of nitre equally fine, put the mixture by little

little and little into an earthen body, that is perforated in the ſide, and fixed to a proper number of aludels; when the body is red hot, and the operation ended, take away the aludels, and wipe away the flowers with a feather.

2. MAGISTERIUM BISMUTHI. MAGISTERY *of* BISMUTH.

Diſſolve *biſmuth* in aqua fortis, without heat, adding the *biſmuth* by little and little at a time. Pour the ſolution into ſixteen times its quantity of water, and thus a bright white powder is precipitated. If a little rectified ſpirit of wine is added, the precipitation is haſtened. Waſh the precipitated powder in freſh particles of water, and dry it in a ſhady place.

This preparation hath been uſed as a coſmetic, but it gradually impairs the natural complexion, and thickens the ſkin.

The SPANISH WHITE is a magiſtery of *biſmuth*, made by diſſolving it in ſpirit of nitre, and precipitating it with ſalt and water.

BISTACIUM. See PISTACIA.

BISTORTA. BISTORT, *quaſi bis torta*; twice twiſted, or wreathed. Called alſo the GREATER BISTORT, or SNAKEWEED; *colubrina*, *headramon*. It is the POLIGONUM BISTORTA, or POLIGONUM *caule ſimpliciſſimo monoſtachyo, foliis ovatis in petiolum decurrentibus*. CL. OCTANDRIA. ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. G. Plant. 496.

It is a plant with oval, pointed, wrinkled leaves, of a dark green colour above, and bluiſh underneath, ſtanding on long pedicles, and continued a little way down the pedicles, forming a narrow margin on each ſide. Among theſe ariſe, round, ſlender, jointed, unbranched ſtalks, furniſhed with ſmaller and narrower leaves, which have no pedicles, bearing on the top ſpikes of imperfect five-leaved red flowers, which are followed by triangular leaves. It is perennial, a native of Britain, grows wild in moiſt meadows, about Batterſea, and by the ſide of Biſhop's Wood, near Hampſtead, and flowers in May and June.

The root is bent vermicularly, whence its name, and jointed at each bending. It is commonly about the thickneſs of a finger, ſurrounded with buſhy fibres, of a blackiſh brown colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within. It is diſtinguiſhed from the other *biſtort* roots by being leſs bent; that of the officinal ſpecies having only one or two bendings, and thoſe of the other three or more.

This root is powerfully aſtringent, antiſeptic, and diaphoretic. It is of a ſingular efficacy in hæmorrhage, obſtinate fluxes, againſt looſeneſs of the teeth, ſpongy gums, and ſoreneſs in the mouth. It is ſaid to cool, but this is by its being ant-acrid, whence all aſtringents are cooling. The doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ i. Water totally diſſolves its aſtringent matter. Extracts made with water, or with ſpirit, retain all the ſtyptic qualities. All the parts of this plant poſſeſs the ſame qualities as the root, but in a leſs degree. If the roots are boiled in vinegar, an excellent antiſeptic gargle is obtained. Dr. Cullen ſays it ſeems to be one of the ſtrongeſt of our vegetable aſtringents, and juſtly commended for every virtue that has been aſcribed to any other: he has frequently employed it in intermittents, and has given it both by itſelf, and along with gentian to the quantity of three drams in one day. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

The tormentil root is ſo ſimilar in its efficacy, that it may always be ſubſtituted for it.

BISUL. An abbreviation of BISULCIS.

BITHNIMALCA. A word coined by Dolæus, to ſignify a peculiar acting principle reſiding in the ſtomach, and preſiding over the functions of chylification, &c. called alſo *Gaſteranax*.

BITHYNICI TONSORIS EMPLASTRUM. The Bithnian barber's plaſter for ſplenetic people. See Aetius Tetrabib. iii. ſerm. ii. cap. xxii.

BITHINOS. The name of a plaſter deſcribed by Galen.

BITI. A tall evergreen tree in Malabar, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. An oil is prepared from its root, to cure the alopecia.

BITUMEN. Called alſo *aſphaltos*, *piſaſphaltus*, *aſphaltum*, *aſphaltum bitumen*, *Judaicum*, *carabe funerum*, *gummi funerum*. *mumia*, CARABE of SODON, FOSSILE PITCH, and JEWS PITCH.

It is a mineral ſulphur. It is a ſolid light ſubſtance, of a duſky colour on the outſide, and a deep ſhining black within, having but little taſte or ſmell, except it is heated, in which caſe it emits a ſtrong pitchy odour. It is not ſoluble in oils, nor in vinous ſpirits; it melts but imperfectly in the fire. On burning it, a large quantity of aſhes are left behind. It is found in the earth in many parts of Egypt, and floating on the ſurface of the Dead Sea. At firſt it is ſoft, but grows hard by keeping.

The genuine ſort is generally ſupplied by different bituminous ſubſtances found in Germany, France, and other countries; but theſe ſubſtitutes have a ſtronger pitchy ſmell than the true ſort. They are farther diſtinguiſhed from the true, by their more perfectly diſſolving with heat, and by their not leaving ſo many aſhes behind when burnt. Neuman ſays, that when the genuine *bitumen* is diſtilled in a retort, it yields a light inſipid phlegm, about 1-11th its weight of an oil, that reſembles the native petrolea, but of a more diſagreeable and empyreumatic ſmell; and any of the above ſubſtitutes may well be admitted. *Foſſile pitch* is found in many parts of this iſland, in the ſeams of lime-ſtones. The virtues of all theſe ſubſtances depend on the quantity of petroleum which they contain. See PETROLEUM and SUCCINUM.

BITUMEN BARBADENSE. See PISSÆLEUM.—LIQUIDUM. See PETROLEUM.

BIVALVA. } BIVALVE. In botany is the pods
BIVALVALA. } and huſks of plants which open lengthways in two parts like the ſhell of a muſcle.

BIVENTER. Thus muſcles are named that have two bellies, from *bis* and *venter*, alſo *Digaſtricus*.

—— MUSCULUS. It ariſes from the proceſſus maſtoidæus. Its tendon frequently joins the ſtylohyoidæus, and the membranous ring fixed to the os hyoidæus, and is then attached to the inner part of the chin. It depreſſeth the jaw, ſo opens the mouth. It is fleſhy at both its extremities, and tendinous in the middle. The middle tendon paſſing through the aponeurotic ligament at the lateral part, and the root of the cornua of the os hyoides, is what renders it capable of performing its office. The ancients called it *graphoides*.

BIXA OVIEDI. See ACHIOTL.——ORELLANA. See ORLEANA.

BLACCIÆ. See MORBILLI.

BLACTARA. See PLUMBUM. N°. 1.

BLÆSITAS. See PSELLISMUS RINGENS.

BLÆSSUS, Βλαισος, a Greek primitive, the ſame as *valgus*, BANDY-LEGGED, or one whoſe legs are bent outward; called alſo *cyllos*; *devalgatus*; one whoſe back-bone is bent either forward or backward; alſo a paralytic perſon; and one who hath an impediment in his ſpeech. Blancard.

BLANCA. See PLUMBUM, N°. 1. Alſo the name of a purging medicine in the Antidotarium of Nicolaus.

BLANC TARBE. See COBALTUM.

BLANCNON. See FILIX.

BLASS. A term coined by Helmont, by which he means the force of motion, and applies it to the ſtars, the human body, &c.

BLASO. An Indian name of a tree, the fruit of which, when powdered, is given to deſtroy worms. Raii Hiſt.

BLASTEMA, from βλαστανω, *to germinate*. Alſo called *germen*. A BUD, OFF-SET, or SHOOT of a plant: but Hippocrates expreſſes by it a cutaneous eruption or pimple.

BLATTA, or BLATTA FOETIDA. The SLOW-LEGGED BEETLE. It is that ſpecies of the beetle which is ſo common in bake-houſes. If they are boiled in oil, or bruiſed therein, then dropped into the ear, they relieve pains in that part.

BLATTARIA LUTEA. YELLOW MOTH MULLEIN. Ray takes notice of ten ſpecies. It is ſaid to poſſeſs the ſame virtues as the verbaſcum, but is of very little note in medicine.

BLENDE. A German name for BISMUTH. See BISMUTHUM; ZINCUM.

BLENNA, or BLENA. A thick phlegm deſcending from the brain, through the noſtrils; which ſhews a beginning concoction.

BLENNORRHŒA, BLENNORRHAGIA. See GONORRHOEA.

BLEPHARA. See PALPEBRÆ.

BLEPHARIDES, from βλεφαρον, *an eye-lid*. The hairs on the edges of the eye-lids, alſo that part of the eye-lids themſelves, on which the hairs grow.

BLEPHAROPTOSIS, from βλεφαρον, *palpebra*, *eyelid*, and πτωσις, *caſus*, *deſcent*, called alſo *ptoſis* A DISLOCATION, or DISPLACING OF EITHER, OR BOTH EYE-LID, by elongation, retraction, turning inwards or outwards, with different ſymptoms in different ſpecies;—but the true blepharoptoſy, or præternatural deſcent of the *eye-lid*, ariſes from a wound of the frontal muſcles of the temple, or the ſuperior levator of the eye-lid—or from any

large tumor dragging down the *eye-lid*; from inflammatory, or cold defluxions elongating the palpebra; from mere relaxations of the *eye-lids* brought on by superfluous serum; or from a palsy of the palpebra, which is sometimes constant, sometimes periodical. See PTOSIS.

The varieties of this species are obvious—with respect to the first, it must be remarked, that the cheek of the same side, the lower jaw, the tongue, eyes, and other parts, are affected. The second and third varieties are cured by conquering the primary disease to which they owe their origin; to the fourth, corroborating spirituous fomentations are useful; the fifth must be attacked by anti-paralytic remedies administered externally and internally; which, if in two varieties, do not properly succeed, a cure must be fought for from a surgical operation, performed on the prolapsed palpebra, or on the skin of the forehead, which also treat as in curing the first variety from a wound.—Internal remedies are considerably useful, such as will draw off the superabundant serous fluids, which are chiefly purgative, and diuretic remedies, particularly jalap, and sal diureticus. Amongst the remedies for any paralytic affection, electricity should be had recourse to, as occasioning the nervous system to exert its power, and by that means recover the action of the muscular fibres of the *eye-lid*. As for that variety which is said to proceed from relaxation, the use of alum with an infusion of oak-bark is recommended for an external application, which not succeeding, the relaxed skin must be cut away, and the edges of the wounds confined together by sutures, and healed in that situation. See Dr. Wallis's Nosologia Oculorum. There are several other species of this disease. See ECTROPIUM, TRICHIA.

BLEPHAROTIS. Inflammation of the EYE-LIDS. See OPHTHALMIA.

BLEPHAROXYSIS. See OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM.

BLEPHAROXYSTON, or BLEPHAROXYSTUM. the RASP-LIKE PROBE. So Paulus Ægineta, in lib. iii. cap. xxii. calls the *specillum asperatum*, from βλεφαρον, *an eye-lid*, and οξυω, *to scrape off*.

BLESTRISMUS. A restless tossing of the body, as in a phrensy.

BLETA, WHITE. An epithet for milky urine, proceeding from diseased kidneys.

BLETI. STRUCK. So those were called who were suddenly seized with a suffocation, or difficulty of breathing, &c.

BLITUM. See MERCURIALIS.

——— That named FOETIDUM, see ATRIPLEX FOETIDA.

BOA, a large aquatic serpent which follows the herds of oxen, whence its name. It sucks the milk from the cows. It is met with in Calabria. Also a symptomatic kind of miliary fever, in which the eruptions are of the size of millet-seeds, watery, without redness or pain, called *sudamina*; it is caused by inordinate sweating, called also *hydroa*.

BOANTHEMON. See BUPHTHALMUM.

BOBERRI. See BORRIBORRI.

BOCC. PLANT. RARIOR. An abbreviation of Paulus Bocconus, Icones, & Descriptiones rarium Plantarum Siciliæ.

Bocc. Mus. An abbreviation of Musco di Piante rare di Paulo Boccone.

BOCHETUM. A secondary decoction of lignum vitæ, and of other such like woods.

BOCIA. See CUCURBITA.

BOCIUM. See BRONCHOCELE.

BOD. à STAPEL. An abbreviation of Johannes Bodæus à Stapel, in Theophrasti Historiam Plantarum.

BOETHEMA. See REMEDIUM.

BOETHEMATICA SEMEIA. Auxiliary signs in diseases, such as give notice of a cure observable in them.

BOGIA GUM. See ESSULA INDICA.

BOICININGA. } The RATTLE-SNAKE, and Do-
BOICININGA. } MINCUM SERPENTUM.

It is said, that this serpent cannot approach a piece of a root, which in Virginia is known by the name of SENEGA, RATTLE-SNAKE-ROOT; but the blood-root is the most frequent remedy against their bite. This root is bruised and applied to the wound, and a decoction of it is drank.

Troches are made with the gall of *rattle-snakes*, which are caught in spring. This gall is mixed with chalk, or meal, into a paste; these are called *trochisci Connecticotiani*, from the Connecticut colony. They are anodyne; three or four grains are taken after great fatigue, but may be given to fourteen grains or more.

When a person is bit by a *rattle-snake*, purple spots, and a difficulty of breathing, soon attend, with other symptoms that manifest a coagulation of the juices; in which case, lessening the quantity of blood in proper time will lessen the overload at the heart, and give both it and the lungs more liberty to dilate and contract their muscular membranous fibres; and with the assistance of proper alexipharmics, given at the same time, may attenuate and add fresh vigour to the curdled mass; and thus a stop is put to those ruptures, and extravasations, which appear at the extremity of the small vessels. Many medicines are used by the Americans as an antidote to the poison of this animal, see SENEGA. Those in most esteem have a quick, warm, pungent taste, though mild and volatile on the tongue; but the most noted remedy is the following, which was discovered by a Negro. Take of the roots of plantain and horehound, in summer the whole herb, a sufficient quantity; bruise them and squeeze out the juice, and give immediately a large spoonful. If the patient be swelled, pour it down his throat. If it does not relieve in one hour, give a second spoonful, which never fails. If the roots are dried, moisten them with a little water.

It is said that *rattle-snakes* have a power of charming birds, and other small animals, so as to make them their easy prey.

BOITIAPO. A serpent of Brasil, which the Portuguese call *cobus de cipo*. Its bite is venomous.

BOJOBI. A serpent in Brasil, which the Portuguese call *cobre verde*. Its bite is venomous. The cure is the root of the caa-apia, which the patient is to swallow in a little water.

BOLBIDION. A small polypus kind of fish, mentioned by Hippocrates.

BOLBITON. BOLBITOS BOLYNTHON. Cow's DUNG

BOLBONAC. See BULBONACH.

BOLBOS. See BULBUS.

BOLCHON. See BDELLIUM.

BOLESIS. See CORALIUM.

BOLESON. See BALSAMUM.

BOLETTO. FRIT. It is imperfect, or half made glass.

BOLETUS. SPUNK. A genus of the funguses. It is an horizontal fungus; and porous underneath. The BOLETUS IGNIARIUS, commonly called AGARIC of the OAK. For that called —— CERVI, see AMANITA. ——PINI LARICIS. See AGARICUS.

BOLISMUS. See BOULIMOS.

BOLUS. A BOLE or BOLUS. *Boluses* differ not from electaries, only they are made rather of firmer consistence, in single doses, and therefore more proper where great exactness is required in the administration, and where the speedily perishing drugs are to be used, for they are only made for immediate use. The light and ponderous powders may more conveniently be mixed with mucilage, for so they are the least bulky. The quantity of each is a morsel, or a mouthful, as much as can be conveniently swallowed at once, whence their name *buccella*.

BOLUS, BOLE. *Boles* are a genus of earths, which readily fall down into a loose mass in water; having a degree of ductility, when not pervaded with too much water; and smooth, and rather unctuous to the touch. Edwards's Elements of Fossilogy.

BOLUS GALLICUS, FRENCH BOLE. It is a friable earthy substance of the argillaceous kind, intimately blended with a slight portion of ferrugineous calx, or calcareous earth. It is of a pale red colour, variegated with irregular specks, and veins of a whitish yellow. It is said to imbibe sharp acrid humors, and hence has been recommended in alvine fluxes, and cardialgia, in doses of from ten to sixty grains. Pipe-clay, coloured with red chalk, is chiefly its substitute.

There are various other species; but it is unnecessary to describe them, as they are not allowed to possess any medical virtues. Therefore, very properly, the London College have exchanged two compositions under the titles of *pulvis e* Bolo *compositus, sine opio & cum opio*: for the following,

Pulvis e Cretâ *Compositus*. COMPOUND POWDER *of* CHALK.

Take of prepared *chalk* half a pound; cinnamon four ounces; tormentil root, and gum arabic, ää ℥ iij. let them be reduced into powder separately, and mixed together—the dose is from ten grains to forty, or more.

Pulvis

Pulvis e Cretâ *Compositus cum Opio.* COMPOUND POWDER *of* CHALK *with* OPIUM.

Take of compound powder of *chalk* eight ounces; purified opium hard, reduced to powder, a dram and an half, mix; forty-three grains of this contains one grain of opium; the dose from ten grains to two scruples, or more.

BOLYNTHON. See BOLBITON.

BOMBAST, } COTTON. Called also *xylon, gossipium,*
BOMBAX. } *cotonium, bambax, moulflavou.*

There are three sorts of *cotton* trees: one creeps on the earth like a vine, the second is thick like a bushy dwarf tree, the third is tall as an oak. All the three, after producing beautiful flowers, are loaded with a fruit as large as a walnut, whose outward coat is black. When this fruit is ripe, it opens and discovers the *cotton*; the seeds are separated by a mill from the *cotton*. This tree grows in many places in the Levant, East and West Indies, especially in the Antilles. The fruit is oval. The *cotton* of the first sort, which creeps on the ground, is the best; that brought from the *East Indies* is supposed to be the BYSSUS of the antients. That produced near Smyrna is greater than any where else. They sow the seeds, which are like little beans, in June, gather the *cotton* in October, and the soil there produces three crops in a year.

The skin of the seed is mucilaginous, the kernel is sweet like an almond, and of virtues similar to the althea. If *cotton* is applied to wounds it excites inflammation; and, when worn next the skin, it checks perspiration; that called MOULFLAVOU is also denominated *arbor lanigera spinosa*; *gossipium arboreum caule spinoso*, a tall cotton-bearing tree, of the bark of whose root an emetic is prepared.

BOMBUS. A RESOUNDING NOISE, or RINGING of the EARS, from flatus confined there. A bad sign in acute diseases.

BOMBYX. The SILK-WORM. They are of no medicinal use, but it is said, that if their bags are burnt, they yeild a larger quantity of volatile salt than any other animal substance. Hence it might be superior to burnt sponge.

BOMPOURNICKEL. See COLIPHIUM.

BON ARBOR. See COFFEA.

BONA. The KIDNEY BEAN. See PHASEOLUS.

BONAN. An abbreviation of Philippi Bonanni Recreatio Mentis & Oculi.

BONDUCH INDORUM. Called also *bonduch cinerea, bonduch* pianta Indiano, *arbor spinosa Indica muricatis siliquis, lobus echinotus, acacia gloriosa, lentiscus foliis spinosis flore spicato luteo siliqua magna muricata, caretti, inimbosa*, &c. *marsas*. MOLUCCA NUTS, and BEZOAR NUTS.

The plant runs up to five or six feet in height; it is a native of both the Indies. The round beans only are in use, which are of an ash-colour on the outside, and white within. It is warm, bitter, and carminative.

Ray mentions another species, which he calls *bonduch*, Indorum siliqua minime spinosa.

BON. SEP. An abbreviation of Bonetus Sepulchretum.

BONIFACIA. See LAURUS ALEXANDRIA and HIPPOGLOSSUM.

BONONIENSIS LAPIS. The BONONIAN STONE. Called also *phosphorus Bononiensis, spongia solis, lucidus lapis, illuminabilis lapis, phosphorus Kircheri*; the LIGHT-CARRIER, and BONONIAN PHOSPHORUS.

It is a small, grey, soft, glossy, fibrous, sulphureous stone, about the size of a walnut. When broken, a kind of crystal, or starry talc, is found therein. This *stone* is met with in the neighbourhood of Bologna, or Bononia, in Italy; and, when duly prepared, makes a species of phosphorus.

When this phosphorus is held to the light, it retains it for six or eight hours after. As a medicine, this *stone* is caustic and emetic.

BONT. An abbreviation for Jacobus Bontius, who is a writer of good credit.

BONUS HENRICUS. See MERCURIALIS.

BOONA. See PHASEOLUS.

BORACE, }
BORACTRION & BORAXO. } See BORAX.

BORAGO. See BORRAGO.

BORASSUS. The tender medullary substance which grows at the top of the great palm-tree.

BORAX. Called also *chrysocolla, capistrum auri, auncinar, boraxtrion, boraxo, annucar, atincar, borace, tincar, amphitanc, baurach, nitrum factitium, santerna*, and *nitrum nativum*.

BORAC, or BORAX, called also *Baurac*, signifies nitre. The barbarians corrupted it into *borax*, and applied it to the chrysocolla. It is a mineral crystalline salt; the ancients called it chrysocolla. It is not much unlike alum. There is a factitious sort called *aceftis*. If genuine, it hath a sweet taste at the first, but afterwards an unctuous one. Its pure crystals are octagonal prisms, finely cut; it dissolves difficultly in cold water; it easily dissolves in boiling water, but, on the water cooling, the *borax* concretes into a solid mass; to keep it dissolved in cold water, it requires near twenty times its weight. It swells and bubbles in the fire, and soon becomes a glass, which yet dissolves again in water; but if mixed with flint or sand, it becomes a hard and durable glass, even hard enough to cut common glass. It is an excellent flux for metals, and for their ores; it changes the colour of blue flowers to green; precipitates earthy and metallic bodies dissolved in acids: it renders vegetable and animal oils miscible with water; it does not sensibly ferment either with acid or alkaline liquors; it dissolves in acids more easily than in water; a solution of *borax* made in a menstruum of vegetable acid, when inspissated by evaporation, is a tenacious substance that will not crystalize, but will dissolve in the air. If *borax* is mixed with the crude sal ammoniac, an urinous smell is emitted like that which arises from a mixture of fixt alkaline salts with it: whence it may be concluded, that *borax* is rather alkalescent, though it is a salt of its own kind.

There is a natural sort called *brute*, or *crude borax*; it is brought into Europe in dirty lumps, and of a disagreeable smell. The artificial is but this natural sort rendered pure by art, see TINCAL. The manner of refining it is known but to few; but after coming from the refiners, it differs so from the general salt, that Cramer calls it an adulterated *borax*. An artificial sort is said to be made of nitre, urine, &c. See SCHRODER on this subject. The oily matter is separated from the natural *borax*, by heating it in an iron ladle until it ceases to bubble and flame; thus the oil is destroyed; then boil it in water, and the salt is extracted pure.

GEOFFROY says, that "*borax* is at first a fluid, which ooses from various mines, but chiefly from those of copper. These springs are met with in Persia, the East Indies, and other countries in Asia. This fluid is salt, muddy, and greenish; but by the summer heats it is so evaporated, that the salt is found concreted in the reservoirs made for its reception." BECHER also tells us, in his Alphabetum Minerale, that "the universal acid, in dissolving a stone or a fusible earth, forms *borax*, as it forms alum when it meets with an earth fit to make lime."

The *borax* of the shops is often adulterated with alum; but then it is not so light, nor clear, nor does it swell so much as the pure when it is put on live coals.

Its constituents seem to be the mineral fixt alkaline salt, and a peculiar kind of acid. By all the mineral acids, its alkaline basis may be disjoined from the subacid part. The mode of effecting this analysis. See SEDATIVUS SAL.

Borax itself is used for soldering gold, whence its name *chrysocolla*. It is a solder for other metals also; and a powerful flux for fusing minerals of all kinds. It is used to give a gloss to silks.

As a medicine, it seems to possess greater virtues than those that are yet manifested in it. It is a powerful deobstruent, diuretic, and emenagogue, in doses of half a dram, or two scruples. A mixture of it with honey, viz. *borax* one dram, honey one ounce, is efficacious in removing aphthous crusts from the mouth and fauces, but a solution in water is considered to possess superior power. Externally it is a far better cosmetic than bismuth. Dr. Alston of Edinburgh says, that it should be dissolved when taken inwardly, for the stomach will not melt it, and if given in a dissolved state, it enters the vasa minima, mixes with the blood, and dilutes it. If given in powder it is emetic, but mixed with aromatics, this quality is checked, and in the fluor albus it is said to be a specific.

A dose of *borax* is from gr. v. to ʒ i. ss.

BORBONENSIS, or BORBONICA. A patronymic epithet for the Bourbon waters. See AQUÆ SULPHUREÆ.

BORBORODES. Feculent, Muddy, Dirty, Earthy.

BORBORYGMUS. A rumbling noiſe, excited by wind mixed with ſome degree of humidity in the bowels. This ſort of noiſe is likewiſe what is produced by treading in the mire, βορβορος, whence its name.

BOREAS. The NORTH-EAST WIND. The northern winds are of a cold, but wholeſome temperament. They abound with acid particles, whence they reſiſt putrid diſeaſes, but beget thoſe that depend on the rigid fibre.

BORI. Great eaters.

BORIDIA. A ſort of ſalt meat, prepared of a kind of fiſh, which is eaten raw. Oribaſius takes notice of it.

BORITIS, from βορος, *vorax*. The philoſopher's ſtone, which melts the copper of wiſe men, and renders it fluid like water. See Adamus.

BOROMETZ, or Boronetz. See Agnus Scythicus.

BOROS. Voracious. A *voracious* water, or ſuch as begets a good appetite.

BOROZAIL. The ZAIL of the Ethiopians. It is a diſeaſe epidemic about the river Senegal. It principally infeſts the pudenda, but is different from the lues venerea, though it owes its riſe to immoderate venery. In the men it is called *aſab*, in the women *eſſa batus*.

BORRAGO, vel BORAGO. Borrage. Alſo called *bugloſſum verum*, *bugloſſum latifolium*, BORAGO HORTENSIS. *Corrage*.

It is a hairy rough plant, with wrinkled, blackiſh green leaves, approaching to an oval ſhape, with round hollow ſtalks, on which the leaves are ſet alternately. On the tops of the branches come forth blue, and ſometimes reddiſh or whitiſh monopetalous flowers; each of which are followed by four wrinkled blackiſh ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild on waſte grounds, and on old walls.

The leaves are ſucculent; their medical qualities are not diſcernible until the juice is ſeparated from them by preſſure, and then they are hardly worth our notice. A decoction of them affords a ſmall quantity of the nitrous and muriatic ſalts. The leaves are ranked among coolers, and the flowers among cordials. See alſo Buglossum.

BORRI-BORRI. Boberri. See CURCUMA. It is alſo a name in the Eaſt Indies, of an ointment uſed there, in which are the roots of turmeric.

BOS. The BULL, COW, OX, HEIFER, or any other of the neat kind.

As a medicinal article, we may reckon BEEF-TEA, which is thus made. Cut a pound of the lean part of a buttock of beef into thin ſlices, add to it two pints of water, boil them over a quick fire during five minutes, then, ſeparating the ſcum, decant the clear liquor for uſe. It is often made by juſt boiling the beef, then immediately removing it from the fire, and letting it ſtand to cool in a veſſel well cloſed; or indeed only infuſed in boiling water, for from hence it is ſuppoſed to retain the fineſt and more ſubtile parts of the nutritious lymph, which boiling diſſipates, and ſeems more agreeable to ſtomachs greatly debilitated; though if it boils ten, fifteen, or twenty minutes, which laſt is the longeſt that it ſhould be allowed, it contains more of the ſtronger part of the beef.

BOSA. An Egyptian word for a maſs which is made of the meal of darnel, hemp-ſeed, and water. It is inebriating.

BOSCAS. A ſort of dry pitch, which is tenacious like bird-lime.

BOS INDIANA. See Bubalus.

BOTANUM. See Plumbum.

BOTANY, from the Greek word βοτανη, *herba*, *an herb*. The SCIENCE OF PLANTS; that part of natural hiſtory which belongs to vegetables; hence he who is verſed in this ſtudy is called a BOTANIST.

The moderns have regulated plants under claſſes, to diſtinguiſh them, and they deſcribe them well; as to their virtues, they have done very little more than copy from the ancients, of whom Dioſcorides is the chief.

This branch of knowledge is very ancient. Solomon is recorded as having known all the plants from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyſſop upon the wall. Hippocrates is the next, of whom we have any valuable account: he ſpeaks of the virtue of about two hundred and thirty plants, but does not deſcribe them. Crateuas, or Crateias, a contemporary of Hippocrates, deſcribes thoſe plants of whoſe virtues Hippocrates gives an account. Theophrastus, and ſome others, purſued this kind of knowledge, until at length Dioscorides roſe up, and ſurpaſſed them all. He deſcribes four hundred and ten plants, and mentions, by name, one hundred and ninety more, he alſo treats on their virtues;

William Turner gives Fuchſius's prints, with their names in Engliſh, German, French, Latin, and Greek. Fuchſius's prints are large. Tac. Theod. Tabernæmontanus gave figures, which are copied by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. Rembertus Dodonæus of Leyden, hath given very elegant figures. Carolus Clusius alſo hath left us many excellent figures. John and Casper Bauhine neglected to eſtabliſh the genuſes of plants, yet their Pinax is a very uſeful *botanic* work. Crispinus Passeus publiſhed his Hortus Floridus, with very accurate figures. Tournefort improved *botany* more than all before him; he formed it into a ſcience, and giving it the air of accuracy, added figures alſo. Our countryman Ray is valuable in this purſuit. Boerhaave's peculiarity in his *botanic* ſyſtem, is to diſtinguiſh plants by the parts of fructification; for theſe never vary by ſoil, clime, culture, &c. but the appearances of plants alter very much in other reſpects. Beſides theſe, there are the improvements of Linnæus, Miller, and others, whom, but to name, is to praiſe. One of the lateſt works of this kind, is the Inſtitutes of *Botany*, by Colin Milne, LL. D. Dr. William Woodville has publiſhed a work, called Medical Botany, giving an account of the various plants comprehended in the Pharmacopœias of London and Edinburgh, with accurate drawings, carefully characteriſed them, and ſubjoined their medical properties; which to practitioners is a very uſeful performance; nor ſhould the labour of Bergius be forgot, whoſe work, as far as it goes, ſtands in no ſmall degree of eſtimation.

Dr. Grew's works on the Structure of Plants, and on Vegetation, or the Growth of Plants, are among the moſt valuable on the ſubject of *botany*.

BOTANICON. The name of a plaſter deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

BOTHOR. It hath three ſignifications among the Arabians. 1. *Tumors* in general: 2. A tumor with a ſolution of continuity: and 3. Small tumors, which laſt is the moſt proper. Some take it for an abſceſs of the noſtrils. Blancard ſays it ſignifies pimples in the face, which do not ſpread, but are eaſily ſuppurated and vaniſh. It is beſides a general appellation for pimples in the face, lungs, or other parts. And the Arabians call the *ſmall-pox* and *meaſles* by this name.

BOTHRION, vel BOTRION. A ſmall ditch, from βοθρος, *a ditch*. This word is alſo uſed to expreſs a ſmall ulcer of the cornea, hollow, ſtraight, clean, without purulent, thick, or ſcaly ſordes, equal to the head of a pin, called alſo *exloma*; if it ſhould be an internal lamina of the cornea, it creates that called *gerontoxon*. A ſtaphyloma ſucceeds. Sauvages Noſologia Methodica. Alſo the *alveoli*, or ſockets of the teeth.

BOTIN. See Terebinthina.

BOTIUM. See Bronchocele.

BOTOTHINUM. A term uſed by Paracelſus, by which he would expreſs the flower of a diſeaſe.

BOTOU, } See Pareira brava.
BOTOUA. }

BOTRITIS, } Botrites, from βοτρυς *a cluſter*,
BOTRYITES. } properly of grapes. See Cadmia.

BOTRYS. It is difficult to ſay what particular plant this is; the following are by ſome placed under this name.

—— The OAK of CAPPADOCIA, or of Jerusalem; alſo called *artemiſia*, *ambroſia*, *chenopodium*, and *atriplex odora*, *ſeu ſuaveolens*. It is the *chenopodium botrys*, Linn.

—— Mexicana. The Mexican tea. Called alſo *botrys ambroſioides Mexicana*, *eparsthe Mexicanaua*, *chenopodium*, *botrys Americana*, and *Artemiſian botrys*.

The above plants are natives of the ſouthern parts of Europe; they are ſown annually in our gardens. The leaves and flowery heads have a ſtrong, but not unpleaſant ſcent, are moderately aromatic and bitteriſh to the taſte. If they are much handled, an unctuous reſinous juice adheres in conſiderable quantities to the fingers.

The proper menſtruum for their active matter, is rectified ſpirit of wine; but boiling water alſo takes up the greateſt

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greateſt part of their virtue. An infuſion of them drank as tea is uſeful in coughs, and humoral aſthmas. They are ranked among the anti-ſpaſmodics.

BOTUS, Botia, or Botus Barbatus. It is a chemical veſſel, called a *cucurbit*, ſee Cucurbita; alſo a veſſel placed upon a veſſel; a veſſel for fuſion, or a *deſcenſorium*, a chemical furnace in which diſtillation is performed by deſcent; a crucible made to pour out of.

BOUBALIOS. See Cucumis agreſtis and pudendum muliebre.

BOUBON. The Greek word from whence bubo is taken; ſee Bubo. It ſignifies the groin, ſometimes the glands in the groin, and a tumor of the ſame; alſo a tumor in the neck, or arm-pits, or behind the ears, or of any of the external glandular parts.

BOUCERAS. See Fenum Græcum.

BOUGIE. In the French language means a *wax candle*. The term is applied to a machine, which (as the wax candle formerly was) is introduced into the urethra for removing obſtructions there. It is likewiſe known by the term *catheter*; *candela cerea*; vel *medicata*.

In Dr. Swediaur's Pharmacopœia Syphilitica, there are the following preſcriptions for *bougies*, called catheteres, firſt made of ſilver, but they are better formed of elaſtic reſin, of various ſizes. The ſecond he calls Cerei, of elaſtic reſin, or of muſical chords, made from the inteſtines of ſheep. The third Cerei medicati.

℞ Ceræ flavæ liquefactæ ℔ j. ſpermatis ceti, ʒ iij. aquæ lythargyris acetati, Ph. Lond. nov. ʒ ij.—ʒ j. theſe being mixed together, and removed from the fire, ſlips of linen cloth are to be dipped in the compoſition, of which the *bougies* are to be formed. The fourth are the Cerei medicati, ſaid to be the invention of Le Dran.

℞ Herbæ conii maculati, foliorum Nicotianæ tabaci, ſummitatum floreatium hyperici perforati. radicis iridis florentinæ, ana manipulum unum, infunde in decocti nucum juglandis regiæ ℔ j. addè herbæ anchuſæ officinalis ℔ j. axungiæ porcinæ, ovillæ curatæ, ana. ℔ iij. miſce ſuper ignem, dein adde ceræ flavæ ℔ ij.—Plenck, in great conſtriction of the urethra, prefers thoſe made of the muſical chord, becauſe they ſwell and then diſtend the paſſage, and, beſides, from their flexility, remain longer in the urethra without occaſioning any irritation; but perhaps thoſe made of the elaſtic reſin, which are formed hollow, are moſt eligible, as they always afford a free paſſage for the urine without removing.

Monſ. Daran, a French ſurgeon, lately boaſted of his introducing *bougies* as an improvement in his art, and acquired conſiderable profit by making and ſelling them. Sculetus, about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, uſed them in diſeaſes of the urethra; and probably Monſ. Daran took the hint from him.

Different compoſitions have been uſed, and generally mercury was a part in them. Riverius made a plaſter as follows: ℞ Ol. oliv. ℔ iv. ceræ citrin. ℔ ij. minii & ceruſ. aa ℔ i. ſs. tereb. Vener. & rez. alb. aa ʒ iij. m.

Whether the *bougies* are made up of theſe or any other compoſitions, they muſt be of different ſizes, from the bigneſs of a knitting needle, to that of a gooſe quill. They are made of linen rags, ſpread with a proper matter, and then rolled up as follows. Having ſpread any quantity of linen rag with the compoſition that is choſen for the purpoſe, cut it into ſlips, from ſix to ten inches long, and from half an inch to an inch broad; then dexterouſly roll them on a glazed tile into the form of a wax candle. And as the end of the *bougie* that is to be entered firſt into the urethra, ſhould be ſomewhat ſmaller than the reſt, it would be as well to cut the ſlips a little tapering. It ſhould alſo be obſerved, that when the *bougies* are rolled up, that ſide muſt be outward on which the plaſter is ſpread.

Monſ. Daran, and ſome others, attributed the action of their *bougies* to the compoſition made uſe of in forming them. Mr. Sharpe apprehended, that as much of their efficacy was owing to the compreſſion they made on the affected part, as to any other principle. And Mr. Aikin juſtly ſays, as it is evident that *bougies* of very different compoſitions, ſucceed equally well in curing the ſame diſorders in the urethra, it is plain that they do not act by means of any peculiar qualities in their compoſition, but by means of ſome property common to them all. This muſt be their mechanical form and texture, therefore their mode of action muſt be ſimple compreſſion.

The efficacy of mere compreſſion in many caſes of conſtriction is well known, from the uſe of ſponge tents for widening parts that are ſtraightened by cicatrices; and admitting obſtructions in the urethra to be from a conſtriction formed by cicatrized ulcers, or a projection of the ſpongy ſubſtance of the urethra into the canal, we may eaſily conceive that a gradle continued elaſtic compreſſion will, in time, overcome the diſeaſe. We may alſo readily account for the inferior efficacy of metallic and whalebone *bougies*, from their not having the property of ſwelling with moiſture, and therefore not making the compreſſion ſo equal.

As to *bougies* procuring a diſcharge of matter, there is no doubt but the mechanical ſtimulus of a foreign body, in ſuch a tender part, though free from diſeaſe, muſt produce it in ſome degree; and that this will be varied according to the chemically ſtimulating quality of the compoſition, and the irritable ſtate of the urethra; but it ſeems an abſurdity to apply a topic made uniform throughout, to the whole length of a canal, with a view of producing extraordinary effects upon a particular part of it, by means of ſome powerful quality in the ingredients. As to that part of the *bougie* which was in contact with the diſeaſed part, being particularly covered with matter, this circumſtance is owing to the greater irritation of the urethra where the diſorder is, than in the other parts of it. To forming *bougies* of very active materials, there certainly exiſts a very proper objection; becauſe the healthy, as well as the diſeaſed parts are expoſed to their action; and may, themſelves, become diſeaſed by the application. Surgeons, therefore, have given up the uſe of them, and confine themſelves to the ſimple kinds, and ſuch as act by compreſſion chiefly.

See Sharp's Critical Enquiry, ch. iv. and Aikins's Obſervations on the external Uſe of Preparations of Lead. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 201, &c. and White's Surgery, 371.

BOUI. See Thæa.

BOULIMUS. A voracious appetite, from βοῦς, a particle which in compoſition augments the ſenſe, and λιμὸς, *hunger*. *Boulimus*, or *bulimus*, for which word Avicenna uſes *boliſmus*, ſignifies an ox's appetite, though this diſeaſe is more frequently called *fames canina*, *appetitus caninus*; vel *appeſentia canina*; a canine or dog's appetite; it is alſo called *phagedæna*, *addephagia*, or *adephagia*, *bulimiaſis*, *bulimia*, *bupeina*.

Dr. Cullen names this genus of diſeaſe bulimia. He places it in the claſs locales, and order dyſorexia; and diſtinguiſheth three ſpecies. 1. Bulimia helluonum, in which there is no other diſorder of the ſtomach than an exceſſive craving of food. 2. Bulimia ſyncopalis, in which there is a frequent deſire of food, and the ſenſe of hunger is preceded by ſwooning. 3. Bulimia emetica, alſo *cynorexia*, in which is an appetite for much food, which is preſently ejected by vomiting.

This diſorder conſiſts in an inſatiable deſire of food, and a quick return of the appetite after eating.

In ſome it may be a natural misfortune, for on diſſection it hath been found, in a few inſtances, that the right orifice of the ſtomach was too large, conſequently the aliment was to ſoon expelled through it. Galen ſays it is cauſed by an intenſe acid in the ſtomach, or other acrimony in the gaſtric juice. Others attribute it to a weakneſs in the lower orifice of the ſtomach, worms, &c.

Lommius obſerves, that in this caſe there is great hunger, much is eaten, which oppreſſing the ſtomach is again thrown up; the patient is thus relieved, but the appetite returns; the ſtomach eaſed by eating, is again oppreſſed, and is again relieved, as that of a dog by vomiting.

There is no danger if food is ſupplied, though the patient is pregnant, except large colliquations attend, or fainting is frequent. Fainting with a full ſtomach is a dangerous ſymptom, coldneſs in the extremities generally fatal, and the breath failing when a fainting comes on, death may be expected at hand.

From faintings, the patient is recovered by offering to his ſmell a roaſt dipped in wine, or roaſted meat. After recovery from the fit, give him ſome food; and let it be of ſuch a kind as cools and nouriſhes, but is not ſoon digeſted, ſuch as carrots, beets, parſnips, with ſoft fat, and farinaceous ſubſtances.

If an acid is the cauſe, after vomiting, give the teſtaceous powders, the lixivium of tartar, and iron filings.

If worms are ſuſpected, anthelmintics muſt be preſcribed.

When the cauſe is not very manifeſt, moderate doſes of opium may be given at proper intervals; but ſome circumſpection

cumſpection is required in adminiſtering it. Beſides vomiting, purges with aloes will be adviſeable, wormwood, and ſuch other medicaments as warm and ſtrengthen the ſtomach. Galen commends frequent ſmall doſes of brandy; and Riverius ſays, that ambergriſe is peculiarly uſeful, if five or ſix grains be repeated at due intervals.

This diſorder terminates variouſly, as in a lientery, dropſy, atrophy, cachexy. Some make a diſtinction between BOULIMUS and FAMES CANINA; and alſo between the former, and BULIMIA; but, according to the opinion of many, without ſufficient reaſon. For they ſay that the BOULIMUS is not attended with a vomiting, but with a fainting; and that, in the FAMES CANINA, the patient vomits up his greedy meals as dogs do; though, with ſome, they own, it runs off by ſtool. In the BULIMIA, it is ſaid the ſame inclination to eat exiſts as in the BOULIMUS, but without the power; and after the patient does eat, he faints. See Galen, Alexander Trallian, Paulus Ægineta, and Lommius.

BOUNIAS, ſee BUNIAS.

BOURSE, LA. See SUSPENSOR.

BOUTUA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BOVILLÆ. See MORBILLI.

BOVINA AFFECTIO. The DISTEMPER of BLACK CATTLE. A diſeaſe among black cattle, cauſed by a worm lodged between the ſkin and the fleſh, and perforating the ſame. The Arabians call it *ægritudo bovina*; it is but little known in Europe. It is not mentioned by the ancient Greeks.

Some confound this diſorder with the *dracunculi*, but they are very different. Something analogous to this diſorder is a cutaneous one, with which ſome ſcorbutic conſtitutions are frequently affected, and which ſeems to be owing to an obſtruction of the perſpirable matter which concretes in the pores of the ſkin, and forms a ſebaceous ſubſtance reſembling a worm, with a black head, which may be ſqueezed out, and which ſometimes cauſes a ſmall ſuppuration, and is diſcharged with the pus.

AVENZOAR gives the following account of the *bovina affectio*. "Sometimes a worm breeds between the ſkin and the fleſh; and if this worm is not ſoon killed, the conſequences may be pernicious. As ſoon as it is perceived, burn the adjacent part with a hot iron, ſo that the heat may penetrate to the worm, in a degree ſufficient to kill it. This done, dreſs as is uſual after burns, and purge with aloes."

Here Avenzoar ſpeaks of this diſorder as in human ſubjects. But ALBUCASIS, who hath two chapters, one on the *dracunculi*, another on the *bovina affectio*, ſays, "This worm, which is generated between the ſkin and fleſh of black cattle, takes its courſe over the whole body, and is plainly perceivable in its motion, from one part to another, until it breaks the ſkin, and wherever it makes a breach, there it finds egreſs." ALZARAVIUS ſays, "that in human ſubjects this worm paſſes betwixt the ſkin and the fleſh, as Albucaſis hath repreſented it in brutes; and that it is generated of the ſame matter, as that from which lice are produced.

Another *bovina affectio* is deſcribed in a Diſſertation de Boum Œſtro, by WALLSINERIUS. This ŒSTRUM, or VEXATIOUS FLY, pitches on the back of black cattle, and with a kind of ſting, growing to its hinder part, perforates them, and into each perforation introduces an egg, which ſome time after gives birth to a worm, and this to a fly, which in due ſeaſon is like its parent. When this fly pierces the ſkin, it cauſes ſevere pain in the oxen. The worm, however, which is depoſited, grows without any remarkable injury to the health of the animal; it never moves from its place, but in the following ſpring it occaſions a tumor, out of which it finds his way when ſummer approaches, and becomes a fly. See Le Clerc Hiſt. Lumbric.

Under this article may be placed the CHICOS, or CHICRES. They are ſmall worms, which in the warmer parts of America, frequently breed in the muſcular parts, and particularly in the feet. The Indians pick them out, and then apply to the ſore, by rubbing, the aſhes of wood.

HOFFMAN ſpeaks of a kind of worms to which the children in Miſnia are ſubject. He ſays that theſe children are frequently ſeized with a tabes, which reduces them to mere ſkeletons. The cauſe is a ſort of worms like black hairs lodged under the ſkin. Theſe animals are uſually called COMEDONES, or gluttons, becauſe they devour the nutritive juices in their diſtribution. When the ſkin is rubbed with honey in any warm place, they come out; but cold makes them keep concealed within. See CRINONES.

SENNERTUS ſpeaks of a ſort of worms called *ſeuren*, *ſirenes*, or *crinones*. He tells us, that a ſpecies of puſtules among the Germans, which riſe on the palms of their hands, and the ſoles of their feet, are called *ſeuren*, and contain little worms called *ſirones* and *chirones*: that theſe worms are known to be there by the greater itching of theſe parts than is perceived at other times.

BOVISTA See LYCOPERDON.

BOXUS. See VISCUS.

BRABYLA. The plums which are called HUNGARIAN. They are large, ſweet, and of a blue black colour.

BRACHERIUM: AMMA. A ſurgeon's bandage and truſs for a hernia. A word uſed by the barbarous Latin writers, probably from *brachiale, a bracelet*.

BRACHIA. The diviſion of the large branches of trees from the trunk.

BRACHIÆUS MUSCULUS. The name of two muſcles of the arm, from *brachius, an arm*. That called —— INTERNUS, begins where the deltoid muſcle ends, covers the interior and anterior ſurface of the os humeri, and is inſerted into the coronoid proceſs of the ulna, ſerving to bend it. And the —— EXTERNUS, ſeems to be the third beginning of the gemellus; its origination is continued from above the middle of the inſertion of the ſame, and from the back part of the os humeri, to its cavity, which receives the olecranum in the extenſion of the cubit, where joining with the tendinous outſide of the gemellus, it is inſerted into the ſuperior and external part of the ulna, called olecranum. See ANCONÆUS. Cowper.

DOUGLAS ſays, that the *brachiæus externus*, and the *gemellus*, make but one ſingle muſcle with three heads, to which he gives the name of triceps cubiti, or extenſor cubiti, or extenſor cubiti magnus triplici principio natus.

BRACHIALE. See CARPUS.

BRACHIALIS ARTERIA. The BRACHIAL ARTERY. It is the continuation of the axillary artery, which as ſoon as it hath paſſed behind the tendon of the pectoralis major, receives the name of *brachial*. It runs down on the inſide of the arm, over the muſculus *coracobrachialis* and *anconæus internus*, and along the inner edge of the biceps, behind the vena baſilica, giving out ſmall branches as it goes along.

Between the axilla and the middle of the arm, it is covered only by the ſkin and fat; but afterwards it is hid under the biceps, and runs obliquely forward as it deſcends, being at ſome diſtance from the internal condyle; but it does not reach the middle of the flexure of the arm. Below the fold of the arm it divides into the cubitalis and radialis.

From its upper and inner part it ſends off a particular branch, which runs obliquely downward and backward, over the anconæi, and then turns forward again near the external condyle, where it communicates with a branch of the radial *artery*. A little below the inſertion of the teres major it ſends off another branch, which deſcends, and is united with the radial *artery*, and alſo with the cubital.

The common trunk of the *brachial artery* having reached the flexure of the arm, it runs, together with a vein and a nerve, immediately under the aponeuroſis of the biceps, and paſſes under the vena mediana, detaching branches on each ſide to the neighbouring muſcles.

Sometimes, though very rarely, the *brachial artery* is divided from its origin into two large branches, which run down on the arm, and afterwards on the fore-arm, where they are called cubitalis and radialis. Winſlow.

BRACHIALIS EXTERNUS and INTERNUS; theſe are the BRACHIÆUS EXTERNUS and INTERNUS.

BRACHIO-CUBITALE LIGAMENTUM. The expanſion of the lateral *ligament*, ſee LATERALIA LIGAMENTA, which is fixed in the inner condyle of the os humeri, runs over the capſula, to which it cloſely adheres, and is inſerted like radii on the ſide of the great ſigmoid cavity of the ulna; it is covered on the inſide by ſeveral tendons, which adhere cloſely to it, and ſeem to ſtrengthen it. Winſlow. That called RADIALE LIGAMENTUM, is the expanſion of the lateral *ligament*, ſee LATERALIA LIGAMENTA, which runs over the external condyle of the os humeri, and is inſerted round the coronary *ligament*, and from thence all the way down to the neck of the radius, and alſo in the neighbouring parts of

of the ulna. Through all this paſſage it covers the capſular *ligament*, and is covered by ſeveral tendons adhering cloſely to both. Winſlow.

BRACHIUM. The ARM. In Hippocrates it ſignifies what is now called the *humerus*. From the ſhoulder to the elbow, is called *lacertus*; to the wriſt, *cubitus*, or the *fore-arm*. By the *arm* is generally meant the whole, from the ſhoulder to the wriſt.

BRACHUNA. See SATYRIASIS, & FUROR UTERINUS.

BRACHYCHRONIUS, from βραχυς, *ſhort*, and χρονος, *time*. An epithet of a diſeaſe, which continues but a ſhort time.

BRACHYPNŒA, from βραχυς, *ſhort*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. BREATH fetched at ſhort intervals.

BRACHYPOTÆ, from βραχυς, *ſmall* or *ſhort*, and πωτης, *drink*. LITTLE DRINKERS. To drink but little in ardent fevers is a bad ſign.

BRACHYS. See BREVIS.

BRACIUM. See ÆS.

BRACTE, or BRACTEA, one of the ſeven fulcres or props of plants; a leaf different from the other leaves in ſhape and colour, generally ſituated on the peduncle, and often ſo near the corolla, as eaſily to be miſtaken for the calyx; but the calyx wither, when the fruit is ripe, if not before; whereas the *bracte* is generally more permanent. *Bractes* are either green or coloured.

BRADYPEPSIA. WEAK DIGESTION., or concoction of food. Blancard ſays it is a ſlow digeſtion, proceeding from a depraved diſpoſition of the acid ferment in the ſtomach.

BRADYS. SLOW.

BRAGGAT. See HYDROMELI.

BRANCA. An Italian word ſignifying *foot*; hence the acanthus is called BRANCA URSINA, *bear's foot*, from the reſemblance of the leaves to the foot of a bear.——LEONIS, or PES LEONIS. See ALCHIMILLA.——URSINA. See ACANTHUS.——URSINA GERMANICA. See PASTINACA.

BRANCHÆ, } Names of the glandulous tumors of
BRANCHI. } the fauces, which reſemble two almonds, and are accompanied with a difficulty of ſpitting and troubleſome breathing.

BRANCHUS. A DEFLUXION of HUMOURS upon the FAUCES. It is a ſpecies of catarrh, which Cœlius Aurelianus calls RAUCITAS.

BRASILIA. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

BRASILIANA ARBOR AQUATICA. See ANINGA.

BRASILIENSIS ARBOR SILIQUOSA, &c. See COURBARIL.——RADIX. See IPECACUANHA RADIX.

BRASILIS LIGN. } LOGWOOD, alſo RED-WOOD.
BRASILETTO. } See CAMPECHEN. LIGNUM.

BRASILIUM LIGNUM. BRASIL WOOD, called alſo *pſeudoſantalum rubrum*, *Braſilia*, *hirapitanga Braſilienſibus*, *ibirapitanga*; *Abelicea*, *criſta pavonis coronillæ folio*; *Erythoxilum Braſilianum*, *Santalus Adulterinus*.

This wood is rarely met with in preſcriptions; it is ſometimes ſubſtituted for red ſanders, with which it agrees in moſt of its properties, with this difference, that the red ſanders does not give out its colour to water; but the Braſil wood gives out to this ſimple fluid all its colouring matter. This wood is of a deep red or purple colour. It cools and ſtrengthens; but is chiefly uſed by the dyers.

From the Braſil wood of Pernambuco is extracted, by means of acids, a CARMINE.

BRASIUM. BARLEY, or COMMON MALT. Called alſo *byne*; by TACITUS, *frumentum corruptum*. From this, all thoſe liquors, ſuch as BEER, ALE, PORTER, &c. are made, which go under the general term, MALT LIQUORS, ſee ALLA; but an infuſion of malt, called WORT, is conſidered as powerfully antiſeptic, and has been ſucceſsfully given in the ſea-ſcurvy. It is prepared in the following manner: "Take of dry ſound malt, freſh ground, one meaſure; infuſe it for four, five, or ſix hours, in three meaſures of boiling water, then pour off the clear liquor," and let the patient drink two, three, or four pints every day. This has has been adminiſtered as a preventive to the ſcurvy, with ſome apparent efficacy; and it has been conſidered as an alterative, and given in caſes of inveterate ulcers, with advantage; and alſo, in ſuch conſtitutions as are diſordered by cutaneous eruptions, which reſiſt the action of mercury. It bids fair to be of ſervice where a permanent change in the ſtate of the animal fluids is required; and from its being grateful, and in general agreeing ſo well with the ſtomach, it is preferable to the ſcorbutic juices given for this purpoſe. See MACBRIDE's *Experimental Eſſays*, *Appendix to his Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Phyſic*.

BRASMA. See PIPER LONGUM.

BRASMOS. See FERMENTATIO.

BRASSADELLA, or BRASSATELLA. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.

BRASSICA. CABBAGE. Called alſo *crambe*; of which there are thirty ſpecies; Linnæus ranks them all under the name *braſſica* radice cauleſcente tereti carnoſa. They are all biennial. All the ſpecies are ſuppoſed to be only varieties of the ſmaller kind, which grow ſpontaneouſly on our ſea-coaſts. The white and green cabbages are called *caulodes*.

Cabbages have a ſtronger tendency to putrefaction than moſt other vegetable ſubſtances; and during their putrifying ſtate, ſend forth an offenſive ſmell, which much reſembles that of putrifying animal bodies; it therefore ſeems reaſonable to believe that they are eaſily digeſted in our ſtomachs, and alſo very nutritious.—All of them, ſays Dr. Cullen, may be conſidered as a ſupplemental proviſion only, and are ſeldom choſen by the quantity of nouriſhment they afford; but by the tenderneſs of their texture, and the fulneſs and ſweetneſs of their juice.

Cabbages are far from being unſalutary; they neither induce nor promote a putrid diſpoſition in the human body, but, on the contrary, are a ſalubrious aliment in the true putrid ſcurvy. They looſen the belly when eaten freely, and produce much flatulency; but by well boiling, they loſe their laxative quality. The *Braſſicæ* have great powers as antiſcorbutic, and taken in largely as aliments, have proved a cure for the ſcurvy: this perhaps is owing to the fixed air which they afford.

The Germans make the following preparation of *cabbage*, to which they give the name

Sauer Kraut. The Engliſh imitating the ſound, SOUR KROUT.

Take of the *cabbages* in common uſe, cut them into thin ſlices, put them into a caſk that is previouſly cleaned, dried, and lined in its whole inſide with the four paſte called leaven; on each layer of the ſliced *cabbage*, ſprinkle a ſmall handful of ſalt, and preſs it down; when as much is put into the caſk as it will contain, when thus forcibly preſſed, and all the liquor is poured off, which is ſqueezed out of the *cabbages*; cover it with a clean cloth, then lay the looſe caſk head thereon, and over it any heavy weight that the preſſure may be continued; thus, let it ſtand in a warm room until it ceaſes to ferment, and then it is fit for uſe. When uſed, boil a proper quantity for the preſent meal in water, during two hours or more, then pouring off the liquor, add to it a little butter, and eat it as other vegetable ſubſtances.

If the caſk is cloſed up when the fermentation of the *cabbage* is finiſhed, this preparation will be preſerved in its perfection many years, and would be a convenient part of ſeamen's diet, as a preſervative from the ſcurvy.

The white ſort is the moſt putreſcible and fetid; the red is the ſweeteſt, moſt emollient and laxative: if the ſtalks of the red kinds are cut longitudinally in autumn, and placed in a cool ſhade, a laxative juice reſembling honey or manna exudes from the inciſions. That called —— SATIVA, is the COLEWORT or CABBAGE, named alſo *caulis*, *braſſica capitata alba vel rubra*, *braſſica ſabauda alba*, &c.——FLORIDA. CAULI-FLOWER, called alſo *braſſica multi flora*, *caulis florida*.——CONGYLODES. TURNEP CABBAGE, called alſo *braſſica caularapa*, *rapocaulis*, *braſſica caule rapum gerens*.

The ſeeds yield by expreſſion, an oil which is uſeful for lamps, and in the woollen manufactory. After the oil is obtained, the remains are excellent food for cattle.

——CAPITATA VIRESCENS ITALICA CRISPA. GREEN BROCOLI.——RUGOSA, LONGIORIBUS FOLIIS. BROWN BROCOLI.——*Napus*,—*Radice cauleſcente fuſiformi*. See BUNIAS.——*Eruca*. See ERUCA.——ITALICA TENERRIMA GLOMEROSA FLORE ALBO. TABAUDE. The SAVOY CABBAGE.——MARITIMA, called alſo *ſoldanella maritima minor*, *convolvulus maritima minor*, *maritimus noſtras*. Sea BINDWEED, SEA-COLEWORTS, and SCOTCH SCURVY-GRASS. The *convolvulus ſoldanella*. Linn.

This is a ſpecies of convolvulus; its leaves are roundiſh and ſet on long pedicles; the flowers are of a reddiſh purple colour, large, and ſtanding ſolitary in the boſoms

of

of the leaves. It grows wild on the ſea-coaſt in the North of England, and flowers in June.

The leaves are a rugged cathartic; this quality reſides in the milky juice which exudes upon wounding them. A decoction of the dried leaves, from 3 ſs. to 3 iij. is a doſe.

Miller takes notice of three ſpecies.

BRASSIDELICA ARS. A way of curing wounds, mentioned by Paracelſus, by applying the herb *braſſadella* to them. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.

BRATHU. The herb SAVINE. See SABINA.

BREGMA, from *βρέχω, to moiſten*. In infants theſe bones are not only tender, but very moiſt. They are alſo called *ſinciput*, *paritoria*, and *medium teſtæ*. They are two bones on the upper part of the head, of an irregular ſquare figure; nearly of the ſame thickneſs all over, and divided into an upper and lower part by a circular line; on the upper part they are covered only by the integuments, on the lower by the crotaphite muſcle; towards the poſterior and upper part there is a hole through which the veſſels of the dura mater communicate with thoſe of the ſcalp. Theſe bones have a large extent, but are the weakeſt in the human body. The trepan may be applied to any part of this bone, except on the lateral parts of the poſterior lower edge of it, the lateral ſinuſes lying under thoſe parts. It often happens that tumors are formed on theſe bones in infants, which contain a fluid, and give to the touch an appearance of deficiency of bone, which is not the caſe. The beſt method of treating theſe tumors is to leave them to themſelves; their contents will be taken up by the abſorbent ſyſtem.

BRELISIS. See CARANNA.

BRETANICA. GREAT WATER-DOCK. See BARDANA MAJOR.

BREVIA VASA. The vena ſplenica towards its termination is divided into ſeveral branches that go to the ſpleen, one of which produces the veins which receive this name.

BREVIS vel BRACHYS. A name of the TERES MINOR.

BREYN. CENT. An abbreviation of Jacobi Breynii, Exoticarum aliarumque minus cognitarum Plantarum Centuria prima. Gedani, 1678.

—— HIST. COCC. An abbreviation of J. P. Breynii Hiſtoria Naturalis Cocci Radicum Tinctorii. Gedani, 1731.

—— PROD. An abbreviation of Jacobi Breynii Prodromus Faſciculi Rariorum Plant.

—— SCHED. An abbreviation of ſchediaſma de echinis.

BRICUMUM. See ARTEMISIA.

BRINDONES. A red fruit in the Eaſt Indies. It is kept for making vinegar from, and is alſo a material uſed for colouring. Raii Hiſt

BRISTOLIENSIS AQUA. BRISTOL WATER. Of the four principal warm waters naturally produced in England, this is the leaſt ſo. See BATHONIENSIS AQUA.

As the Bath waters are proper where the ſecretions are defective, ſo the *Briſtol water* is of ſervice where they exceed the requirements of health. The Bath *water* warms; the *Briſtol* cools. Bath *water* helps the ſtomach, inteſtines, and nerves; the *Briſtol* favours the lungs, kidneys, and bladder.

Except a jaundice attends, the *Briſtol water* may be of uſe in dropſies, by its drying and diuretic qualities.

Dr. Wynter aſſerts that there is no iron in the *Briſtol water*, and that its mineral contents are *chalk*, *lapis calcarius*, and *calaminaris*. Five gallons of this *water* after evaporation, afforded only 3 iij. and gr. ij of a mineral-like ſubſtance.

By the experiments of Dr. Bryan Higgins, a Wincheſter gallon of this *water* contains,

	dwts.	gr.
Of calcareous earth, combined with vitriolic acid in the form of ſelenite	0	8½
Of calcareous earth, combined with acidulous gas	0	12¾
Of marine ſalt of magneſia	0	5¼
Of ſea ſalt	0	6½

Acidulous gas, beſides what is contained in the calcareous earth above mentioned, eight ounce meaſures. And,

Atmoſpheric air, two ounces.

The diſeaſes in which this *water* is uſeful are internal hæmorrhages, immoderate menſes, old diarrhœas, fluor albus, internal inflammations, ſpitting of blood, dyſentery, purulent ulcers of the viſcera, conſumption, dropſy, ſcurvy with heat, ſtone, gravel, ſtrangury, habitual gout, atrophy, a ſlow fever, ſcrophula, gleets, and a diabetes; in which laſt it is eſteemed by ſome a ſpecific, and may be drank as freely as the thirſt requires it.

The hotter months are the beſt for uſing it. In general it is drank in repeated draughts of four ounces or half a pint, from a pint to two quarts a day.

The *Briſtol* and Matlock *waters* are of exactly the ſame qualities.

See Dr. Maplet, Dr. Guidot, and Dr. Wynter on the *Briſtol Waters*. It was doctors Mead and Lane who eſtabliſhed the reputation of *Briſtol water* in diſeaſes of the kidneys and bladder.

BRITANNICA. See BARDANA and LAPATHUM AQUATICUM.

BRIZA. SPELT WHEAT.

BROCHOS. CASTELLUS ſays, it ought to be referred to ſome chirurgical inſtruments, inaſmuch as it is neceſſary to ſome operations, on the authority of GALEN and ORIBASIUS. It is conſidered alſo as expreſſive of ſome morbific cauſes, particularly, according to GALEN, of a deprivation of voice. Indeed, in Surgery, it is a nooſe, and belongs to either inſtruments or bandages. It is the Greek word for *laqueus*.

BROCHTHUS. The THROAT. See GUTTUR. Alſo a ſmall kind of drinking veſſel.

BROCHUS. One with a prominent upper lip, or one with a full mouth and prominent teeth.

BRODIUM. BROTH, ſee JUS. Or it is the liquor in which ſome ſolid medicine is preſerved, or with which ſomething elſe is diluted.

BROMA. FOOD. That is, ſuch as is to be eaten and not drank. See ALIMENTA.

BROMA THEON. The victuals of the gods, h. f. MUSHROOMS. See AMANITA.

BROM. CHLOR. GOTH. An abbreviation of Olai Bromelii Chloris Gothica, ſeu, Catalogus Stirpium circa Gothoburgum naſcentium.

BROMELIA. See ANANAS.

BROMION. A plaſter mentioned by P. Ægineta.

BROMUS STERILIS. DRANK or WILD OATS. See ÆGYLOPS.

BRONCHIA, *(artia)*. See ASPERA ARTERIA and BRONCHUS.

BRONCHIALES ARTERIÆ. They ſometimes go from the fore ſide of the ſuperior deſcending aorta, ſometimes from the firſt intercoſtal, and ſometimes from the arteriæ œſophagææ. Sometimes they ariſe ſeparately from each ſide to go to each lobe of the lungs, and ſometimes by a ſmall common trunk, which afterward ſeparates towards the right and left hand, at the bifurcation of the aſpera arteria, and accompany the ramifications of the *bronchia*.

The *bronchial* artery on the left ſide often comes from the aorta, while the other ariſes from the ſuperior intercoſtal on the ſame ſide; which variety is owing to the ſituation of the aorta. Sometimes there is another *bronchial* artery, which goes out from the aorta poſteriorly, near the ſuperior intercoſtal, above the *bronchialis* anterior.

Communications have been obſerved between the *bronchial* artery and the vena azygos, and with the coronary artery of the heart.

RUYSCH firſt diſcovered theſe veſſels, and he deſcribes both the *bronchial* arteries and veins in his fourth epiſtle.

—— GLANDULÆ. At the angle of the firſt ramification of the trachea arteria we find on both the fore and back ſides certain ſoft roundiſh glandular bodies, of a bluiſh or blackiſh colour, and of a texture partly like that of the thymus, and partly like that of the thyroid gland. There are many ſuch like glands at the origin of each ramification of the *bronchia*. Dr. Hunter ſuppoſes their office is to ſeparate a mucus to lubricate the lungs: they are different both in colour and ſtructure from the conglobate and lymphatic glands.

—— GLANDULA. See THYROIDÆA GLANDULA.

BRONCHOCELE, from *βρογχος, the wind-pipe*, and *κηλη, tumor*. Alſo called BOCIUM; BOTIUM. It hath various names in different writings; the Swiſs call it *goutier*; ſome have called it *hernia gutturis*, *guttur*, *tumidum*, *& trachelophyma*, *goſſum*, *exechebronchos*; *gongrona*, *hernia bronchialis*; Heiſter thought it ſhould be named *tracheocele*; Mr. Proſſer, in his late publication on this diſorder, from its frequency on the hilly parts of Derbyſhire, calls it, with others, the DERBYSHIRE-NECK; and not ſatisfied reſpecting the ſimilitude of this tumor with that obſerved on

on the neck of women on the Alps, he calls it, particularly that which he ſo well deſcribes, the Engliſh *bronchocele*; as various cauſes give riſe to this complaint, the more ſtrictly to diſtinguiſh that, in which he expects ſucceſs in his attempt to cure, he calls that ſpecies which is not produced by external accidents, ſuch as loud-ſpeaking, crying, blows, &c. the natural, the ſpontaneous, or the curable *bronchocele*.

The ſeat of this diſeaſe is the thyroid gland, which Dr. Hunter hath obſerved lies juſt below the larynx, round the trachea. The tumor appears in the fore-part of the neck, between the ſkin and the wind-pipe. Women are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this diſeaſe, in whom it uſually appears early. Dr. Hunter met with one caſe of this kind in a young ſurgeon; but it rarely happens in males, or being leſs in ſight is not often noticed.

Various cauſes of this diſeaſe are aſſigned by different writers. On the mountainous parts of Genoa and Piedmont, they attribute theſe tumors to their drinking water cooled with ice. Dr. Leake obſerves, in his *Medical Inſtructions*, ed. 6. it is very probable that ſuch glandular ſwellings as happen about the neck and face, ſhould be owing to the ſeverity of the cold, moiſt air, eſpecially ſince they generally appear in winter, and rarely in the warm dry climates of Italy and Portugal. And this, adds he, is probable, becauſe the intenſe degree of cold may conſtringe the glandular ducts, and lock up that fluid which ought to paſs freely through them. Some writers attribute it to a ſcrophulous cauſe. Mr. Proſſer inclines to think that it is a dropſy in the gland, and ſimilar to the dropſy in the ovaries. He relates, that Dr. Hunter diſſected one of theſe glands that had been conſiderably enlarged, and it was found to be enlarged by a number of cyſts filled with water. Yet moſt writers agree that its true cauſe and nature are alike unknown.

Mr. Proſſer very accurately deſcribes this diſeaſe as follows: the *bronchocele* is a tumor ariſing on the fore-part of the neck; it generally firſt appears ſome time betwixt the age of eight and twelve years, and continues gradually to increaſe for three, four, or five years; and ſometimes the laſt half year, we are told, it grows more than for a year or two before. It generally occupies the whole front of the neck, for the whole thyroid gland is here enlarged, but does not riſe near ſo high as the ears, as in the caſes mentioned by Wiſeman, and it is rather in a pendulous form, not unlike, as Albucasis ſays, the flap or dewlap of a turkey-cock's neck when he is angry, the bottom being the bigger part of the tumor, it growing gradually leſs upwards: but as to its figure, it varies conſiderably in different caſes. It is ſoft, or rather flabby to the touch, and ſomewhat moveable; but when it has continued ſome years after it has ceaſed to encreaſe, it becomes more firm or confined. By the ſituation and nature of the complaint, it generally occaſions a difficulty of breathing, and very much ſo upon the patient's taking cold, or attempting to run or walk faſt. In ſome the tumor is ſo large, and ſo much affects their breathing, as to occaſion a loud wheezing; but we meet with many exceptions to this general rule. Some ſhall have the diſeaſe in an aggravated degree, and ſuffer but little by it; in others, though the enlargement of the glands is not near ſo conſiderable, yet they ſuffer much more from it. In common, the opulent of thoſe who have the complaint in a conſiderable degree, will be rendered incapable of enjoying life; the poor, of getting their living. Dr. Hunter obſerved, that ſometimes this tumor contains water, but now and then ſuppurates.

The *bronchocele* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a ſcirrhus, alſo from an aneuriſm, and particularly thoſe ſwellings in the neck that riſe from ſtrains, ruptured veſſels, &c. It is the natural, not the accidental ſpecies, that is above deſcribed, and which ariſes ſpontaneouſly, as it were, that is curable, and not thoſe from external and other manifeſt cauſes.

This tumor is not apt to become cancerous. Mr. Gooch ſays, he never knew this diſeaſe to endanger life, however large it was: but he obſerves a conſiderable inconvenience from it in caſes of quinſey attending with it. Mr. Sharpe mentions, that the only caſes of quinſey requiring bronchotomy, were owing to the preſence of *bronchoceles*. Dr. Hunter has noticed, that this diſorder appears two or three years before or after menſtruating: and that it ſometimes ſpontaneouſly diſappears if the menſtruation approaches kindly; and Mr. Proſſer adds, that often this change in the conſtitution does not ſeem at all to affect the tumor, but it continues to grow as before.

Some have obſerved, that the drain of an iſſue, or of a perpetual bliſter, applied on ſome other occaſion, has prevented the growth of the *bronchocele*; but being dried up, the tumor would increaſe faſter; and upon the iſſue's being opened again, or the diſcharge of the bliſter, it would be ſomewhat ſunk, or however its growing bigger prevented. But on this method no dependence can be had. By reaſon of its ſituation, it cannot be extirpated; it is ſo entangled with the recurrent nerves, the firſt branch of the external carotid artery, &c. that thoſe who have attempted to diſſect it, were glad to deſiſt: and if by chance a ſuppuration is formed, an ill conditioned ulcer is the conſequence, which is very difficult of cure. If it can be diſcuſſed, *that mode of relief alone can be prudently attempted*; and thus Mr. Proſſer hath ſucceeded in many inſtances. On this plan the late famous Coventry practice was formed. Mr. Wilmer has inſerted it in an Appendix to his Caſes, &c. in Surgery. It begins with an emetic the day after the moon at full, and the day after that a purge; the night following, and ſeven nights ſucceſſively, the following bolus muſt be laid under the tongue at bed-time; and in the days a bitter ſtomachic powder ſhould be given at noon. The bolus to be laid under the tongue, is formed of *calcined ſponge*, *cork*, and *pumice-ſtone*, of each ten grains, *ſyrup* a ſufficient quantity. But to proceed to that method by which Mr. Proſſer aſſures us the ſpontaneous or curable caſes are relieved, he ſays, that ſeveral have ſucceeded by the uſe of his medicines, though they were nearly advanced to their twenty-fifth year, which was more than twelve years after the appearance of the tumor on their necks: after the twenty-fifth year of the patients's age, no inſtance of ſucceſs hath occurred. He orders one of the following powders to be taken early in the morning, an hour or two before breakfaſt, and at five or ſix o'clock in the evening, every day for a fortnight or three weeks. The powder may be taken in a little ſyrup, or ſugar and water, or any thing elſe, ſo that none may be loſt. If it does not ſit well on an empty ſtomach, it may be taken betwixt breakfaſt and dinner:

℞ Cinnab. ant. op. levigat. milleped. ppt. & pulv. ää gr. xv. Spong. calcinat. ℈j. m.

After theſe powders have been taken for two or three weeks, the patient ſhould omit them for about a week, or nine days; then begin with them again, and take as many more, after the ſame manner; and alſo at bed-time, every night, during the ſecond courſe of the powders, three of the following pills are to be taken:

℞ Hydrargyr. ʒ v. terebinthinæ Straſburgenſis ʒ ij. extracti colocynthidis comp. ℈ iv. pulv. rhabarbari ʒ j.

Firſt grind the quickſilver with the turpentine till it appears no longer, then beat them up with the reſt into a maſs. If the turpentine chance to be too thick, it is to be thinned with a little olive oil.

Theſe medicines do not require any confinement, except they are taken in ſevere weather, and then it may be only to the houſe; nor need the diet be much regarded. It may be ſufficient that the medicines are taken in a temperate ſeaſon, or rather warm weather, and the patient lives exactly in the uſual way, guarding againſt cold, during the ſecond courſe of the medicines. The patient, if a ſervant, ſhould avoid ſtanding, eſpecially at the waſhing-tub, or ſuch other work as is done with cold water. As to diet, when no alteration hath been made in it, the ſucceſs has been the ſame as when ſtated regulations were regarded. In this, diſcretion may occaſionally direct. If the pills continue to purge, after taking them a few days, it would be better to leave out the extr. coloc. comp. in the preparation of the pills, and ſubſtitute its weight of liquorice-powder, that the quickſilver may remain in the ſame proportion. In general it will be proper for the patient to be purged twice or thrice with manna and ſalts, or any gentle cathartic, before the powders are begun. The medicines are here proportioned for an adult of a good conſtitution; therefore, if the patient is younger, or of a weakly habit, the doſes muſt be managed accordingly. As to external applications, they may be hurtful, but do not appear likely to be uſeful.

To conclude, it may be proper to obſerve, that the patient muſt not expect to find benefit in a little time; perhaps it will be as long after the medicines are all taken,

as the time they are in taking, before much difference will be perceived in the tumor of the neck. It is neceſſary that the medicines be begun with at a proper time, eſpecially the ſecond courſe; a few days ſhould always be diſpenſed with on that account.

Amongſt the earlier writers, ALBUCASIS is the firſt who gives any uſeful account of this diſorder. See it tranſlated into Friend's Hiſt. of Phyſic, and into James's Med. Dict. art. *Bronchocele*. See alſo Turner's Surgery, vol. i. p. 164. Wilmer's Caſes and Remarks in Surgery, in the Appendix. But the beſt of the moderns on this ſubject is an Account of the Method of Cure of the *Bronchocele*, by THOMAS PROSSER, edit. 3. Gooch, in his Med. Obſ. gives an inſtance of an aqueous *bronchocele*. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 514. White's Surgery, 289. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, 217.

BRONCHOTOMIA. BRONCHOTOMY. From βρογχος, *the wind-pipe*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. See TRACHEOTOMIA.

BRONCHOS. A ſuppreſſion of the voice from a catarrh. Alſo a catarrh, when it principally affects the fauces. See CATARRHUS.

BRONCHUS. According to Galen it is the *aſpera arteria*, from the larynx to the lungs; but bronchia or bronchi, as now underſtood, are the ramifications.

BRONTE. THUNDER.

BRUMA. WINTER. But particularly when the days are ſhorteſt.

BRUMASAR. A ſpagirical term for ſilver, ſee ARGENTUM.

BRUNELLA. COMMON SELF-HEAL; called alſo *prunella*, *conſolida minor*, and *ſymphytum petræum*. It is the PRUNELLA VULGARIS Linn. It is a ſmall plant with ſquare ſtalks, cut leaves that are ſet in pairs; the flowers are purple-coloured, forming ſhort thick ſpikes. It is perennial, grows wild in paſture grounds, and flowers in June and July. Its taſte is ſlightly auſtere and bitter, and hath been much uſed in fluxes, hæmorrhages, and in gargariſms, to remove aphthous exudations in the mouth, &c. Miller's Bott. Off.

BRUNNIERI GLANDULÆ. BRUNNIER'S GLANDS. They are lodged under the villous coat of the inteſtines, cloſely adjoining to the nervous. They are more numerous in the ſmall inteſtines, and ſmaller than in the large ones. They are alſo called *Peyeri glandulæ*, PEYER'S GLANDS.

BRUNUS. See ERYSIPELAS.

BRUSCUS. See RUSCUS.

BRUTA. That virtue of the celeſtial influence which is manifeſted by the brutes, as in the ſtork, teaching the uſe of ſalt in clyſters.

BRUTIA. An epithet for the moſt reſinous kind of pitch, therefore uſed to make the *oleum piſſinum*, ſaid by Ray to be the ſame as the piſſelæon of the ancients; for that was called by them *oleum picinum*; and was, according to Galen, a medicine made of oil and pitch mixed. The pix *Brutia* was ſo called from *Brutia*, a country in the extreme parts of Italy, where it was produced. The Brutti were a people of Calabria, over againſt Sicily. The pix *Brutia* was made from the *tæda*, MOUNTAIN-PINE.

BRUTINO. See TEREBINTHINA.

BRUTOBON. The name of an ointment uſed by the Greeks.

BRUTUA See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BRUXANELI. A tall tree in Malabar: its bark is diuretic. Raii Hiſt.

BRYGMUS. A peculiar kind of noiſe, ſuch as is made by the grating of the teeth, or their gnaſhing.

BRYON, called *ſplachnon* by ſome, a kind of moſs found on cedars, oak, &c. It is aſtringent.

BRYON THALASSIUM. See ALGA.

BRYONIA. It is a name for the WHITE JALAP; alſo BRIONY. Botaniſts enumerate ſeven or eight ſpecies; but the moſt common are the two following: the

—— ALBA. WHITE BRIONY; called alſo *vitis alba*, vel *ſylveſtris*; *agroſtis*, *ampelos*, *archeoſtis*; *echetroſis*, by HIPPOCRATES; *bryonia aſpera*; *cedroſtis*; *chelidonium*; *labruſca*; *melothrum*, *ophroſtaphylon*; *pſilothrum*; WILD VINE. This ſpecies is moſt in uſe. It is the BYRONIA ALBA *foliis palmatis utrinque calloſo-ſcabris*, *baccis rubris*, of Linn. CLASS DIOECIA. ORD. SYNGENESIA. Gen. Pl. 1093.

It is a perennial rough plant, grows wild in hedges, and climbs up buſhes, with curled tendrils; the leaves are in ſhape ſomewhat like thoſe of the vine. The flowers are bell-ſhaped, of a greeniſh white colour, and monopetalous; the flowers are ſucceeded by red berries, containing an extremely viſcid pulp with ſmall ſeeds; the root is large, as thick as a man's arm or leg, of a browniſh or yellowiſh colour on the outſide, and white within.

Theſe roots are taken up in ſpring; they afford much thin milky juice, which hath a diſagreeable ſmell, and a naſeous, biting, bitter taſte; if it is applied to the ſkin, it bliſters. If the root is dried, or its milky juice is inſpiſſated, they loſe moſt of their acrimony and ill ſcent.

Externally this root is ſtrongly diſcutient. Dr. Alſton ſays, that in ſwellings, ſtrains, and ſtiffneſs of the joints, he has experienced ſurpriſing effects from it; in contuſions, a decoction of it, with the addition of wormwood, does great ſervice; according to BERGIUS, it is a *purgative*; *hydragogue*; *emenagogue*, and *diuretic*: the freſh root, emetic; it has chiefly been employed in *dropſies*. It has alſo had good effects in *aſthma*, *mania*, and *epilepſy*. In ſmall doſes it is ſaid to be diuretic, reſolvent, and deobſtruent. In powder, from ℈ j. to a dram, ſtrongly purgative. The juice, which iſſues ſpontaneouſly, in doſes of ℥ ſs. or more, has ſimilar, though more gentle effects; but the watery extract, acts more mildly than the powder, and with greater ſafety. The doſe ʒ ſs. to ʒ j. Of the expreſſed juice, a ſpoonful acts violently both upwards and downwards; though cream of tartar takes off its virulence. As a diſcutient, the CATAPLASMA BRYONIÆ COMPOSITUM is much recommended, and thus made. Take of bryony root three ounces; elder flowers one ounce; gum ammoniac half an ounce; muriated ammonia two drams; camphorated ſpirit one ounce. Let the bryony and elder be boiled till they become tender, then bruiſe, and add the gum ammoniac, previouſly diſſolved in vinegar; the muriated ammonia and camphorated ſpirit muſt be afterwards added, and the whole mixed together in form of a cataplaſm.

—— NIGRA. BLACK BRIONY; called alſo *tamnus*, *ſigillum beatæ Mariæ*, *chironia*, *apronia*, *gynecanthe*; BLACK VINE, and the CHIRONIAN VINE. This plant climbs without tendrils, the leaves are ſmooth, and like thoſe of the great bindweed; it beareth black berries; the roots and leaves are commended as expectorant. Raii Hiſt. According to GERRARD, it is called *agriampelos*.

—— MECOACHANA NIGRA. } See JALAPA and
—— PERUVIANA. } MECHOACANA ALBA.

BRYTHION. A malagma ſo called. It is deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

BRYTIA. The ſolid parts of grapes, which remain after the muſt is expreſſed.

BRYTON. Βρυτον. A kind of drink made of barley, which Ariſtotle calls *pinon*. It is ſaid that thoſe who are drunk with it never fall but on their backs; ſome ſay it is made of rice.

BUBALUS. The BUFFALO; called *buffelus*, *bos Indiana*, and *buffal*. It is a kind of ox. This name it hath from the country in Aſia, from whence it was brought into Europe.

BUBASTECORDIUM. See ARTEMISIA.

BUBO. A BUBO, from βουβων, *the groin*. VOGEL names it *bubon* when in the groin; it is alſo named *cambuca*; *cambuca membrata*; *cedonſcella*; by ſome it is called *fugile*; and *aden*. It is a tumid gland which is inflamed, or tends to ſuppuration: but it is generally underſtood only of thoſe glands which are in the arm-pits, or the groins. GALEN ſays, in his firſt book De Diff. Febr. "a *bubo* is a kind of inflammation."

Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores. He defines it to be the ſuppurating tumor of a conglobate gland. See his Noſology, edit. 3.

Buboes are diſtinguiſhed into MILD and MALIGNANT; the *mild* is when no manifeſt previous diſeaſe is in the body; the *malignant*, when ſome peſtilential diſeaſe, or ſome infectious one, excites them, as in the plague, lues venerea, &c.

The chief danger when *buboes* ariſe, is from the bad habit of body, or ſome attendant diſeaſe; if neither of theſe accompany them, at the worſt they are but a little troubleſome.

The cure of the mild kind will eaſily be effected by gentle mercurials externally applied, and a purge now and then; though if a ſuppuration threatens, it is beſt to encourage it, and proceed as in a common abſceſs.

A PESTI-

A PESTILENTIAL BUBO is known by its appearing at the time of a peſtilence, and being attended with more or leſs of the ſymptoms thereof; though, indeed the *bubo* is the firſt ſymptom in ſome patients, at a time of peſtilence. The appearance of a *bubo*, when the plague either prevails or attacks a perſon, is generally a happy preſage, and in the management of it repellents muſt not be uſed, but by all means ſuppuration encouraged; and as ſoon as a tumor appears, which, in this caſe, though the armpit is the general ſeat, yet it may be in any other part, as in the groin, the parotid glands, &c. apply the ſpeedieſt ſuppuratives, and ſecond them by the uſe of cordial antiſeptics inwardly. See PESTIS.

A VENEREAL BUBO. Theſe very rarely happen any where but in the groin, and are called *anginæ*; *panochiæ*; though inſtances have occurred in which the armpits are the ſeat; they tend very ſlowly to a ſuppuration, but when nature directs it, let ſuppuration be encouraged; at the ſame time let anti-venereal alteratives be uſed internally.

In the beginning theſe tumors are ſore, if touched; hard, and gradually increaſing they become painful; and if they tend to ſuppurate, an inflammation appears.

The veneral virus thickens the lymph in thoſe glands which are the ſeat of this diſeaſe, whence ſecretion is rendered difficult in them; at length they ſwell, &c. Sometimes this ſort of *bubo* ariſes ſolely from the venereal contagion directly paſſing to the affected gland, and there fixing itſelf; the *bubo* is then the eſſential diſeaſe. Or a gonorrhœa being ſuddenly ſtopped, or being too ſmall in its diſcharge, a *bubo* ariſes, and is a ſymptomatical diſeaſe: if it ariſes without any late contagion, it then is the pathognomonic ſign of a latent pox.

This tumour ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are ſimply inflammatory, peſtilential, ſtrumous, or the critical diſcharge of ſome other diſorder; and when in the groin, it muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the epiplocele, and the enterocele. Alſo from the detention of a teſticle in the groin.

In order to the cure, when venereal, the chief conſideration is to deſtroy or eliminate the venereal poiſon with which the body is contaminated; this done, the *bubo* is no other than a ſimple tumor or abſceſs in the part; this being duly adverted to, if the *bubo* is but in its beginning, and the cauſe recent, it may generally be diſperſed by bleeding, if the habit is inflammatory, or a ſanguine plethora is manifeſt; and by rubbing as much of the ung. hydrargyri on the patient's groin, near the *bubo*, as he can bear without ſalivating; gentle purging, at proper intervals, and a cooling diet, aſſiſt this intention. But if the *bubo* ſhould be the effect of venereal virus long lurking in the habit, we muſt endeavour to increaſe the inflammation, and produce ſuppuration; the ſooner this ſtate is completed the more perfect and ſatisfactory will be the cure. The common bread poultice applied warm, or, if this cannot be complied with, a ſoft plaſter, on which is galbanum, may be applied; all evacuations muſt now be forborne, and the diet may be more generous. The prominent part of the ſuppurated tumour may be deſtroyed with a cauſtic, and the ulcer may be treated as is common in venereal caſes. See LUES VENEREA.

The *buboes* that are ſcirrhous or cancerous, are beſt left quiet, eſpecially while they are eaſy: when they are painful, treat them as occult cancers.

See Heiſter's Surgery, Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe, or Chapman's Abridgment of Aſtruc. Bell's Surgery, vol. 405. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. i. 143. Whites's Surgery, 20. Plenck on the Lues Venerea; Swediaur, and Bell on the venereal diſeaſe; alſo Foot, and Hunter.

BUBON. See BUBO.

BUBONOCELE, from βουβων, *the groin*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. It is alſo called *hernia inguinalis*, or RUPTURE of the GROIN; when the inteſtines force the integuments through the ring of the external oblique muſcle of the belly, or, as Dr. FRIEND remarks, through the cavity in the thigh, between the *muſculus pectineus* and *ſartorius*, though this latter is called *hernia femoralis*, or *cruralis*.

The cauſe may be great diſtenſion of the bowels from wind, violent exerciſe, as leaping, lifting burdens, &c.

The ſigns are, a tumour in the groin, or upper part of the ſcrotum, beginning at the ring of the abdominal muſcle, and extending more or leſs downward, towards or into the ſcrotum, in men, and the labia pudendi, in women. This tumour appears different to the touch, according to its contents. If a portion of the ileum forms the tumor, its ſurface is ſmooth and renitent, but much more ſo if the patient coughs and ſneezes.——If only a piece of the omentum hath ſlipped down, the tumor is more flabby when felt, its ſurface is more unequal, and it makes leſs reſiſtance to the finger.——If both the inteſtine and omentum are deſcended, the diagnoſtics will be leſs diſtinct, and requires generally ſome experience to aſſiſt in judging of what can hardly be learnt by deſcription.

This diſorder muſt not be confounded with the hydrocele, nor the tumor of the teſticle called *hernia humoralis*, nor a bubo, or other glandular ſwelling in the groin; nor with a teſticle detained in its paſſage through the groin, or with the hydrocele of the ſpermatic cord. But it may be obſerved *that the greateſt pain in the bubonocele, is at the pit of the ſtomach*, which ariſes from the omentum, that is connected with it.

To reduce the hernia, merely by the hand without cutting or eroding the part, is called TAXIS; and when it is thus reduced by the hand, if the rupture conſiſted of a portion of the inteſtine only, it generally ſlips up at once; the patient being laid on his back, with his heels brought near to his buttocks, aſſiſts the return of the protruded parts:—if a piece of the omentum is the contents, its return is not ſo ſpeedy;—if there is both omentum and inteſtine, the latter aſcends firſt, and the former feels flabby, but ſoon after follows alſo. Sometimes after the inteſtine is returned, a ſoft knotty ſubſtance remains unreduced, and reſiſts all the efforts to reduction, until the patient's veſſels are emptied by bleeding, repeated purges, and a low diet; the varicous feel which this ſubſtance hath, ſeems as if it was the meſentery with its veſſels diſtended.

In infants the reduction is generally eaſy, and as they get ſtrength they are leſs ſubject to a relapſe. In the vigour of life the return is generally more difficult, and the neglect or bad management more dangerous.

The greateſt miſchief to be feared is a ſtricture, which is made by the borders of the aperture in the tendon, through which the inteſtine paſſed; and of this accident there is greater danger in the robuſt than in infants and valetudinarians. If no appearance of this ſymptom attends a patient, the uſe of gentle means alone are to be admitted; but a ſtricture demands immediate aſſiſtance at all times, and in every circumſtance.

The cure is palliative or radical: the means are the ſame in both kinds; the event depends on what is not within the reach of art. The ſurgeon's part is to reduce the prolapſed bodies, and with a proper bandage to prevent their deſcent; if nature lends her aid, the aperture may be ſo contracted as to remove our fear of the parts returning. It is true, circumſtances may attend, in different caſes, which may require ſome difference in the management. See HERNIA.

When the caſe is ſuch as to require an operation, the cauſe of it is, an increaſed degree of the ſtricture, which renders reduction difficult, ſometimes impracticable. In this caſe the pain in the groin is great, as alſo in the belly; the fever, nauſea, and ſuppreſſion of the inteſtinal diſcharges, all increaſe, as does the tenſion of the belly, &c. But as great nicety attends the determining when to uſe the knife, every operator, on ſuch an occaſion, will take the advice and aſſiſtance of thoſe whoſe experience hath enabled them to act with moſt advantage.

To proceed in the operation, ſhave the pubis and groin, and in order to have as much empty ſpace as poſſible for the return of the protruded parts, the patient ſhould be adviſed to empty his bladder entirely, then having laid the patient on his back, on a table of a convenient height, with his legs hanging eaſy over the end of it, with a ſtraight diſſecting knife an inciſion muſt be made through the ſkin and membrana adipoſa, beginning juſt above the ring of the abdominal muſcle, and continuing quite down to the inferior part of the ſcrotum; upon the diviſion of the membrana adipoſa, ſome ſmall tendinous bands appear diſtinct from each other, lying cloſe upon the hernial ſac, which is next to be divided: here caution is neceſſary, as the ſac is thinner in ſome parts than in others: even this external inciſion of the teguments ought to be made with great caution; for although, in by much the greateſt proportion of hernial ſwellings, *the ſpermatic veſſels lie behind the protruded parts, yet on ſome occaſions they have been found on the anterior part of the tumor*; ſo that in order to avoid the riſk of wounding them, ſo ſoon as the ſkin is divided, the remainder of the operation ought to be done in the moſt cautious manner, care being taken to avoid every large blood-veſſel that makes its appearance.

The

The incision in the sac, is best made about an inch and a half, or two inches below the stricture, and need be no more than such an aperture as will just admit the extremity of the probe, into which opening introduce one, and if it will go up and down, then enlarge it with a probe-pointed bistory, sufficient to introduce your finger to divide the whole, remembering to divide it downwards first, which gives more room, and lessens the hazard of the intestines getting round your knife, and being wounded by it, which might easy happen in dividing it upwards first. The fore-finger introduced into it is the best of all directors, and upon that finger a narrow-bladed curved knife, with a bold probe point, will be the only instrument necessary to finish the operation. With this knife on the finger, the sac should be divided, first downward to the bottom of the scrotum, then upward to the ring. Upon the first division of the hernial sac, a fluid is discharged, differing in quantity, colour, &c. in different patients. In opening the sac great care is required to evade wounding its contents. The sac being fairly divided up to the ring, the intestine pushes out, and seems to be more in quantity than it did while in its confinement. At this juncture, if the quantity of the protruded intestine is not very great, try to reduce it by first pulling down a little more, for thus its bulk being lessened, it perhaps may pass without dividing the ring; if this does not succeed, the probe-pointed knife, conducted on the fore-finger, will immediately divide the upper part of it, and set all free. The sac and ring divided, the contained parts come into view, and according to their different states, will be variously managed. If sound, immediately reduce them, remembering that the parts last protruded should be first returned. Slight adhesions may be separated with the finger, or snipped with the scissars. If the parts are so adherent as not to be capable of being returned, remove the stricture by dividing the sac and ring, and leave the prolapsed parts in the scrotum as you find them; but this case cannot easily be supposed to happen. If the contained parts are quite mortified, death will be the issue; but if the mortification is not very extensive, return them; if the intestine is mortified, make a ligature and fix it to the wound, thus the fæces will pass out there, and the patient may live many years after.

In women this kind of rupture may be cured by a caustic, which cannot be so well admitted of in men, on account of the spermatic chord.

The portion of gut found in hernial swellings is very various, no part of the intestinal canal being entirely exempted from falling down. Hitherto the ileum has been commonly supposed to form the substance of the greatest proportion of such tumors; later and more accurate observation, however, renders it probable that the cœcum, appendix vermiformis, and part of the colon, are more frequently contained in the hernial sacs than any other portion of the gut.

See Pott on Ruptures, Le Dran's Operations in Surgery, Sharp's Operations of Surgery. Lond. Med. Obs. & Inq. vol. iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. White's Surgery, 318.

BUBON GALBANUM. See Galbanum.

—— Macedonicum. See Apium Macedonicum.

BUCCÆ. The cheeks. Hippocrates terms them *Cyclos*; the cheek is also called *Gamphale*; *Gena*; *Maxilla*; *Melon*. They are the sides of the face; they reach from the eyes and temples between the nose and ears. The upper prominent parts of the cheeks are called, mala, which see.

BUCCACRATON. A buccea or buccella, that is, morsels of bread sopped in wine, which served in old times for a breakfast.

Paracelsus calls by the name of buccella, the carneous excrescence of a polypus in the nose, because he supposes it to be a portion of flesh parting from the bucca, and insinuating itself into the nose.

BUCCALES GLANDULÆ. All the insides of the cheeks, near the mouth, are full of small glandulous bodies called by this name. They open by small holes or orifices, through the inner membrane of the mouth. Winslow.

BUCCEA. See Buccacraton.

BUCCELATON, Buccella Purgatoria, and buccellatus. A purging medicine made up in the form of a loaf, consisting of scammony, &c. put into fermented flour, and then baked in an oven.

BUCCELLA. See Bolus; Buccacraton, and Buccelaton.

BUCCENATOR MUSCULUS, *constrictor musculus*. The trumpeters muscle, from βυκανη, *a trumpet*. It is thus named because of its use in forcing the breath to sound the trumpet, by two distinct beginnings on each side, one tendinous and fleshy from the lower jaw, between the last dens molaris, and the root of the forepart of the processus coronæ; the other is fleshy from the upper jaw, between the last dens molaris and the processus pterigoides, from whose extremity also it arises tendinous, being continued between these two originations to the pterigo-pharyngæus on one side, and the mylo-pharyngæus on the other; from thence proceeding with straight fibres, and adhering to the membrane that covers the inside of the mouth, but without touching the gums of either jaw. It is inserted and lost in the angle of the lips. By its substance on each side it constitutes the cheeks, and through its middle *the ductus salivalis superior* passes. Its use is not only to move the cheeks with the lips, but also to contract the cavity of the mouth, by bringing them inwards, and so thrust the meat between the teeth, for its better comminution.

BUCCINUM. The whelk. Whelks calcined have the same effect as the purplish-fish, but are somewhat more caustic. Filled with salt, then burned in a crude earthen pot, they make a good dentifrice. It is a sea shell-fish, of which there are many sorts, but they all are alkalies and absorbents.

BUCCULA. A diminitive of bucca, the cheek. The fleshy part under the chin.

BUCELLATIO. A way of stopping the blood by applying lint upon the vein or artery.

BUCERAS, or Buceros. See Fænum Græcum.

BUCRANION, from βους, *an ox*, and κρανιον, *a head*; so called because it resembles an ox's head. See Antirrhinum.

BUCTON. See Hymen.

BUFFAL. See Bubalus.

BUFFELI. A ring made of the horn of a buffalo, which is worn on the ring-finger to cure the cramp.

BUFFELUS. See Bubalus.

BUFO. The toad; also called *rubeta*, *rana rubeta*. The *toad* is of the frog kind, and of the number of those animals which have only one ventricle in the heart. It is much like the frog, but its belly is more inflated, and skin more full of tubercles; it is of an ash-colour, with brown, blackish, and yellow spots. It does not croak like the frog, but makes an indistinct noise that is obscure, and like the word *geu*, or rather *bu*, from which some suppose it is called *bufo*. It is said to have its name rubeta from rubus, because it is often found under bramble bushes.

There is a very poisonous species in America called *cururu* by the Brasilians, and *capo* by the Portuguese.

The common *toad* was first introduced into medicine upon a cure being performed on an hydropic person, to whom powdered *toads* were given, in order to dispatch him, but he voided a large quantity of urine after taking it, and soon recovered of his disorder. Since this, *toads*, gently dried and powdered, have been used as a diuretic. But the present practice rejects them. They have also been applied alive to cancers, under the idea of extracting the virus.

BUGANTIA. Chilblain. See Pernio.

BUGLOSSUM. Buglos; called also *buglossum angustifolium majus*, *buglossum vulgare majus*, *buglossum sativum*, garden-bugloss.

The *garden-bugloss* is a rough plant, resembling borage, and differing from it chiefly in the leaves being narrow, less prickly, not wrinkled, and of a bluish green colour, and in the segments of the flowers being obtuse. It grows wild on waste grounds in the southern parts of Europe, is cultivated with us in gardens, flowers from June to the end of summer, and in winter it dies to the ground, but the roots continue. It is a name of the *borrage*, and as a medicine is nearly similar, but its roots are less mucilaginous. For that called—— Radice Rubra, see Anchusa.

BUGONES, from βους, *an ox*, γινομαι, *to be bred*, or *generated of*. An epithet for bees, because the ancients thought them to be bred from the putrefaction of an ox. See Apes.

BUGULA. Bugle. Called also *consolida Media*, *prunella Germanis*, *symphitum medium*, and middle consound. The sort used in medicine is the *ajuga reptans*, Linn.

It is a low plant, with two kinds of stalks, round creeping ones, and upright square ones. They bear loose spikes of blue flowers; the leaves are somewhat oval, soft, and set

ſet in pairs about the joints of the ſtalks. It is perennial, found wild in woods and moiſt meadows, and flowers in May.

It is mildly aſtringent; the root is the moſt ſo.

BULAT-WELA. See BETLE.

BULBINA. A diminutive of bulbus.

BULBOCASTANUM; called alſo *agriocaſtanum*, *nucula terreſtris*, *balanocaſtaneum*, *pancaſcelus*; *bulbocaſtanum majus & minus*, EARTH-NUT, HAWK-NUT, KIPPER-NUT, and PIG-NUT.

This root is as large as a nutmeg, hard, tuberous, and whitiſh, ſending out fibres from the bottom and ſides; the lower leaves are winged, cut into ſeveral diviſions of leaves, finer and ſmaller than thoſe of ſaxifrage; the ſtalk is above a foot high, having one leaf about the middle, which is fine and ſlender as fennel, having the like leaves at every diviſion of the branches, on the tops of which grow thin umbels of ſmall white flowers. It grows in ſandy and gravelly places, and flowers in May.

The root only is uſed; it is eaten either raw or roaſted. It is ſweetiſh to the taſte, nouriſhing, and of uſe againſt the ſtrangury and bloody urine.

BULBOCODIUM. See NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVESTRIS.

BULBONACH, called alſo *viola lunaris*, *lunaria major*, *leucoium lunatum*, *bolbonac*, SATTIN and HONESTY.

The ſtalk is two or three feet high, as thick as a man's little-finger, hairy, and of a dark red, or an azure colour; the leaves reſemble thoſe of a nettle, but are much larger, and hairy; the branches and ſummit of the ſtalk are laden with flowers of a purpliſh, or carnation colour; the root is knotted, whence the name *bulbonach*; the ſeeds are large, red, and acrid to the taſte. It grows ſpontaneouſly in Germany and Hungary, and is ſown in gardens in England.

This plant is a warming, diuretic medicine. Raii Hiſt.

BULBUS, vel BOLBOS. *Bulbous* roots are ſuch as conſiſt of either ſeveral coats involving one another, or of the ſeveral ſcales lying one over the other. The firſt is called a tunicated root, ſee Pl. 23. N°. 7. The ſecond is called ſquamous or ſcaly, ſee Pl. 23. N°. 8. The third, ſolid bulbous root, ſee Pl. 23. N°. 6. The fourth, double bulbous, or teſticulated, ſee Pl. 23. N°. 9. For that named —— ESCULENTUS, are ſuch *bulbous roots* as are commonly eaten. —— VOMITORIUS, called alſo *muſcari*, ASH-COLOURED GRAPE-FLOWER, *muſcari obſoletiore flore*, *hyacinthus racemoſus moſchatus*, *ſibcadi*, *dipcadi*, and MUSK GRAPE-FLOWER.

It hath a leaf as flexible as leather, the root is covered with a black rind, but in other reſpects like the *bulbus* eſculentus. The root is emetic and diuretic. It grows in gardens about Conſtantinople, and in Aſia. Raii Hiſt.

—— SYLVESTRIS. See NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVEST.

BULIMIA, BULIMIASIS, & BULIMUS. See BOULIMUS.

BULITHOS, from βους, *an ox*, and λιθος, *a ſtone*. A ſtone found in the gall-bladder, kidnies, or urinary bladder of an ox.

BULITHUM. See CAPRA ALPINA.

BULLÆ. Puſtules ariſing in the eye, or from burning any part.

BULLION. Gold or ſilver in the ore, or imperfectly refined.

BULLOSSA FEBRIS. See PEMPHIGUS.

BUMELIA. See FRAXINUS.

BUNA. See COFFEIA.

BUNIAS, vel BOUNIAS, from β νις, *rugged*, becauſe it delights in rugged places, called alſo *Æthne*; *Napus*. NAVEW. It is a plant of the turnip-kind, with oblong roots, growing ſlender from the top to the extremity. Linnæus ſuppoſes two ſorts, viz. the wild and the ſweet *navew*, to be but varieties, and calls them by the name of BRASSICA RADICE CAULESCENTE FUSIFORMI. They are biennial. It is alſo the *napus ſativa*, *napus dulcis*, NAVEW GENTLE,—RAPE, FRENCH NAVEW, SWEET NAVEW, and FRENCH TURNIP. It is the BRASSICA NAPUS of Linn.

It is cultivated in gardens for the kitchen. Theſe are warmer, and more grateful, than the common turnip, and afford a good pectoral juice.

The ſeeds of both ſorts are warm and pungent, approaching to the virtues of muſtard, but much inferior in their efficacy. Water takes up all their virtues. They yield by expreſſion a large quantity of oil, which is ſold under the name of rape oil: the wild ſort is cultivated for this purpoſe. The cake remaining after the oil is expreſſed, retains the acrimony of the ſeed.

There is a ſpecies which Galen prefers to the above; it is called *pſeudo-bunium*, or *napus ſylveſtris Critica*, or CANDY WILD NAVEW. Dale.

BUNITES VINUM. WINE of BUNIUM. It was formerly made of *bunium*, two drams; and muſt, four pints.

BUNIUM. WILD PARSLEY, alſo called *daucus petroſelini*, vel *coriandri folio*;—*Saxifraga montana minor*. It grows in ſtony places; and is ſomewhat warming and diuretic.

BUPEINA. See BOULIMOS.

BUPHAGOS. The name of an antidote in Marcellus Empiricus.

BUPHTHALMUM. OX-EYE, or OX-EYED, named *boanthemon*.——In MYREPSUS, it is called *creſpulum*. That called —— COTULÆ FOLIO, alſo *cotula flore luteo radiato*, is the camomile-like *ox-eye*.—— GERMANICUM, called alſo *bupthalmum tanaceti minoris folio*, *chamæmelum chryſanthemum*, *buph. vulg.* COMMON OX-EYE.—— VERUM, called alſo *buph. peregrinum*, *buph. tenuifolium folio mille folii fere*, *chryſanthemum cotulæ folio*, *cotula flore luteo radicato*, *cachlan*, OX-EYE.

Theſe plants have tender ſtalks, with leaves like thoſe of fennel, and yellow flowers reſembling an eye. They grow in fields about towns. All the ſpecies are commended in the jaundice.

Miller ſays, that which is ſold for *ox-eye* in the ſhops is the bellis major; of which there are five ſpecies. See Miller's Bot. Off.—— CRETICUM. See PYRETHRUM. —— MAJUS. See BELLIS MAJOR.

BUPHTHALMUS. A DISTEMPERED EYE. From βους, *an ox*, οφθαλμος, *oculus*. From its vaſt largeneſs like an ox's eye. See EXOPHTHALMIA.

BUPLEURUM, } HARE'S EAR. Alſo called *auricula*
BUPLEURON. } *leporis*, *perfoliata*, & *hyſophyllon*.

It grows on hilly places in France, &c. flowers in July and Auguſt, is deterſive and diuretic. Dale. For that called —— ARBORESCENS SALICIS FOLIO, ſee LASERPITIUM VULGATIUS.

BUPLEUROIDES. A plant which much reſembles the bupleurum. Miller's Dict.

BUPRESTIS. The BURN COW. They are a kind of cantharides, and are poſſeſſed of a good degree of the ſame virtues. It is alſo a name of an herb, which was in much eſteem among the Greeks as an eſculent one.

BURAC. See SAL.

BURHALAGA. See EMPETRUM THYMELÆÆ FOLIIS.

BURINA. PITCH. See PIX.

BURIS. So Avicenna calls a ſchirrhous hernia.

BURNEA. PITCH. See PIX.

BURRHI SPIRITUS MATRICALIS. Burrhus's ſpirit for diſorders of the womb.

It is made with myrrh, olibanum, and amber, in ſpirit of wine.

BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, called alſo *burſæ tendinibus ſubjectæ*; & *facculi mucoſi*.

It is ſaid that Bellini firſt obſerved theſe bags, but Douglas firſt deſcribed them. Their office is to emit a lubricating mucus, to facilitate the motion of the tendons, where they play upon one another, or upon a bone.

Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 479. Monro's Deſcription of the *Burſæ Mucoſæ*, and their diſeaſes.

Mr. Gooch, in his obſervations, takes notice of a wound into one of theſe bags on the ſide of the knee, which from the diſcharge he concluded to have been in the burſal ligament, but it healed kindly, and gave him to ſuſpect that theſe bags may be the ſeat of diſorders not yet adverted to. He hath alſo given the following liſt of them.

1. DELTOIDES. A large one ſituated under this muſcle, upon the acromion ſcapulæ.

2. BICEPS BRACHII. A ſmall one inveſting the tubercle of the radius, both on the ſide where the tendon is fixed, and alſo on the other ſide, where there is no tendon. It adheres ſtrongly to the whole tubercle, and looſely to part of the ſupinator brevis, under which it lies, as well as under the tendon of the biceps.

3. ILIACUS INTERNUS & PSOAS. A large thin and pliable one is found upon the iſchium, beneath the tendons of the iliacus internus and pſoas, as they paſs down to their inſertions in the os femoris. It is attached to

theſe tendons, and to the anterior ſurface of the capſular ligament; and this ſacculus ſometimes communicates with the joint.

4. LATISSIMUS DORSI & TERES MAJOR. One is ſituated between the extremities of the tendons of theſe muſcles, adhering ſtrongly to them.

5. GLUTEUS MAXIMUS. A large thin one, firmly connected by a ſmall part of it to the back of the trochanter, immediately under the termination of the gluteus medius, and is looſely attached to the reſt of the trochanter, and the tendon of the gluteus maximus.

6. GLUTEUS MEDIUS. A ſmall one ſituated between the termination of its tendon and that of the pyriformis, adhering to both.

7. GLUTEUS MINIMUS. A ſmall thin one, attached to its tendon and the trochanter major.

8. GEMINI. A ſmall one between them and the termination of the obturator internus, connected to both, and to that part of the capſula of the joint which lies under the gemini.

9. BICEPS CRURIS. One is ſituated between the end of its tendon exteriorly, and the capſular ligament of the knee, adhering to both.

10. SEMIMEMBRANOSUS. A ſmall one, lies between its tendon, which runs between the inner condyle of the tibia, and the capſular ligament of the joint.

11. CRURALIS & VASTI. Behind the tendons of the cruralis and vaſti there is a thin, but large one, connected to thoſe tendons before they join, and, after their junction it is fixed to the patella. It alſo adheres to the capſula of the joint that expands itſelf over the bone.

12. GRACILIS, SARTORIUS, & SEMITENDINOSUS. Under the extremities of the tendons of theſe muſcles, is a large one, adhering to them on one ſide, and on the other to the capſular ligament of the knee, and on the ſide where theſe tendons play.

13. GEMELLUS. A large one lies under its inner head, firmly attached to its tendinous origin, alſo to the extremity of the ſemitendinoſus, and the capſula of the knee near the anterior condyle.

14. SOLEUS. The tendon of the ſoleus paſſes over the upper part of the os calcis, between which and the bone lies a large ſacculus, and, near that, is found a glandular body which furniſhes a mucous fluid for the more effectual lubrication of theſe parts, that are in ſuch conſtant motion in walking.

15. TIBIALIS ANTICUS. A ſmall one is fixed to the tendon a little before its termination, where it plays on the top of the foot.

16. PERONEUS LONGUS. One lies under the tendon of this muſcle, where it plays over the os cuneiforme, on the outſide of the foot.

BURSA TESTIUM. See SCROTUM.

BURSALIS MUSCULUS. So called from its reſemblance to *burſa, a purſe*. See OBTURATOR EXTERNUS & INTERNUS.

BUSELINUM. See DAUCUS SATIVUS.

BUSSII SPIRITUS BEZOARDICUS. The BEZOARDIC SPIRIT of BUSSIUS, who was an eminent phyſician at Dreſden.

Take the ſpirit of ivory, ſaturated with ſubtile oil and ſalt, two ounces; crude ſal ammoniac, four ounces; potaſh, diſſolved in water, eleven ounces; amber, half a pound; oil of juniper, half an ounce; diſtil them in a retort. A ſalt riſes firſt, and then the ſpirit, which diſſolves this ſalt.

BUTIGA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

BUTINO. See TEREBINTHINA.

BUTHALMUM MAJUS. See BELLIS MAJOR.

BUTOMON. } See IRIS PALUSTRIS.
BUTOMUS. }

BUTUA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

BUTYRUM. BUTTER. See ADEPS.

——— CERÆ. See OLEUM CERÆ.

——— COCTUM. See AZOM.

BUTYRUM ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM, N°. 7.

BUXB. An abbreviation of J. C. Buxbaumi Enumeratio Plantarum, 1721, 8vo.

BUXTONIENSIS AQUA. BUXTON WATER. See AQUÆ SULPHUREÆ. *Buxton* is in the Peak of Derbyſhire. The *waters* there are the ſecond in degree of heat among thoſe of this iſle. The *water* of St. Ann's well contains calcareous earth, foſſil alkali, and ſea ſalt; but of theſe their quantity is ſo ſmall, that when a gallon of the *water* was evaporated, the ſediment was only betwixt twenty-three and twenty-four grains. This *water* ſtrikes a light green with the ſyrup of violets; it ſuffers no change from galls, from fixed vegetable alcalies, or from mineral acids; it becomes milky with the volatile alkali. The ſpecific gravity of this *water* is preciſely equal to that of rain-water, when their temperatures are the ſame; but when firſt taken from the ſpring it is four grains in each pint lighter.

The temperature of the bath is about eighty-two degrees by Fahren. therm. that of St. Anne's not quite ſo much.

Beſides the contents already mentioned, which the *water* of St. Anne's well poſſeſſes, it contains a conſiderable quantity of mephitic air, in which its ſtimulus and indeed its efficacy reſide, and which is quickly diſſipated by expoſure to the atmoſpheric air.

This *water* is alterative, and not evacuant. Begin the uſe of it by taking about a pint in the forenoon, and gradually increaſe the quantity. The cooler the weather, the hotter and more medicinal is the *water*. It increaſes the vital heat, is uſeful in the gout, rheumatiſm, dry aſthma, convulſive diſorders, indigeſtion, loſs of appetite from intemperance, contractions of the tendons, defective catamenia, &c. It is of ſervice in other diſorders where tepid baths are uſeful. It is uſed for baths, and drank to the quantity of five or ſix pints in a day.

See Short's Hiſtory of Mineral waters. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. vol. ii. Dr. Hunter's Eſſay.

Beſides the tepid mineral *waters* which are in ſo much repute, there is a ſpring here of a fine clear chalybeate *water*, which has a rough irony taſte. Dr. Short evaporated a gallon of it, and had remaining a ſcruple of ſolid matter, above half of which he ſays was ochre, and the reſt a ſaline matter compoſed of ſea-ſalt and nitrum calcarium (vitriolated magneſia). This water is drank for the ſame purpoſes as other chalybeates.

BUXUS. BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS. The BOX-TREE. The Hollanders call it palm-tree. It is an ever-green, and full of branches. Its leaves are gloſſy, and almoſt of an oval ſhape. The wood is yelloviſh, and more compact and ponderous than any other of the European woods. The flowers are imperfect; the fruit is a green berry, divided into three cells, containing ſix ſeeds. It is found wild in ſome parts of England.

An infuſion of the leaves in water hath a ſtrong, nauſeous taſte, is purgative, and deſtroys worms. The active matter of the wood is of the ſaline, and not of the reſinous kind, conſequently differs from the lignum guaiacum, with which ſome ſay it agrees.

The leaves of the common *dwarf-box* dried and powdered are ſaid to deſtroy worms in children. As much as will lay on a ſhilling may be given at bed-time, every night.

BUYO-BUYO. A ſort of pepper in the Philippine iſlands. Ray calls it *piper longum menardi*.

BYARIS. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

BYNE. See BRASIUM.

BYNG. A Chineſe name of GREEN TEA. See THÆA.

BYRETHRUM, } See CUCUPHA.
BYRETHRUS. }

BYRSA. See ALUTA.

BYRSODEPSICON, from *βυρσα, a ſkin*, and *δεψεω, to curry leather*. See RHUS.

BYSAUCHEN, from *βυω, to hide*, and *αυχην, the neck*. People are thus called who by elevating their ſhoulders hide their neck. Alſo one who hath a morbid ſtiffneſs of the neck.

BYSMA, from *βυω, to ſtop up, obſtruct, fill up, conſtipate*, or *ſtuff*. The covers, or ſtopples of any veſſels. Some take the *byſma* to be the ſame with the *amurca*. See BYZEN.

BYSSUS. Is a name for the *pudendum muliebre*; and a ſort of fine cloth worn by the ancients. See alſo BOMBAX.

BYSTINI ANTIDOTUS. An antidote often mentioned by Aetius, which ſeems to be much like Mithridate.

BYZEN. In a heap, croud, or a throng; called alſo *byſma*. It is derived from the word *βυζω, or βυω, to fill up by ſtuffing, to condenſe*; thus it expreſſes any thing that is ſufficiently denſe. Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs the hurry in which the menſes flow away in an exceſſive diſcharge of them.

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C. See NITRUM.

CAA-APIA. It is a ſmall low plant, with a root about two fingers breadth long, as thick as a ſwan's quill, and ſometimes as large as a man's little finger. This root is knotty, and covered with filaments that are three or four fingers breadth long. Outwardly it is of a yellowiſh grey colour, but inwardly it is white. After being chewed a little it is acrid, and hath nearly the ſame virtues with *ipecacuanha*, whence it hath alſo received that name.

The Braſilians cure the wounds from poiſoned darts with the juice of this root, which they pour into the wound. Piſo ſays it hath the ſame efficacy againſt the bite of ſerpents. See BOJOBI.

CAA-ATAYA BRASILIENSIS, hence its name *Euphraſiæ affinis Braſilienſis ſiliquoſæ*. It is a plant which grows in Braſil, of no ſmell, but bitter to the taſte. A decoction of it operates powerfully both upward and downward. It reſembles the euphraſia. Raii Hiſt.

CAACHIRA. See INDICUM.

CAACICA BRASILIANIS. Called alſo *Colubrina Luſitanica*. An herb growing in Braſil, whoſe leaves reſemble thoſe of the male ſpeedwell, ſomewhat hairy, green above, and white underneath. It is full of a milky juice. When freſh it is bruiſed, and applied againſt venomous bites. Raii Hiſt.

CAACO. The SENSITIVE PLANT, alſo called *æſchynomene ſpinoſa Braſilienſibus ſecunda, herba viva, noli me tangere*.

It is a native of Braſil. If the leaves of this plant are touched by any thing, they immediately contract, but ſoon after return to their former ſtate. Dr. Shebbeare ſuppoſes, that this plant is diſtended by a portion of the general principle which animates all nature, and that the touch of any foreign body diſcharging a part of it, is the cauſe of its contraction, from which it recovers as the ſame is reſtored by its own power of attracting it. The tops of this plant are noxious, and the roots are their antidote. A decoction is made of a handful of that part of the root which is under ground, boiled in ſix pints of water for a few minutes, half a pint of which is to be drank every hour or two, until the patient is well. This root is an antidote to ſeveral poiſons which the Americans have amongſt them.

There is another ſpecies called *herba viva tertia ſpecies*; *æſchynomene ſpinoſa tertia*.

CAAETIMAY BRASILIENSIBUS, called alſo *ſenecio Braſilienſis*.

It is a tall plant which grows in Braſil; the leaves of which have a hot and acrid taſte. A decoction of them cures the itch, by waſhing the parts affected with it. Raii Hiſt.

CAAGHIYUYO BRASILIENSIBUS, *Frutex baccifer Braſilienſis*. A ſhrub growing in Braſil; its leaves are powdered, and then applied to ulcers as a deſiccative.

CAA-OPIA, called alſo *arbuſcula gummifera Braſilienſis*. It is a tree growing in Braſil, from the bark of which, if inciſions are made, a juice is emitted, which, when dry, reſembles the gutta gamba in all reſpects, only in being ſomewhat redder. Raii Hiſt.

CAAPEBA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CAAPONGA. The Braſilian name for *crithmum*, alſo called *trifolia ſpica, crithmum marinum non ſpinoſum*.

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The leaves and young ſtalks are pickled for the uſe of the table, though they are gently diuretic.

There is another ſpecies; it is called *perexyl Luſitanis*; it reſembles purſlane, and is of the ſame nature as the above.

CAAROBA. A tree which grows in Braſil; the leaves are bitter, a decoction of them promotes perſpiration, and is uſeful in the veneral diſeaſe. Raii Hiſt.

CABALA, CABBALA, CABALIA, CABULA, CABALLA, KABALA, KABBALA, CABALISTICA ARS. The CABALISTIC ART. It is derived from the Hebrew word, ſignifying *to receive by tradition*. It is a ſcience which conſiſts in a myſterious explication of the Scriptures, however they were received: This is the Jewiſh *cabala*; but, from this original, the word is applied to any ſort of myſterious or magical explication of things. Paracelſus, though, uſes it in a medical ſenſe, ſaying *cabaliſtic* ſigns cannot deceive, *ſi Dis placet*; beſides, ſome enthuſiaſtic philoſophers and chemiſts have tranſplanted it into medicine, importing by it ſomething magical.

CABALATOR. See NITRUM.

CABASSONUS MASSILIENSIUM. A fiſh found in the Mediterranean ſea; alſo called *lavoronus*.

CABALLICA ARS, from καταβαλλω, *to throw down*. A term in gymnaſtics, importing among wreſtlers the art of foiling, or throwing an antagoniſt down.

CABEB, or CABEBI. SCALES of IRON.

CABELIANUS. A fiſh of the cod, or of the pike kind.

CABELIAU. COD-FISH. See ASELLUS MAJOR.

CABULA. See CABALA.

CABULATOR. See NITRUM.

CABUREIBA. } See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM.
CABURIIBA. }

CACAGOGA. OINTMENTS, that by being rubbed on the fundament procures ſtools. See P. Ægineta, lib. vii. ix.

CACAI. See CACAO.

CACALIA, alſo called *leontice veterum*, and STRANGE COLT'S-FOOT.

It hath a floſculous flower, and downy ſeeds; the leaves are large and white; it grows in ſhady places. PAULUS of ÆGINA, and DIOSCORIDES, ſuppoſe this to be the Cacanum; for their virtues are ſimilar to the common ſort, for which ſee TUSSILAGO. Miller enumerates ſeven ſpecies.

CACALIANTHEMUM, ſo called by Dr. Dillenius; it is alſo called the CABBAGE-TREE, and the CARNATION-TREE. Originally it was brought from the Canary iſlands. There is a ſpecies which was firſt brought into Europe from the Cape of Good Hope. See Miller's Dict.

CACAMOTICFLANOQUILONI. See BATTATAS PERIGRINA.

CACANUM. See CACALIA.

CACAO, called alſo *cacoa, amygdalus ſimilis Guatimalenſis, cacava, cacari, quahoitl, caravata, cocolata, chocolata, cacai, avellana Mexicana, cacavera, cacavata cocao Americæ*, the PEAR-BEARING WHOLESOME ALMOND-TREE, CACOA, and CHOCOLATE. It is the THEOBROMA CACAO of Linn. The nut is the only part of this tree which is uſed; its ſhape is nearly like that of an almond, but of a much larger ſize. The ſhell is dark-coloured,

coloured, brittle, and thin; the kernel throughout is of a brown colour. It is produced by a ſmall American tree, which bears a large red fruit like a cucumber; in this fruit is contained from thirty to a hundred of theſe nuts. A good tree produces a crop in June and another in December. The principal diſtinctions among theſe nuts are the ſize and place from whence they are brought: the larger kind from the province of Nicaragua, in Mexico, are moſt eſteemed. The chief of what we have in England are brought from Virginia and Jamaica.

Theſe nuts have a light agreeable ſmell, and an unctuous bitteriſh taſte, but not ungrateful. Thoſe from Nicaragua and Caracco are the moſt agreeable; thoſe from the French Antilles, and our American iſlands, are the moſt unctuous.

The principal uſe of this kind of nut is for making the liquor which is known by the name of *chocolate*; which is a mild, unctuous, nutritious fluid, and greatly demulcent. In hectic, ſcorbutic, and catarrhous diſorders, an atrophy, malignant itch, and hooping cough, *chocolate* made in the uſual way is ſaid to relieve after all other uſual methods have failed. In all diſorders from an acrid ſalt, whether acid or bilious, this liquor is highly uſeful. When *chocolate* is mixed with demulcent and aromatic ingredients, it is uſeful for the hypochondriac and melancholic. It is ſaid to make the teeth black.

All theſe ſorts of *chocolate* nuts afford by preſſure on oil of the ſame kind as thoſe that are obtained the ſame way from other kernels and ſeeds.

OLEUM SEU BUTYRUM E NUCL. CACAO. *The* OIL *or* BUTTER *of the* CHOCOLATE NUT.

Roaſt the nuts ſlightly in an iron pan, then being cleared from the rind and germ, and levigated on a hot ſtone, dilute them with a proper quantity of hot water, and keep them in a water bath till the oil riſes to the top; which, when concreted, is of a brown colour, and by repeated liquefactions in hot weather becomes white.

This proceſs is from the Paris diſpenſatory. Theſe nuts, thus managed, afford ſometimes more than half their quantity of this vegetable ſevum or ſebaceous matter. It is not liable to turn rancid by long keeping; hence it is a proper baſis for odoriferous unguents: but its indigeſtible property renders it unfit for internal uſe.

To ſeparate the huſks from the *chocolate* nuts, put two or three pounds of them into a pan over a gentle clear fire, ſtir them about until they are a little heated, and as ſoon as you find that the huſks will peel off, carefully free the kernels from them, for they are totally indigeſtible. The mucilaginous pulp contained in theſe huſks, if preſſed, yield a cream that is cordial and grateful to the taſte; as an emollient for external application, it is of admirable efficacy.

To prepare the kernels of the *chocolate* nuts for uſe, bruiſe them, after having ſeparated their huſks; then place them before a clear fire or in an oven that is warm, but not very hot; and thus they are ſo diſſolved as to be fit for making into cakes or rolls for uſe.

This ſubſtance is not always eaſily digeſted, and has ſometimes given many inconveniencies, which are apt to occur from this cauſe, but theſe may be obviated in a great meaſure by a very diligent triture, uniting very intimately the farinaceous and oily part of which it conſiſts.

The Mexicans mix with theſe nuts a portion of Indian corn, a few ſeeds of rocou, and a little vermilion. The Spaniards mix cloves and cinnamon with them. The French mix with their's a little cinnamon, vanilla ſeeds, and fine ſugar: in Paris they make up their *chocolate* for ſale as follows. Take of *chocolate* nuts, freed from their huſks, and fine ſugar, of each a pound; of cinnamon, finely powdered, two drams; and of vanilloes half a dram; beat them well together, and form them into cakes or rolls.

After drinking of *chocolate*, if it is uneaſy in the ſtomach, relief will be found from drinking a tea-cupful of cold water.

AN ARTIFICIAL CHOCOLATE is made of almonds, thus: take of ſweet and bitter almonds of each an ounce, roaſt them in an iron pan until they are brown, then wipe them clean, and bruiſe them in a mortar, gradually mixing with them four meaſures of warm milk, two eggs that have been well mixed with a little cold milk, and as much cloves, cinnamon and ſugar, as may be agreeable to the palate.

CACAPHONIA. See PARAPHONIA.

CACATORIA FEBRIS. A name given by Sylva to a kind of intermittent fever attended with copious ſtools.

CACARI, CACAVIFERA, CACAVA, QUAHOITL, CACAVATA. } See CACAO.

CACAVI. See CASSADA.

CACCIONDE. A pill commended by Baglivi againſt the dyſentery: its baſis is the terra Japonica.

CACEDONIUM TARTARUM. The peccant matter in the human body, generated from ſeparations by the ſecretive faculty, which are not immediately ſucceeded by the operation of the expulſive.

CACHALOT. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

CACHEXIA, from κακος, *ill* or *bad*, and εξις, *a habit*. A BAD HABIT OF BODY, called alſo *deformes*.

A *cachexy* is an univerſal bad habit of body, in which there is a defect of vital heat. Or, it is that diſpoſition in the body which depraves the nouriſhment thereof, and makes the ſkin of a diſagreeable colour. If difficult menſtruation is the cauſe, it is called a *chloroſis*. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, it is the third claſs of diſeaſes. He defines it to be "a depravity of the conſtitution of the whole, or of a great part of the body, without any febrile or nervous diſeaſe as the primary one."

They are the moſt diſpoſed hereto who are naturally of a lax and ſpongy habit, which conſiſts in the ſoftneſs of the moving fibres, the ſmallneſs and number of the veſſels, and the ſlenderneſs of the tendons. Women are more ſubject to it than men; men of a ſanguine, and phlegmatic habit, than thoſe of different ones; for ſuch perſons are apt to be phlethoric, which occaſions the liver ſometimes to be obſtructed, whence the train of conſequences which form this diſorder.

The CAUSES are various: as, whatever can leſſen the natural heat of the conſtitution;—whatever produces repletion or depletion;—a bad quality introduced into the circulating fluids;—the nerves in the uterus and inteſtines having the ſame origin, the diſorders in the firſt diſturb the latter, when the chyle being crude and unfit for nature's wants, a *cachexy* is the conſequence;—free eating and an inactive life, particularly when the ſtomach and digeſting powers are impaired, beget a crude chyle, irregular, and otherwiſe defective ſecretions, whence a general indiſpoſition of the juices and defect in the ſolids, and this Dr. James obſerves may produce any of the ſymptoms that the different writers ſay are proper to this ſtate of the body. In pubertine girls it is cauſed by difficult menſtruation: many aged people have this diſorder from a ceſſation or obſtruction of periodical diſcharges.

Its PRESENCE is manifeſted by a pale white countenance, but oftener by a yelloviſh or greeniſh colour in the ſkin, a tumidneſs, coldneſs, and a ſoft flabbineſs of the body, with a general feebleneſs; a wearineſs is alſo complained of, a difficulty of breathing on the leaſt exerciſe, the feet are puffed, the mind is inactive, during ſleep an oppreſſion is perceived, the urine is white and turbid, the pulſe ſlow and ſoft, the eye-lids have an œdematous kind of ſwelling. When a difficult menſtruation in girls is the cauſe, beſides theſe ſymptoms, there is a pain in the head, a frequent palpitation of the heart, and a preternatural longing for things noxious and unfit for food; pain in the back and loins, a plethora either of the ſanguineous or phlegmatic kind, and a ſenſe of weight acroſs the eyes. See CHLOROSIS.

There are ſeveral chronical diſorders which may properly be called *cachexies*, but are diſtinguiſhed by differing in their cauſe, ſeat, or other circumſtance; the cacochymia, chloroſis, fluor albus, &c. are inſtances of this kind. But what is generally underſtood by *cachexy*, (which is a general bad habit of body, without any one remarkable ſymptom by which any particular diſorder is characteriſed), ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a jaundice, leucophlegmacy, an atrophy, a ſcurvy, &c.

Old perſons are the moſt ſeverely afflicted with a *cachexy*, for old age itſelf is a ſpecies of this diſorder. That ſpecies which is ſuddenly produced by intemperance and a depraved digeſtion after chronical diſeaſes, is more eaſily removed than that which is from a fault in the viſcera. An ill colour in the ſkin, as it indicates very often a diſorder in the liver, is conſidered as a ſymptom of a complaint very difficult to overcome.—If fainting fits are frequent, the danger is great.—If its cauſe is from an hæmorrhoidal diſcharge, the cure is generally effected with difficulty.—If women are cachectic from defective menſtruation, they either become barren or bring forth weakly children: and of all diſorders, none more eaſily degenerate

degenerate into an anaſarca, aſcites, atrophy, or a hectic fever, than does a *cachexy*.

The indications of cure are, to correct the bad quality of the juices, to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and to invigorate the ſyſtem.

Hence the diet ſhould be nutritious, cordial, and ſuch as nouriſhes in the leaſt quantities, and repeated often, to afford a plenteous nouriſhment, and of ſuch a nature as to oppoſe the cauſe and circumſtances of the diſorder. Exerciſe ſhould be conſtant and regular, but within the compaſs of the ſtrength. The primæ viæ being evacuated, adminiſter ſuch medicines as increaſe the vital heat, ſuch as warm bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates, antimonials have been alſo adviſed, but they are apt to relax the ſtomach, and therefore ſhould be given ſparingly. Stomach medicines ſhould be given juſt before and after meals. If the cauſe is a ſuppreſſion of any uſual evacuation, endeavour to promote the return of it. If laxity of the fibres, or defect of vital heat, aromatics and iron ſhould begin, and exerciſe complete the cure. That called —— ICTERICA. See ICTERUS.

See Dr. James's Dictionary, the Article CACHEXIA. Boerhaave on the *Cachexy*. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. ii.

—— UTERINA. See FLUOR ALBUS.

CACHLAN. See BUPHTHALMUM VERUM.

CACHLEX. A little STONE or PEBBLE. Suidas makes it the name of an animal. Galen ſays that the *cachleces* heated in the fire and quenched in whey, endues them with an aſtringent virtue againſt a dyſentery.

CACHOS, or *Solanum pomiferum folio rotundo tenui*. It grows only on the mountains of Peru. It is a ſhrub of an extraordinary greenneſs: the leaves are thin and round: the fruit reſembles the mad-apple, of an aſh-colour and a grateful taſte. The Indians uſe it as a diuretic, and to expel concretions from the kidnies. Raii Hiſt.

CACHOU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CACHRYFERA, } LIBANOTIS. Galen ſays it ſome-
CACHRYS, } times means parched barley; called alſo *canchry*, or *canchrys*.

CACHUNDE. A compound medicine much eſteemed by the Chineſe and Indians. Zacutus Luſitanus ſays it is made with amber, muſk, aloes wood, pearls, emeralds, granates, jacinths, galangals, cinnamon, aloes, &c.

CACHYMIA. A term in Paracelſus, by which he intends an imperfect metallic body, or an immature metalline ore, which is neither a ſaline ſubſtance nor a metal, but yet almoſt metal. *Cachymiæ* may be divided, 1ſt, into the ſulphureous, as marcaſites, biſmuths, and cobalts; or, 2dly, into mercurials, arſenical or orpimental, and ſuch like; or, 3dly, into ſaline, ſuch are all tales.

CACOA. See CACAO.

CACOALEXITERIA, from κακος, *evil*, and αλεξιτηριον, *a remedy* or *medicine*. See ALEXIPHARMACA.

CACOCHOLIA, An indiſpoſition of the bile.

CACOCHROI, from κακος, *ill*, χροια, *colour*. Such as have an ill colour in the face.

CACOCHYLIA. Indigeſtion or depraved chylification.

CACOCHYMIA, from κακος, *ill*, and χυμος, *humour*, for this the barbarous term, *Kachimia*, is ſometimes uſed. A depraved ſtate of the humours.

CACOETHES, from κακος, *ill*, and ηθος, *mos*, *a cuſtom*, which, when applied to diſeaſes, ſignifies a bad quality or diſpoſition. HIPPOCRATES applies this word to malignant and difficult diſtempers. LE DRAN explains it to be an evil ulcer, boil, or ſore. GALEN and ſome others expreſs by it, an incurable ulcer, that is rendered ſo through the acrimony of the humours flowing to it. LINNÆUS and VOGEL uſe this term much in the ſame ſenſe with Galen, and deſcribe the ulcer as ſuperficial, ſpreading, weeping, and with callous edges.

CACONIAI. See CANONIAI.

CACOPATHIA. An ill affection.

CACOPHONIA. See PARAPHONIA.

CACOPRAGIA, from κακος, *ill*, and πραττω, *to do* or *act*. A depravation in thoſe viſcera by which nutrition is performed.

CACHORE. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CACORRYTHMUS, from κακος, *ill*, and ρυθμος, *order*. An epithet of a diſorderly pulſe.

CACOS. EVIL, BAD. Alſo the name of an Indian herb, of a red colour: it is diuretic, and uſeful againſt calculous diſorders.

CACOSITIA, κακος, *ill*, and σιτος, *food*. See NAUSEA.

CACOSPHYXIA, from κακος, *ill*, and σφυξις, from σφυζω, *to leap* or *beat like an artery*. A diſorder of the pulſe in general.

CACOSTOMACHUS. Literally, an ill or bad ſtomach; but is ſpoken of food that is bad for the ſtomach.

CACOTHYMIA, from κακος, *ill*, and θυμος, *the mind*. Any vicious diſpoſition of the mind.

CACOTROPHIA, from κακος, *ill*, and τροφη, *nutriment*. Any ſort of vicious nutrition in general.

CACRY. See LIBANOTIS.

CACTOS. See CINARA.

CADAGUS PALI. See CONESSI.

CADAPALAVA. See MACANDON.

CADDIS. See CARBASUS.

CADJUCT. See PHASEOLUS ZARRATENSIS.

CADMIA, alſo *Chlimia*, *Climias*, *Catimia*. This name has been applied to ſeveral different things. DIOSCORIDES meant by it the recrement, which ariſes from braſs whilſt melting. GALEN applied it to the recrement of braſs; and a ſtone found in ſome mines, called Cadmia LAPIDOSA, ſuppoſed to be the *æruginoſus lapis*. The calamine ſtone is now called cadmia, and the GERMANS have given this name to Cobalt; whence AGRICOLA ſays, that there are three ſorts; one *metallic*; one *foſſil*; one of the *furnaces*. Inſtanced in the ſucceeding.

CADMIA METALLICA. See COBALTUM.

—— { FOSSILIS, / LAPIDOSA, } See CALAMINARIS LAPIS.

—— { FACTITIA, / FORNACUM, } See TUTIA.

The burnt cadmia, receives different names, according to the part of the furnace from whence it is collected; if in the upper part of the furnace, reſembling a cluſter of grapes, *botrytes*, or *botritis*; if in the lower part, *placitis*. But SCHRODER ſays, that the *botritis* is collected in the middle, the *placitis* in the upper, and the *oſtracitis*, which is thin, and generally earthy and black, in the lower part of the furnace. See alſo CALAMITIS; and POMPHOLIX, which are truly CADMIA.

CADUCA. See VERTIGO, the third ſpecies; and DECIDUA.

CADUCUS MORBUS. See EPILEPSIA.

CÆCALIS VENA. See CÆCUM INTESTINUM.

CÆCILIA. The BLIND-WORM or SLOW WORM, alſo called cæciliaty phlops, and cæciliaty phlinus, Græcis. It is a ſpecies of ſerpent, whoſe bite is of much the ſame effect as that of the viper.

CÆCITAS MINOR. See AMAUROSIS.

CÆCUM INTESTINUM. The BLIND GUT; ſo called from its being perforated at one end only; called alſo *monomachon*. What we now call the *appendicula cæci*, Rufus Epheſius called the *cæcum*. But modern anatomiſts divide the large inteſtines, which form one continued canal, into three portions. This canal begins by a kind of SACCULUS, or bag, which is the firſt of the three portions, and is called *cæcum*. Dr. Hunter ſays that it lies on the inſide of the os ilium upon the iliacus internus, and is only a round ſhort broad bag, whoſe bottom is turned downwards, and its mouth upwards. This inteſtine, which is about three fingers breadth long, is hid by the laſt convolution of the ilium. It hath the ſame bands as the colon, which bands take their origin from the appendicula vermiformis. Winſlow obſerves that this bag lies under the right kidney, and that its diameter is more than double that of the ſmall inteſtines. Its arteries are from the meſenterica ſuperior. The veins are from the greater meſenteric, and one of the branches Riolan calls the *vena cæcalis*. The nerves from the poſterior and inferior, meſenteric.

CÆMENTUM. See COEMENTUM.

—— CUPRÆUM. CEMENT COPPER, called alſo *ziment copper*. It is copper precipitated from vitriolic waters, by means of iron. The name is derived, as is ſaid, from a vitriolic water in Hungary called ziment.

CÆS. & CÆS. ALP. An abbreviation of Andræus Cæſalpinus de Plantis.

CÆSAREA SECTIO. The CÆSAREAN SECTION or operation, alſo called *hyſterotomia*, and *hyſterotomatocia*. It is the operation whereby the fœtus is extracted from the uterus through the teguments of the belly. It is called the *Cæſarian* operation from Julius Cæſar, who was brought into the world this way. Some ſay it was one Cæſo, who was the firſt thus taken from his mother's womb, and from whom the operation is named.

There are three cauſes wherein this operation may be neceſſary. 1. When the mother dies, and the fœtus is perceived

ceived to be alive, and this happening in labour, or in the laſt two months. 2. When the fœtus is dead, but ſo preternaturally ſituated as to be impoſſible to deliver it in the uſual way. 3. When both the mother and the child are living, but the ſame difficulty attends as in the ſecond caſe.

Many inſtances have occurred in which both the mother and the child have lived after this operation. Heiſter gives a very diſtinct account of this operation, in his Surgery; and of its ſucceſs in his Inſtitutes of Surgery, p. ii. § 5. cap. 113. See alſo Mem. de l'Acad. Roy. de Chirur. vol. i. p. 623. ii. p. 308. Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. v. art. 37 and 38.

It ſhould not be recommended if the woman is living before ſhe falls into labour, and yet it muſt be attempted before ſhe hath ſuffered much by her ineffectual throes; for when ſhe is thereby reduced, the operation is almoſt ſure to be fatal.

To perform this operation, lay the woman on her back, place a pillow under her right ſide, to turn the uterus as much as poſſible on the left; then the operator muſt make a longitudinal inciſion, beginning as high up as the navel, on the outſide of the linea alba, and carrying it down in an oblique direction towards the ilium, he muſt cut carefully through the muſcles of the belly, and alſo the peritoneum, and introduce a finger into the abdomen, which muſt be carried along before the point of the knife, in order to prevent the vagina from being wounded. The inciſion is uſually directed to be on the left ſide, for fear of wounding the liver, becauſe the large lobe lies on the right ſide; though there ſeems to be more danger of the omentum, or a flexure of the inteſtines; becauſe as the uterus riſes up, it carries the viſcera above it, and to each ſide; but the omentum is frequently found lying between it and the parietes of the belly. The inciſion into the uterus muſt be longitudinal, and as long as the external wound will permit, taking care not to wound the Fallopian tubes; the child muſt be taken out at the inciſion, and after it the placenta and membranes; the water and blood muſt be abſorbed with ſponges: the wound in the uterus muſt be left to nature, for by its contraction it will be brought into about an inch and a half in length. The external wound is to be ſutured with the interrupted ſtitch, and then to be dreſſed up, as in general. If any conſiderable veſſels are cut through, they ſhould be taken up.

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 261, &c. is an inſtance of this operation being performed, which, though unſucceſsful, yet merits attention. In this caſe the inciſion was made on the right ſide; and it was obſerved that the woman complained but little during the operation, except when the needles paſſed through the peritoneum in making ſutures; and that the uterus ſeemed very little ſenſible of any injury done to it. It is noticed in the remarks made on writers who have deſcribed this operation, that there is very little ſatisfaction to be obtained from them, that all they relate is very vague; and that it is indifferent on which ſide the inciſion is made, farther than as ſome preſent circumſtance may determine; that the hæmorrhage ſpoken of by Heiſter is not ſo much to be dreaded as he intimates; that the courſe of the linea ſemilunaris, as nigh to the outer edge of the rectus muſcle as poſſible, ſeems to be the moſt eligible place for the operation.

Paré, Guillimeau, Rolfincius, Hoorne, Mauriceau, Solingen, and ſome others, are ſaid to be violent oppoſers of this operation; but they only object to it in certain caſes, where they thought the practitioners too raſh in the attempt. As a ſubſtitute for this operation, the ſection of the ſymphyſis of the pubes is propoſed. See Pubis Ossa. See alſo an Account of the *Cæſarean Section* by Dr. Vaughan of Leiceſter. Bell's Surgery, vi. 446. White's Surgery, 451.

CÆSARES, CÆSONES, } Children who are brought into the world by the Cæſarian operation.

CÆTCHU. See Terra Japonica.

CAF, CAFA, CAFAR. See Camphora.

CÆFE. See Coffea.

CAGASTRUM. Paracelſus uſes this word to expreſs the morbific matter which generates diſeaſes, and that is not innate, but adventitious. Diſeaſes ariſing from the *cagraſtum* are pleuriſy, peſtilence, fever, &c.

CAHVEH, CAHOUA, } See Coffea.

CAIRA, CAITCHU, } See Terra Japonica.

CAJAHABA. An Indian plant which adheres to trees like ivy; the natives bruiſe it, and bind it upon fractures. Raii Hiſt.

CAJAN, or Cayan. *Phaſeolus, arbor incana ſiliquis toroſis; cavan, dicta, thora paron; piſum arborescens.* A ſhrubby plant with pods containing four reddiſh peas. A decoction of the leaves reſtrains the hæmorrhoids when exceſſive. Raii Hiſt.

CAJEPUTI OLEUM. See Paradisi Grana.

CAJOU, CAJOUS, CAJUM, } See Acajaiba

CALABA. Indian mastich tree. It hath roſaceous flowers, which are followed by a fleſhy fruit that includes a nut. This tree is a native of the warm parts in America. From the trunk and branches a gum, like the gum maſtich, iſſues.

CALAMARY. See Sepium os.

CALAMBAC, CALAMBOUR, } See Agallochum.

CALAMBEDON, from καλαμος, *a reed.* A ſpecies of fracture which runs along the bone in a right line, but is lunated in the extremity.

CALAMINA, CALAMINARIS LAPIS, } Calamine stone, cadmia, or Cathmia, alſo called *cadmia lapidoſa ſcrobs; cadmia foſſilis*, calamite, calamy, and calaminar stone.

It is a metallic mineral, of a grey, brown, yellow, or pale red colour, and ſometimes of all theſe colours variouſly mixed; it is heavy and hard, but not ſo as to ſtrike fire with ſteel. It is of a middle nature betwixt ſtone and earth, found in copper mines, and thoſe of lead and iron; it is found in England, Germany, and other countries, either in diſtinct mines, or intermixed with the ores of lead or other metals. It is the ore of a metal known by the name of zinc, and contains a ſmall portion of iron. It is generally calcined before it is brought into the ſhops, in order to ſeparate ſome ſulphureous and arſenical particles, of which it is ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed, and alſo to render it more eaſily reducible into powder.

Calamine is ranked by Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Foſſilogy, as a cryptometalline ſtone, and its varieties as ſo many ſpecies of the zinc-ſtone genus: ſome are varieties of the zinc floſſes; they are tranſparent or gloſſy.

The quantity of zinc is variable in different parcels of this ore. In the Berlin Memoirs Marggraf ſays, that from 2-16ths to 7-16ths of the weight of the ore is pure metal. The common ſort in our ſhops in England frequently affords 9-16ths.

If this ore is not already calcined, it muſt be heated to a ſtrong red heat, then quenched in water; and this proceſs muſt be repeated three times. Before calcination it is of a grey or red colour; but when calcined it is yellow.

It is an error of ſome writers who ſay that the *calamy* is a recrement of melted copper, and that tutty is a recrement of melted braſs; though it is true that the beſt *calamy* is what ſticks to the iron rods uſed in ſtirring the matter in the furnaces while braſs is making.

Though the *calamine* ſtone is an ore of zinc, it is not the only one; for zinc is found in the ore of lead, and of other metals. The principal uſe of this mineral is for changing copper into braſs, which it does by its metallic part mixing with the copper while it is in a ſtate of fuſion. See *Æs*.

For medicinal uſes the *calamine*, after being calcined, ſhould be levigated to an impalpable powder; it is then called lap. *calam.* ppt. for the mode. See Comminutio. When thus prepared it is uſeful in collyria as an aſtringent and corroborant, and againſt defluxions of thin acrid humours upon the eyes, and in ointments for cutaneous exulcerations, &c. If it is exquiſitely fine, it acts as an abſorbent or deſiccative, but if not, it is eſcharotic.

The London College directs the following cerate, in which this mineral is the principal ingredient:

Ceratum Epuloticum. Cicatrizing Cerate; now called Ceratum Lapidis Calaminaris. Calamine Cerate.

Take of olive oil, a pint; yellow wax, calamine prepared, of each half a pound; melt the wax with the oil, and as ſoon as the mixture begins to thicken, ſprinkle in the *calamine*, and ſtir all well till the cerate is quite cold. Ph. Lond. 1788. This is calculated to promote the cicatrization of ulcers.

This hath been called *Ceratum Turneri*. Dr. James ſays that he remembers to have met with a like cerate in a publication by an old Engliſh ſurgeon who preceded Dr.

Dr. Turner. The Edinburgh College calls it *ung. lap. calamin.*

MAGISTERIUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS. *The* MAGISTERY *of* CALAMINE.

Take of *calamine* ſubtily powdered, four ounces; put it into a matraſs, and pour upon it a pound of the muriatic acid; let them digeſt upon warm ſand forty-eight hours; filtre the ſolution and precipitate the magiſtery with the ſpirit of urine; free it from the ſalts by ſeveral ablutions, and dry it for uſe. In doſes from three to ſeven grains it is emetic and cathartic. See Neumann's Chemical works. Lewis's Materia Medica, and the Dictionary of Chemiſtry, 4to.

CALAMINTHA, from καλα μινθη, *good mint.* CALAMINT.

It is a plant with ſquare ſtalks, the leaves ſet in pairs; the flowers on branched pedicles, whereof two iſſue from one joint in the boſoms of the leaves; the upper lip of the flower is divided into two ſegments, the lower into three. It is perennial, and flowers in July and Auguſt. ——ANGLICA. FIELD CALAMINT, called alſo *calam. pulegii odore nepeta agreſtis, calam. fol. ovatis,* &c. and SPOTTED CALAMINT. *Meliſſa nepeta* Linn. Its ſtalks are reclining; the leaves are ſmall, irregularly oval, ſlightly indented, without pedicles, the flower-ſtalks larger than the leaves; it grows wild in dry grounds and by the ſides of fields, in hedges, highways, and ſandy ſoils. The leaves have much of the ſmell of penny-royal and ſpearmint, but hotter, and their virtues are ſimilar to a mixture of them; water by infuſion extracts all their virtue, and by evaporation it carries off all their flavour. By diſtillation with water, they give out a large portion of eſſential oil, that is pungent to the taſte and ſtrong of the herb: the decoction in the ſtill, after the oil is carried off, is rough, bitter, and aromatic. Rectified ſpirit of wine extracts the virtues of this herb the moſt completely.——HUMILIOR. GROUND-IVY. See HEDERA TERRESTRIS.——MAGNO FLORE. MOUNTAIN CALAMINT with a large flower; alſo called *calamintha montana magno flore,* MOUNTAIN-MINT, the GREATEST CALAMINT, and the MORE EXCELLENT CALAMINT. It hath large leaves and flowers, the leaves are deeply ſerrated, pointed, and ſet on pedicles. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and raiſed in our gardens.

It hath a moderately pungent taſte, and a more agreeable one than any of the other *calamints,* and is a bitter ſtomachic. That called——MONTANA is the common *calamint,* named alſo *cal. vulg.* vel *officinarum Germaniæ,* and *calam. flore magno vulg.* It is the *meliſſa calamintha,* Linn.

The ſtalks are large and upright, the leaves are pointed and ſerrated. It is found on the ſides of the highways, but it is not ſo common as the field ſpecies, nor are its leaves ſo powerful in their medicinal qualities, not having the penny-royal ſmell.

CALAMINTHA PALUSTRIS. See MENTHA CATARIA.

CALAMITA. See STYRAX & MAGNES.

CALAMITIS. A name of that factitious cadmia which, by fixing to iron rods, acquires the figure of a reed; hence the name calamitis. See alſo POMPHOLIX.

CALAMUS. The ſtalk of any plant. See CAUDEX.

CALAMUS AROMATICUS. SWEET-SCENTED FLAG; alſo called *clava rugoſa, diringa, jacerantatinga, acorus verus, typha aromatica.* It is the ACORUS CALAMUS VERUS. ACORUS *ſcapi mucrone longiſſimo foliaceo,* KEW HORT. CLASS. HEXANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. Linn. Gent. Plant 414.

The name of *calamus aromaticus* is given to the acorus, but they are very different things; the firſt is a ſtalk of an Eaſtern reed, which is ſlender, hollow, white, and of a fragrant ſmell; it is alſo called *calamus odoratus,* and *arundo Syriaca.*

The ſweet flag is a plant with long narrow-pointed leaves, like thoſe of the common iris, and of a bright green colour; they are divided by the longitudinal rib into two unequal proportions, one of which is ſmooth, the other tranſverſely wrinkled; the flowers are imperfect and ſtand thick together, forming an elegant ſpike; the root, which ſpreads obliquely under the ſurface of the earth, is long, crooked, full of joints, about an inch thick, ſomewhat flatted, externally of a greeniſh white colour, which changes in drying into a browniſh yellow, internally white, and of a looſe fungous texture. It is found in rivulets and marſhy places in many parts of England, and in Holland. The ſtalk dies in winter, but the root is perennial.

The dried roots are brought from the Levant, but thoſe of our own growth are preferable. Dr. Alſton ſays, that this root is aromatic, ſtomachic, and carminative. As an *aromatic,* though not heating like the ſpices, it promotes the fluid ſecretions, is of uſe in gangrenes both internally and externally, agreeably ſtimulates, and produces a pleaſant ſenſation in the mind. It has been deemed uſeful as a warm ſtomachic, and renders other bitters more grateful and carminative. It is recommended in vertigo proceeding from a vitiated ſtomach, and has been ſaid to have cured intermittent fevers, after bark had failed: in conjunction with the bark, it ſeems to add to its efficacy, particularly where that organ is in a torpid ſtate. The aroma is fixed, and will keep many years. When freſh gathered the ſcent is not agreeable, but ſomewhat like that of leeks; by drying, this kind of flavour goes off.

Chooſe that which is ſound, tough, and whitiſh within when broke.

Water beſt takes off the bitter part of this root, and ſpirit the *aromatic* part. In diſtillation with water, it ſends up a very ſmall portion of eſſential oil, leaving a nauſeous bitter in the decoction.

More agreeable bitters ſupercede its uſe, but it is a tolerable ſubſtitute for gentian, and other gently warm bitters. That named——AROMATICUS ASIATICUS, is the ASIATIC SWEET-FLAG; called alſo *acorus Aſiaticus, aurus Braſilienſis,* and *capicatinga.* It grows in both the Indies. Its root agrees in virtues with that of our own growth.——ROTANG. See SANGUIS DRACONIS.——ODORATUS. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.——SCRIPTORIUS. A dilatation of the brain, near, or in the fourth ventricle, is thus named, becauſe it reſembles a quill. HERODOTUS calls it ANAGLYPHE.

CALBIANUM. The name of a plaſter in Myrepſus.

CALCADINUM. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCADIS. See VITRIOLUM ALBUM, & ALCALI.

CALCANEUM, CALCAR, CALCIS OS, PTERNA. The HEEL-BONE. It is the largeſt bone in the foot, of which it is the poſterior part, and in ſome meaſure the baſis. The large tendon, called tendo Achillis, is inſerted into this bone.

If it is injured in its fore-part, it may ſafely be amputated.

CALCANTHOS, CALCANTHUM. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCAR. See CALCANEUM.

CALCARIUS LAPIS. See CALX.

CALCATAR. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCATON. See ARENICUM ALBUM.

CALCATREPOLA. See CALCITRAPA.

CALCEDONIUS. See CHALCEDONIUS.

CALCENA, CALCENON, CALCENONIA, CALCINONIA, CALCENONIUS, CALCENOS, CALCETUS. Paracelſus uſes theſe words to expreſs the tartarous matter in the blood; or that the blood is impregnated with tartarous principles.

CALC. MUS. An abbreviation of Muſeum Calceolaralium Veronenſe.

CALCETUS. See CALCENA.

CALCEUM EQUINUM. See TUSSILAGO.

CALCHITHIOS. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

CALCHOIDEA OSSICULA. See CUNEIFORME OS EXTERNUM.

CALCIDICUM. The name of a medicine in which is arſenic.

CALCIFRAGA. BREAK-STONE. An epithet given to the herb *ſcolopendium* or *ſpleen-wort,* in Scribonius Largus. See LINGUA CERVINA.

CACIGRADUS. Hippocrates means by it, one who in walking lays much ſtreſs upon the heels.

CALCINATIO. Alſo, CONCREMATIO. DEFLAGRATIO. COMBUSTIO, COMBUSTURA, AMBUSTIO. The *calcination* of a body is, properly ſpeaking, to expoſe it to the action of the fire to produce ſome change in it; or it is the ſeparating, by means of fire, the more volatile from the more fixed parts of any compound body; or the deſtruction of the inflammable principle thereby, or both.

Bodies are deprived of their volatile parts by *calcination,* in the inſtances of burning ſtones, &c. to convert them into quick-lime, which is effected by the evaporation of the air and watery principle; in the expoſing gypſum, alum, borax, and ſeveral other ſalts to the fire, which deprives them of the water that is neceſſary for their cryſtallization; and in the roaſting of minerals, which car-

ries

ries off their ſulphur, arſenic, and other volatile contents.

The inflammable principle is ſeparated from imperfect metals by expoſing them to the fire; in an intenſe heat they are deprived of their form and metallic properties, and are changed into earthy matters, called metallic calces. Here it may be obſerved, that what are called calces of gold and of ſilver, are improperly ſo termed, being only theſe metals reduced into fine powders; no method is known by which theſe metals can be deprived of their phlogiſton, or inflammable principle. The changes made by this ſecond kind of calcination, are different from the former; in this caſe the alteration is effected not by evaporation, but by decompoſition and deſtruction of the phlogiſton; it is therefore a combuſtion, and not a volatilization of their inflammable principle.

There is an evaporation of volatile parts, and a deprivation of the inflammable principle, without any ſenſible combuſtion, in expoſing imperfect metals, combined with vitriolic and nitrous acids, to a due degree of heat; in this proceſs the acid riſes, and at the ſame time carries with it the inflammable principle; for inſtance, in calcining the vitriol of iron.

Acids, particularly the nitrous, extract the inflammable principle from imperfect metals, and reduces them by ſolution, without fire, to a ſtate ſimilar to that by calcination; whence ſuch acids are conſidered as capable of calcining them; and metallic ſubſtances, dephlogiſticated by their means, are called calces.

Calcination is ſaid to be actual, when effected immediately, and only by the action of fire; and potential, when aqua fortis, or ſome different ſolvent, is uſed to corrode iron, or any other metal.

The *calcination*, which by means of fire reduces ſolid bodies into a powdered ſtate, alſo alters the qualities thereof; hence it differs from comminution.

To this head belongs the burnings of vegetable and animal matters; otherwiſe called USTIO, INCINERATIO, or CONCREMATIO.

There are ſeveral ſpecies of *calcination*, by which different degrees of the ſame effect are produced, and thus *calcination* is perfect or imperfect: the firſt is where the utmoſt change, except vitrifaction, is brought about; the ſecond is where the circumſtances of the proceſs are limited in proportion to the change intended.

The *calcination* of metallic bodies, gold and ſilver excepted, are promoted by nitre. This ſalt expoſed to the fire in conjunction with any inflammable ſubſtance, extricates their inflammable matter, but burſts with it into flame, accompanied with a hiſſing noiſe; this proceſs is called DEFLAGRATIO, or DETONATIO. To underſtand the principle of this operation, it muſt be obſerved, that the afflux of air, or a ſubſtitute for it, is neceſſary to the ſupport of fire; and that nitre, or any thing containing the acid thereof, is ſuch a ſubſtitute; that if nitre be added to any matter containing an inflammable principle, and a heat be imparted to the mixture, ſufficient to bring the nitre to fuſion, fire will be produced, and a *calcination* effected, even though all the air be excluded.

The manner of operation varies, according to the nature of the matter to be *calcined*, and may, according to the principle on which it is performed, be diſtinguiſhed into three kinds, COMBUSTION, CALEFACTION, and DETONATION.

CALCINATION by COMBUSTION is where the body kindled ſupports, with the aſſiſtance of the air, the fire which *calcines* it, as in the inſtance of coals in the culinary fire. Vegetables are thus *calcined*, and when they are thus treated, ſome call the operation INCINERATION.

CALCINATION by *calefaction* is, where the *calcining* heat is not generated in the body itſelf, but imparted to it from ſome external fire. The methods here are various, almoſt as the different kinds of matter thus treated; and in the management regard muſt be had to the ſubſtance of the containing veſſel, for ſome ſhould be made of iron, others of glaſs or clay, &c. the heat muſt be differently regulated, or elſe vitrifaction, inſtead of *calcination*, may enſue. *Calcinations* of this kind are expedited by the increaſe of ſurface, which is given to the calcined matter, and the copious admiſſion of air through that part of the furnace where the matter is placed, by ſtirring it with a ſpatula, by previous pulverization, and by raking off the calx from the ſurface of the metal, as faſt as it appears thereon. It ſhould be farther obſerved, that if any coal, or other inflammable matter, that does not contain a mineral acid, be ſuffered to fall on the calcining matter, *calcination* will thereby be prevented, and part of what is *calcined* will be revived or reduced, that is, it will return into its metallic form again.

CALCINATION by *detonation* differs from combuſtion only in this; in the latter the aſſiſtance of air is neceſſary, in the former this want is ſupplied by the nitre that is added to the matter, which producing a quicker and more intenſe fire, both ſhortens the operation, and, in ſome inſtances, perfects it more fully. Detonation is thus performed: a proper quantity of nitre is mixed with the matter to be calcined, a crucible is heated red-hot, then the matter thus mixed is gradually thrown in, an explofive effervescence ſoon follows the injection of each quantity, the ceſſation of which effervescence each time, is the proper limit of the intervals of throwing in, till all is in, at which time it is finiſhed. The crocus antimonii, and ſome other medicines, are thus prepared. A portion of the alkaline baſis of this ſalt, ſometimes joins with the calcined matter; but the reſt is to be ſeparated by water, which is to be added warm, and after being well mixed, it is to be poured off, and the ſame to be repeated till the ſalt is extracted; this is called EDULCORATION.

The metals which melt before ignition, are calcined by keeping them in fuſion for ſome time. Thoſe metals which require a ſtrong fire to melt in, calcine with a much leſs heat than is ſufficient to make them flow; hence the ſcorification, or burning of ſuch iron or copper veſſels, as are long expoſed to a conſiderable fire without defence from the air.

In *calcination* the metals viſibly emit fumes; yet the weight of the calx proves greater than that of the metal employed. And all the metallic calces and ſcoriæ are revived into their metallic ſtate, by fuſion with any animal or vegetable inflammable matter.

Except the calces of lead and biſmuth, all the metallic calces require an addition to make them melt in the ſtrongeſt fire that can be made in common furnaces; and the additions, called fluxes, chiefly conſiſt of a mixture of fixed alkaline ſalt, with ſome inflammable matter. As theſe fluxes not only fuſe the calx, but alſo revive it into metal, they are ſometimes called reducing fluxes; of which the following is one of the chief, and is called the BLACK FLUX.

Take of nitre one part, and ſalt of tartar two parts, grind them well together, then ſet the mixture on fire, by throwing in a bit of red-hot coal; cover the veſſel and ſuffer them to burn until the whole is changed into a black alkaline coaly maſs.

Metallic calces of ſcoriæ mingled with twice their weight of this black flux, and expoſed to a proper fire in a cloſe-covered crucible, melt and reſume their metallic form. But though the calx was heavier than the metal of which it was formed, on reviving to its original metallic ſtate, its weight is leſs than at the firſt.

See Newman's Chem. Works, Lewis's Materia Medica, the Dictionary of Chemiſtry.

CALCINATUM, alſo *cenificatum*. Terms applicable to calcined ſubſtances.

CALCIS VITRIOLATÆ CATAPLASMA. CATAPLASM OF PLASTER OF PARIS. Mix plaſter of Paris with water to a proper conſiſtence, and whilſt ſoft, apply it to the ulcer, where it will harden, and muſt be ſuffered to remain for two or three days before it is removed; where want of vigor is apparent in an ulcerated part, it is there conſidered as applicable. The principle upon which it is applied, has never been well explained, nor has experience yet confirmed its utility.

CALCINATUM MAJUS. It is whatſoever is dulcified by the chemical art, which was not ſo by nature; ſuch as dulcified mercury, lead, and the like ſubſtances, which are very ſpeedily conſolidated.——MAJUS POTERII. It is mercury diſſolved in nitrous acid, and precipitated with ſalt water. Poterius uſed it in the cure of ulcers.——MINUS. Any thing which is ſweet by nature, and ſpeedily cures, as ſugar, manna, tamarinds, &c.

CALCINONIA. See CALCENA.

CALCIS AQUA. See CALX.

CALCIS VIV. FLORES. See *Aqua calcis*, under CALX.

CALCIS OS. See CALCANEUM.

CALCITARI. See ALCALI.

CALCITEA. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCITEOSA. See LITHARGYRUM.

CALCITHOS. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

CAL-

CALCITRAPA. COMMON STAR-THISTLE; alſo called *carduus ſtellatus*, *jacea ramoſiſſima*, *jacea ſtellata*, *jacea rupina*, *crupina*, and *calcatrepola*.

The ſtalk of this plant is divided into numerous branches, ſpreading about, and riſing near two feet high, with a few leaves on them placed at the diviſions of the ſtalks; the flowers are of a reddiſh colour, grow thick upon the branches, and come out of heads, which are compoſed of ſeveral ſcales, each ending in a long, ſtraight, hard, and ſharp horn; theſe flowers paſs away in down, containing white flattiſh oblong ſeeds; the root is ſingle, about a finger's breadth long, runs deep into the ground, of a whitiſh colour, and has a thick bark on it. It grows near highways, on commons, and flowers in June.

The leaves are bitter; a dram of the ſeed, in a glaſs of wine, powerfully expels viſcid matter which obſtructs the urinary paſſages; the root is uſed againſt the gravel, and the ſtone in the bladder; and the bark of the root is extolled in the nephritic colic. It ſhould be gathered about the end of September, and when dried a dram is a doſe. Dale.

CALCITRAPA OFFIC. ST. BARNABY'S THISTLE; called alſo *carduus ſtellatus lutea*, *carduus ſolſtitialis*, *ſpina ſolſtitialis*, *jacea ſtellata*, *jacea lutea capite ſpinoſa minori*, and *leucanthe veterum*.

It is commended as an antiſcheric, anti-cachectic, and lithontriptic. Dale.

CALCOIDEA OSSICULA. See CUNEIFORME OS.

CALCOTAR. See VITRIOLUM.

CALCULIFRAGUS. See LITHONTRIPTICUS.

CALCULOSUS. Afflicted with the ſtone.

CALCULUS. The GRAVEL and STONE. The Greeks call this diſorder *lithiaſis* and *adamitum*; the Latins name it *calculus*, and the Engliſh we underſtand by *gravel*, ſmall *ſtones* that paſs from the kidnies through the ureter, &c. in a few days; and by the *ſtone*, a calculous concretion in the kidneys, or in the urinary bladder, when here called by ſome *adamita*, *cyſteolithos*, which is too large to paſs, or at leaſt without great difficulty. Some call it *nephritis*; though now, in modern practice, this is confined to an inflammation of the kidnies. See NEPHRITIS.

This *ſtone* in the bladder is called *Bezoar miſrocoſmicum*.

What is called a fit of the *gravel* or *ſtone* is, when from the ſtony concretions in the kidnies, &c. there is pain, with other ſymptoms which uſually attend, when nature endeavours to diſcharge them.

The concretions that form this diſeaſe, are very various in their properties; and when out of the body require very different ſolvents to deſtroy their cohefion. See Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 105, &c.

The human *calculi*, the hardeſt ſpecies of which is called *marmoreus tartarus*, contain about half their weight of fixed air, much volatile alkaline ſalt, ſome oil, a little earth and phlegm; and the different hardneſs obſerved in different ones, is owing to the variety in the proportion of the conſtituent parts. From the ſuppoſition that the *ſtones* in the kidnies, and the bladder, conſiſt of calcareous earth, they have been called *calculi*; but ſir Torbern Bergman aſſerts that the moſt exact analyſis cannot diſcover in them, upon an average, above one part in a hundred of this earth.

Stones are generated in any part of the body; but when the *ſtone* is ſpoken of as a diſeaſe, it is underſtood to be ſeated in the kidneys, ureters, or the bladder. As to what is called a *ſtone* in the gall-bladder, it is only a coagulation, or at moſt a concretion of the bile, and not properly of the calculous kind, though it is poſſible ſuch a circumſtance may occur there.

Perſons of vigorous conſtitutions are more ſubject to this diſeaſe than thoſe of a more lax and cold habit.

If any ſmall indiſſoluble ſubſtance is fixed in any part of the body, a ſtony cruſt ſoon forms itſelf upon it, either more or leſs. Thus it may be formed in a kidney, and increaſing, may obſtruct it, and even prove its deſtruction by its occaſioning corruption; in this caſe a bloody, fœtid, and purulent urine is diſcharged: or if this concretion is removed from the kidney, obſtructing the ureter, it occaſions at firſt a ſpaſmodic, but ſometimes it produces an acute inflammatory pain there; or, deſcending into the bladder, it is either expelled with the urine, and diſcharged through the urethra, or detained there, where it increaſes in bulk by the attraction and adhefion of the earthy parts of the urine, forming ſtrata of different colours; the nucleus which fell from the kidney always remaining red. As to the production of *ſtones* in the human body, a ſmall attention to the cauſes of the gouty matter and to the affinity betwixt the gout and the *ſtone*—alſo on recollecting that a fit of one is often tranſmuted into a fit of the other, we ſhall be readily led to conclude, that the cauſes of both are, a defective ſolution of the earthy particles of our aliment by the powers of digeſtion; other peculiarities in the conſtitution conducing to the formation of one or the other diſorder, from the ſaid leading cauſe. Wine is ranked among the occaſional cauſes, ſo is hard and *ſtony* water. Though Dr. LEAK ſeems greatly to doubt this fact, and ſays, experience ſhews, that hard ſpring water, in which calcareous earth moſt abounds, is not more apt to generate gravel in the kidneys than that which is more ſoft and pure, but on the contrary has been found beneficial, and adduces many circumſtances in proof of this opinion. See *Diſeaſes of the Viſcera*, p. 324, &c. But the tartar of wine agrees not with the human *calculus* in its conſtituents, except in poſſeſſing ſome fixed air and earth, and theſe in proportions very different too: and as to *ſtony* waters, they, at moſt, can only prove a negative cauſe; water is the only diluter, and in the performance of its office of diſſolving not only our food, but alſo the recrementitious parts of our juices, it promotes health, and counteracts diſeaſes and their cauſes: when pure water only is drank, the veſſels are permeable, the excretions duly performed, and every thing that is faulty carried out of the body; but water impregnated with indigeſtible particles, is already ſaturated with its own contents, therefore leſs capable of diſſolving and carrying off with it ſuch other particles as require its aſſiſtance in order to their diſcharge.

HOFFMAN obſerves, that the pain which is excited by *calculus* in the bladder, attended with a conſtant ſtrangury, is to be referred to ſpaſm as its cauſe. For on account of the ſpaſmodical ſtricture, which not only affects the muſcular coat of the bladder, but alſo its ſphincter and the urethra, all the diſtreſſing ſymptoms in the diſcharge of urine are induced. But while ſuch ſpaſmodic affections are ſometimes brought on by *calculus*, it is alſo certain that they may ariſe from obſtruction and ſtagnation of blood in the veſſels of the bladder, as in caſes of ſuppreſſion either of the hæmorrhoidal or of the menſtrual flux; or from ſome acrid application to the bladder; and from various other cauſes.

In ſome inſtances, the difficulty of diſcovering whether or no there is a *ſtone* in the bladder is ſuch, as to elude the beſt ſkill in the ſymptoms thereof; the greateſt dexterity in uſing the catheter, and the beſt helps that experience hath given, in the uſe of any other means. However, in general, if the patient handles his penis frequently, if he hath a motion to ſtool when he begins to diſcharge his urine, if he walks in the ſtreets with his legs ſtraggling, it is not doubted but that there is a *ſtone* in the bladder. LE DRAN ſays, that when a ſmall *ſtone* is lodged in the neck of the bladder, the patient is only pained whilſt the firſt drops of urine paſs, each time that he attempts to diſcharge it; if the *ſtone* is large, the greateſt pain is whilſt the laſt drops are diſcharging; but *if there is a difficulty in paſſing the urine all the time of its going off*, the caſe is not a *ſtone*.

THE SIGNS OF A STONE IN THE KIDNIES ARE, *an obtuſe pain in their region; a nauſea, ſickneſs, and frequently a vomiting; a titillation at the point of the penis; coſtiveneſs, and flatulency; the pain ſometimes extending to the groin, hip, or to the neighbouring teſticle; there is a chillneſs, ſhivering, and difficulty of breathing; the leg, on the ſame ſide with the affected kidney, is ſometimes contracted, and at others benumbed; the urine is diſcharged frequently, but with difficulty and in ſmall quantities*; or *it is totally ſuppreſſed*: but as a diſtinguiſhing ſign, *the ſediment of the urine may be attended to, for it ſubſides directly*; if then this, with the other named ſymptoms attend, the patient's caſe is manifeſtly this diſorder.

As to a *ſtone* in the urethra, it may be detained in various parts, but its ſituation may be eaſily known by the pain or by a catheter.

Pain in the loins from the *gravel* or *ſtone* in the kidnies, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that which is cauſed by ſpaſms, ſuch as frequently happen in nervous diſeaſes, and to hyſteric and hypocondriacal people; from the colic, which it much reſembles in the beginning of the fit; from the lumbago, and from pain in the ploas muſcle; alſo from the gout in the parts, or a latent intermittent there. The *ſtone* in the bladder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from both theſe laſt alſo; from ſpaſmodic ſymptoms; from

the pain excited by ſharp urine, or other actid matter deſcending from the kidnies, or otherwiſe introduced into it; an abſceſs in a part adjacent preſſing forcibly againſt it; an ulcer, or other diſorder in the uterus; and any complaint in the inteſtinum rectum.

A *ſtone* in the kidnies often brings on a tabes renalis. When the violent pain hath continued for ſeveral days and nights without intermiſſion, and hath exceedingly reduced the patient, if the extremities become cold, or if the urine continues to be totally ſuppreſſed, death is to be expected. If a *ſtone* continues long in the ureter, or in the urethra, the appetite begins to fail, a naufea comes on, and a hectic heat approaches, the danger is great. An inflammation of any of the viſcera approaching is alſo fatal.

In adminiſtering remedies for the relief of theſe diſorders, it ſhould be remembered, that during the fit, the treatment muſt be very different from what it is in the abſence thereof. During the paroxyſm the inflammation is removed by bleeding, emollients, and terebinthinate clyſters, in which is the oleum ricini; this oil ſhould alſo be given by the mouth as a purge, warm baths be made uſe of, and when the inflammation is abated, opiates, with oily emollient decoctions, may be adminiſtered. In general, plethoric habits are relieved by proper bleeding. While the violence of the pain continues, with difficulty in the diſcharge of urine, nothing affords greater relief than emollient oily clyſters, warm bathing, and the pediluvium. Fomentations made with the flor. chamæmel. &c. and applied to the part moſt pained, conſiderably allay the pains and ſpaſms.

After the fit is over, begin with a cautious uſe of diuretics and lithontriptics; and when there is no inflammation nor pain, the aqua kali may by given in ſmall quantities.

The following is the beſt mode of preparing and adminiſtering it:

Take of kali prepared, eight ounces; of freſh quicklime, four ounces; of diſtilled water, a quart; mix them well together in a large bottle, and let them ſtand for twenty-four hours; then pour off the ley, filter it through paper, and keep it in well ſtopped vials for uſe. Of this the doſe is from thirty drops to three or four drams, which is to be repeated two or three times in a day. Mix the quantity to be uſed in the day with three pints of plain broth, which has been made with the lean part of veal, all the fat or oily parts being ſeparated from it, by putting it, when made, into a large bowl, and ſkimming them off with a ſpoon when cold, and let the patient drink within an hour a pint of this broth three times a day, early in the morning, at noon, and in the evening: continue the uſe for three, four, or more months, living during this courſe on ſuch things as leaſt counteract the courſe of this medicine.

Inſtead of this the following ſolution of the vegetable alkali fully ſaturated with fixed air, aerial acid, has been lately recommended, as a powerful diſſolvent of the *ſtone*.

Take kali prepared half an ounce; diſtilled water ℔. i. ſs. let the kali be diſſolved, and then ſaturate the ſolution with fixed air fully: three ounces may be taken twice a day, and the doſe be encreaſed if the ſtomach will bear it.

The diet ſhould be light, and of a laxative kind, exerciſe moderate, but as conſtantly as the ſtrength, &c. will admit. The water that is drank, and all the liquors that are of a watery kind, muſt be, from ſuch ſupplies as are abſolutely free from all mineral impregnations.

Lithontriptics are to be uſed during the intervals of the fits; but as ſome *ſtones* are only ſoluble in alkaline, others in acid, and others again in no known menſtruum, before any of theſe kinds of medicines are uſed, the nature of the offending *calculi* ſhould be known: this diſcovery is eaſily made by an attention to experiments on the fragments, &c. that are caſt off, or to the contents of the urine.

Bleeding. During a fit, if the habit is plethoric and ſanguine, this evacuation both guards againſt and removes inflammation, and alſo tends to relax the rigid fibres. As to thoſe perſons who are ſubject to regular returns of the *gravel*, they ſhould loſe blood a little before the return is expected.

Diuretics. Theſe ſhould never be of the forcing kind; the emollient and oily are the moſt proper, and after them diluting ones, both by the mouth and by clyſters frequently repeated. In general, the more painful the fit, the gentler ſhould the diuretics be, and the leſs copiouſly given. The aged and weak ſhould be allowed the uſe of cordials with their diuretic medicines. A very free uſe of diuretics injure the kidnies; however, when the pain and ſpaſm are very violent, and yet there is hope that the *ſtone* will paſs the urinary ducts, gentle diuretics, mixed with mild anodynes, do moſt ſervice; for the latter relax the parts and eaſe the pain; and the former then more eaſily and ſafely propel the *ſtone*. When gravelly matter hath been ſeen to be diſcharged with the urine, and to ſubſide preſently after it is made, light freel waters, either of the purging or of the diuretic kind, very ſafely and effectually expel it, and ſtrengthen the kidnies; the water ſhould be continued ſome weeks and repeated at proper intervals. But if a ſtone in the kidnies is ſo large that there is no hopes of its paſſing through the ureters, the freel-waters ſhould not be uſed.

Purges. Of all the purging medicines, the oleum ricini is to be preferred in *calculous* diſorders; whether a *ſtone*, or other cauſe of inflammation, produce gravelly ſymptoms, after bleeding, emollient and lubricating medicines will be neceſſary. To theſe ends, and to relax the paſſage for the calculus to paſs from the kidnies to the bladder, this oil conduces in a particular manner, even beyond any other known medicine: it ſhould be given both by the mouth and clyſter-wiſe. In want of this, oil, manna with nitre, or ſal. cath. amar. mixed with the oil of almonds, muſt be uſed; for they both empty the inteſtines, and take off all preſſure upon the ureters; they alſo moderate the heat of the body, and leſſen the inflammation; thus they relax the ſpaſm too, which the pain occaſions. If the ol. ricini is taken in the fit, ſo as to keep the belly lax, and the aqua kali puri is taken at proper intervals, mixed in any ſuitable vehicle, *their efficacy in calculous diſorders will equal that of the moſt boaſted noſtrums uſed in theſe caſes*. In lighter caſes, where gravel is to be carried off, give a mixture of ſoap, four parts, and rhubarb one part, twice a day, in doſes ſufficient for keeping the bowels eaſy.

Clysters. Their uſe is ſingularly beneficial. The colon forms a kind of arch over both the kidnies, is ſometimes joined to the left, and conſequently, if a warm emollient decoction be thrown up into it, it may, by its heat and moiſt vapour, relax and ſoften the kidney like a fomentation. Hence we ſee why wind in the firſt paſſages, and much hard dry excrement, uſually occaſion ſuch grievous diſorders, as to bring on a freſh fit; alſo why the left kidney is more ſubject to complaints than the right. The ol. ricini is peculiarly uſeful in emollient clyſters; and turpentine diſſolved with the yolk of an egg ſhould be a part of their compoſition: or, ℞ Decoct. com. pro clyſt. ℔ ſs. balſ. cap. vitel. ovi admixti, ʒ ii. ol. ricini ℥ ii. m. f. enema. To this clyſter thirty drops of the tinctura opii may be added, when the pain is great.

Opiates. When the vomiting abates, the ſtomach and bowels are freed from their foul contents, and the belly is rendered ſoluble; then, and not before, it is proper to give opiates, which, by eaſing the pain, and relaxing the ſpaſmodic tenſion of the fibres, moſt effectually open a paſſage. As to their repetition, it can only be determined by the attending phyſician. When the pain is of very long continuance, and accompanied with great proſtration of ſtrength, eſpecially if theſe occur in advanced age, and with a weak ſtate of the pulſe, Hoffman forbids the uſe of opiates, as of a poiſon; and ſays that in ſuch caſes, gentle cordial waters, as thoſe of mint, balm, and cinnamon, with the addition of a few grains of ſaffron, and the moderate uſe of wine, are the beſt means for ſupporting nature. Yet, if the loſs of ſtrength is cauſed by the violence of the pain alone, opiates will be neceſſary.

Lime-water. It ſeems to be uſeful by depriving the calculus of its oily particles, and volatilizing the ſalts, and ſo deſtroying the cements of its parts.

The semicupium is a neceſſary aſſiſtant when the pain is violent, for it powerfully relieves the ſtricture of the part. After ſitting a ſufficient time in it, let the patient take from gr. ten or twenty of the ſoap pill, and go to bed.

Vomiting is ſometimes a troubleſome ſymptom, but if not very ſevere, it is rather uſeful, ſo not to be ſuddenly checked. Whilſt moderate, it rather prevents the cohe-ſion of the gravel, and promotes its expulſion. When it is neceſſary to remedy this complaint, let the patient drink freely of ſome warm aqueous liquor to free the ſtomach from its contents: and if need be, give the ſaline draught in the act of fermentation, and in a few minutes after it give the following: ℞ Tinct. benzoes compoſt. gutt. xxx. tinct. opii, gtt. xx. aq. menth. ℥ i. m.

If a ſtone ſticks in the kidney, or the ureter, medicines

are unſafe that act by ſtimulating, and a plentiful uſe of diluents are thrown up without producing any advantage to the patient; but when the anodynes, oily medicines, &c. have conſiderably abated the ſpaſms, when the pulſe is grown calm and ſoft, and the whole body is of a moiſt and equal heat, then the expulſion of the ſtone or gravel may be attempted, by giving very gentle expellents now and then.

BLOODY URINE is ſometimes a ſymptom attending the gravel, in which caſe a doſe of manna may be taken as a purge, in a quart of milk-whey at ſeveral draughts. See WALLIS's Sydenham. To quicken its operation, and render it eaſier in the ſtomach, a ſlice of lemon may now and then be ſucked. This may be repeated twice in a week, for it both eaſes the pain, and moderates the diſcharge of blood. After its operation let a doſe of opium be taken at bed-time. If the bloody urine is from the bladder, and attended with ſpaſms there, or an ulcer, warm external applications are uſeful, ſuch as bladders of warm water laid juſt above the pubes.

SPASMS IN THE BLADDER are often very troubleſome. Whilſt they are actually preſent, and are attended with pain and difficulty of urine, emollient oily glyſters, baths, and half-baths ſhould be uſed, and internally give almond emulſions, with nitre, caſtor, ſaffron, and ſp. ætheris vitriolici compoſitus. If a tranſlation of rheumatic matter cauſed the ſpaſms, iſſues may be uſed, and perſpirative anti-rheumatics.

When CALCULOUS COMPLAINTS ATTEND DURING PREGNANCY, if the pain is violent, bleed moderately, give only medicines by the mouth; and clyſters, ſuch as are directed above, may be repeated as oft as the ſtate of the caſe may ſeem to require; and if theſe fail, give opiates ſo as to procure reſt. If a ſtone is perceived in the bladder, it ſhould be extracted before pregnancy; but if the woman is already pregnant, wait until her delivery, for fear of inflammation. During the time of labour, the ſtone ſhould be puſhed and kept up above the child's head, if poſſible; if this cannot be done, the aſſiſtant muſt paſs up his hand as ſoon as the os internum is ſufficiently dilated, and, breaking the membranes, turn the child, and bring it away footling, then there will be room for the ſtone to be raiſed by the catheter, to prevent the child's head from preſſing it againſt the urethra, which would give the woman great pain, and perhaps lacerate the parts.

As a preventive of the *gravel*, &c, Dr. Hales propoſes for the patients, at all times, to lie with the head and upper parts of the body conſiderably higher than the lower: for thus the urine is not detained ſo long in the kidnies as to allow its tartarous parts to unite with each other.

The UVA URSI in powder, given from ℈ i. to ʒ ſs. or ʒ i. twice a day with the common emulſion, in which ſhould be double the quantity of gum arabic, is often productive of every deſirable advantage. An infuſion of the ſeeds of WILD CARROT is deemed alſo a ſpecific. Acids are as powerful ſolvents of ſome calculous concretions, as the cauſtic lixivium is of others, and of this kind the acidum muriaticum may be preferred.

See BOERHAAVE, who ſpeaks well, and Aretæus admirably on this ſubject; Alexander Trallian and Lommius deſerve to be conſulted; Hoffman hath many excellent remarks on this diſeaſe in his Med. Rat. Syſt. WALLIS's Sydenham. Lobb on the *ſtone* and gout. Medical Muſeum, vol. i. and iii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 9, &c. White's Surgery, 348. Memoirs of the Medical Society. vol. i. 225.

A *Stone* is ſometimes forced from the bladder into the urethra, and ſometimes it is generated in this paſſage. Dr. Boerhaave obſerves, that if recent urine be placed in a heat no greater than that of a healthy man, it ſoon throws off a ſtony matter to the ſides of the veſſels; whence we learn, that calculous matter, by too long a detention of this fluid in the bladder, may both ſoon and eaſily be formed; and a little of it may on its paſſage with the urine be ſo entangled in the urethra as not eaſily to be extricated, and ſo become the baſis of a larger ſtone, which time produces. Mr. Warner obſerves, that the urethra, in caſes of this kind, becomes a cyſt, which cyſt acquires a great degree of hardneſs, remaining compact and whole till an inflammation is produced by its incapacity of admitting any further diſtenſion: this inflammation is ſoon after communicated to the teguments, by which means they become painfully tender, and are eaſily lacerated.

If a ſtone is obſtructed in its paſſage through the urethra, and the urine requires to be drawn off, though this is difficultly effected, yet if poſſible it muſt be done; after which, a little warm oil ſhould be injected up the urethra, and repeated every hour; then bleed the patient, give him an emollient clyſter; after this operation an anodyne draught will be proper, plenty of the common emulſion ſhould be drank, and the patient being placed in a warm bath preſently after the clyſter is adminiſtered, and the oil, injected, often facilitates the exit of the ſtone.

If the ſtone ſticks in the neck of the bladder, and requires an operation for its extraction, introduce two fingers into the anus, to detain the ſtone until the inciſion is made through the perinæum upon it. After the operation, as well as for ſome days before, Heiſter adviſes the patient to drink as ſparingly as poſſible, that the wound may not be hurt by the urine; to guard againſt which, a canula may be introduced beyond the wound, and kept in the urethra until it is healed. In whatever part the ſtone is lodged, make the inciſion in the courſe of the urethra, and cut ſo upon the ſtone as that the wound in the ſkin may be parallel to that in the urethra. When the ſtone is extracted, cloſe the wound, and keep its lips together, by firſt laying on it a pledget of lint ſpread with ſome digeſtive ointment, then ſecured with ſlips of plaſter, as directed for the dry future. See Heiſter's Surgery, Warner's Caſes in Surgery, Gooch's Treatiſe on Wounds, and the Med. Muſ. vol. i. &c. ii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. 9, &c.

CALCULUS BILIARIS. GALL-STONE.

The *ſtone* in the gall-bladder is not of the nature of calculi above noticed, being only the bile concreted into hardiſh lumps. Theſe ſtones are found for the moſt part in the gall-bladder, though they are often met with alſo in the duct. com. choledochus.

The *gall-ſtones* often lie quiet in the gall-bladder, and until diſſection after death, were never known to exiſt; but when they are prevented from paſſing through the gall-ducts, they generally obſtruct the paſſage of the gall into the inteſtines, and produce alſo many other afflictive ſymptoms.

The diagnoſtics of this diſorder are ſometimes very obſcure, and in ſhort very uncertain; for other cauſes produce the ſame kind of ſymptoms, as thoſe which attend in this diſeaſe. Of this ſee an inſtance in Mr. White's Treatiſe on the Diſorders of the Bile: however, the uſual ſymptoms are *a loſs of appetite, a ſenſe of fulneſs in the ſtomach, ſickneſs, vomiting, languor, inactivity, ſleepleſſneſs*, and, if the obſtruction continues a few days, *a waſting of the fleſh; a yellowneſs of the eyes, ſkin, and urine; whitiſh ſtools; a pain in the pit of the ſtomach, and the pulſe in its natural ſtate*. The pain excited by obſtructions of the gall-ducts, from the *gall-ſtones* paſſing through them not affecting the pulſe, is conſidered the pathognomonic ſymptom of this affection. This pain, which in ſome is extremely acute, in others, a ſlight uneaſineſs is felt about the region of the liver, and its particular ſeat is in the gall-duct, juſt where it enters the duodenum. In ſome patients the yellowneſs does not appear, in others it is attendant for ſeveral months. There is no diſeaſe more painful than this in ſome inſtances; it is as frequent as any diſorder of the liver; it receives much relief from art, and is not immediately dangerous.

In the cure, pain is the firſt object of attention, and when it is conſiderable, opium is the only reſource; a doſe may be taken as ſoon as the patient perceives its approach, and repeated every hour or two until a remiſſion is procured. The vomiting, which generally attends, is nature's effort to diſlodge the *gall-ſtones*; and, whether it is preſent or abſent, as ſoon as the pain begins to abate, let an emetic be adminiſtered, and repeated if required; and after its operation let an opiate be given. Purging medicines may alſo contribute to the ſame ends as vomits; and of theſe, ſuch as act with the moſt eaſe, and may be continued with the greateſt ſafety, as ſea-water, the waters of purging ſprings, neutral ſalts, &c. Theſe may be repeated every other day for ſeveral months without palling the appetite, or leſſening the ſtrength. A little rhubarb may alſo be taken now and then. See London Med. Tranſactions, ii. 123. Memoirs of the Med. Society of London, i. 373.

The juice of graſs in the ſpring is a powerful ſolvent. Mr. White ſays, that he hath given alcohol ſaturated with the ol. tereb. æther. and advantageous effects have been ſoon manifeſted.

See Dr. Coe on Bilious Diſeaſes. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, p. 163—169. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 105.

105, &c. Mr. White's Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Bile. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine.

CALCULUS HUMANUS. See BEZOAR MICROCOSMICUM.

CALDAR. See STANNUM.

CALDARIUM. A veſſel in the baths of the ancients to hold hot water. It alſo means the ſame as *laconicum*, or *æſtuarium*; *a ſtove*; *a bagnio*; or *a ſweating room*; *hypocauſtum*, and *calidarium*, though they are applied to an apartment for bathing and ſweating in, which is heated by a fire under the floor; ſtill they are uſed ſynonymouſly with *laconicum*.

CALDARIÆ ITALICÆ. Hot baths near Ferrara, in Italy, uſeful in difficulty of urine.

CALDUS, for CALIDUS, is frequently uſed by Scribonius Largus.

CALEFACIENTIA. Such Medicine as warm the habit. They belong to the claſs of ſtimulants, and from the effects they produce are called calefacients. See STIMULANTIA.

CALEFACTIO. See CALCINATIO by *calefaction*.

CALENDULA. GARDEN-MARIGOLD, called alſo *caltha calendula ſativa, chryſanthemum, ſponſa ſolis, ſolſequia*, SINGLE MARIGOLD.

Of the many ſorts of *marigold*, this is the only one that is generally received in medicine. It is ſo common in our gardens, that a particular deſcription is needleſs. It is annual, propagates itſelf by ſeeds, and flowers from May to the end of Autumn.

The leaves have more virtue than the flowers, their expreſſed juice contains moſt of their pungent matter; it is aperient, and promotes the ſecretions in general. The flowers are a ſlight cordial.——ALPINA. See ARNICA MONTANA.——ARVENSIS, is that named the WILD MARIGOLD; alſo called *caltha arvenſis*, calendula minima, and *caltha minima*. The leaves are ſtinking and bitter, and if burnt in the candle they crackle like nitre.

Some prefer it to the garden ſort. Its juice is given from one to four ounces in the jaundice and cachexia; and the leaves are commended as a ſalad for children that have ſcrophulous tumors.——PALUSTRIS. COMMON SINGLE MARSH-MARIGOLD. Alſo called *populago, caltha paluſtris, pſeudo helleborus, ranunculoides pratenſis*, &c.

It grows in marſhes, and is very acrid. It is ſo cauſtic that cattle avoid it, if graſs is ever ſo ſcarce; for it excites an inflammation if they chance to ſwallow it.

CALENTURA. It is a violent ardent fever, in which a delirium comes on both early and ſuddenly. It happens to ſeamen when ſailing into very hot countries. Dr. Oliver gives the hiſtory of a caſe, in the Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. iv. in which he obſerves, that when the delirium came on, the patient imagined that he was in green fields; that after a free bleeding he ſlept, and waked without any other complaint than weakneſs from the loſs of blood, and ſoreneſs from ſtruggling during his delirium. He farther adds, that this fever attacks in the night, whence the patient, under the notion of green fields, runs into the ſea before any one is aware, ſo that few of theſe caſes occur to their obſervation. Dr. SHAW adviſes, that the patient ſhould indulge in reſt, be bled freely, take a few hours afterwards an emetic; dilute plentifully with barley water, and then bliſter.

CALESIAM. A tall tree, which bears cluſters of berries like grapes or currants. Theſe berries contain a flat ſtone with a kernel in it. It grows in Malabar. Of the wood is made ſheaths for knives and ſwords. The bark, made into an ointment with butter, cures convulſions from wounds, and heals ulcers. The juice of the bark cures the aphthæ; and taken inwardly, the dyſentery. Raii Hiſt.

CALI. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

CALICHAPA. See SPINA ALBA.

CALIDARIUM. See CALDARIUM.

CALIDRIS BELIONII. The French call it *chevalier*. It is water-fowl, of the bigneſs of a pigeon; its legs are long, and becauſe its body is high mounted, and its motion is ſwift, it is called chevalier. It is met with in meadows where there are pools and rivulets. There are ſeveral ſpecies, and their fleſh is a nouriſhing food.

CALIDUM INNATUM. The ANIMAL HEAT, or VITAL HEAT, called alſo *hyſtychnium*. There can be little doubt at this time, but that the *vis vitæ*, and *vis medicatrix naturæ*, the animating, preſerving, and curative power of nature is the *calidum innatum*, which ſome ſubſtances attract and retain in a larger proportion than other natural bodies. BOERHAAVE uſes the term *vis vitæ*, to ſignify the joint action of all the parts of the human body, whereby the machine is continually recruited and put in order. But when any thing proves too difficult to be conquered by this vis, a diſeaſe enſues. Dr. AITKIN defines it to be the ſtate or condition of animal or vegetable organization, indiſpenſably requiſite to the capability of function. HIPPOCRATES and many others conſider it as heat or fire. Indeed the experiments of the moderns may be adduced to prove the truth of this laſt opinion. And with reſpect to the human body it is an allowed fact, that the CRASSAMENTUM, or *red globules* in the blood, attract and retain *heat* in the largeſt proportion of any other part, evident from the *heat* and diſorders that attend the rigid fibre, which is always proportioned to the quantity of red blood. Experiments made with the different parts of the blood, after its being taken from the body, contribute much to the proof of this aſſertion.

The immediate cauſe then of *animal heat*, is the craſſamentum of the blood attracting and retaining the fire which is diſperſed through the earth.

The nerves are the conductors of the fire attracted from the earth, through the whole human frame, as the various operations in the animal œconomy, and actions that depend on our wills, require.

Every fibre in the human body is elaſtic, and covered with the cellular membrane, which is formed of the continuation of the nerves of their coats. Thus,

From the red blood attracting and retaining, and the nerves conveying, *animal heat* is excited and preſerved.

All our fluids are vehicles and conductors of fire.

Concomitant with the exceſs or defect of red blood, is the exceſs or defect of *animal heat*. The exceſs of red blood is attended with the rigid fibre, and its conſequents. The defect, with the lax fibre, and its conſequents. Life, health, diſeaſe, and death, depend on the fire received by our blood from the earth, and our firſt regard in our curative conſiderations ſhould be thereto.

The common *heat* of the human body, in health, is about ninety-eight degrees of Fahren. therm. but ſome conſtitutions are healthy at eighty-three; and this *heat* continues the ſame, whether the atmoſphere, or other ſurrounding bodies, exceed, or ſink, below ninety-eight, unleſs when a diſeaſe is produced thereby; the conſequence of which is, an increaſe or diminution of the *heat* of the body. The body reſiſts different degrees of external *heat* or cold, according to the habit it hath acquired. There are inſtances of its bearing twenty degrees below 0 or Fahren. therm. with moderate clothing; and 144 above, without alteration.

The *heat* of the body rarely decreaſes lower than 94, nor riſes to more than 110 of Fahren. therm.

See Dr. Magenife's Doctrine of Inflammations, p. 31—52. Dr. Berdoe's Enquiry, and his Remarks on Voltaire's Diſcoveries in Natural Hiſtory. Dr. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Dr. Haller's Phyſiology, the Lecture on Muſcular Motion. Dr. Kirkland's Diſſertation on the Brain and Nerves. Drs. Crawford and Elliot on *Animal Heat*.

CALIETA, or CALIETTE. See JUNIPERINUM LIGNUM.

CALIGO. A growing darkneſs of the eye or dimneſs of ſight from a manifeſt cauſe: as in caſes of the cataract, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſthеſia. He defines it to be ſight diminiſhed, or wholly aboliſhed; from a dark barrier between the object and the retina, in the eye itſelf, or in the eye-lid. He alſo enumerates five ſpecies, viz. 1. *Caligo* lentis; the *Glaucoma, Woolhouſii, Maitre Jean St. Yves*; this he denominates the cataract, and Sauvages calls it the true cataract; it is cauſed by an opake ſpot behind the pupil. See CATARACTA. 2. *Caligo* corneæ, from an opacity of the cornea. See ALBUGO. 3. *Caligo* pupillæ, from obſtruction in the pupil. See *Synizeſis*, called alſo *Amauroſis & Synchyſi a Myoſi*. 4. *Caligo humorum, Glaucoma Vogelii*, from a fault in the humours of the eye. 5. *Caligo palpebrarum*, from a diſorder in the eyelids. See Cullen's NOSOLOGY, edit. 3.

CALIHACHA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

CALIX, See CALYX.

CALLÆON. The gills of a cock, which Galen ſays is a food neither to be praiſed nor condemned.

CALLECAMENON. See ÆS USTUM.

CALLENA. A kind of SALT PETRE. See NITRUM.

CALLI, πῶροι, Galen uſes this word to expreſs the nodes in the gout.

CALLIBLE-

CALLIBLEPHARON, from καλλος, *beauty*, and βλεφαρον, an *eyelid*. Medicines appropriated to the eyelids.

CALLICREAS. See PANCREAS.

CALLIGONUM, from καλλος, *beauty* and γονυ, *a joint*, or *knot*. See POLYGONUM.

CALLIOMARCUS. See TUSSILAGO.

CALLIONYMUS, from καλλος, *beauty*, and ονομα, *a name*. See URANOSCOPUS.

CALLIPHYLLUM, } from καλλος, *beauty*, and φυλλον,
CALLITRICHUM. } *a leaf*; from καλλος, *beauty*, and θριξ, *a hair*. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

CALLOSITAS, CALLOSITY, from *callus*. See CALLUS.

CALLUS, is a cutaneous, carneous, or osseous hardness, either natural or preternatural. But generally it means the *callus* generated about the edges of a fracture. Sometimes it means a corn on the toes, or the hardness in the hands produced by labour; also the hard edges of ulcers. See Bell's Surgery, ii. 326. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, ii. 246.

This term and callositas, are in a special sense spoken of the eye-lids, both by Galen and Scribonius Largus. For the *callus* in the hands and on the soles of the feet, see CLAVUS. But the word,

Callus, has a particular signification, in which it means the *corpus callosum* of the brain. Paracelsus gives the name of *callus* to an abscess, or ulcer, caused by an acrid and arsenical nutritious juice, which excites a vehement itching,

The contraction of the part divided is a common symptom in wounds; and the stronger the contractile force, the greater the retraction of the sides of the wound from each other. The skin of the head is thick and strong, and equally tense on all parts of the skull, and under it lays a cellular membrane. For these reasons, when the skin of the cranium is divided, the lips of the wounds are speedily far retracted from each other, and are called *callus*, for which reason wounds of the forehead generally leave large scars behind them.

As the growing vessels in wounds of the soft parts are highly tender and pulpous, in consequence of their not being covered with the skin, they may easily be too much distended, and degenerate into fungous flesh. The same holds true in the *callus* of the bones, which may become luxuriant when the vessels which constitute the substance of the growing bone are distended, either by a redundance, or too strong impetus of the fluids.

Dr. Nisbet and Dr. Hunter imagine a *callus* of the bone is not formed by the inspissation of any fluid, but from a regeneration, or, as it were, granulation from the fibres of the bone.

CALMET. See ANTIMONIUM.

CALMUS. The stalk of any plant. See CAUDEX.

CALOCATANOS. See PAPAVER RUBRUM.

CALOMELANOS CERATUM. See MERCURIUS DULC. SUBL.

CALOMELANOS TURQUETI. So Riverius calls a certain purgative medicine which he often used. It is thus prepared:

℞ Merc. dulc. ℈j. gum. scammon. cum sulph. impregn. vel rez. jalap. ℈fs. mucilag. e gum. trag. q. s. f. pil. mediocr.

CALOMELAS, from καλος, *good* and μελας, *black*. It is what used to be called Ethiops mineral. But *calomelas*, or *calomelanos*, is, in common acceptation, the *merc. dulc. 6ties* sublim. which, if ground with the volatile spirits, becomes black, and perhaps is the true *calomel*; it is called *aquila alba*. See MERCUR. DULC. SUBL.

CALOMOCHANUS, or CALOMOCHNUS, see ADARCES.

CALONIA, CALONIAN MYRRH. Hippocrates often prescribes it.

CALORIC. LAVOISIER, in giving his reasons for the adoption of this term, says, "All bodies are either *solid*, *liquid*, or *in a state of aeriform vapor*, according to the proportion which takes place between the attractive force inherent in their particles, and the repulsive power of the heat acting upon these; or in proportion to the degree of heat to which they are exposed. It is difficult to comprehend their phenomena, without admitting them as the effects of a great and material substance, or very subtile fluid, which insinuating itself between the particles of bodies, separates them from each other. This substance, whatever it is, being the *cause of heat*, or in other words, the sensation, which we call *warmth*, being caused by the accumulation of this substance; we cannot in strict language distinguish it by the term *heat*, because the same name would very improperly express both cause and effect." He therefore gave it the names of *igneous fluid*, and *matter of heat*. But these being considered as periphrastic expressions, which both lengthen physical language, render it more tedious and less distinct, and frequently not conveying sufficiently just ideas of the subject intended. The cause of heat, or that exquisitely elastic fluid which it produces, therefore, has been distinguished by the term CALORIC, *considered as the respective cause, whatever that may be, which separates the particles of matter from each other*. See Elements of Chemistry, p. 5.

CALTHA, or CALTHULA. MARYGOLD. See CALENDULA.

—— ARVENSIS } See CALENDULA ARVENSIS.
—— MINIMA. }

—— PALUSTRIS. See CALENDULA PALUSTRIS.

CALTROPS. This is a genus of the decandria monogynia class, in the Linnean system, of which there are three species, natives of warm countries. It derives its name from the form of its fruit, which resembles those instruments of war which were cast in the enemy's way to annoy their horses. This plant is also called *Tribulus*, and taken inwardly is a vulnerary, and said to be of service in a diarrhœa, and the stone.

CALVA, }
CALVARIA. } See CRANIUM.

CALVATA. See PHALACRA.

CALVITIES, }
CALVITIUM, } See ALOPECIA.

CALX. This word is applied to whatever is subjected to calcination, or chemical corrosion. See CALCINATIO. It also comprehends many different stones, in this one character, that they burn to lime;

LIME-STONE, hence *calcarius-lapis*; also called *saxum calcarium*, *abesum*, *algeriæ*; *algerie*; *ancora*; *carium terra*. *Lime-stone* is a general name for all those stones from which quicklime is commonly prepared. They contain a portion of sulphureous matter, and the marine acid; but though the limes prepared from different stones answer many general purposes equally well, they differ greatly in their efficacy in many chemical and other kind of experiments.

All stones have for their basis either crystal or spar; those that have crystal run into glass by burning; but those that have spar, run into lime. All sea-shells, and any stone or earth that effervesces with an acid, will burn to lime. The harder the stone the stronger is the lime it produces. It may here be observed, that both earths and stones are termed earths by the chemist, but they are divided into two classes by the fossilist; calcareous earths and stones are thus characterised, considered as the objects of fossilogy. Calcareous earth is an earth which effervesces with acids. Calcareous stone is a stone effervescing with acids, burning into quicklime, and not striking fire with steel. See Edward's Elements of Fossilogy. But we must observe, that amongst earths, the calcareous is a genus; amongst stones, the calcareous is an order.

When stones of the sparry kind have been calcined by the fire, they are converted into quicklime called CALX VIVA; *albeston*, *almiza*, *annora*, *ansra*, *asbestos*, *asbestus*, *gir*; *nix fumans*; *almyzinthra*, is supposed to have the same meaning; and while they continue unpossessed of aqueous moisture, they retain this character. When calcareous stone is either figured or transparent, it takes the name of spar.

Quicklime dissolves in nitrous, marine, and vegetable acid, unites with the vitriolic into an indissoluble and insipid concrete, produces heat on mixing it with water, and gives thereto a medicinal quality. If quicklime is exposed to the atmosphere, it falls into a powder, and loses all the distinguishing properties of quicklime, except that it retains its acrimony longer in a moist than in a dry state.

The stones from which quicklime is produced, contain a large quantity of air, which in calcination is expelled: hence strong quicklime raises to effervescence, or emits no air-bubbles during its dissolution in either acids or alkalies.

CALX VIVA, or EXTINCTA, or LOTA; into these three is lime divided. The FIRST is lime in its fiery state; as brought from the kiln; the SECOND that which, having been long exposed to the air, is fallen to powder; the LAST, that which hath been deprived of its salts by repeated affusions of water.

Sir Torbern Bergman obſerves, that calcareous earth is commonly found ſaturated with aerial acid, which exhibits the appearance of effervescence, upon being driven from its baſis by a ſtronger acid. Calcareous earth, he ſays, is found diſſolved in moſt waters, by means of a redundant portion of the aerial acid. That by burning it loſes that acid, together with a proportion of water with which it was combined, and enters into a chemical combination with a certain quantity of the matter of heat, in which ſtate it is called QUICKLIME. Farther, that its attraction for water being greater than for the matter of heat, is the reaſon, that when the quicklime meets with the former, its lets go the latter; by which means a great quantity of ſenſible heat is produced, converting a part of the water which it hath abſorbed into vapours; which, if the calcareous earth were in the form of a ſtone, would break it down into a fine powder.

Quicklime is employed for increaſing the activity of alcaline ſalts, for making the milder kind of cauſtics, and for deſtroying the hair on places where it is thought to be unſeemly; it diſſolves ſulphurs and vegetable reſins, and produces many effects ſimilar to thoſe of the fixed alcaline ſalts.

CATAPLASMA CALCIS, LIME CATAPLASM.

Take of lime recently flaked, and wheat flour, of each two ounces; hogs lard prepared, four ounces; to the lime when flaked add the other ingredients. At the Bath hoſpital this is uſed as a remedy in knee caſes.

AQUA CALCIS, LIME-WATER, called alſo *Aqua Benedicta*.

Take of quicklime, half a pound; boiling diſtilled water, twelve pints; mix, and ſet it aſide in a covered veſſel for one hour; then pour off the liquor, which keep in a cloſe veſſel. Ph. L. 1788. The quantity of lime diſſoluble in water is much greater than is generally ſuſpected. Dr. Alſton obſerves, that one third of the quicklime is ſoluble in water; ſee his Diſſertation on Quicklime. The above method of making lime-water limits the quantity of water too much, for the lime requires ſeveral hundred times its weight of water to diſſolve it.

The College of Edinburgh direct particularly to ſprinkle upon this quantity, in an earthen veſſel, four ounces of water gradually, keeping the veſſel ſhut during the effervescence, and its falling to powder; then to mix the reſt of the water with it by ſtirring; to renew the ſtirring after it has ſubſided, and this for ten times, always keeping the veſſel ſhut during the ebullition, to prevent the acceſs of air, and to filter it through paper, placed in a funnel, cloſe ſhut at its top.—The London College, by avoiding the frequencies of ſtirring, expoſe it leſs to the air.

The Lime-water is a ſolution of the quicklime in water, and receives no improvement from the ingredients added in the compound ſorts which uſed to be ordered, for they precipitate much of the lime which the water ſuſpended. When the lime-water loſes its taſte, ſo does it its virtues. It hath a ſtrong ſtyptic taſte, which is followed by a ſweetiſh one; it changes the juices of blue flowers to a green; it precipitates metallic bodies that are diſſolved in acids; it tinges ſilver of a coppery hue; it turns red wine to a dark colour; and by thoſe properties its ſtrength may be eſtimated.

The ſpecific gravity of water is increaſed by the lime more than the weight of the calcareous matter taken up, on account, perhaps, of the water being deprived of its air.

If lime-water is cloſe kept, it may be preſerved many months; but in open veſſels, the calcareous matter ſoon ſeparates from the water, and concretes on its ſurface. The pinguious matter which floats upon the ſurface of lime-water which is freſh made, is called *calcis vivi flores*.

Lime-water diſſolves thick phlegm, or mucous matter, and the curd of milk. The ſtone-lime is beſt for building with, but that which is made of the ſhells of cockles or oyſters is to be preferred, when it is uſed in medicine as a ſolvent of calculous matter, &c. When the ſhell lime-water has been drank to the quantity of three pints in a day for ſome weeks, it hath been uſeful in ſcrophulas, fluxes, and other complaints, from an acrimonious ſalt. It promotes expectoration in thoſe who abound with phlegm. It generally induces a coſtiveneſs, but this is prevented by mixing a little milk in each draught. In cold phlegmatic conſtitutions it is peculiarly uſeful, but in hot bilious habits, and during either critical or periodical evacuations, it ſhould be foreborn. It ſtrengthens the appetite, and aſſiſts digeſtion; it is a good antiſeptic, and greatly helps the concoction of matter in abſceſſes, that do not ſuppurate kindly. It corrects acidity in the primæ viæ. In the diabetes and hectic fever, it is of ſingular efficacy, if drank when freſh made, and before the heat excited by mixing the lime with the water is vaniſhed. Four ounces or more of lime-water are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftener, in ſome alvine fluxes, and leucorrhœa; and though it may not be lithontriptic in any great degree, it alleviates ſome calculous ſymptoms. In ſome kinds of ulcers, it is applied as a waſh: and in ſome caſes as an injection.

The ſofter the water is, uſed for making lime-water, the more effectual it is as a medicine, and the leſs diſagreeable to the palate. Diſtilled water is the beſt; and boiling water diſſolves the lime more freely than cold. It is better to pour the water gradually on the lime, for otherwiſe much of the calcareous matter is unaffected by it.

The aq. cal. mag. comp. hath been uſed under the name of *liberans aqua*. Bates calls it *aqua Benedicta* comp.

The properties, uſes, and medicinal virtues of lime, and its preparations, deſerve to be more extenſively known than our limits for information will admit; but much ſatisfaction will be obtained by conſulting the Dictionary of Chemiſtry; Newman's works; Experiments, &c. on Quick-lime, by Mr. Henry; Macbride's Eſſay on the diſſolving Power of Quick-lime; Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. edit. 2. p. 328. Lewis's Mat. Med. and the Edingb. Eſſ. Phyſ. and Lit. vol. i. art. 13. and vol. ii. art. 8. Dr. Whytt on Oyſter Shell Lime-water.

CALX ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM, N°. I.

—— CUM KALI PURO. See CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS.

—— HYDRARGYRI ALBA. See MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS.

—— PREPARATA, CALCARIUS LOTUS. See CALX EXTINCTA & LOTA.

CALYCULUS, CALYCLE, from CALYX. A row of ſmall leaflets placed at the baſe of the calyx, on the outſide. Calycle of the ſeed is the outer proper covering or crown of the ſeed, adhering to it, in order to facilitate its diſperſion.

CALYPTER, from καλυπτω, *to hide*. A carnous exceſcence covering the hæmorrhoidal vein.

CALYPTRA, from καλυπτω, *to hide*, A VEIL. It is the thin involucrum or cover of ſome ſeeds, uſed by former botaniſts to expreſs that which LINNÆUS means by *arillus*: alſo a thin cup which covers the *antheræ* of ſome of the moſſes.

CALYX, *Calix*, or *Empalement*, from καλυπτω *tego*, *to cover*. The firſt of the ſeven parts of fructification, by LINNÆUS defined to be the outer bark of the plant preſent in fructification. In general it is that green cup which ſupports the bottom of the corolla, and is otherwiſe called *perianthium*, *amentum*, *ſpatha*, *glume*, *calyptra*, or *vulva*, as it happens to be differently circumſtanced. It is generally ſingle; in ſome plants double; and in others entirely wanting. It is commonly divided into the ſame number of ſegments with the corolla. The calyx commonly withers when the fruit is ripe, not before; which circumſtance infallibly diſtinguiſhes it from *bractiæ* in dubious caſes. It is generally leſs in point of height, but more ſubſtantial than the corolla.

CAM. An abbreviation of Joach. Camerarius de Plantis Epitome.

CAMARA, or CAMARIUM, the fornix of the brain. Likewiſe the vaulted part of the auricle, leading to the external foramen.

CAMARA. See VIBURNUM.

CAMARIUM. See CAMARA.

CAMAROMA CAMAROSIS, from καμαρα, *a tortoiſe*. Alſo an arched roof. A fracture of the ſkull, which appears like an arch of a vault. Called likewiſe *Cameratio*.

CAMARUM, *Cammarum*, vel *Cammorum*. A ſpecies of ſhrimp, of the crab kind; alſo the *aconites*, and, according to ſome *cicuta*.

CAMBODIA, CAMBOGIA, CAMBOGIUM. } The Indian yellow orange of Malabar, from whence the gamboge, *Coddam Pulli*. See GAMBOGIA.

CAMBRO BRITANNICA. See CHAMÆMORUS.

CAMBUCA.

CAMBUCA, or CAMBUCA MEMBRATA. *Bubo, ulcus*, or abſceſs on the pudenda; alſo a boil in the groin.

CAMBUI. The wild AMERICAN MYRTLE of Piſo and Maregraave. There are two ſpecies. Their fruit, flowers, and leaves, are fragrant and aſtringent. One ſpecies is low and buſhy, the other very tall. Ray ſays there is a third ſpecies which is white, but is very rare.

CAMEL. SYLLAB. An abbreviation of G. J. Camellus Stirpium inſulæ Luzonis, &c. Syllabus.

CAMELINA See ERYSIMUM.

CAMERATIO. See CAMAROSIS.

CAMES. or CAMET. See ARGENTUM.

CAMINGA. See CANELLA ALBA.

CAMINUS. It ſignifieth the furnace and its chimney. In Rulandus it ſignifies a bell.

CAMISIA FŒTUS. See CHORION.

CAMMARUM. See CAMARUM.

CAMMARUS. See CANCER FLUVIATILIS.

CAMMORUM. See CAMARUM.

CAMOTES INDICA. See BATTATAS HYSPANICA.

CAMOMILLA. See CHAMÆMELUM.

CAMPANA. A BELL. In chemiſtry it is a receptacle for the gas of ſulphur, where it is concentrated and collected together into a thin aqueous matter, in order for the preparation of the acid ſpirits of ſulphur; hence *oleum ſulphuris per campanam*.

CAMPANULÆ. See CERVICARIA.

CAMPE, from καμπτω, *to bend*. A flexure or bending. It is alſo uſed for the ham, becauſe it is the part uſually bended: alſo *a joint, or an articulation*.

CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM. LOGWOOD; alſo called *Acacia Zeylanica, lignum Campeſcanum, ſappan lignum, tſham pangam, lignum Campechianum, Indicum montanum lignum, lignum tinctile Campech*. CAMPEACHY WOOD, *Braſiletto*, and BRASILIS LIGNUM, or JAMAICA WOOD.

It is the *wood* of a prickly pod-bearing tree, a native of Campeachy iſland. It is brought into Europe in large compact logs of a red colour. Its fruit reſembles cloves in their quality. It is the HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM of the CLASS Decandria, ORD. MONOGYNIA, Gen. Plan. LINN. 525.

HÆMATOXYLON, *Calyce*; quinque partito; *Petalis* quinq. *Capſula* lanceolata; uniloculari; bivalvis *valvis* navicularibus.

This *wood* is chiefly brought for the dyers, but uſed medicinally as an aſtringent and corroborant. It is peculiarly efficacious in diarrhœas, and in the laſt ſtages of dyſentery; when the obſtructing cauſes are removed, it powerfully reſtrains this kind of flux, yet it does not contract the fibres, as is the caſe with aſtringents; it obtunds acrimony, and hath more of a balſamic taſte than of an aſtringent one. It ſtrengthens the bowels, and indeed the general habit. It is an agreeable medicine, being free from any thing diſguſtful to the taſte, and almoſt void of ſmell.

The London College directs an extract from this *wood*, as follows;

Extractum Ligni Campechenſis. *The* EXTRACT *of* LOGWOOD. Ph. Lond. 1788.

Take the ſhavings of *logwood*, one pound; boil it four times, or oftener, in a gallon of diſtilled water, to one half; then boil all the liquors, mixed together and ſtrained, to a proper conſiſtence. The ſhavings are here ordered to prevent it from being mixed with Jamaica, or other cheaper woods; which might be the caſe if bought in powder. The doſe from ℈i to 3 ſs. repeated according to the urgency of the ſymptoms.

Rectified ſpirit of wine takes up more from this *wood* than water does; therefore it is better to digeſt its powder in as much ſpirit as will cover it three or four fingers breadth above its ſurface, then boil the reſiduum in water as directed above; after which, the watery menſtrua are firſt evaporated to the conſiſtence of honey, then the ſpirituous one is mixed therewith, and the whole reduced to a proper conſiſtence.

DECOCTUM CAMPECHENSE. DECOCTION *of* LOGWOOD.

Boil three ounces of powdered *logwood* in four pints of water to two, at the end of which add two drams of cinnamon, boil them together a few minutes, and when cool ſtrain off the liquor for uſe.

This extract and decoction are either of them agreeable, mild, and ſafe, when ſtronger aſtringents are not ſo; and this advantage attends the *logwood*, which cannot be ſaid of aſtringents, it may be uſed with equal ſafety, whether a fever attends or not. Theſe preparations make the ſtools and urine appear like blood. The extract may be taken in doſes from gr. x. to 3 ſs. the decoction to three or four ounces, three or four times a day.

The preparations of this wood are chiefly held in eſteem for their aſtringency, and may be given ſafely in fluxes, and at the cloſe of dyſentery; but in the beginning they are miſchievous: ſo Dr. Cullen has found them.

When flatulencies attend in diarrhœas and dyſenteries, a few grains of the cortex elutheriæ is a proper addition to each doſe of the above extract or decoction. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Newmann's Chemical Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CAMPHORA. CAMPHOR; called alſo *caf, caſa, cafar, ligatura veneris, caphura, caphora; capur, alkoſor, altefor*; CAMPHOR. It is a ſolid concrete, chiefly obtained from the woody part of ſome trees, which are met with in the iſland of Borneo, in the Eaſt Indies, and in Japan; it is only from the latter that it is brought into Europe. The Indians have a ſpecies, which they diſtil from the roots of the true cinnamon trees, that they call *baros*, See CINNAMOMUM. And alſo a ſpecies which ſeparates from the *caphuræ oleum*, on re-diſtilling it. It ſometimes oozes from the bark of the root of the cinnamon tree in the form of oleous drops, which inſenſibly concrete into white grains. Theſe are called *caphura baros Indorum*. In the ſtate camphor is extracted from the roots of the camphor tree, it is named *camphora rudis*. But it is obtained chiefly from the LAURUS CAMPHORA, or the laurus fol. triplinervis lanceolata-ovatis nitidis, petiolis laxis, floribus parvis albis of LINN. The CAMPHOR-TREE. CLASS *enneandria*, ORD. *monogynia*. Gen. Plant. 503. In ſmaller quantities it is obtained from ſome cinnamon trees, and in very ſmall quantities from ſeveral other vegetables. That in Japan is extracted from a large tree of the bay kind, called *lauro camphorifera*, and by LINNÆUS, laurus foliis trinervis langeolata-ovatis; nervis ſupra baſin unitis.

As firſt ſublimed or diſtilled from the wood, it is of a browniſh colour, and compoſed of ſemi-pellucid grains, mixed with ſome impure matter; in this ſtate it is imported by the Dutch, then called *camphorata elaborata*, unpurified camphor. It is purified by a ſecond ſublimation, &c. but after a manner only known to themſelves, except the Venetians, who formerly were the only refiners of it: the laſt proceſs in the management is ſo contrived, that the head of the ſubliming glaſs is kept warm enough to make the *camphor* run together into a maſs of its own figure, in whi.h form it is brought into the ſhops. Dr. Lewis ſays, that it may be purified in ſp. vin. rect. by ſolution, and recovered from the ſpirit by diſtillation, the ſpirit all riſing before the *camphor*; and after this it may be formed into loaves by fuſion, with a gentle heat, in a cloſe veſſel.

The ancient Greeks do not mention *camphor*: it was firſt uſed in medicine by the Arabians.

Camphor is a vegetable concrete, unctuous to the touch, with a fragrant ſmell, ſomewhat like that of roſemary, and a bitter aromatic pungent taſte, accompanied with a ſenſe of coolneſs on the tongue; it is volatile like eſſential oils, but without their acrimony: it alſo differs both from them and from the ſebaceous oils, in ſuffering no ſenſible alteration from long keeping, in being totally exhalable in a warm air, without any change or ſeparation of its parts, and ſubliming unaltered in the heat of boiling water, &c. It burns in water, it receives no empyreumatic impreſſions, nor does it ſuffer any reſolution from any degree of fire, to which it can be expoſed in cloſe veſſels, though readily combuſtible in the open air. It diſſolves in concentrated mineral acids, rectified ſpirit of wine, oils, &c. but not in water, in vegatable acids, nor alcaline liquors. It melts into an oily appearance, with a leſs degree of heat than that of boiling water; laid on a red-hot iron it totally evaporates in a bright white flame and copious fumes, which, condenſing, form a ſoot.

Camphor is known to be good, if when it is put upon hot bread, it turns moiſt: if it becomes dry it is bad: it ſhould be kept cloſe in a bottle or a bladder, not to prevent it from loſing its quality, but to preſerve the whole of it from exhaling away.

As *camphor* is ſo extremely uſeful a medicine in a variety of caſes, it is neceſſary to give its effects on the human machine in the cleareſt point of view which we are able And firſt, the queſtion is, whether its power is of a ſtimulant or ſedative nature? Dr. Cullen ſeems clearly to have proved the laſt, when taken into the ſtomach—

externally

externally it is certainly ſtimulant, for when taken into the mouth it has an acrid taſte, and, though by its evaporation it excites a ſenſe of cold air, what remains is a ſenſe of heat in the mouth and fauces. When taken down upon the ſtomach it often gives pain and uneaſineſs, which he imputes to the operation of the acrimony upon the upper orifice. When applied to any ulcerated part, it perceptibly irritates and inflames; theſe are marks of its ſtimulant power. When thrown into the ſtomach of brute animals, it operates there by a ſmall portion of its effluvia, for when a maſs of any bulk has been thrown in, though it has produced conſiderable effects on the body, neither the bulk nor weight are found ſenſibly diminiſhed; hence he concludes the operation has been upon the nerves of the ſtomach, and by theſe on the reſt of the ſyſtem, and the operation to be entirely that of a ſedative power. However, the ſudden death of many animals occaſioned by it, as experimentally proved, ſhew ſtill more evidently its ſedative effects in the ſenſorium, which deſtroy the mobility of the nervous power, and thereby extinguiſhes the vital principle. It can no other way be accounted for; for *camphor* firſt operates by inducing ſtupor and ſleep, and the other ſymptoms of delirium. Furor and convulſions can all be explained by the ſtruggle which occurs between the force of the ſedative power, and reaction of the ſyſtem, as in caſes of other poiſons. It evidently ſhews no ſtimulant power on the ſanguiferous ſyſtem, for the pulſe, where it has been obſerved, has been ſlower than before its effects took place, by ten ſtrokes in a minute.

With regard to the diſeaſes in which it has been employed, we find it has often been given with advantage in fevers of all kinds, particularly nervous fevers, attended with much watchfulneſs, and delirium. WHERLHOFF adminiſtered it in many inflammatory diſeaſes with great benefit, and conſiders it as a refrigerant. It has been remarkable in putrid fevers, from its antiſeptic powers; and Collin has found it efficacious in curing and reſiſting gangrene. From its uſe in low, and what are called malignant, fevers, and from its antiſeptic powers, it is highly probable that it has been of great ſervice in the confluent ſmall pox, and alſo in favouring the eruption of exanthemata, and bringing them back to the ſkin, when from any cauſe they have ſuddenly receded; but this he ſays, not from experience.

In chronic caſes, whenever diſeaſes depend upon a mobility of the nervous power, and an irregularity of its motions; it may be expected ſuch a powerful ſedative ſhould be of ſervice: hence its uſe in hyſteric and hypochondriac caſes, which the doctor has frequently obſerved, as well as many other practitioners. In convulſive and ſpaſmodic affections it hath been of ſervice, and even in epilepſy uſeful; which laſt has been entirely cured by this medicine alone, but it has been ſingularly beneficial when united with cuprum ammoniacum, white vitriol, or calx of zinc. It has often been employed, and ſometimes ſucceſsfully, in caſes of maniacal and melancholic caſes. It has often been given ſucceſsfully in acute rheumatiſm, and the doctor ſays that he has no doubt of *camphor* having a peculiar power in taking off the inflammatory ſtate in caſes both of rheumatiſm and gout; but as *camphor* is ready to occaſion a tranſlation from external application, as proved in a caſe recited by him, it will in gouty caſes be always employed with great danger. It is often found uſeful in relieving tooth-ach, and may be in ophthalmia, from its power of taking off local inflammation.

When united with other ſubſtances, it has been found peculiarly uſeful; with draſtic purges it is ſaid to moderate their acrimony, and thereby their violent operation. It has the power of correcting the acrimony of cantharides, according to general opinion, but in this point ſome are very doubtful. It moderates the action of mercury, at the ſame time does not deprive the ſaline mercurials of much of their deobſtruent virtue. United with opium it prevents ſome inconveniences and diſorders which happen to taking opium alone; and joined with the Peruvian bark, gives it more energy and force, whether in curing fever or gangrene. It ſhould either be given in large doſes, not under twenty grains; or if in ſmaller, they muſt be repeated at ſhort intervals, if any ſenſible effects are to be obtained from it. It may be divided and rubbed with nitre or ſugar, and a few drops of ſpirit of wine, or diſſolved in mucilage of gum arabic, the *camphor* previouſly diſſolved in a little ſpirit of wine, or expreſſed oil. But for a fuller diſcuſſion on theſe points ſee CULLEN's Materia Medica. CAMPHOR, mixed with equal quantity of myrrh, makes an uniform ſolution in aqueous fluids, and is the beſt mode of giving camphor in a liquid form, where myrrh may not be thought an improper combination with reſpect to the intent which is withed to be produced.

An imprudent doſe of *camphor* produces coldneſs of the extremities, vertigo, a ſmall weak pulſe, drowſineſs, uneaſineſs about the precordia, &c. but theſe effects are relieved by an emetic, followed with ſmall doſes of vinegar, or other vegetable acids.

1. *Emulſio* Camphorata. CAMPHORATED EMULSION.

Add a dram of *camphor* to a pint of the almond emulſion, now called *lac amygdalæ*—ALMOND MILK; to mix the *camphor*, it will be neceſſary to uſe an additional quantity of the mucilage of gum arabic. A large ſpoonful, or more, may be given every two hours. Nitre, or acids, may be added, as the occaſion may require.

The London College directs the following preparation, called,

2. *Miſtura è* Camphora. *The* CAMPHORATED MIXTURE. *Formerly* Julepum à Camphora. CAMPHORATED JULEP.

Take of *camphor*, one dram; rectified ſpirit of wine, ten drops; of double refined ſugar, half an ounce; of boiling diſtilled water, a pint. Rub the *camphor* firſt with the rectified ſpirit, then with the ſugar; laſtly, add the water by degrees, and ſtrain the mixture. This is better made by mixing the *camphor* with double its quantity of gum arabic; for thus it is leſs apt to vellicate the ſtomach, and cauſe anxiety; a large ſpoonful contains about two grains of *camphor*: by this method vinegar may be added inſtead of water; vinegar renders the *camphor* more eaſy on the ſtomach, and improves its antiſeptic power. So has it been ſaid of nitre; but experience does not prove the validity of this opinion.

The emulſion or the mixture of *camphor*, are excellent in low and putrid diſorders; being, in theſe caſes, the lighteſt and beſt cordials, eſpecially for women or feeble men, with ſpaſmodic ſymptoms.

A very ſmall proportion of *camphor* is diſſolved in this menſtruum by the mode here preſcribed: but if *camphor* and myrrh be united in equal proportions, well triturated together, they will form an uniform mixture, with an aqueous ſolvent gradually added, as proved by ſome experiments recited in the Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, 1789.

The London College alſo orders the following for external uſes:

3. *Spiritus* Camphoratus. CAMPHORATED SPIRIT. *Formerly Spiritus vinoſus* Camphoratus. CAMPHORATED SPIRIT OF WINE.

Take of *camphor*, four ounces; of rectified ſpirit of wine, a quart; mix them ſo that the *camphor* may be diſſolved. This is often ſucceſsful in removing pains, inflammations, numbneſs, palſey, &c. by rubbing the part affected with it. An ounce of *camphor* will diſſolve in leſs than an ounce and a half of ſpirit, and in theſe ſolutions it does not exhale, for the ſpirit muſt all be evaporated before the *camphor* will depart.

4. *The* SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ TARTARIZATUS *is thus made.*

Mix equal parts of *camphor* and ſalt of tartar, in a proper quantity of proof-ſpirit, and draw off one half. But this preparation does not poſſeſs any advantages above the ſp. *camphoratus*.

The College of London uſed to add ʒ i. of *camphor* to ℔ j. of the white ointment, and called it ung. alb. *camphorat.* but have now rejected it; though it is eſteemed by ſome cooling, emollient, and diſcutient, and uſeful againſt cutaneous heats, tetterous or ſerpiginous eruptions.

Different preparations are called oils of *camphor*, ſeveral of which may be ſeen in Newman's Chemical Works, and other writers, but they do not appear to poſſeſs any peculiar advantages above the crude *camphor*.

CAMPHORATUM OLEUM. A mixture of olive oil two parts, with one of *camphor*, is called oleum *camphoratum*; and is of uſe in inflammatory ſwellings of the throat, if mixed with a proper cataplaſm and applied thereto, and alſo in aſcites when the abdomen is much diſtended, if rubbed freely on, every night and morning.

See

See Neuman's Chemical Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Alexander's Exper. Eſſays, Rieger and Hoffman on *Camphor*.

CAMPHORÆ LINIMENTUM AMMONIATUM. See AMMONIA.

CAMPHORA RUDIS. See CAMPHORA.

CAMPHORÆ ELIX. HARTMANNI, i. e. Spt. *Camph.* cum pauculo croci Anglicani.

—— FLORES. The ſubtile ſubſtance is thus called which firſt aſcends in the ſubliming of *camphor*.

—— FLORES COMP. The compound flowers of *camphor*.

Sublime eight parts of *camphor* with one of the flowers of benjamin.

—— OLEUM. See CINNAMOMUM.

CAMPHORATA. STINKING GROUND-PINE, called alſo CHAMÆPEUCE, and *camphorata hirſuta*. It is a low plant, a native of the warmer parts of Europe; it ſmells like camphor, but hath ſomething diſagreeable beſide. It is much eſteemed in fomentations againſt pain. It is warming, and commended in gouty complaints. Miller's Bot. Off.

—— ELABORATA. See CAMPHORA.

CAMPHORASMA. See MELISSA TURCICA.

CAMPSIN. The Egyptian name for the ſouth wind. See ÆTESIÆ.

CAMPULUM, from *καμπτω, to twiſt about*. A diſtortion of the eye-lids, or other parts.

CANABIL. See ERETRIA.

CANABINA AQUATICA. See BIDENS.

CANABIS INDICA, } See BANGUE.
—— PEREGRINA. }

CANADELLA. See CHANNA.

CANADENSE BALSAMUM. See CAPIVI BALSAMUM & ABIES. No. 4.

CANALICULUS, vel CANALIS ARTERIOSUS. See ARTERIOSUS DUCTUS.

CANALIS. A CANAL. It is alſo a round hollow inſtrument for embracing and holding a broken limb. Hippocrates ſpeaks of its uſe, and Sculletus repreſents different ſorts of them in his Armamentarium, part i. tab. 23.

According to Gorræus, *canalis* ſignifies the hollow in the ſpine, where the medulla oblongata deſcends.

CANALES SEMICIRCULARES The *ſemicircular canals* of the ear.

They are three in number, one ſuperior and perpendicular, one poſterior and perpendicular, and one horizontal; their ſize is nearly the ſame, but generally the ſuperior perpendicular is the greateſt. They begin in the veſtibulum, wind round the bone, and terminate in the veſtibulum again; each at their origin have a ſeparate orifice, but the two perpendicular meet and return into the veſtibulum by one common orifice. That theſe ducts contribute to hearing, appear from their being found in birds and fiſhes, though the cochlea is not found in either.

CANALIS SEMIS. PETROS. The BONY HALF CANAL. See AUDITUS.

—— VENOSUS. The vein of the funis umbilicalis proceeds from the placenta to the navel of the child, and thence to the vena porta, with which it communicates by its main trunk, where there is a canal, which goes to the vena cava hepatica, thus called, and alſo ductus venoſus; it runs between the lobulus Spigelii and the left or ſmall lobe of the liver. This ductus venoſus enters the vena cava hepatica of the left ſide, juſt where that is piercing the great trunk of the vena cava inferior.

CANANGÆ OLEUM. Hoffman mentions this oil as being ſcarce, and brought from India, alſo that it is diſtilled from the flowers of the lime-tree See Hoffman's Obſ. Phyſico-Chym. and in his Med. Rat. Syſt. vol. i. § ii. cap. 6.

CANCAMUM GRÆCORUM. See COURBARIL.

CANCELLUS. The WRONG HEIR, alſo called *Bernhardus eremita, cancer in teſtis degens.*

It is a ſmall ſpecies of cray-fiſh, which the French call BERNARD THE HERMIT, becauſe it ſhuns others, and retires into the firſt ſhell it meets with. It is found in the ſlime near the rocks, but commonly in a ſhell of a conic figure, and as large as a nut. There is a larger ſpecies in the American iſlands; it is three or four inches long: they call it the SOLDIER, becauſe it fortifies itſelf in a ſhell which is not its own. Father Du Tertres ſays, half its body is like a graſs-hopper.

Hang them in the ſun, and they diſſolve into a kind of oil, which is very ſpeedy in curing the rheumatiſm, if rubbed on the part.

CANCER. The CRAB. *Cancer* in Latin correſponds with the *καρκινος*, the *καραβος*, or the *καμμαρος* of the Greeks, and to the *crab* in the Engliſh.

CANCER IN TESTIS DEGENS. See CANCELLUS.

—— MARINUS, is that called the SEA-CRAB; named alſo *pagurus*, and *cancer mœnas*.

—— FLUVIATILIS. The RIVER-CRAB, or CRAY-FISH; it is alſo called *cammarus* and *gammarus*. See ASTACUS MARINUS.

The black tips of the claw of *ſea-crabs* are levigated and uſed as an abſorbent under the name of pulv. e. chel. c. ppt. The London college directs a compound powder, made with *crabs* claws, red coral, and chalk; but any one of them is as good as them all together or ſingly: they all conſiſt of the ſame calcareous animal earth.

Pulvis e Chelis Cancrorum *compoſitus.* COMPOUND POWDER *of* CRAB CLAWS

Take of the tips of *crabs* claws prepared, one pound; chalk, red coral, each prepared, of each three ounces; mix them all together.

The compoſition has been conſidered inelegant, for the *chæle cancrorum* conſiſts of a calcareous earth, part of which is combined with the phoſphoric acid and glutinous matter; the corallium rubrum contains the ſame, and theſe are mixed with chalk, a ſomewhat more pure calcareous earth; hence are theſe calcareous earths joined with nauſeous impurities, inſtead of pure abſorbents. The creta and teſta oſtreorum will better ſupply the place, and if calcareous earth is deſired to be combined with phoſphoric acid, it may be found in a pure ſtate in the cornu cervi uſtum. Obſervations on the Sp. Alterum Pharmacop. Londinenſis, 1788.

The college of Edinburgh directs the following preparation, called

Pulvis Teſtaceus Compoſitus. The COMPOUND TESTACEOUS POWDER.

Take of oyſter ſhells prepared, one pound; and of white chalk prepared, half a pound. Mix them together.

The uſe of all the abſorbent earths, and preparations of ſhells, is to abſorb acidities in the primæ viæ; and this preſcription from the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory is equally valuable as a medicine with any other preparation of the kind, however attended with pompous epithets. If they meet with no acid to diſſolve them, they ſhould be accompanied with gentle purges. They ſtrongly promote putrefaction, whence their uſe ſeems to be forbid in putrid diſeaſes, and alſo from their abſorbing acids ſo powerfully in the primæ viæ, their prohibition is neceſſary. In ardent fevers their uſe is ſomewhat important: oyſter ſhells are diſſolved with a very weak acid into a mucilage, like that which lines the inner ſurface of the ſtomach, bladder, blood-veſſels, &c. which is abraded when there is inflammation in them; and this jelly, formed of teſtaceous powders, ſeems to ſupply, in ſome meaſure, the want of the natural.

See Haller's Noſology, Lewis's Materia Medica, and Neumann's Chemical Works.

CANCER. *καρκινος, a crab.* By the term *cancer*, the Roman writers underſtood what the Greeks called gangrene and ſphacelus; but the diſeaſe which is now called *cancer*, is what the Greeks and Romans meant by *carcinoma*, and *carcinos*. It is called alſo *lupus*, becauſe it eats away the fleſh like a wolf. See Celſus, lib. v. cap. xxviii.

Galen ſays, that as the *crab* is furniſhed with claws on both ſides of its body, ſo in the carcinoma, or carcinos, the veins, which are extended from the tumor, repreſent with it a figure much like a *crab*. And Boerhaave ſays, that if the ſtagnating matter of a ſcirrhus is put in motion, ſo as to inflame the veſſels ſituated in its margin, it becomes malignant, and then is called a *cancer*.

With Hippocrates we may, perhaps, moſt properly conſider all the ſpecies as compriſed in the occult and open *cancer*. A *cancer* then is, as P. Ægineta deſcribes it, an unequal tumor, with or without an ulcer. Hippocrates calls that an occult *cancer*, that is yet unburſt, or without an ulcer; and that an open, or an ulcerated one, that is burſt or ulcerated.

Mr. PEARSON ſays, when a malignant ſchirrus, or a warty excreſcence hath proceeded to a period of ulceration, attended with a conſtant ſenſe of ardent pain, is irregular in its figure, and preſents an unequal ſurface; if it diſcharges ſordid, ſanious, or fœtid matter; the edges of

the fore ſhould be thick, indurated, and often exquiſitely painful, ſometimes inverted, at other times retorted, and exhibit a ſerrated appearance. And ſhould the ulcer in its progreſs be frequently attended with hæmorrhages in conſequence of the eroſion of blood veſſels, there will be little hazard of miſtake in calling it a cancerous ulcer.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES. He defines it, a painful ſcirrhous tumor, terminating in a fatal ulcer.

Any part of the body may be the ſeat of this diſorder, though a gland is generally its immediate ſituation. The obſtruction is in the minute lymphatic veſſels, and the adjacent parts are affected as a conſequence.

Mr. PEARSON ſays, "It is probable that any gland in the living body may be the ſeat of a cancerous diſeaſe; but it appears more frequently as an idiopathic affection in thoſe glands that form the ſeveral ſecretions, than in the abſorbent glands; and of the ſecreting organs, thoſe that ſeparate the fluids, which are to be employed in the animal œconomy, ſuffer much oftner than the glands which ſecern the excrementitious part of the blood. Indeed it may be doubted whether an abſorbent gland ever be the primary ſeat of a true ſchirrus. Daily experience evinces, that theſe glands may ſuffer contamination from their connection with a cancerous part; but under ſuch circumſtances, this morbid alteration being the effect of a diſeaſe in that neighbourhood, it ought to be regarded as a ſecondary, and conſequent affection. I never yet met with an unequivocal proof of a primary ſcirrhus in an ABSORBENT GLAND; and if a larger experience ſhall confirm this obſervation, and eſtabliſh it as a general rule, it will afford a material aſſiſtance in forming the diagnoſis of this diſeaſe. The general term ſcirrhus has been applied with too little diſcrimination, to indurated tumors of the lymphatic glands. When theſe appendages of the abſorbent ſyſtem enlarge in the early part of life, the diſeaſe is commonly treated as ſtrumous; but as a ſimilar alteration of theſe parts may and often does occur at a more advanced period, there ought to be ſome very good reaſons for aſcribing malignity to one rather than the other. In old people, the tumor is indeed often larger, more indurated, and leſs tractable than in children; but when the alteration originated in the lymphatic glands, it will very rarely be found to poſſeſs any thing cancerous in its nature." However, in men a *cancer* moſt frequently ſeizes the tongue, mouth, or penis; in women, the breaſts and the uterus, particularly about the ceſſation of their periodical diſcharges; and in children, the eyes. Sometimes at the breaſt there is a hard and unequal tumor, attended with pain, which is not quite continual, and a burning heat much like what happens in *cancer* whence it is called ZARUTHAN, *a ſpurious cancer*.

Celibacy, as well as the ceſſation of the menſes, conduces to the production of *cancers* in women, whence antiquated maids are the moſt ſubject to them: next to theſe are thoſe mothers who have not ſuckled their children; then thoſe women who are paſt child-bearing; and the leaſt ſo are men, and thoſe women who have born children, and nurſed them with their own milk. Hollerius obſerves, that girls are ſubject to glandulous tumors whoſe menſtrual diſcharges are ſcanty.

The matter of *cancers* is inſpiſſated lymph, obſtructing the glands, whence pus is never well formed in them. Lymph ſtagnating in the ſcirrhous body is capable of being rarefied by heat; when heated it expands, and the tumor is enlarged; on the increaſe of the ſwelling, a part of the ſcirrhous forms an apex; then the ſkin burſts, the morbid matter obtains liberty, and ſpreading more and more, it turns out the lips of the ulcer all round. Hence the preternatural heat excited in a ſcirrhous tumor is a proximate cauſe of its becoming a *cancer*; and whatever can excite heat in a ſcirrhus, may be a remote, or procatarctic cauſe of this diſeaſe. The cauſes of a ſcirrhus are the remote cauſes of moſt *cancers*, and are whatever can coagulate, or dry the juices, prepared in, or received by the glands. The matter thus obſtructed, deſtitute of the means of being reſolved, or changed into pus, may lodge many years without giving much trouble; but when by any cauſe the motion of the humours is increaſed through the adjacent pervious veſſels, an inflammation is produced, pain and heat comes on: thus the ſcirrhus, which hitherto was inert, now acquires an acrimony, by which the containing parts are irritated and corroded. Sorrow, and other diſturbance of the mind, eaſily converts a ſcirrhus into a *cancer*. The veſſels of diſtended glands become preternaturally ſenſible, whence it is more eaſy for any cauſe of local inflammation to cauſe a *cancer*. When a ſcirrhus ſo enlarges as to be affected by the heat, or preſſure of the adjacent parts, it ſoon becomes cancerous. Gooch and Turner give inſtances of cancerous ulcers being produced by touching cancerous matter with the tongue.

A hard unequal tumor that is indolent, and without any diſcolouration in the ſkin, is called a SCIRRHUS; but when an itching is perceived in it, which is followed by a pricking, ſhooting, or lancinating pain, and a change of colour in the ſkin, it is known to be a *cancer*. It generally is ſmall in the beginning, and increaſes gradually; but though a change of colour in the ſkin is made to a red or livid appearance, as well as from an indolent ſtate, a painful one is induced: it is ſometimes very difficult to ſay, when the tranſition out of the ſcirrhous into the cancerous ſtate happened; the progreſs being quick or ſlow according to concurring cauſes. GOOCH very well obſerves, that when the tumor is attended with a peculiar kind of burning, ſhooting pains, and the ſkin hath acquired the duſky purple, or livid hue, it may then be deemed the malignant ſcirrhus, or confirmed *cancer*. He farther adds, when thus far advanced in women's breaſts, the tumor ſometimes increaſes ſpeedily to a great ſize, having a knotty unequal ſurface, more glands becoming obſtructed; the nipple ſinks in, turgid veins are conſpicuous, ramifying far about, and reſembling a crab's claws. Theſe are the characteriſtics of an occult *cancer* on the external parts, and we may ſuſpect the exiſtence of one internally, when ſuch pain and heat as hath been deſcribed, ſucceed in parts where the patient hath before been ſenſible of a weight and preſſure, attended with obtuſe pain. A cancerous tumor never melts down in ſuppuration like an inflammatory one, becauſe the obſtruction is in the minute lymphatic veſſels; but when it is ready to break open, eſpecially in the breaſt, it generally becomes prominent in ſome point, attended with an increaſe of the peculiar kind of burning, ſhooting pain, commonly felt before, at intervals, in a leſs degree, and deeper in the body of the gland, or glands. In the prominent part of the tumor, in this ſtate, a corroding ichor ſometimes tranſudes through the ſkin, ſoon forming an ulcer; at other times a conſiderable quantity of a thin lymphatic fluid, tinged with blood from eroded veſſels, is found on it. Ulcers of the cancerous nature diſcharge a thin, fœtid, acrid ſanies, which corrodes the parts, having thick dark-coloured retorted lips; and fungous excreſcences frequently vegetate from theſe ulcers, notwithſtanding the corroſiveneſs of the humour. In this ſtate they are often attended with excruciating, pungent, lancinating, burning pains, and ſometimes with bleeding.

Though a ſcirrhus may truly be deemed a *cancer* as ſoon as pain is perceived in it, yet every painful tumor is not a *cancer*; nor is it always eaſy to ſay whether a *cancer* is the diſorder or not; irregular hard lumps may be perceived in the breaſt, but on examining the other breaſt where no uneaſineſs is perceived, the ſame kind of tumors are ſometimes found, which renders the diagnoſtics uncertain.

The itching, increaſing tumor, and pain, are owing to heat rarifying the obſtructed humour, diſtending the veſſels, and producing a preternatural ſenſibility in them. As any part of the tumor is more enlarged than another, there an apex will be formed, the top of which will be covered with a tenſe, ſmooth, ſhining, thin ſkin, of a darkiſh red colour, becauſe the blood meets with difficulty in paſſing through its veſſels, which are too much diſtended. The ſkin, rendered thin by violent ſtraining, is at laſt burſt by the contained matter; hence the ulcer, which by the continuance of the ſame cauſes that produced it, increaſes. While the blood-veſſels remain unhurt, a ſerous ichor only appears in the ulcer; but when they are corroded, blood alſo iſſues forth, and as the fungous fleſh diſſolves, ſome pus is generated. The ſtinking ſanies is, from the heat of the part, and the acceſs of the air putrifying it.

A cure is rarely made but with the knife or cautery; when theſe methods of relief are not uſed, the treatment is only palliative. If the tumor firmly adheres to the ſubjacent part, it can neither be extirpated nor waſted away by a cauſtic: if it is moveable, it may generally be taken away, if at a due diſtance from ſuch blood-veſſels as would endanger life by being wounded. In general, the larger are more dangerous than the leſſer, the painful than the indolent, and the ulcerated than the occult.

When

When a breaſt is once ſcirrhous, it ſeldom continues long in a ſtate that threatens a *cancer*, without affecting the axillary glands, the other breaſt, or the uterus. Any kind of acrimony in the habit diſpoſes a ſcirrhus to a ſpeedy change into a *cancer*. When a cancer in any part is attended with a hardneſs of the adjacent glands, ſucceſs hath rarely followed an attempt to cure. In habits not otherwiſe diſordered, an occult *cancer* ſhould not be exaſperated by emollients, ſtimulating application, or intemperance, for then it may remain a long time without inconvenience; though at the ceſſation of the menſes in women they will be exaſperated, whence, if it can conveniently be done, it may be moſt proper to extirpate early.

Mr. Henry Fearon ſays, I am inclined to think, that were we to treat cancerous complaints at an early period, as proceeding from inflammation, we ſhould be much more ſucceſsful in practice.—His mode of cure conſiſts in bleeding, either topical or general, according to the ſeat of the complaint, or part affected, which muſt be perſevered in for a ſufficient length of time, to which muſt be joined a milk and vegetable diet, an open belly, and ſaturnine applications, avoiding wine, ſpirits, and fermented liquors. Memoirs of the Medical Society, London, 1789.

The indications of cure are, 1ſt, to extirpate the tumor, and prevent a return of the diſeaſe: or, 2dly, to palliate when extirpation cannot be admitted.

The diet ſhould be cool, moiſt, and light; the mind ſhould be tranquil; and the body as free from violent action as poſſible.

If the cure is to be effected by extirpating the tumor, (ſee AMPUTATIO) and if this method of relief is attempted, care muſt be had to remove all other *cancerous* tumours, the whole of each muſt be cleared away, and the habit of body muſt be corrected as much as poſſible; and when the wound is nearly healed, it may be kept open in the manner of an iſſue.

Cathæretics are propoſed for deſtroying the tumor, when the knife cannot be ſubmitted to from the patient's dread. The moſt famed of theſe have arſenic in their compoſition. Mr. Plunket's application is, on good authority, ſaid to be as follows:

"Take of crow's-foot, ſuch as grows in low moiſt grounds, dog-fennel, each an ounce; pound them well: add to them of crude brimſtone, ſome prefer the *magnes arſenicalis*, five ſcruples; and of white arſenic finely levigated, one dram. Make theſe into ſmall balls, and dry them in the ſun. Theſe balls muſt be powdered and mixed with the yolk of an egg, then laid over the ſore or *cancer* upon a piece of pig's bladder, which muſt be cut to the ſize of the ſore, and ſmeared with the yolk of an egg. This muſt not be applied on a piece of bladder larger than a half crown, if the *cancer* to be extirpated is on the face; the ſame caution is required if it is near the heart; but elſewhere it may ſpread the ſize of the ſore. The plaſter muſt not be ſtirred until it drops off of itſelf, which will be in about a week. Clean bandages are often to be put on." This is called CAUSTICUM ANTI CANCROSUM, in applying which, great circumſpection is neceſſary, particularly to cancers on the noſe or lips; on account of the danger of ſwallowing a portion of the arſenic.

This arſenical preparation will anſwer beſt in recent caſes, but it ſhould never be uſed except the whole tumor can be removed. The crow-foot is added to deſtroy the ſkin; but this end will, perhaps, be better anſwered, by rubbing the part immediately over the tumor with antimonium nitratum, the day before the arſenical medicine is appplied: this makes way for the action of the arſenic. Inſtead of the ſimple mixture of brimſtone and arſenic as above, the preparation of arſenic, called magnes arſenicalis, ſhould be uſed. This cauſtic does not deſtroy the gland, but only the ſubſtances all around it, ſo the tumor comes out as if it had been dexterouſly diſſected out; and it muſt be obſerved, that a patient ſhould never go into a warm bath whilſt arſenic is applied.

Several eminent practitioners have formerly encouraged this method, as Fallopius, Zaber, Sennertus, &c. but though on ſmall cutaneous glands it may do, in the larger and deep-ſeated it is unſafe; for by the irritation of theſe medicines an inflammation, and, perhaps, fever, are brought on, which are dangerous ſymptoms; and by the ſubtil penetrating quality of arſenic, the life of the patient is alſo greatly hazarded, whatever be its mode of application and correction

Mr. Pott obſerves, that if a cauſtic is uſed, it ſhould be ſuch a one as will penetrate quite through the tumor, and effectually eradicate it at the moſt in two or three applications: this the common ones will not do, for they only reach as far as into the cellular membrane; hence their frequent repetition will be neceſſary. On every repetition of the cauſtic, the tumor reinflames, hardens, and enlarges; conſequently, it becomes, by ſuch treatment, more and more untractable. Cauſtics harden the ſurrounding parts, and produce other ill effects, and this gave origin to that ridiculous idea of the ſcirrhus or *cancer* having claws or roots, &c. If cauſtics are uſed, the moſt active ones are to be preferred.

If the *cancer* is ulcerated, frequent dreſſing with dry lint, or ſuch other things as experience manifeſts to be the leaſt uneaſy, are the moſt eligible.

In general the palliative method will be,

To avoid all external means while the diſorder is in its occult ſtate; to prevent its being handled, or preſſed by the cloaths, that it may be kept eaſy and cool.

To correct the habit of body, if any way diſordered; and with the alteratives may be given ſmall doſes of hydrargyrus muriatus, but with great caution.

To moderate pain.

To keep the belly ſoluble with cooling medicines, ſuch as manna, natron vitriolat. &c.

To bleed as often as the ſtrength will admit.

To avoid cordials, exerciſe, or whatever can excite a greater heat than is proper to health in a ſtate of reſt.

A ſlight inflammation in the neighbourhood of the tumor, which yet is in its ſcirrhous ſtate, may be relieved by means of Goulard's ſaturnine water, and thus is hindered from degenerating into a *cancer*; but if the inflammation is conſiderable, a *cancer* cannot be prevented.

Bleeding is neceſſary, at leaſt as often as pain and feveriſhneſs require it.

Purging ſhould not only be uſed to prevent a coſtive habit, but alſo immediately after every bleeding, to increaſe its cooling effect.

Pain, when urgent, requires bleeding, cooling purges, a ſpare diet that is thin and cooling, and anodynes inwardly. This ſymptom is alſo much relieved by deſtroying the ſenſibility of the parts by preparations of lead.

Fever. This requires the ſame means for its relief as are recommended againſt pain; to which may be added any other febrifuge that the ſtate of the conſtitution may ſeem to admit of. Milk and water, or a decoction of ſarſaparilla, are convenient for common drink.

The beſt external medicine in the occult ſtate is a well dreſſed hare's or rabbit's ſkin; for now all emollients, ſtimulants, and unctuous preparations are to be avoided.

When the *cancerous* tumor becomes ulcerated, the edges of the ulcer are hard, ragged, and unequal, very painful, and reverſed in different ways, being ſometimes turned upwards and backwards, and on other occaſions inwards. The whole ſurface of the ſore is commonly very unequal; in ſome parts there being conſiderable riſings, and in others deep excavations. The diſcharge, for the moſt part, is a thin, dark-coloured, fetid ichor, and is often poſſeſſed of ſuch a degree of acrimony as to excoriate, and even deſtroy the neighbouring parts. In the more advanced ſtages of the diſeaſe too, by the eroſion of blood-veſſels which occurs, conſiderable quantities of pure blood are ſometimes diſcharged. There is generally a burning heat complained of, all over the ſurface of the ulcer, and an increaſe of the ſhooting lancinating pains, which were much complained of before the ulcer was formed. The appearances of theſe ulcers are ſo various, that it is, perhaps, impoſſible for any deſcription to take them all in. Some have fungous excreſcences about their edges reſembling cauliflowers, or ſtrawberries; others have none. When the *cancer* is ulcerated, the following have been extolled:

℞ Ung. ſaturn. cum duplici quantitate ceræ albæ paratum & fiat ceratum.

℞ Pulv. e ceruſſ. C. mucilag. gum. arab. ℥ß ʒ ij. ceruſſæ acetatæ ℈i. probe contritis in mortario marmoreo adde ſenſim aq. calcis & roſar. ℥ß ʒ vi. f. lotio.

After gently cleanſing the ulcer, waſh it with the lotion juſt warmed, then covering it with dry lint, or lint moiſtened in the lotion; lay over the whole a plaſter ſpread with the cerate, which may extend ſomewhat over the edges of the ſore.

In general, that which is the eaſieſt is the beſt, and often a cerate of oil and wax is preferred.

A mixture of vinegar, with twenty times its quantity of water, is ſometimes of excellent uſe.

Goulard

Goulard commends his faturine preparations.

Tar-water, both inwardly and outwardly, hath been attended with conſiderable advantage, and particularly when the diſorder appeared at or about the ceſſation of the menſtrual diſcharge.

Narcotic herbs, ſuch as the ſolanum and cicuta, have been uſed with ſucceſs. See the articles reſpectively.

Carrot poultices renewed twice a day remove the nauſeous ſmell which attends *cancerous* ulcers. See DAUCUS. Fixed air applied to the ulcer hath the ſame effect, if it ſhould be uſed every ſix, eight, or twelve hours, and after it, rags may be laid on the ſore, after dipping them in lavender, or other odoriferous water mixed with vinegar.

The hydrarg. muriatus, gr. ſs. given night and morning, as in venereal diſorders, with the decoct. ſarſaparil. keeping the body lax, but not to purge, hath been manifeſtly uſeful, though it is owned that its efficacy is leſs in caſes where the ulcer is very conſiderable. It hath often ſucceeded in *cancers* of the face and noſe. The bark may accompany it when the habit is lax.

The bark and hemlock may very advantageouſly accompany the uſe of this mercurial medicine, and may, in general, be thus adminiſtered:

℞ Extract. cicut. gr. v. vel plus bis in die; or rather the powder.

℞ Infuſ. cort. Peruv. ℥ iij. bis terve in die.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati, gr. 1-16th, ad ſs. bis in die.

If the muriated quickſilver is not eaſy in the ſtomach, a few drops of the tinct. opii may accompany each doſe.

In recent caſes the hemlock is ſometimes uſeful; its external uſe is more effectual than its internal; and its efficacy exceeds that of carrot poultice, though they all, and in every mode, are uſeful. Mr. Juſtamond intimates in his Lectures on the Operations of Surgery, that the beſt way of uſing hemlock is to make a bath with it; when this bath is uſed, it muſt be tepid, and the patient may ſtay in it during fifteen or twenty minutes, and repeat it two or three times a week. He further recommends as a powerful efficacious medicine, the ferrum ammoniacale internally; it may be given three times a day, beginning with ten grains made into two pills, and increaſe the doſe as far as the ſtomach will bear it.

In the fourth volume of the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries, is an extract from a publication by Dr. Le Febure, a French phyſician, by which it appears, that the internal uſe of arſenic is frequently effectual in curing *cancers*. He ſays, that in ſome inſtances the cancerous virus is alkaleſcent, and in others it is aceſcent. His general method of adminiſtering this medicine is as follows:

℞ Arſen. alb. gr. iv. f. ſolutio in aq. font. diſtil. ℔. i. hujus ſolutio detur cochl. magn. cum lact. vaccin. cochl. magn. & ſyr. e mecon. ℥ ſs. mane jejuno.

The arſenic is directed to be of a clear, white, ſhining appearance, and in ſmall cryſtals; and every morning that the doſe is taken, the patient muſt not take any thing after it during one hour. This courſe muſt be continued eight days, after which a doſe is to be taken in the ſame manner, twice every day; the firſt in the morning, the laſt about eight at night. At the end of a fortnight, three doſes are to be given in a day; the third being taken about mid-day. Thus, women of weakly conſtitutions may continue until a cure is completed. But with an adult of a good conſtitution, the doſe may be augmented by degrees, every eight days, till he takes ſix table ſpoonfuls of the ſolution every day; two table ſpoonfuls being taken for each doſe, with as much milk, and half an ounce of the ſyrup of poppies. For children, tea-ſpoons muſt be uſed, and the doſe ſhould, on no account, exceed three of theſe, with a proportionable quantity of the ſyrup. But, beſides that, the ſolution of the arſenic is thus to be increaſed to a certain height, in point of quantity; the ſtrength is alſo to be augmented. Six grains of arſenic may be diſſolved in the ſecond bottle of the ſolution, and eight in the third. But, beyond this, Dr. Le Febure thinks it unadviſeable to proceed. In general, he ſays, ſix bottles of the ſolution is ſufficient for the cure of an open *cancer*; in one caſe, however, eight were neceſſary. He aſſerts, that this method is never attended with any ill accidents; and adds, that the arſenic does not act in any certain manner upon the ſecretions. A purgative compounded of manna, rhubarb, and ſal ſeignette, is to be given every eight or twelve days. Whey, with twelve grains of nitre to the bottle, or a weak decoction of the roots of marſhmallows, with the ſame quantity of nitre, may be given for common drink. The belly is to be kept open by injections of whey, bran-water, or pure water, with the addition of emollient herbs, if neceſſary, or a little honey. With reſpect to regimen, it is directed to abſtain from wine and fermented liquors. Broths, made with a little beef, veal, or chicken, are proper. Broiled, roaſted, or boiled meat, ought to be taken in ſmall quantity. Spinnage, lettuce, ſuccory, or ſorrel, may be given with advantage. Ripe fruit is not to be forbid. Rice cream, and milk in different forms, are a very proper part of diet. The doctor has ſometimes been obliged to give the bark, and to open an iſſue, when the humours were either very alkaleſcent, or in very great quantity. He conſiders an iſſue as uſeful in every caſe. When the ulcer is cicatrized, he recommends cold or warm mineral waters, according to the circumſtances of the patient, with a view of completing the cure, or where theſe cannot be had, he gives artificial ones. Beſides this treatment by internal medicines, the method of dreſſing the ulcer becomes alſo an object of attention. If the tumor be not ulcerated, he directs it to be waſhed with a ſolution of arſenic, having eight grains in a pint of water. After waſhing with this ſolution, apply the following cataplaſm; take of carrot-juice, one pound; of acetated cerufs, half an ounce; of arſenic diſſolved in diſtilled vinegar, half an ounce; of liquid laudanum, a dram and a half; form the whole into a maſs of a proper conſiſtence with as much powdered hemlock as is neceſſary. With part of this cataplaſm the tumor is to be covered to a tolerable thickneſs, and the whole kept up with the common plaſter. If the *cancer* be ulcerated, it is adviſed that the ichorus ſeroſity be taken away at each dreſſing, by means of dry lint. The ulcer is then to be fomented with the arſenical ſolution, having the chill taken off it, and above one third of red wine added to it. If the ſore be of a very bad kind, it is adviſed that the arſenic be diſſolved in a decoction of bark, for fomenting the ulcer. Afterwards the cataplaſm mentioned above, and the plaſter, are to be applied. This treatment muſt be renewed every twelve hours. In Decad II. vol. i. of the Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh, a ſolution of arſenic is given in drops, in intermittent complaints; which may alſo be adminiſtered in this, in the ſame manner, gradually increaſing the doſe, as much as the habit will bear, with equal efficacy and more elegance.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 299, &c. obſerves, that *cancers* are moſt frequently in the lips in men, and the breaſts in women. The ſooner cancerous caſes are operated upon, the greater is the chance of the extirpation proving effectual, and vice verſa. This, though, is contradicted poſitively by Mr. PEARSON; "If ſays he, the removal of the morbid part were equally complete in two patients, one of whom had been afflicted ſeven months, and the other ſeven years, with a cancer, I ſhould eſteem the latter in leſs danger of a relapſe than the former. For example, when the breaſt is affected by a cancer, diſtant parts of that gland may become the ſeat of the morbid alteration about the ſame period. Theſe ſeveral diſeaſed portions may not advance with equal celerity; but while one part acquires a conſiderable bulk, the other altered parts may be ſcarcely objects of attention. Under ſuch circumſtances, the more obviouſly morbid parts may be removed; but the diſeaſe being only in progreſſion, no man can be certain without removing the whole breaſt, that he has not left ſome diſeaſed fibres. If however the diſeaſe ſhall continue without increaſing during ſeveral years, one may in general conclude that its boundaries are more accurately defined." Conſcious that ſuch accidents may occur, BELL therefore adviſes: when the complaint is on the breaſt, although part of it only may be affected, the whole ſhould be always taken off. But, although it be proper to extirpate every part that is really diſeaſed, none of the external teguments ſhould be ever unneceſſarily deſtroyed, nor ſhould more of them be taken away than is requiſite. A little before the ſore heals up, an iſſue ſhould be introduced, ſo as to diſcharge freely before the cicatrix is formed. If ſcirrhus or cancerous diſorders appear in ſeveral different parts, the removal of any or all of them would not probably be effectual. If *cancers* adhere to another adjacent part, they rarely can be extirpated with ſafety; a cancerous tumor may be attached to a circumjacent muſcle or tendon, and may admit of an operation: however, much prudence is requiſite in attempting a deſperate caſe. See alſo his Surgery, vol. ii. 434, where he directs how to amputate cancerous breaſts.

CANCER ON THE FACE. Theſe are generally ſeated

on the lips, nose, or eye-lid. When they ulcerate, they are always attended with a hardness, which extends in proportion as that which formed the first tumor is destroyed by erosion, and is always preceded by a change in the colour of the skin, which, before it indurates, turns red; and in extirpating, all that is thus florid must be cut away, as well as the part that is manifestly cancerous. See Le Dran's Obs. When a *cancer* on the lip becomes ulcerous, it appears at first like a crack, and then gradually widens. In extirpating cancerous lips, the operation is best performed as for the cure of the hare-lip. Mr. Sheldon observes that *cancer* in the cheek, which no operation can cure, proceeds from a polypus.

Cancer, in the Intestines. In this case the patient is continually afflicted with an highly acrid and obstinate dysentery, which corrodes all the parts it touches, and is attended with frequent convulsions, and fixed pains.

Cancer in the testicle. The most powerful means may be tried; great advantage hath followed the internal and external use of hemlock, but castration is generally the *last*, but safest resource.

Cancer in the Womb. This disease happens generally about the time of the menses disappearing, but may approach at any other period of life. Women, who have been accustomed to a large discharge by their menses, are more liable to *cancers* in this part than in any other, and the disease commonly begins when that discharge goes off, or when it disappears. It is known by pains in the pelvis and womb, of the stretching, tearing kind, mixed with shooting pricking ones; indurations in the part, sensible to the touch, a preceding immoderate discharge of the whites, reds, or both. Aetius describes this case very well, and says that "there is a violent pain in the groins, upper part of the belly and loins, whilst the parts originally affected can hardly bear to be touched: but if the *cancer* is ulcerated, besides the pain, hardness about the neck of the womb, there are ulcers with tumid, sordid, and whitish lips, and from them a fœtid sanies flows, &c." The discharge from these ulcers are very various, being sometimes bloody, sanious, or accompanied with sloughs, &c. If the indurations are not ulcerated the discharge is sanious and acrid. In time the labia swell, and are œdematous, and if, as sometimes happens, the inguinal gland is obstructed, the œdema extends along the thigh.

In this unhappy case, besides the general methods, a close adherence to the extract. cicut. must be insisted on; beginning with a small dose and increasing it gradually, gr. x. ter die vel sæpius. This moderates the pains better than opium.

Mr. Justamond is very sanguine in his expectations of a cure from the use of the hemlock bath, and the ferrum ammoniacale, as above directed. See Cancer.

Mr. Le Febure recommends, in case of *cancerous* ulcers in the womb, that injections should be frequently thrown up, of a decoction of carrots and hemlock, having four grains of opium, and as much arsenic, dissolved in every pint of it: see his general method of cure with arsenic above, in the article Cancer. When in the bone or bones of a limb a *cancer* takes place, the amputation of that limb will be necessary.

The peculiar advantages of Mr. Fearon's mode of excision of the breast, and his after-treatment, merit attention; and are conducted as follows.

The patient being seated conveniently with her head supported upon a pillow, by an assistant behind, and her arms held by one on each side, the surgeon makes a horizontal incision, in the direction of the ribs, a little below the nipple; the assistants then draw the teguments as far asunder as possibles and press their fingers on the bleeding arteries, whilst the surgeon is dissecting the diseased mass from the skin above, and the pectoral muscle or parts below: after which, the wound being carefully examined, every small indurated or thickened part is to be removed.

The hæmorrhage by this time generally ceases; but if an artery still bleeds freely, it must be secured by means of the tenaculum and ligature, the ends of which are left a proper length out of the wound. The whole is then spunged clean, and the parts and edges of the wound are laid in even and perfect contact, and retained so by two, three, or more sutures of the interrupted kind, according to the extent of the wound, and by the applications of slips of adhesive plaster, in the intermediate spaces, across the line of incision.

About the third or fourth day the serous discharge appears through the bandages, and the slips of plaster grow loose and require to be removed: the stitches in the teguments are then to be divided with a pair of scissars. The incision is afterwards dressed daily with small slips of lint, spread thin with a mild cerate, made of the purest oil and wax. The ligatures by which the arteries are secured, are gently tugged every day after the first inflammation is abated, and drawn away in due time for the secondary union, or what is termed adhesive inflammation, to take place. The cure is greatly accelerated by repeatedly supporting the edges with a few slips of adhesive plaster.

When the skin is ulcerated or diseased, a second incision is made in as straight a line as the inclusion of the diseased part will admit, down to the extremity of the first; and the edges, &c. are brought together in the same manner as in the first incision. The incision is to be made below the nipple, because the natural position of the part more readily assists the union, and the breast is less subject to deformity.

Thus the cure is generally completed in a fortnight or three weeks; nay sometimes in as many days as weeks, where the suppurative process has been allowed to take place.

A large thick soft compress made of linen, which has been in use, is to be applied after each mode of dressing, and a linen, or rather a flannel roller, about five inches broad, and six or eight yards long, bound gently tight over all. The arm on the affected side is to be supported in the flexed position, by a handkerchief tied round the neck. See Fearon on *Cancers*.

Pity it is, that in this disease, the opportunity of procuring relief is so little minded, and often lost! The following hints, if duly attended to, may serve to shorten the progress of an evil, which, if neglected, must be productive of the worst consequences.

1. In its infant state, when the tumor is round, smooth, and not hard to the touch, the disease *often* yields to an alterative course.

2. When the tumour is become large, round, smooth, and in some degree indurated, it *seldom* gives way to such mode of treatment.

3. When the tumour is hard and unequal, and attended with pricking pain, it *scarcely ever* admits of relief from such means; and I believe *never*, when it has attained what may be considered as a fourth stage; that is, when the tumor is of a stony hardness, and very unequal, attended with acute shooting pains. In this latter stage of the disorder, when the breast begins to lose its natural colour, and the nipple is drawn in, the knife should be submitted to without hesitation; and indeed, from duly considering the progress of the disease, as specified in the above hints, I am convinced that the easiest, safest, and most proper periods for extirpation, are in the second and third stages. See London Medical Journal, vol. v. p. 73.

See Le Dran's Operations, Boerhaave's Aphorisms; Med. Mus. vol. i. p. 81, &c. and 338, &c. Lond. Med. Transf. vol. i. 75. Gooch's Med. Obs. vol. iii. Hill on *Cancers*. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 299. Justamond on *Cancers*. Bell's Surgery, ii. 434. Pearson's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. 209, &c. and Practical Observations on cancerous Complaints. White's Surgery, 52.

CANCRORUM MUNDITORUM. *Chimney sweeper's Cancer.* See Scrotum.

Cancer Ossis. See Spina Ventosa.

CANCHRY, or Canchrys. See Cachrys.

CANCINPERICON. Hot Horse dung. See Anhelatio, &c.

CANCRENA. See Gangræna.

CANCRUM ORIS. Canker of the Mouth, called also, *Aphthæ serpentes*, *Labrisulcium*, *Gangrenæ oris*. *Gangrene scorbutique des Genevies*, by Le Dran Cheilocace. It is a deep, foul, irregular, fetid ulcer, with jagged edges, which appears upon the inside of the lips and cheeks; and is attended with a copious flow of offensive saliva.

This disease is seldom seen in adults, but it most commonly attacks children. When the ulceration begins at the inner part of the lip, it exhibits a deep narrow sulcated appearance, and quickly spreads, along the inside of the cheek, which becomes hard, and tumefied externally. The gums are very frequently affected, the teeth are generally loose and diseased; matter is often found in the sockets, and abscesses sometimes burst externally through the cheek, the lip, or a little below the maxilla inferior: and it is not uncommon to see an exfoliation of the alveolar processes, or even of the greater part of the lower jaw. Among the children of poor people, where this disease is often neglected or mismanaged at the beginning, a gangrene will sometimes supervene.

In order to the cure, it will be proper to remove any diſeaſed teeth, bones, &c. if poſſible; to preſcribe a milk and vegetable diet, and to allow a prudent uſe of fermented liquors; to give the Peruvian bark, ſarſaparilla, elm bark, and mineral acids.

External applications may be preparations of copper: a diluted mineral acid: burnt alum: decoction of bark, with vitriol, or borax: tincture of myrrh, &c. See Aphthæ: alſo Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 262.

CANCRORUM LAPIDES. See OCULI CANCRORUM.

CANDELA. A CANDLE.

Exhalations from candles are ſalutary or hurtful, according to the materials of which they are formed. Old tallow often ſends off bad fumes; wax, though white, creates the head-ach, and often hurts weak lungs; hogs fat is very offenſive; beef tallow alone is not good; that of ſheep afford the beſt.

CANDELA FUMALIS, or candela pro ſuffitu odorata, called alſo *tæda*; *aves*, and *avicula Cypria*. Theſe are made of odoriferous powders, mixed with one third or more of the charcoal of willows or lime-tree, and reduced to a conſiſtence with turpentine, laudanum, &c. Reſinous ſubſtances alone, mixed up with balſamics, will do; they give out a grateful odour, purify the air, and excite the ſpirits; and are burnt in times of peſtilence. They are alſo, from their form called *bacilli*, and *maſſæ ad fornacem*, becauſe they are uſually applied to a hot grate or chimney, to diffuſe their ſmell without lighting them. See Chomel's Dict. Œconomique, for that called CEREA, *medicata*. See BOUGIE.

——REGIA, ——CANDELARIA. } See VERBASCUM.

CANDUM. SUGAR-CANDY. See SACCHARUM.

CANELA. A word uſed by the ancients for CINNAMON, or rather CASSIA.

CANELLA. See CINNAMOMUM.

CANELLA ALBA, called alſo CANELLA CUBANA;—*malabarica*;—*winterana*;—*jamaicenſis*;—*tubis minoribus alba*; five: CINNAMOMUM *album*;—*malabaricum*;—*aromaticum lignum*; *aromaticus cortex*; *caminga*; *caryophilli ſuavis odoris*; *winterania canella*; *cortex winteranus ſpurius*; *caſſia lignea jamaicenſis*; *cortus corticoſus*; *gingiberis amaritudo*; *arbor jucadice*; WILD CINNAMON TREE.

Dr. Brown, in his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, calls the tree *laurus fol. enerviis, Racemis terminalibus*; Weſton, in his Univerſal Botaniſt, carries it from another edition of Linnæus, and ſays *Winterana canella*, or *Winterana Jamaicenſis*, foliis enerviis obovatis obtuſis nitidis, racemis terminalibus; cortice piperis modo acri, fructu viridi calyſculato racemoſo: CLASS DODECANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 598.

The bark of this tree is commonly, but falſely, called *cortex Winteranus*. It is a large tree, whoſe bark conſiſts of two parts, an outward and an inward; the outer is as thin as a milled ſhilling, of an aſh grey colour, with whiter ſpots here and there, and ſeveral ſhallow furrows of a darker colour, running variouſly through it; the taſte is aromatic. The inner bark is thicker than that of cinnamon, being as thick as a milled crown piece, ſmooth, of a whiter colour than the outward, and of a more biting and aromatic taſte, reſembling that of cloves, and not glutinous when chewed, but dry, and crumbling between the teeth. Some call it the Weſt Indian cinnamon-tree.

It grows in Jamaica, Antigua, and other of the Caribbee Iſlands. The bark is the chief part in uſe, the poor natives uſe it in the place of all other ſpices; its virtues though ſimilar are very weak. It is ſold in England for the cort. Winter, for its virtues are the ſame. It yields a heavy oil, which when mixed with a little oil of cloves, is ſold for it; and Dr. Brown adds, the adulteration is no prejudice to the oil of cloves. See Miller's Bot. Off. and Dr. Brown's Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica. WOODVILLE's Med. Botan. For that called CANELLA *Cubana*, See CANELLA ALBA, and CASSIA LIGNEA.—*Javenſis*—*Malabarica*. See FOLIUM, and CASSIA LIGNEA. *Syluſtris Malabarica*. See FOLIUM.—*Cuarde*;—*Zeylanica*. See CINNAMOMUM.

CANELLIFERA MALABARICA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

CANICÆ. Coarſe meal was anciently thus called, from *canis*, *a dog*, becauſe it was food for dogs. Hence *panis canicaceus*, very coarſe bread.

*CANICIDA. See ACONITUM.

CANICIDIUM. A diſſection of living dogs.

CANICULARIS. DOG-DAYS. This is the time when the canicula, or dog-ſtar, riſes and ſets with the ſun; they begin about the middle of July, or ſomewhat later, and end about the latter end of Auguſt, or beginning of September. In ſome countries they ſtill maintain the opinion, that bleeding, purging, and other means of relief, are not efficacious in this ſeaſon, becauſe of the great heat and unuſual languor of the patient; but if they conſidered that the heat rarifies the blood, and occaſions a ſort of plethora which oppreſſes, and that taking away blood leſſens this plethora, and takes off this languor, which was cauſed by oppreſſion or diſtenſion, ſurely their notions would be diſcarded.

CANINA APPETENTIA;—*Fames*. See BOULIMUS.——*Braſſica*. See MERCURIALIS SYLVESTRIS.——*Lingua*. See CYNOGLOSSUM.——*Malus*. See MANDRAGORA.——*Rabies*. See HYDROPHOBIA.

CANINI DENTES, called alſo *columellares dentes cynodontes*. The teeth betwixt the inciſores and the grinders, of which there are one in each ſide, both in the upper and lower jaw. See DENS.

Mr. John Hunter, in his Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth, names theſe *cuſpidati*, becauſe though made ſomewhat like the inciſores, they have the two ſides of the edge ſloped off to a point, and this point is very ſharp. Their fangs are longer than thoſe of the inciſores, and therefore, from their fangs being ſuppoſed to extend the greateſt part of the way to the eye, they have been called the EYE-TEETH. The cuſpidatus on each ſide of each jaw, ſtands next to the inciſores. Their uſe ſeems to be to hold what is caught or taken. In Varro, and Pliny, they are called *columellares*,

CANINI MINORES. The inciſorii laterales muſc. ſometimes ſend a few fibres to the muſculi canini, to which Winſlow gives the above name.——Muſc. Winſlow ſays that each of the two muſc. *canini* are fixed above the ſocket of the dens *canini*, and terminate in the arch of the orbicularis labiorum.

CANINUS SENTIS. See CYNOSBATOS.

CANIRAM, called alſo *malus Malabarica*. It is a large tree, bearing a ſmooth gold-coloured apple, whoſe pulp is white and mucilaginous: this fruit is remarkably bitter, and ſo is its ſeeds, and indeed the whole tree. The root is cathartic, the bark reſtringent. Raii Hiſt. See alſo NUX VOMICA.

CANIRUBUS. See CYNOSBATOS.

CANIS, alſo *cyon*. A DOG. The Latins call the whelp *catulus* and *catellus*. Gloves made of *dogs* ſkins are worn in ſummer to keep the ſkin ſmooth and cool. The external ſurface of theſe ſkins is ſmooth, and, as is common with poliſhed bodies, reflect the heat back again. The white dung of this animal was formerly in eſteem. See *album Græcum*, but is not now uſed.

CANIS. See PENIS.

CANIS INTERFECTOR. See CEVADILLA.——PONTICUS. See CASTOR.

CANITIES. Greyneſs of the hairs, or grey-headed.

CANNA DOMESTICA MAJOR CRURIS, and *canna major*. See TIBIA.——For that called—*Fiſtula*, ſee CASSIA FISTULARIS.——*Indica*. See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.——*Minor cruris*. See FIBULA.

CANNABINA. See ACMELLA.

CANNABINA AQUATICA. See BIDENS.

CANNABINUM. See EUPATORIUM.

CANNABIS. HEMP, or SEED-BEARING HEMP. It is the CANNABIS SATIVA, Linn. It is a tall annual herb with digitated leaves, cultivated in the fields, on account of the mechanic uſes of its tough rind. Some of the plants called male, produce flowers compoſed of a yellowiſh ſtamina ſet in five-leaved cups; others, called female, produce ſeeds, moderately large, covered with a ſhining dark grey-coloured ſhell, under which is lodged a white kernel.

This plant hath a rank ſmell of the narcotic kind, which is ſuppoſed to injure the health; the effluvia of the freſh herb is ſaid to weaken the eyes and affect the head, and the water in which the herb hath been ſteeped for facilitating the ſeparation of the tough rind, is thought to be a violent and ſudden poiſon; but perhaps the deleterious quality of this water may be chiefly from the putrefaction of ſome part of the *hemp* which remains in it.

The leaves of an Oriental *hemp*, called *bang* or *bangue*, and by the Egyptians *aſſis*, are ſaid to be uſed in the eaſtern countries as a narcotic and aphrodiſiac.

The faint ſmell of the ſeeds goes off in keeping; their taſte is unctuous and ſweetiſh, accompanied with a ſlight warmth.

warmth. On expreſſion they yield much inſipid oil, which unites with water by trituration, into an emulſion. Decoctions of them in milk are commended in coughs, heat of urine, &c. in which caſes their uſe depends on their emollient and demulcent qualities. Miller's Bot. Off.

CANNABIS INDICA PEREGRINA. See BANGUE.

CANACORUS RADICE CROCEA. See CURCUMA.

CANNULA. A name for ſeveral inſtruments in ſurgery: they are tubes of different ſhapes and ſizes; introduced into openings for the conveyance of a fluid from the part.

CANONIAI. Hippocrates in his book de Aëre, &c. calls thoſe perſons thus, who have ſtraight and not prominent bellies. He would intimate that they are diſpoſed as it were by a ſtraight rule. For this word, *caconiai* is corruptly uſed.

CANOPITE. The name of a collyrium mentioned by Celſus.

CANOPUM. In P. Ægineta it is both the flower and the bark of the elder-tree.

CANSCHENA-POU. See MANDARU.

CANSJAVA. See BANGUE.

CANT. An abbreviation of Cantabrigia.

CANTABRICA, alſo called *convolvulus minimus ſpicæ foliis*; *convolv. linariæ folio*; *volvulus terreſtris*. Pliny ſays it is an herb that was diſcovered in the time of Auguſtus, in the country of the Cantabri, in Spain, whence its name. It grows wild in the field, flowers in June, and is commended againſt the worms. See CONVOLVULUS CANTAB.

CANTABRUM. See FURFUR.

CANTACON. GARDEN-SAFFRON.

CANTARA. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

CANTHARI FIGULINI. See CUCURBITA.

CANTHARIDES, FRENCH FLIES, *Muſcæ Hiſpanicæ*, SPANISH FLIES, *cantharis major. Meloeveſicatorius, alatus viridiſſimus nitens, antennis nigris.* Linn. There are a kind of them called BUPRESTIS: but what are in general uſe, were formerly brought only from Spain, whence they were called *Spaniſh flies*; but they are met with in France, Italy, ſome parts of Germany, and other countries. Newmann ſays that they are found chiefly in the ſpring ſeaſon, and on poplar and aſh-trees.

They are an inſect of the beetle kind, known by their ſhining golden green colour, which is alſo of a bluiſh caſt. They have a ſtrong and ſickly ſmell; when taſted they make no impreſſion on the tongue at firſt, but preſently an acrimony and pitchy flavour is perceived.

The largeſt and beſt are brought from Italy; they ſhould be choſen freſh-coloured, entire, and free from duſt. Newmann ſays, that after long keeping they fall into a grey brown powder, and in this ſtate are unfit for uſe, their intrinſic qualities periſhing with their external form.

It has been thought that they peculiarly affect the kidneys and urinary paſſages, proving diuretic; though whether they affect the former it is much doubted, if we can believe the evidence of Dr. C. Smith, and Dr. Cullen, notwithſtanding WERLHOF gives a remarkable inſtance of the diuretic powers of *cantharides*; and tells us, he had frequently experienced the ſame in dropſy and other diſeaſes. He gave a grain of the powder in a doſe, and repeated this every four hours, and it was only after the third doſe, after a ſuppreſſion of urine of many days ſtanding, that it began to yield: ſtill Werlhof diſcontinued the uſe of *cantharides* in dropſy, and other diſeaſes. Externally they are cauſtic, and are uſed to raiſe bliſters, for which end Aretæus firſt rubbed them on the head. When they are applied to the ſkin, the heat and motion of what perſpires, ſet them in action, whereby they penetrate it, and ſo ſtimulate the fibres as to bring on a flux of fluid that raiſes up the cuticula, through which it cannot paſs, into a bliſter. They produce a more plentiful diſcharge of ſerum than any of the vegetable acrids. They alſo deſtroy fungous fleſh. Internally their efficacy is truly valuable, when ſkilfully managed. The caſe where their internal uſe is moſt neceſſary, and moſt ſafe, is, when they are wanted to ſcour the urinary paſſages, and this is when they are obſtructed with ſloughs, and ſuch viſcidities as are apt to be waſhed off from the ulcerated parts; this happens moſt in women. In venereal caſes, where much filth hath fallen on the genitals, the tincture is very uſeful. They are commended in gravel, leproſies, the fluor albus, ulcers in the bladder, uterus, and kidnies. The phlegmatic may take them without much caution, but the hot and bilious require them mixt with proper correctors. Their uſe in cutaneous diſorders has ſometimes been ſucceſsful. Cullen's Mat. Medica, &c.

In caſes of ſtone in the kidnies, fits of gravel, ſtone in the bladder, ſome œdematous caſes, and ſometimes in pregnant women, their uſe is not to be admitted.

However uſed, they are apt to produce a ſtrangury, and inflammation of the urinary paſſages; to prevent which, when bliſters are applied, requires the aſſiſtance of nitre, oily drinks, ſoap pills, &c. Waſhing the bliſtered part when dreſſed, with warm milk, greatly relieves theſe ſymptoms. When imprudently taken into the ſtomach, they cauſe great heat, inflammation, bloody urine, a dribbling heat, and withal, a priapiſm, thirſt, and a cadaverous breath, &c. in which caſes give nitre, camphor, mucilage of gum arabic, and acids; ſimple oxymel is of excellent uſe as an antidote. Sometimes bliſters laid to the thighs, or calves of the legs, have produced a gangrene, becauſe a flux of humours is very eaſily invited to theſe parts; therefore ſhould not be applied to them when they are œdematous, but rather to the inſide of the arms, wriſts, nape of the neck, or head.

A doſe of the powder may be from half a grain to ſix grains; and of the tincture from five to fifty drops, twice a day. By beginning with a ſmall doſe, and gradually increaſing it, a much larger quantity may be taken.

The powdered *flies*, the ſpirituous extract, or the watery one, applied to the ſkin, all bliſter it equally; but the beſt preparation for internal uſe is the tincture. Newmann ſays, that milk and oil are the beſt correctors.

Their active part is a reſinous matter, ſimilar to vegetable reſin. Some ſay that their efficacy is from an acrid ſalt; but as Newmann well obſerves, their practice contradicts their theory, for they uſe ſpirit for making the tincture, and water is the proper menſtruum for ſalts.

Water, proof ſpirit, and rectified ſpirit, all take up the active part of *cantharides* equally; but it does not riſe with any of them in diſtillation. The reſiduum, after digeſting the *flies* in water or ſpirit, does not in the leaſt bliſter or inflame the ſkin.

The London College directs the following preparations:

1. TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS. *Tincture of* SPANISH FLIES.

Take of *cantharides* bruiſed, two drams; of cochineal, half a dram; of proof ſpirit of wine, a pint and a half; digeſt and ſtrain for eight days.

This tincture may ſtand a week to digeſt, without heat, and then be uſed: it contains all the virtue of the *flies*. The doſe may be from x. to l. drops twice a day. Two or three drops may be added to each doſe, according as the patient can bear them. Some add balſams, &c. in making this tincture, and then commend it as more uſeful when the kidneys, womb, or bladder are ulcerated, or the urethra is corroded; but whatever additions may be thought of, they are beſt joined extemporaneouſly, or interpoſed by themſelves at proper intervals. The diuretic power of the *flies* is much improved by the addition of ſps. ætheris nitroſi, and they may be thus adminiſtered.

℞ Tinct. *cantharidis* ʒ ii. ſpt. æther. nitroſi, ʒ iii. tinct. opii, ʒ i. m. cap. 40 bis die.

2. UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS. *Ointment of* SPANISH FLIES, *formerly Unguentum ad veſicatoria.*

Take of Spaniſh flies, two ounces; diſtilled water eight ounces; ointment of yellow reſin, eight ounces: boil the water with the Spaniſh flies to one half, and ſtrain. To the ſtrained liquor add the ointment of yellow reſin: Evaporate this mixture, in a water bath, ſaturated with ſea ſalt, to the thickneſs of an ointment. The uſe of this ointment is to dreſs bliſters with, that muſt be kept conſtantly open, for thus they are prevented from healing.

3. EMPLASTRUM VESICATORIUM. *Bliſtering Plaſter. Now Emplaſtrum* Cantharidis. *Plaſter of* SPANISH FLIES.

Take of Spaniſh flies, one pound in powder; plaſter of wax, two pounds; prepared hog's lard, half a pound; having melted the plaſter and lard, a little before they coagulate ſprinkle in the flies. Moſt ſkins are ſoftened by bathing them with warm vinegar, and if a bliſtering plaſter is applied immediately after, in ſome inſtances it produces a ſpeedier effect. Complants have been often made of the failure of bliſters, which have ariſen from

neglect or ignorance; the apothecary, therefore, ſhould be careful to have the flies good, freſh powdered, that powder very fine, and that the plaſter be neither made in too great quantity at once, nor ſpread with too hot a ſpatula.

4. CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. *Cerate of* SPANISH FLY.

Take of the cerate of ſpermaceti, ſoftened by heat, ſix drams; Spaniſh flies, reduced to a fine powder, one dram, mix. Ph. Lond. 1788.

In caſes where the common bliſtering plaſters are thought to be too active, Dr. Percival commends the following compoſition and manner of application. It is chiefly made uſe of to keep up the diſcharge from bliſters.

EMPL. VESICATOR. MITIUS.

℞ Empl. veſicat. Ph. Lond. p. i. vel. ij. empl. ſtomach. p. i. vel. ij. camphor in ſpt. vin. ſolut. ʒ i. vel ij. m.

If a plaſter of this compoſition be moderately warmed before the fire, then covered with a fine ſoft piece of muſlin, it will occaſion much leſs irritation than the uſual one, produce no ſtrangury, or but in a ſlight degree, and when to be removed will ſeparate from the ſkin with great facility. Nor will this covering prevent its veſicating effects. Hence bliſters may thus be applied when the ſkin is diſpoſed to eryſipelatous inflammation from its great ſenſibility, or when the evacuating power is wanted without the ſtimulus.

Cantharides are principally uſed for bliſtering: this article will then be moſt properly concluded by a few obſervations on the effects and uſes of bliſters.

Whether *cantharides* are applied externally or adminiſtered internally, ſimilar effects are produced; but yet it is not agreed, with reſpect to bliſters, whether their action and mode of operation is directly on the ſkin, or by the abſorption of their ſtimulating particles. However, experience hath eſtabliſhed the uſe of bliſters in the following caſes, viz.

IN LOW NERVOUS FEVERS, when the pulſe is languid, and ſpirits ſunk, the præcordia oppreſſed, the breathing difficult, or a delirium comes on.

ARDENT AND INFLAMMATORY FEVERS, when, in their advanced ſtate, the patient becomes languid, and poſſeſſed of ſymptoms that indicate the approach of an oppoſite diſorder, viz. the low or nervous kind; the vis vitæ muſt be ſupported, and the ſinking powers roufed by bliſters. In ſhort, in any fever, when a langour, a coma, or a violent ſpaſmodic pain in the head approaches, they muſt be immediately uſed.

SMALL-POX. When the patient's habit is lax, the pulſe depreſſed, and the heat not ſufficient, either during the expulſion or the ſuppuration of the puſtules: when they are of a bloody kind, and a delirium threatens or attends; alſo when the ſwelling of the face is not likely to be duly ſucceeded by that in the hands and feet.

APOPLEXY. Bliſters may be applied to the head, &c. particularly in thoſe perſons in whom the vis vitæ is below what health requires.

CARUS and LETHARGY. Here bliſters are peculiarly indicated.

PALSY, whether general or particular, though in the latter their application is moſt efficacious.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE, if applied on the region of the os ſacrum.

GUTTA SERENA, if laid on the forehead.

TYMPANITES, in which caſe, if the bowels are not already inflamed, bliſters may be applied on the belly.

SCIRRHOUS TUMORS of the conglomate glands of the neck, are relieved by the bliſters applied to the head.

Scirrhous tumors of the glands in the groin are diſperſed by bliſters on the thighs.

WHITE SWELLINGS. Thoſe tumors ſo called, that ſo frequently deſtroy the joints, and in the end the patient, are in ſome inſtances, cured by an early application of bliſters upon them.

CONVULSIONS and SPASMS. Bliſters aſſiſt in relieving them almoſt univerſally by their ſtimulus, when applied on a part free from the diſorder.

EPILEPSIES, both idiopathic and ſympathetic, are often much relieved by bliſters.

ASTHMA, both the humoral and nervous kinds are moderated by bliſters, and particularly by perpetual ones.

SPASMODIC pains in the bowels are relieved by applying bliſters on the part affected.

PAINS FROM INFLAMMATION, when the inflammatory diatheſis prevails ſtrongly and uniformly through the ſyſtem, and no one part is more affected than another, bliſters are hurtful; but when the head, lungs, or any particular part is affected more than the reſt of the body, they are remarkably uſeful.

DELIRIUMS, attended with a pulſe that does not admit of bleeding, are removed by bliſters.

OPHTHALMIA. This diſorder is as much benefited as moſt, by bliſters behind the ears, or on the fore-part of the head; Hoffman adviſes to lay them on the ſoals of the feet.

QUINSEY. After bleeding and purging, a bliſter between the ſhoulders is a neceſſary application, and another acroſs the throat is often of eminent ſervice.

MALIGNANT QUINSEY. In the firſt ſtage of this diſorder a bliſter to the nape of the neck, and on each ſide of the throat, produces ſalutary effects; in this caſe, the milder bliſtering plaſter above noticed is to be preferred.

PLEURISY. The pain felt in the ſide, is beſt relieved by a bliſter laid over where it is ſeated; though in pulmonic diſorders Huxham adviſes that the legs be bliſtered.

COUGHS, both the hooping and other kinds, have their violence abated, and cure promoted by a proper uſe of bliſters.

INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER. One of its principal remedies is a bliſter laid over the part affected. The ſame advantage follows this practice when inflammatory pains are fixed in the ſtomach, inteſtines, &c. or when pain in theſe parts have flatulency for their cauſe.

DIARRHŒA. When this diſorder attends the meaſles, no remedy is equal to the application of a bliſter.

DYSENTERY. When the pain attendant on this diſorder yields not to fomentations, a bliſter over the pained part is the only reſource.

SCIATICA, GOUT, and RHEUMATISM. The moſt eminent practitioners extol the uſe of bliſters, if applied to the parts affected at a proper time.

Pregnant women require ſome caution, when bliſters are propoſed; but the milder plaſter above noticed, if applied as there directed, may be ſafely uſed when circumſtances require it.

ANASARCOUS DROPSIES. The ſcarifying the legs may be preferable; yet, when the patient will not comply therewith, the mild bliſter plaſter juſt mentioned may be ſafely uſed, and with conſiderable advantage.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Baglivi's Diſſert. on the Uſe and Abuſe of Bliſters. Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. edit. 2. p. 183, 248.

CANTHARIS, Major. See CANTHARIDES.

CANTHI, CANTHUS. Κανθοι, a primitive in the Greek. AN ANGLE OF THE EYE. *Anguli oculi*, alſo *epicanthides*. The cavities at the extremities of the eyelids, called the corners of the eyes; the greater *canthus* is next to the noſe; the leſſer *canthus* lies towards the temples.

CANTHUM. SUGAR-CANDY. See SACCHARUM.

CANTIANUS PULVIS. The Counteſs of Kent's powder. It is made with the rad. contrayerv. coral. alb. cryſtal. ter. Lemn. ceruſ. ant. moſch. ambergriſ. & croc. Anglic.

If cochineal be added, it is called *pulv. cant.* rub.

If calcined toads be added, it is called *pulv. cant.* nigr.

CANTION. A term for Saccharum, ſugar; but in conjunction with it, then for ſugar-candy. See SACCHARUM.

CANTIUM, or CANTUM. A word uſed by the Greeks, to ſignify angulous, and is applied to cryſtallized SUGARS.

CANTUARIENSES AQUA. CANTERBURY WATERS. At Canterbury, there are five wells, not far from each other; they are ſtrongly impregnated with iron, ſulphur, and fixed air. Their taſte is ſomewhat hard and auſtere; their ſmell is ferruginous and ſtrong of the ſulphur. They are inferior to no mineral *waters* in England, in moſt diſorders in the ſtomach, in aſthmas, catarrhs, rheumatiſms, gouty complaints, the ſcurvy, jaundice, diſeaſes of the ſkin, chloroſis, agues, &c.

CAOVA. See COFFEA.

CAPELINA; or *Capitalis reflexa*, CAPELINE DE LA TETE, DELIGATIO, Species 8.

A REFLEX BANDAGE. It is a double-headed roller, about twenty-four feet long, and the breadth of four inches, ſometimes narrower; the middle is fixed to the occiput, and after two or three circular rounds, the rollers interſect each other upon the forehead and occiput; then one

one roller being reflected over the vertex or fagittal future to the forehead, the other is continued in a circular tract; they croſs each other upon the forehead, after which croſſing, the firſt head is carried back obliquely towards the occiput, and reflected by the ſide of the other; the laſt is continued in a circular direction, but the firſt is brought again over the fagital future backward and forward, and ſo continued till the whole head is covered. It muſt be applied ſmooth and even upon the part which it ſurrounds, or on which it reflects. It is uſed in the hydrocephalus, but is not of any advantage.

CAPELLA. A CUPEL or TEST. See CUPELLA and ALEMBICUS.

CAPER. The GOAT. Or, *Capra Domeſtica.*

Dr. CULLEN, in his Claſs of NUTRIENTIA, reckons the milk of animals, amongſt which he enumerates that of *goats*, and ſets them down in proportion to their ſolid contents: thus, women's, aſs's, mare's, cow's, ſheep's, and goat's; and ſays, that the three firſt agree very much in their qualities, having little ſolid contents; and when evaporated to dryneſs, having thoſe very ſoluble, containing much ſaccharine matter, of very ready acefcency, and when coagulated, their coagulum being tender, is eaſily broken down. The three laſt agree in oppoſite qualities to the three mentioned, but here there is ſomewhat more gradation. Cow's milk comes neareſt to the former milks: goats milk is leſs fluid, leſs ſweet, leſs flatulent; has the largeſt proportion of inſoluble parts after coagulation, and indeed the largeſt proportion of the coagulable part. Its oily and coagulable part are not ſpontaneouſly ſeparable, never throwing out a cream, or allowing butter to be readily extracted from it. Hence the virtue of theſe milks are obvious, being more nouriſhing, though at the ſame time leſs eaſily ſoluble in weak ſtomachs than the three firſt, leſs aſcefcent than theſe, and ſo more rarely laxative, and peculiarly fitted for the diet of convaleſcents without fever. The three firſt again, are leſs nouriſhing, more ſoluble, more laxative, are more acefcent, and adapted to convaleſcents with fever. Mat. Med. p. 112. Lond. 1772. See alſo LAC.

Goat's whey is aperient, abſtergent, attenuating, and laxative; it is generally preferred before all other wheys.

CAPHORA, CAPHURA, CAPHURA BAROS INDORUM. } See CAMPHORA.

CAPHURÆ OL. An aromatic eſſential oil diſtilled from the root of the cinnamon-tree.

CAPICATINGA. Species of acorns which grow in the Weſt Indies, larger and more uſeful than ours in Europe, of the ſame qualities, but poſſeſs them in a greater degree. CAPICATINGA. See CALAM. AROM. ASIATICUS.

CAPILACTEUM. See APHROGALA.

CAPILLAMENTA, from *capillus, a hair. Capillaments* in flowers are generally underſtood to mean the chives which ſupport the apices.

They are thoſe ſlender filaments that ſpring up within the leaves of a flower, and are more uſually called the ſtamina; whence a capillaceous flower is alſo a ſtamineous one. Again, by *capillaments* are meant thoſe ſlender parts which reſemble hairs, and are produced from vegetables; as, for inſtance, from ſeeds, roots, &c. RAY calls the ſtamens by this name.

CAPILLAMENTUM. The hairy or villous integuments belonging to animals. Called alſo *Capillitium.*

CAPILLARIA VASA, from *capillus, a hair.* CAPILLARY VESSELS. The ſmalleſt veſſels in our bodies are ſo called, becauſe they appear as ſmall as hairs.

CAPILLARES VERMICULI. See CRINONES, and DRACUNCULI.

CAPILLARIS. Any thing that reſembles hairs, applied to LEAVES, that are longer than the ſetaceous, or briſtle-ſhaped leaf—to GLANDS reſembling hairs;—to FILAMENTS;—to the STYLE, and to the PAPPUS or DOWN affixed to ſome ſeed.—This is by ſome called *pilo-ſus*, oppoſed to *plumoſus* or feathered. Ray calls thoſe vegetables *capillares* which have no main ſtalks, but whoſe ſeed is on the back of their leaves, for they grow cloſe to the ground, as the hairs grow to the head

CAPILLATIO. A capillary fracture of the cranium. See TRICHISMOS.

CAPILLITIUM. See CAPILLAMENTUM; and TRICHIASIS.

CAPILLORUM, DEFLUVIUM. See ALOPECIA.

CAPILLUS, alſo CRINIS. The HAIR. *Capillus* is properly the *hair* of the head, but is uſed alſo for hair in general. The word PILUS means a *hair*. The *hairs* are hollow, and furniſhed with veſſels; are knotted at certain diſtances, like ſome ſorts of graſs, and ſend out branches at their joints. The diſorder called *plica polonica* proves them to be hollow. As to the branching of the *hair*, it is viſible enough at the extremities with a microſcope, and it is apt to ſplit if worn long and kept dry. Each of theſe *hairs* have a bulbous root, of an oval ſhape, which is lodged in the ſkin. As long as any moiſture remains about the roots of the *hair* it continues to grow, though the body be dead and mouldering to duſt. Drake's Anat.

Dr. Cheyne, in his Engliſh Malady, obſerves that as the *hair* is for ſtrength, ſo is the general habit.

The principal diſorders in the *hair*, ſee ALOPECIA.

CAPILLUS VENERIS CANADENSIS. See ADIANTHUM CANADENSE.

——VENERIS. See ADIANTHUM VERUM.

CAPIPLENIUM. See CATARRHUS. It is a barbarous word, but Baglivi uſes it to ſignify that continual heavineſs or diſorder in the head, which the Greeks call *carebaria.*

CAPISTRATIO. See PHIMOSIS.

CAPISTRUM. A bridle, or rather a horſe's headſtall. Alſo the name of ſome chirurgical bandages about the head. See alſo TRISMUS.

CAPISTRUM AURI. The bridle of gold, or rather the ſoldering of gold: it is a name given to borax, becauſe of its uſe in ſoldering this metal. See BORAX.

CAPISTRY. See FASCIA, No. 6.

CAPITA. Heads in plants are either thoſe receptacles of the ſeeds, which by their globous figure repreſent a head, as the heads of poppies, &c. or they are the ſame as bulbs.

CAPITALIA. See CEPHALICA.

CAPITALIS REFLEXA. See CAPELINA.

CAPITATÆ PLANTÆ, are plants whoſe ſeeds with their down, being included within a ſquamous calyx, are conglobated into a roundiſh figure reſembling a head. Hence are called *cephaloides*, or *cephalotæ.*

CAPITELLUM. The head or ſeed-veſſels, frequently applied to moſſes, &c. as in capitulum. Some ſay it ſignifies ſoapy water, others ſay it is a lixivium.

CAPITILUVIUM. A bath or lotion for the head.

CAPITIS OBLIQUUS INFERIOR & *major.* See OBLIQUUS INFERIOR.——OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR. See OBLIQUUS SUPERIOR.——PAR TERTIUM FALLOPII. See COMPLEXUS MINOR.——POSTICUS. See RECTUS MAJOR.——RECTUS. See RECTUS MINOR.——VENA. See CEPHALICA VENA.

CAPITO ANDROMACHUS. Thus Geſner calls a fiſh, which is alſo named *zerta*, becauſe it paſſes out of the ſea into the river Elb. It lives both in the ſea and in rivers, and is reckoned to be of a good kind for food.

——LACUSTRIS. This name is given by Geſner, to the fiſh called by the ancients *albus*, the fleſh of which was ſo hard, and ſo difficult of digeſtion, that it was conſidered as the pooreſt and worſt of all fiſh for culinary purpoſes.

CAPITULUM. In botany, a ſpecies of infloreſcence, or a manner of flowering, in which ſeveral flowers form a kind of ball. As in gomphrena, this is globular, roundiſh, or halved, leafy or naked. Flowers in this caſe are ſaid to grow in a head, *capitati flores*; a ſtigma round like a ball, *capitatum ſtigma.* In chemiſtry it is an alembic. See ALEMBICUS. In anatomy it is a ſmaller proceſs or protuberance of a bone received by another bone.

CAPIVARD. A Portugueſe name for a WATER-DOG. Lemery deſcribes an animal under this name, that is met with in Braſil, which ſtays in the water all day, and at night goes on the land to ravage the gardens and tear up trees. Its body is like a hog's, and its head reſembles a hare's. Its fleſh is good for food.

CAPIVI BALSAMUM. BALSAM CAPIVI, called alſo *copaiba, copaiva, capivus, album balſamum.* The tree which affords it is called *arbor balſamifera Braſilienſis, copaiba Braſilienſibus*, and *baccifera arbor Braſil. fructu monopyreno folio ſeſquepedali.* It is is the *copaifera officinalis*, or *copaifera fol.* pennatis ſubrotundis, flore rubro. The *balſam capivi* tree of Linn CLASS, DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. Gen. Plant. 442. The tree grows ſpontaneouſly in the woods of Braſil, St. Vincent, and other of the Britiſh American iſlands. Deep inciſions are made into the trunks of this tree, during the hotter ſummer months; one tree ſometimes is met with that affords five or ſix gallons of *balſam*, but the ſame tree never yields it twice.

This *balſam* is at firſt limpid and colourleſs, and ſmells like calambour wood; as brought into Europe it is generally yelloviſh, and ſomewhat thicker than olive oil; by long keeping it becomes ſtill thicker, but does not dry. In all ſtates of its conſiſtency, it continues clear and tranſparent. To the ſmell it is grateful, to the taſte bitteriſh and biting; not intenſely ſo, but durable.

To prove its genuineneſs, drop it on paper; if it ſpreads not, as oil, nor runs through, it is good; on the contrary, if it ſpreads or ſinks through, it is adulterated. It is alſo eſteemed genuine when a drop, falling from the point of a needle into cold water, ſinks to the bottom, or is ſuſpended in the middle; but if it is ſuſpended at the top, or ſpreads, it is ſpurious. If genuine it is ſaid that it does not give the violent ſmell to the urine of thoſe who take it.

We rarely have it genuine; the BALSAMUM CANADENSE is generally ſold for it. The Canada *balſam* is the product of the pinus abies Canadenſis. The turpentines and their productions, frankincenſe, and the Canada *balſam*, all poſſeſs nearly the ſame qualities as the *balſam capivi* does.

Diſtilled with water it yields half its weight, or nearly ſo, of eſſential oil; the remaining reſin is tenaceous and inodorous. If it is diſtilled in a retort, without any addition, by a fire gradually raiſed, it ſends over firſt a light yellow oil, which ſmells ſtrongly of the juice; then a dark coloured oil, and after it a fine blue oil, both which are pungent to the taſte, having alſo an empyreumatic flavour, but not an ungrateful one.

The *balſam capivi* is uſed in gleets, the fluor albus, coughs, ulceration in the lungs and urinary paſſages; is purgative in doſes of two or three drams; it is detergent, heating, and irritating; therefore few caſes occur where it can be ſafely given in large doſes; its uſe is chiefly confined to gleets and fluor albus. If it can be given in pulmonary affections, it muſt be in the abſence of fever, or inflammatory congeſtion. Rieger ſays that it ſhould not be given in fevers, nor where there is an acrimony in the juices. When joined with the aqua kali it powerfully provokes urine in dropſies. It gives relief in hæmorrhoidal affections, in doſes of twenty to forty drops, once or twice a-day.

The uſual doſes are from x. to xl. drops; the leaſt offenſive method is to take it in a glaſs of cold water, or in milk. It is ſometimes formed into an injection. Two drams of the balſam added to half an ounce of gum arabic; and four ounces of lime water, as an aſtringent in gleets; in the latter ſtages of gonorrhœa; and is alſo of uſe ſometimes in the fluor albus,

Divided by the white of an egg, ſugar, honey, or the powder of gum arabic, it mixes with water into an uniform milky fluid. The beſt of theſe mediums is the gum, which ſhould be uſed in the proportion of one part to three parts of the *balſam*. It eaſily mixes with diſtilled oils; but difficulty with expreſſed ones. If a ſmall quantity of alkaline ſalt is added to rectified ſpirit of wine, it perfectly diſſolves this *balſam* into a fragrant liquor, more agreeable than the *balſam* alone. See Neumann's Chemical Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CAPIVUS ALBUS. See CAPIVI BALSAMUM.

CAPNELAION, } In Galen's works, it is ſaid to
CAPNELÆUM. } be a reſin that flows ſpontaneouſly from ſome tree in Lacedæmon. In Cilicia it is called *capnelaion*, from καπνος, *ſmoak*, and ελαιον, *oil*, *ſmoaky oil*; but in Lacedæmon and in ſome other places it is called πρωτόφυτος, *the firſt product*. Fœſius ſays it ſeems to be called *capnelaion* becauſe of the ſmoak it gives when placed near the fire.

CAPNISTON. A name of a ſort of oil prepared of ſeveral kinds of ſpices and oil, by kindling the ſpices, and ſuffumigating the oil.

CAPNITIS. See TUTIA.

CAPNOS. See FUMARIA.

CAPO, } A name of the American TOAD. See
CAPUS. } BUFO. Alſo a CAPON. The deſign of caſtrating a cock is to render him a fit leader for the other poultry, and alſo more fleſhy.

CAPO MOLAGO. See PIPER INDICUM.

CAPOLIN MEXICANORUM HERNANDEZ. SWEET INDIAN CHERRIES, called alſo *ceraſus dulcis Indica*. The bark is reſtringent. There are three ſpecies, the *xitoma capolin*, the *helocapolin*, and the *telacapolin*. Raii Hiſt.

CAPOTES. See COVALAM.

CAPPARIS. The CAPER BUSH. It is a low prickly buſh, grows wild in Italy, Spain, and the ſouthern parts of France. The bark of the root is bitteriſh and acrid to the taſte, and is ranked among aperients and diuretics. The green buds of the flowers are pickled in vinegar and ſalt, and are uſed at the table to help the appetite. In Holland and Germany they ſubſtitute the buds of the flowers of the *cytiſogeniſta ſcoparia vulgaris flore luteo* for the *capers*, and pickle them in the ſame manner.

CAPPARIS FABAGO, } See FABAGO.
—— PORTULACA, C. B. }

CAPRA ALPINA. The CHAMOIS or GEMS, called alſo *rubicapra*, *rupicapra*, and *dorcas*, the ROCK GOAT. It is met with on the Alps belonging to Switzerland: alſo in Germany; it is a ſpecies of wild goat, in ſhape and ſize reſembling the tame one, with ſhort horns, the ends of which are hooked. The balls found in their ſtomachs are called *ægagropila* and *bezoar Germanicum*, formed of hairs which they lick. Such are found alſo in the ſtomachs of cows, hogs, ſtags, &c. with us; when taken from ruminating animals, they are called *bulithum*, or *cows bezoar*; from ſtags, *elaphopila*.

—— DOMESTICA. See CAPER.

—— MOSCHI. See MOSCHUS.

—— STREPSICEROS. See ANTILOPUS.

CAPREA PLINII. See CAPRÆOLUS.

CAPREOLARIS, } See SPERMATICA CORDA,
CAPREOLARIA. } from *capreolus*, a tendril of a vine.

CAPREOLUS. In BOTANY. See CIRRHUS. In ANATOMY, it is the *helix* of the ear. See AURICULA; and in zoology the ROE-BUCK, which is alſo called *capræa Plinii*, and *dorcas*. It is found in Scotland and other parts.

—— MOSCHI. See MOSCHUS.

CAPRICERVA OCCIDENTALIS. The deer which affords the Weſt Indian BEZOAR.——ORIENTALIS. The deer which affords the Eaſt Indian BEZOAR.

CAPRICORNUS. See PLUMBUM.

CAPRIFICUS. See FICUS SATIVA.

CAPRIFOLIUM. HONEY-SUCKLE or WOOD-BIND. alſo called *matriſylva*, *periclimenum*, *chamæceraſus*. It is the *lonicera periclymenum*, Linn. It is a climbing ſhrub, common in ſhady places; for the beauty and ſweetneſs of its flowers it is cultivated in gardens: its medical properties do not recommend it in practice, though ſome attribute extraordinary efficacy to it.

CAPRIMULGA. A large kind of viper, which is not poiſonous.

CAPSICUM. } See PIPER INDICUM.
CAPSICUM ANNUUM. }

CAPSULA. A diminutive, from *capſa*, a little bag or caſe, or cheſt. In SURGERY it is a bag made of the broken or diſtended membrana cellularis, or other membrane, formed by nature to encloſe or lodge ſome extravaſated juice, or other matter contained in thoſe tumors called encyſted. Thus it is the ſame with *cyſtis*. But in BOTANY, it is the ſhort pod, or huſk of a plant, containing the ſeed. According to the number of cells for ſeed, the pod is called uni-capſular, bi-capſular, &c. It has ſeveral members of which it is compoſed. 1ſt. The outer coverings called *valvulæ*. 2nd. The partitions, *diſſepimenta*. 3d. Central pillar, *columella*. 4th. Cells, *loculamenta*.

CAPSULA COMMUNIS GLISSONII. } It is a production
—— VENÆ PORTÆ. } of the peritoneum, including the vena porta and biliary duct in the liver. It is alſo called *Vagina portæ*. Gliſſon firſt deſcribed it particularly.——CORDIS. See PERICARDIUM. *Staminis*. See ANTHERÆ.

CAPSULÆ ATRABILARIÆ, } alſo called *glandulæ*
—— RENALES. } *ſupra-renales*; *renes ſuccenturiati*, and *glandulæ renales*.

They are glandulous bodies, lying on the upper part of the kidnies; or they are two little, oblong, flat, triangular bodies, lying at the upper end and inſide or the extremity of each kidney; the right behind the vena cava, and the left behind the ſpleen and pancreas, being attached by veſſels to thoſe of the kidnies. When they are cut into, there ſeems to be a ſmall cavity, containing a deep green juice; and if viewed when freſh, a white ſubſtance where the veſſels ramify; the inner part is a tender ſubſtance like the liver, ſo that it readily breaks down. Both the external and internal parts are vaſcular, and two or three large veſſels may be obſerved in the middle, which give it the appearance of a juice, as above mentioned

ed. Euſtachius was the firſt who deſcribed theſe glands. They are larger in the fœtus than in the adult. Their uſe is not certainly known.

CAPSULARES ARTERIÆ. The arteries of the renal glands are thus called, and ariſe from the aorta, above the arteria renalis, and give out the arteriæ adipoſæ, which go to the fat of the kidnies. Sometimes they come from the trunk of cœliaca. The right *capſular artery* comes, moſt commonly, from the arteria renalis, of the ſame ſide, near its origin; the left from the aorta above the renalis.——VENÆ. Theſe are branches from the emulgents, and go into the renal glands.——SEMINALES. The extreme parts of the vaſa deferentia, which have their cavities dilated in the manner of *capſules*. Their uſe is to tranſmit the ſemen from the teſtes to the veſiculæ ſeminales.

CAPSULARIÆ LIGAMENTA. CAPSULAR LIGAMENTS, alſo called *mucilaginoſa Ligamenta*, mucilaginous *ligaments* as they contain many glands to ſeparate the ſynovia. Every articulating bone is furniſhed with a *capſular ligament*, which *ligament* is compoſed of two layers; the external layer is the ſtronger, being made by the perioſteum; the inner is thin and uniform.

The uſe of the capſular *ligament* is, 1ſt, to connect the bones, which is performed by the outer lamella; 2dly, to confine the ſynovia, which is the office of the inner layer.

They are long and large in thoſe bones that are deſigned for rotation, to give room for motion; and tendons are frequently inſerted into them, that by their action they may draw them outward, and prevent their being pinched.

They are generally of an equal thickneſs all round, in the enarthroſis and arthrodia; but in the ginglymus they are thick on the ſides, and thin on the fore and hind parts, as in thoſe places their thickneſs would have been inconvenient, by hindering the due flexion and extenſion of the joint; but the tendons ſtrengthen the joint in that part, and partly compenſate for the weakneſs of the *ligament*.

In complete luxations, the *capſular ligament* is generally, if not always, ruptured.

That of the os femoris, is extended, from below the neck of the bone, to admit of a more extenſive rotation.

The *capſular ligament* of the head of the humerus proceeds from the edge of the glenoid cavity in the ſcapula, and is continued over the hemiſphere of the head of the os humeri, and is fixed near its edge towards the muſcular ſurfaces of the great and ſmall tuberoſities, and runs down on the neck of the bone, below the loweſt part of the cartilaginous hemiſphere. In all this courſe, the capſula is cloſely fixed in the bone, except a ſmall portion where it paſſes over the inner articular tendon of the biceps muſcle.

The *capſular ligament* always includes the whole joint. Of collections within the *capſular ligaments* of the joints, ſee Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 485. Alſo, of concretions and preternatural excreſcences within the *capſular ligaments* of the joints, ſee Bell's Surgery, vol. v. 491.

CAPUR. See CAMPHORA.

CAPUS. See CAPO.

CAPUT. The HEAD. The parts in the lower cavities are the ſeat of the vital faculty, and the *head* is the ſeat of the animal faculty; it being the ſeat from whence all ſenſation is derived.

Beſides the external integuments of the *head*, there is an aponeurotic expanſion which covers it like a cap. It is alſo ſpread round the neck, and on the ſhoulders, like a riding-hood, for which reaſon Winſlow calls it COIF, and the ſuperior portion of it, the APONEUROTIC CAP. It is very ſtrong, and appears to be made of two ſtrata of fibres croſſing each other; as it ſpreads to the neck, it becomes thinner, and is loſt inſenſibly on the clavicles. It ſends out a production on each ſide from above downward, and from without inward, which having paſſed over the ſuperior extremity of the muſculus maſtoideus, it runs behind that muſcle toward the tranſverſe apophyſis of the vertebræ of the neck, where it communicates with the intertranſverſalia ligamenta. See PERICRANIUM.

The *head* comprehends the cranium and the face; the cranium is diſtinguiſhed into the upper and lower parts. The baſe of the ſkull externally is very uneven; internally it is divided into three pair of cavities, and one azygous cavity. The firſt pair are above the orbit, in which the anterior lobes of the cerebrum are placed; and the next pair contains the middle lobes; the poſterior pair are placed behind the foramen magnum occipitale, where the poſterior lobes of the cerebellum are lodged. The azygous cavity is ſituated upon that part of the ſphenoide bone called the ephippium, or ſella turcica, where the glandula pituitaria lies.

The bones of the upper part of the cranium are nearly of the ſame thickneſs. Where the bone is thick there is a larger ſpace occupied by the meditullium; where they are very thin, there is no meditullium, whence in the latter caſe the cranium is diaphanous, in the former opaque. The cranium is laterally depreſſed, which ſerves to enlarge the ſphere of viſion, and to increaſe the ſtrength of the ſkull on its fore and hind parts, by making them more convex, which is a neceſſary contrivance to prevent injuries by falls, we generally pitching on theſe parts, ſeldom on the ſides. See FACIES and CRANIUM.

The beſt way of forming a perfect idea of the bones of the *head*, is to have a ſkull, the bones of which are ſeparated by art, and another, in which they are connected, in their proper articulations.

The nerves from the fifth pair, and the hard portion of the ſeventh, are diſtributed through the external parts of the head.

Through the ſmall *foramina* of the os ethmoides, the filaments of the firſt pair of nerves paſs to the noſe, and are called olfactory nerves.

In the os ſphenoides is the *foramen* opticum, through which the ſecond pair of nerves, called the optic, paſs. This hole, which is ſeated below the anterior clinoid proceſs, likewiſe admits the branch of the carotid artery that goes to the eye.

The *foramen lacerum ſuperius* lies between the tranſverſe ſpinous, and orbiter proceſſes of the os ſphenoides: through this hole the three pair of nerves, called motores oculi; the fourth pair, or pathetic; the firſt branch of the fifth pair; the whole ſixth pair, except one reflected branch; and an artery from the internal carotids, paſs to the orbit.

Behind the laſt mentioned hole, in the ſame bone, is the foramen rotundum, through which the ſecond branch of the fifth pair of nerves, called the ſuperior maxillary nerves, paſs to the bottom of the orbit.

Between the pars petroſa of the os temporis, and the proceſs of the os ſphenoides, is an oblong ſlit, through which the carotid artery paſſes, running inwards and upwards to the ſella turcica, and ſo to the clinoid proceſſes, where it paſſes through the dura mater.

The portio mollis of the ſeventh pair of nerves, called the auditory nerve, is diſtributed to the meatus auditorius internus; the portia dura comes out by the aqueduct.

The eighth pair of nerves, called the par vagum, paſs out by that common hole, between the temporal and occipital bones; where likewiſe the internal jugular vein, which is a continuation of the tranſverſe ſinus, goes out of the cranium.

The ninth pair of nerves paſs through the holes of the occiput, above the condyles.

The tenth pair of nerves paſs through the foramen magnum, where likewiſe the vertebral arteries enter.

The external eminencies are, the two maſtoid proceſſes, the two ſtyloid proceſſes, the two condyloide proceſſes, the two pterygoid, the two arches called zygomata, the external ſpine of the occiput, the condyloide and coronoide apophyſes of the lower jaw.

The principal uſes of the bones of the *head* are, to contain the brain, to be the ſeat of the organs of ſenſation, to ſerve for maſtication, reſpiration, and the formation of the voice. There is ſometimes a diſorder of the head, which draws it to one ſide; this is called *contorſio*.

Lancili's tables of the bones of the *head* are good ones. See Winſlow's Anatomy, or Monro's Oſteology.

CAPUT, is the *head* of a plant. See CAPITA, alſo a proceſs. See PROCESSUS.

—— CONCUTIENS. See INTERTRANSVERSALES COLLI.

—— GALTINACEUM. See ONOBRYCHIS.

—— MONACHI. See DENS LEONIS.

—— MORTUUM. A DEAD HEAD. In chemiſtry it imports the dry faeces left in a veſſel after the moiſture hath been diſtilled from it. It is alſo called *terra damnata*, and *mortua terra*. The earthy part of moiſt bodies ſerves as a baſis to the other principles; it is that which brings them together, which unites them, and which gives to them their ſolidity. When the active principles are extracted, it is called *caput mortuum*. It hath the name of *caput*, before the ſeparation, becauſe it contains the ſpirituous and eſſential parts of the mixed, even as the head of an animal contains its ſubtle

ſubtle parts; and afterwards it receives the epithets of *mortuum* and the term *damnata terra*, to ſhew that being deprived of theſe active principles, it is not capable of producing any effect. Lemery Chem.

—— OBSTIPIUM. See CERVIX.——PURGIA. See ERRHINÆ.——VITULI. See ANTIRRHINUM.

CARA BRASILIENSIBUS, called alſo *igname*, *inhame*; *battatas Hyſpanica*. Ray mentions three kinds of it. Beſides, it is a name given by the old Roman authors to a plant with large and eſculent roots. The ſoldiers of Cæſar are ſaid, in ſome of their marches, when diſtreſſed for proviſion, to have made a ſort of bread of this root; and P. ÆGINETA and DIOSCORIDES inform us that this plant was of the *paſtinacka*, or parſnip kind. It was probably the *elophoboſcum*, or wild parſnip, which has roots long and thick, and of as good a taſte as thoſe cultivated in gardens, only they were not quite ſo tender. It is ſuppoſed that our word carrot is derived from this CARA. Chambers's Encyc. by Rees.

CARAB. See SILIQUA.

CARABACCIUM LIGNUM. The wood taſtes like cloves, but very mild, and quite grateful, of a cinnamon colour. It is brought from India, but not much known in practice. Baglivi ſays, it corrects acrimony, and a ſcorbutic diſſolution of the lymph. See CASSIA CARYOPHILLATA.

CARABE. See SUCCINUM.

CARABE FUNERUM. See BITUMEN.

CARABUS. This word is variouſly underſtood; with ſome it ſignifies an inſect of the beetle kind; or thoſe which are bred in dried woods, and belong to the ſcarabæi; with others, the cray-fiſh; and ſometimes it is uſed for the locuſta marina.

CARACOSMOS. A name of the four mare's milk which the Tartars ſo much admire.

CARAGNA. See CARANNA.

CARAGUATA ALOE BRASILIENSIS. The COMMON ALOE OF BRASIL. Some ſpecies of it grows among the rocks; one ſpecies of it affords better cloth than flax does. If the root or freſh leaves are bruiſed, and thrown on the ſurface of the water, fiſhes are ſo infatuated by it, as to be eaſily taken by the hand. There are ſeveral ſpecies, as the *carag.* guacu, *carag.* acanga, &c. Raii Hiſt.

CARAMBOLAS This tree bears fruit three times in a year, It grows in the Eaſt Indies. To its different parts are attributed as many medical virtues. Raii Hiſt.

CARAMENO. See HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS.

CARANNA, alſo called *Caragna*; *Breliſis*. It is a concrete reſinous juice brought from New Spain, and other parts of America, in little maſſes, rolled up in the leaves of flags, outwardly of a dark brown colour, inwardly brown, with a caſt of red, variegated with irregular white ſtreaks, ſomewhat ſoft and tenacious as it firſt comes over, but in length of time growing dry and friable. The whiter the gum, the better it is, eſpecially if of the conſiſtence of a plaſter. Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of *tacamahaca*, but more efficacious. It hath an agreeable ſmell, with a bitter and ſlightly pungent taſte. Rectified ſpirit diſſolves three-fourths of it, and water diſſolves all the reſt, except the impurities. By diſtillation it affords much eſſential oil, of an orange-colour. It is fragrant, and to the taſte, moderately pungent If the ſpirituous tincture is inſpiſſated, it yields a tenacious reſin, and an oily matter, which ſeparates and floats on the ſurface: it is conſiderably aromatic, and moderately bitter. Etmuller ſays, that this gum is uſeful againſt pains in the ſtomach, and in the joints, if ſpread plaſter-wiſe, and applied thereto. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

CARANTIA. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

CARA-SCHULLI. *Frutex Indicus ſpinoſus*. An Indian ſhrub like the caper-buſh. A decoction of the root provokes urine. Raii Hiſt.

CARAVATA. See CACAO.

CARBASUS. Scribonius Largus uſes this word to ſignify the thin linen, or ſoft threads, on which the ſurgeons ſpread their ointments, &c. i. e. LINT, called alſo *achne*; *carpia*. Soft lint is named *caddes*. It is called likewiſe *linteum*, which alſo means *linen*, *tents*, *rollers*, *compreſſes*; MOTOS is an appellation for *lint*, whence *diamotoſis*, the introduction of lint into a wound or ulcer. Where lint is applied to abſorb the matter from a wound, pledgits of fine ſponge are more effectual, and ſhould be preferred, where any inconvenience is apprehended from the ſharpneſs of the matter.

CARBO. A COAL. Charcoal is generally underſtood by this word, when *foſſilis* is not joined with it. It is alſo a name of the *carbunculus*.

CARBO FOSSILIS. PIT-COAL, or SCOTCH-COAL. Hoffman ſays, that when it is analyſed by diſtilling in a retort, over an open fire, it firſt yields a phlegm, then an acrid ſulphureous ſpirit, then a fubtil oil, then a groſſer oil, which falls to the bottom of the receiver; then by a briſker fire, an acidulated ſalt like that of amber; in the retort there is left a black earth that is light, and which, on the application of fire, emits neither flame nor ſmoke. The groſs empyreumatic oil contains a quantity of mineral ſulphur: thus coal, as all bitumens are, is an oleous ſulphureous acid, with fine alcaline parts.

Theſe *coals* are only uſed for the advantage of their heat, by burning them in ſtoves; but for ſome purpoſes they undergo a proceſs previous to their being uſed, that is, they are charred, or reduced to COAKS: this is effected by a method ſimilar to that of making charcoal of wood: by this operation they are deprived of their phlegm, their acid liquor, and much of their fluid oil.

CHARCOAL, or VEGETABLE COAL; that is, the *coal* into which wood is converted by the following proceſs:

Pieces of wood are ſo diſpoſed as to form a pile, generally conical; this pile is covered with turf, to prevent the two free draught of air, by which the wood would be reduced to aſhes, and not to *coal*. The pile is then kindled, and the fire continued till the watery and the more volatile parts of the wood are diſſipated, that is, till no more ſmoke ariſes, at which time the wood is thoroughly red hot. The external air is then to be totally excluded by covering the pile with earth, and thus the fire is extinguiſhed.

In CHEMISTRY, by the word *coal* is underſtood any ſubſtance containing oil, which hath been expoſed to fire in a cloſe veſſel, ſo that all its volatile principles are expelled, and that it can ſuſtain a red heat without farther decompoſition. This *coal* is an unalterable compound, in every inſtance except of burning in open air, and of communicating its phlogiſton to other bodies. There is ſome difference in the different *coals* obtained from various ſubſtances, but they all conſiſt of an earth, which is not perfectly refractory, of a ſaline matter, which is fuſible, and aſſiſts the fuſion of other ſubſtances, and of phlogiſton.

The vapours that ariſe from both foſſil and vegetable *coals*, are extremely pernicious, producing a ſpecies of apoplexy in thoſe perſons who are expoſed to them. The produce at firſt a ſenſe of uneaſineſs, then a chillneſs, ſickiſhneſs, and kind of head-ach, which uſher in a loſs of ſenſe, a fixedneſs of the eyes, a rigidity of the whole body, a ghaſtly countenance, a ſmall frequent and irregular pulſe, feveriſhneſs, &c.

In this caſe the noxious vapours act on the brain and nerves, and not, as has been generally ſaid, on the lungs; theſe vapours, and thoſe from fermenting vegetables, putrifying animal ſubſtances, or from caverns, operate in the ſame manner; and as accumulated and confined, their effect is more or leſs inſtantaneous. They attack the vital principle, and extinguiſh it if they are copious; and a leſſer quantity produces the ſymptoms of a debility in the nervous ſyſtem. To prevent ſuffering from this cauſe, avoid cloſe rooms where theſe ſubſtances are burning, and never enter their repoſitories but when a candle will continue to burn there.

In order to the cure, expoſe the patient to the open air; if the patient can ſwallow, give him acidulated liquors; if he is inſenſible, throw cold water on his face; ſtrong vinegar may be rubbed about his noſtrils, and held under them; blood may be taken from the arm; as ſoon as poſſible make him ſwallow cold water, with vinegar in it; ſtimulating clyſters are uſeful: to remove the ſpaſms, the ſps. æthereis vitriolicus compoſitus, with ſmall doſes of opium, will be proper. If theſe fail, let a ſtrong healthy perſon breathe forcibly into the mouth of the patient, ſo as to diſtend his lungs.

See the Chemical Dictionary, Newmann's Chemical Works, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, and Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. vol. ii.

CARBOS. CANAL COAL. See AMPELITIS.

CARBUNCULUS. A CARBUNCLE, from *carbo*, *a burning coal*. It is called *carbo*, *rubinus verus*; *codefella*. *erythema gangræneſum*, *granatriſtum*, *anthrax*, *anthrax*, *pruna*,

pruna; and AVICENNA names it, *Perſicus ignis*, particularly that ſpecies which is attended with puſtules, and veſications. Paulus Ægineta ſays it is a cruſty ulcer, beginning for the moſt part with a puſtule like a burn, and ſometimes without it; at firſt the patient ſcratches the part, whence ariſes one or more puſtules, ſmall as a grain of millet, which breaking becomes a cruſty ulcer, as if it was produced by an actual cautery; the cruſt is rather of an aſh colour or blackiſh; it adheres, and is fixed on its baſe to the part, and ſpreads by its phagædenic property; the fleſh all around is inflamed and black, and ſhines like bitumen. Heiſter ſays, a *carbuncle* is an inflammation, which, in peſtilential times, riſes with ſuch veſicles as are the uſual effects of a burn; this inflammation, for the moſt part, ſuddenly degenerates into a ſphacelus, and corrupts the ſubjacent parts to the very bones, rendering them as black as a coal; and this ſeems to be the reaſon why the Latins call them *carbunculi*, and the Greeks *anthraces*.

In the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 165. it is obſerved that *carbuncles* are a gangrenous ſpot upon the ſkin, having the appearance of a burn, with red, livid, or black veſicles, bounded by an inflammatory ring, which ſoon terminates in a hard black eſchar. The anthrax, an affection of ſomewhat the ſame nature with the *carbuncle*, only the former is more prominent, penetrates deeper into the adipoſe membrane, and occaſions a higher degree of pain and inflammation.

Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis erythema, on account of its violence, making it ſynonymous with Anthrax, and the erythema gangrænoſum of SAUVAGES. *Carbuncles* generally break out ſuddenly and unexpectedly, in an hour or two at the moſt, and are attended with pain and heat. The inflammation proceeds ſo quickly to mortification, that there is ſeldom any evident tumor raiſed, the parts turning black, and ending in real gangrene, often in the courſe of 24 hours, from the firſt attack. But when a tumor does ariſe as ſoon as it is opened, it diſcharges a livid ſanies, or ſometimes limpid water. It is black within, which ſhews that a ſphacelus has ſeized the ſubjacent fleſh, and is making rapid progreſs. In thoſe that recover, a ſeparation is made betwixt the ſound and the diſordered fleſh, by means of a ſuppuration. There is no part of the body but what may be the ſeat; and they are generally attended with buboes. The proximate cauſe is the inflammation from peſtilential contagion, with a putreſcent ſtate of the ſyſtem. Danger is great when the colour is livid; the milder ſort are firſt red and then yellow. When they are ſeated on the face, neck, breaſt, and arm-pits, they are generally fatal. When they occur, as they ſometimes do internally upon any of the viſcera, they muſt in every inſtance probably prove fatal, as we are not acquainted with any remedies, which can ever prevent their progreſs to mortification. Externally indeed, when they are not very extenſive, nor ſeated on any of the large blood veſſels and nerves, they are frequently got the better of, that is, by loſs of the part affected.

Heiſter alſo obſerves, that the cure by internal medicines will be beſt effected by ſuch as free the habit from the peſtilential diſeaſe which cauſes theſe ulcers. Heiſter's Surgery, Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 97—99. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. 320, vol ii. 280, 389. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. 136. White's Surgery, 15.

As to the external means, one object ſhould engage the attention, viz. to appeaſe pain as much as poſſible; none therefore but the ſofteſt, moſt lenient, and anodyne or relaxing, can be proper.

Van Sweiten deſcribes another ſort of *carbuncle* in his Comments on Boerhaave's Aph. and ſays, it is an ulcer, which, when after a violent and commonly very painful inflammation, there happens a rupture of the ſkin in ſeveral places, and fragments of the corrupted paniculus adipoſus are diſcharged at its orifices.

CARCAPULI FRUCTU MALO AUREO ÆMULO; CODDAMPULLI. The INDIAN YELLOW ORANGE-TREE of MALABAR, called alſo *ghoraka*.

It is a tall large tree, with yellow flowers, and large round fruit, that is ribbed and whitiſh when ripe, of an agreeable acid and ſweetiſh taſte, and with ſeeds of an azure blue colour. This fruit recovers loſt appetite, and is reſtringent.

—— LINCOTANI. This differs from the above in its flower and fruit. The fruit of this ſpecies is ſweet, round, and of the ſize of a cherry. It is alſo called *kanna ghoraka*. They both afford the gamboge, but this latter the beſt; though this is not the common gamboge, which is from a plant of the eſſula Indica kind. See GAMBOGIA.

CARCAROS. See PHRICODES.

CARCAS. See CATAPUTIA, under RICINOIDES.

CARCAX. A ſpecies of poppy, with a very large head.

CARCER. Paracelſus means by it a remedy proper for reſtraining the diſorder by motions of body and mind, as in curing the chorea ſancti Viti.

CARCHESIUS. The name of ſome bandages noticed by Galen, and deſcribed by Oribaſius. Properly it is a top of a ſhip's maſt.

CARCINETHRON. A name in Oribaſius for the *Polygonum*, or common knot-graſs.

CARCINODES. A tumor reſembling a cancer.

—— CHOIRADES. Strumous ſwellings, of a malignant quality, painful to the touch, and exaſperated by medicines.

CARCINOMA, and CARCINOS. See CANCER. It *ſometimes* ſignifies the cancer *only* in its ulcerated ſtate; or cancerous ulcer, however produced.

CARDAMANTICA. See CARDAMINES.

CARDAMELEUM. The name of a medicine mentioned by Galen.

CARDAMINDUM MINUS. See NASTURTIUM INDICUM.

CARDAMINES, alſo called *cardamantica*, *naſturtium aquaticum*, *culi flos*, *iberis*, *herba veteribus ignota*, *ſophia*; MEADOW-CRESSES, LADIES-SMOCK, and CUCKOW-FLOWER. The CARDAMINES PRATENSIS, or CARDAMINES foliis pinnatis foliolis radicalibus ſubrotundis: caulinis lanceolatis. CLASS, TETRADYNAMIA; ORD. *Siliquoſa*; Gen. Plant. LINN. 812.

This plant grows about a foot high; its lower leaves are pinnated; each leaf conſiſts of four or five pair of ſmall, roundiſh pinnæ, not always ſet directly oppoſite, having one ſingle; that at the end larger than the reſt; the ſtalk is ſmooth and round, bearing leaves which are leſs, and have narrower pinnæ. The flowers grow ſeveral together at the top, each conſiſting of four roundiſh leaves, of a white colour, or, in ſome plants, having a daſh of purple, with darker veins running through them. The ſeeds are ſmall and reddiſh, growing in long ſlender pods. The root is ſmall and fibrous. It grows in meadows, and flowers in April.

Sir Geo. Baker confirms its ancient character of being antiſpaſmodic and anti-epileptic, ſee Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 442, &c. where he relates the caſe of a ſpaſmodic aſthma, that reſiſted all other means, being cured by taking the flowers of this plant, at firſt ℈j. twice a-day, by which relief was had; and afterwards ʒ ſs. twice a-day, by which the cure was perfected. The chorea ſancti Viti was cured by ʒ ſs. twice a-day. The caſe was obſtinate while other means were uſed, but ſoon gave way to theſe flowers. To theſe he adds a caſe in which the palſy, a difficulty of ſwallowing, and convulſions were complicated; and though theſe diſorders had been of long ſtanding, relief was obtained by ʒ ſs. of theſe flowers taken twice a-day. He farther obſerves, that theſe flowers improve the appetite, that ʒj. hath ſucceeded as an antiſpaſmodic, where opium, camphor, and valerian failed; and that they have been given to ʒi. ſs. three times a-day.

GREEDING, though he tried this medicine in large doſes in a great number of caſes, experienced its good effect only in one.

Linnæus obſerves, that theſe flowers are pungent to the taſte. Dioſcorides ſays, they are warm and diuretic; Galen, that they reſemble water-creſſes in taſte and virtues; Dale, that they are antiſpaſmodic; and Dr. T. Robinſon, that they are powerfully anti-epileptic.

Dr. Cullen mentions this plant, and particularly its flowers, to be far inferior to ſeveral other of the ſiliquoſæ in the ſenſible qualities; ſo much ſo, that he ſhould not have thought of taking notice of them, as ſubjects of the materia medica, but on the authority of Sir Geo. Baker, referring to his paper on this ſubject above quoted.

CARDAMOMUM. The COMMON or LESSER CARDAMOMS, called alſo *elettari*, *cardam.* minus. The leſſer *cardamon* ſeeds are the produce of the AMOMUM CARDAMOMUM, or AMOMUM REPENS ſcapo ſimpliciſſimo breviſſimo, bracteis alternis laxis. CLASS, MONANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA; Gen. Plant. LINN. 2.

Cardamoms are a dried pod, with ſeeds, brought from Malabar in the Eaſt Indies; the beſt comes from Comagene, Armenia, and the Boſphorus. They grow alſo in Arabia. Theſe pods are divided internally into three cells, in each of which are two rows of triangular ſeeds, of a brownith colour on the outſide, and white within. The plant grows in the form of our reeds.

Sem. *cardam.* min. The leſſer *cardamoms* have ſhort triangular huſks, ſcarce half an inch long. The ſeeds, freed from their huſks, are a grateful aromatic, warm, but not fiery, and not ſubject, like the peppers, to create immoderate heat. The huſks ſhould only be ſeparated at the time of uſe; for the ſeeds loſe much of their flavour, if taken out. They give out all their virtue to ſpirit, and nearly ſo to water. In diſtillation with water, a large quantity of eſſential oil riſes; it is pungent to the taſte, and ſmells ſtronger of the ſeeds; the remaining decoction is bitter and mucilaginous, but void of the flavour and warmth of the ſeeds. A ſpirituous tincture, when evaporated, leaves the virtues of the ſeeds almoſt all in the extract, which is more grateful than the ſeeds themſelves. They are conſidered as gentle ſtimulant of the ſtomach, cordial, carminative, and antiſpaſmodic; but without that irritation and heat, which many other of the aromatic ſpices are apt to produce. However, they are conſidered, by phyſicians, merely as an aromatic. All the ſpirituous preparations are more agreeable than the watery.

1. *Tinctura* Cardamomi. TINCTURE *of* CARDAMOMS.

Take of the ſmaller *cardamom* ſeeds, freed from their huſks, and bruiſed, three ounces; of proof ſpirit of wine, a quart, digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain. This tincture poſſeſſeth all the virtues of the ſeeds; and among all the aromatics, there are none that anſwer ſo well, in general, as this tincture, for rendering mineral waters, and other ſaline liquors, eaſy and agreeable in the ſtomach. Doſe, one dram to three.

2. *Tinctura* Cardamomi *compoſita.* COMPOUND TINCTURE *of* CARDAMOMS. *Formerly Tinctura Stomachica.*

Take of ſmaller *cardamom* ſeeds, huſked, carraway ſeeds, cochineal, of each, powdered, two drams; cinnamon, bruiſed, half an ounce; raiſins, ſtoned, four ounces; proof ſpirit, two pints; digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain. This is often ordered by itſelf, or in ſtomach draughts, up to half an ounce, or more, joined with æther, and tinct. opii, againſt gouty and other ſpaſmodic affections of the ſtomach, and præcordia.

CARDAM. MAJUS. The GREATER CARDAMOMS. The AMOMUM GRANI PARADISI, Linn. Their pods are about an inch long, triangular, and with two rows of ſeeds in each. The huſks are tough, and thicker than thoſe of the leſſer kind. They grow in Java and the Eaſt Indies. That called —— MEDIUM, grows in pods of a round figure. Theſe two, though of the ſame nature, are weaker than the minus; therefore thrown out of uſe. Indeed, the different ſpecies from whence they are ſaid to have been produced, are ſo imperfectly deſcribed, and their botanical hiſtories ſo confuſed, that no ſatisfactory account can be given of them. See CULLEN's Mater. Medic. WOODVILLE's Medic. Botany.

—— PIPERATUM. See PARADISI GRANA.

—— SIBERIENSE. See ANISUM INDICUM.

CARDEGI INDI. See FOLIUM.

CARDIA. See COR, CARDIALGIA, MEDITULLIUM, and LIPOTHYMIA.

CARDIACA HERBA. MOTHERWORT. It is alſo called *agripalma gallis, marrubium,* and *cardiaca lycopus,* Ruellii. It is the *leonurus cardiaca,* Linn.

It is called *cardiaca,* becauſe it relieves in faintings and diſorders of the ſtomach, particularly in children, and in hypochondriacs. It is a large plant, with ſquare branched ſtalks, the leaves ſet in pairs on long pedicles at the joints, and the flowers in cluſters round the upper joints. The leaf is dark-coloured, cut deep into three ſharp-pointed, indented ſegments, of which the middle one is the longeſt, and the two lateral ones commonly again deeply cut. The flower is purpliſh, labiated, with the upper lip long and arched, the lower ſhort, and cut into three ſections. It is biennial, grows waſte in wild grounds, and flowers in July.

It hath been famed in diſorders of the ſtomach, proceeding from thick phlegm. It looſens the belly, promotes perſpiration and urine, alſo the uterine purgations. Its ſenſible qualities are ſuch as give us to expect theſe effects from it. The leaves and tops have a ſtrong, rather a diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter taſte. By keeping, or by boiling, the diſagreeable ſmell is diſſipated. An extract of a pungent bitter, ſubſaline quality, is obtained by evaporating the watery decoction. But an infuſion of the tops before it flowers, is the beſt preparation. See Dale, Miller's Bot. Off. Lewis's Mat. Med.

CARDIACA. In pharmacy it ſignifies CORDIAL, and is alſo named *cordialia, analeptica, confortantia, confortativa, refectiva, reſumptiva,* and, by PARACELSUS, *defenſiva.*

The word *cordial* is of a large extent. Things of very oppoſite natures may prove cordials, by relieving the ſame ſymptoms, when oppoſite cauſes produce them. To underſtand their operation on the body, it is neceſſary to conſider, that a languor or faintneſs muſt be the conſequence either of what oppreſſes, or elſe of what exhauſts the vital powers; that which retards the progreſs of the vital principle in our frame, or is an impediment to its influence, produces the ſame ſenſation as a diminution of it does. In both theſe caſes, medicines of oppoſite natures produce the ſame effect, that is, they add force to the fibres; thus, under an oppreſſion of ſpirits from heat, when no extraordinary action, or indiſpoſition of body, hath exhauſted them, a glaſs of cold water is a *cordial,* for it ſtimulates the fibres, and rouſes them to their wonted action; and when from violent exerciſe, or a tedious diſeaſe, a perſon faints, warm medicines, or aromatic and ſpirituous liquors, are alſo *cordial,* by producing to us the ſame effect. But in general, by *cordials,* is underſtood, thoſe preparations, whoſe warm and active parts immediately, on being received into the ſtomach, produce a cheerfulneſs in us, and are ſuited to encreaſe the ſtrength and vigour of the heart. Valcarengus ſays, that a *cordial* is whatever deſtroys, or at leaſt blunts, the force of the morbific cauſe, reſtores the loſt tone of the ſolids, and gives due motion to the fluids, and by that means procures a juſt equilibrum, which is the only and laſting principle of all the motions in our body. It ſhould be obſerved, that weakneſs ariſes from a redundance, as well as a deficience, in the conſtituents of health: whence, from this definition of *cordials,* oppoſite means aſſume the ſame character, for thus they both are *cordials,* by oppoſing the cauſe of langour.

CARDIACÆ ARTERIÆ, & VENÆ. See CORONARIÆ ARTERIÆ, & VENÆ.

CARDIACUS MORBUS. See NERVOSA FEBRIS.

CARDIACA PASSIO. The CARDIAC PASSION. It is a diſorder that is frequently mentioned by the ancients; but by the moderns, it is moſtly treated of under the name of SYNCOPE; and, indeed, from the deſcription which the ancients give of a *cardiac paſſion,* it may well be referred to that article. The name *cardiaca paſſio* is from the part ſuppoſed to be affected. Cœlius Aurelianus ſays, "that this diſorder, according to ſome, derived its name from the part affected; for they imagine, that the heart is the principal ſeat of it." Soranus declines the giving a definition, and ſays, "that there is no perceptible ſign of any tumor about the heart," which ſome ſuppoſe; and he aſſerts, "that it is a quick and inſtantaneous ſolution, or relaxation." Hippocrates mentions this diſorder in his firſt and ſecond book of Epidemics. Eraſiſtratus alſo ſpeaks of it in his books concerning the belly. Artimedorus Sidenſis ſays, it is a tumor about the heart: but by the account which Cœlius Aurelianus gives of it in his Acut. Morb. lib. ii. he ſeems to deſcribe the ſyncope very clearly and accurately. See LYPOTHYMIA.

CARDIALGIA. The HEART-BURN, from καρδια, *the left orifice of the ſtomach,* and αλγεω, *to be pained.* Called alſo *Ardor Ventriculi,* and properly ſo, when attended with heat, as it ſometimes is, and that conſiderable; likewiſe *Cordolium*; pain or uneaſineſs about the upper orifice of that organ. It is ſometimes the ſame as *cardiogmus.*

Dr. Cullen ranks it as ſynonymous with *Dyſpepſia*; and conſiders it as ariſing either idiopathically, or ſymptomatically, in two ways: firſt, from a diſeaſe of the ſtomach itſelf: ſecond, from an affection of ſome other part, or of the whole habit. SYNOP. NOSOLOG. METHOD. Gen. 45.

This diſorder is called SODA, *heart-burn,* or *ſpurious cardialgia*; *pain in the ſtomach,* or *the true cardialgia,* alſo *cardimona.* In the SPURIOUS kind, the pain is not

to

ſo great, nor does the ſtrength fail; nor is there any toſſing, or remarkable inquietude. In the TRUE, there is pain in the ſtomach, or about its orifices, but generally felt about the part called the pit of the ſtomach: it is attended with great anxiety, difficulty of breathing, want of ſtrength, inquietude, retching to vomit, coldneſs, and trembling of the extremities. Sometimes the uneaſy ſenſation extends the whole length of the œſophagus, with a preſſure or conſtriction, and uſually attacks by fits.

Some ſay, that the upper orifice is the ſeat of this diſorder; others, that it is in the lower; and this latter is very probable, for the uneaſineſs is generally perceived in the ſcrobiculum cordis, where the lower orifice of the ſtomach is placed; the reſt of the ſtomach may be affected from the pain in its orifice. In thoſe who have died of this diſorder, on diſſection the right orifice only hath appeared to be in an unnatural ſtate.

Thoſe whoſe ſtomachs abound with acid, or with bilious humours, are the moſt ſubject to theſe complaints.

The CAUSES are various, as *flatus*, *acid*, and *other acrimonious humours in the ſtomach*, *a loſs of its mucus*, *ſpicy* and *pungent aliment*, *worms*, a *tranſition of rheumatic*, *gouty*, &c. *humours to the ſtomach*, or *an ulcer in any part of it*; *fat aliment*, eſpecially if cold ſmall liquors are drank too ſoon after eating it; *bilious matter*, which is known by bitter and nauſeous eructations, as well as by a yellow or greeniſh diſcharge by vomiting; *congeſtions of blood about the region of the ſtomach*, from a plethora, or from ſpaſms. Dr. Hunter thinks this diſorder is generally cauſed by *fumes ariſing from acrid humours rather than from the humours themſelves*: his reaſon is, becauſe if the patient puts himſelf into a poſture to prevent the fumes riſing to the part affected, immediate relief is generally found. A *ſpaſm in the orifices of the ſtomach*, by which the vapours are impeded in their paſſage from this viſcus, and by the heat of the part rarefying the air, produces a diſtenſion, anxiety, &c. *anger*, particularly after meals; *corroſive poiſons*; *ſtones in the gall-ducts*, or *in the ureters*, by ſympathy produce this diſeaſe in the ſtomach.

Thoſe who labour under this complaint, have an uneaſy ſenſation in the ſtomach, anxiety, heat which extends ſometimes up the œſophagus, oppreſſion, faintneſs, inclination to vomit, a diſcharge of clear lymph from the ſtomach, the mind ſeems diſturbed; there is a difficulty of breathing, loſs of ſtrength, coldneſs of the extremities, frequent eructations, which, while diſcharging, alleviate the pain; head-ach, vertigo, trembling, a weak pulſe that is intermitting and unequal; the face is pale, yellow, or livid, &c. A greater or ſmaller number of theſe ſymptoms are the attendants of the *cardialgia*, which approaches generally with yawning and liſtleſſneſs, and at its height the extremities are cold. It does not quit the patient till heat returns into the feet, and it often totally vaniſhes with a copious perſpiration.

The *cardialgia* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from that oppreſſion and uneaſineſs in the ſtomach, which is only the effect of overcharging it with food, the colic, and a ſwooning.

If this diſorder ſucceeds a fever, with petechial or purple ſpots, it is generally a fatal ſign; following a ceſſation of pain in gouty limbs, manifeſts the turn of the diſorder inwards; or if it ſucceeds foul exulceration in the ſkin, there is much danger. Coming on upon a ſudden check of a dyſentery, it is a bad ſign; but, except it is attended with inflammation, or is the conſequent of ſome other diſeaſe, it is rarely dangerous.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, it ſhould be conſidered, whether or not the diſorder is ſymptomatical; if it is, regard muſt chiefly be had to the primary diſorder; if it is an original complaint, its various cauſes muſt be adverted to, that the remedies may be adapted to the particular one in the preſent caſe.

The diet ſhould be light, generally of the animal kind: what is drank ſhould not be apt to ferment; brandy and water, or water in which toaſted bread is ſteeped, will generally agree; or camomile tea, which ſoothes the ſpaſmodic motions of the ſtomach. Lime-water, the mineral alkaline waters, and diſtilled water, are proper for common drink.

If acid juices in the primæ viæ are the cauſe, abſorbents and mild alkalines will be the remedies; and of theſe the mixtura cretacea, magneſia alb. with ſmall doſes of the natron pur. are elegant and efficacious.

If with acidity the digeſtion is weak, beſides the magneſia at proper intervals, bitter infuſions mixed with mild aromatics will be proper, and chalybeates, particularly the rubigo ferri.

Acrimony of any kind is relieved for the preſent by cold water, in which gum arabic is diſſolved. If the acrimony is of the acid kind, it produces a gnawing, darting pain; if of the alkaline, a burning pain.

When an alkaline acrimony, or an acrid hot bile, thrown into commotions by an exceſs of anger, is the cauſe, the faulty matter ſhould firſt be evacuated by ſtool: nitre in ſmall doſes, frequently repeated, will be neceſſary; a draught of cold water may now and then be given; and ſtupes, wrung out of a warm fomentation, may be applied to the ſtomach, until a general perſpiration comes on; this will be uſeful when a *cardialgia* accompanies a cholera morbus; when this diſorder, from this cauſe, follows a tertian fever, the cure ſhould commence with an emetic; when a vomiting attends a bilious *cardialgia*, avoid hot carminatives, but ſupply the patient with ſps. ætheris vitriolicus compoſitus, in due doſes, and as frequently as the urgency of the ſymptoms require.

In general, in any of the caſes of alkaline acrimony, after an emetic, a gentle cathartic, or both; acids, ſuch as the ſpt. æth. nitroſi, acid. vitriol. dilutum. ſpt. febrifug. Di. Clutton. ſps. ætheris vitriolici compoſiti, diluted with water, or other ſmall liquors are indicated.

If from ſalt aliments, warm water ſhould be drank, and after it a little of any ſpirituous liquor.

If aromatics or high-ſeaſoned food is the cauſe, frequent draughts of warm water give the ſpeedieſt and moſt effectual relief.

When an undue uſe of ſpirituous liquors creates this diſorder, the bark and vitriolic acids before and after meals, moderate exerciſe, and the mineral alkaline waters, are the beſt means of recovery.

When flatulence with a weak ſtomach are the chief cauſes, carminatives, ſuch as flor. cham. vel cort. aurant. ʒ ſs. ad ʒ j. gives much relief, but mild opiates are often to be preferred.

The ſedentary and ſtudious are ſubject to this diſeaſe, *from a laxity in the ſtomach*, when the habit in general is robuſt; in this inſtance the cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒ ſs. vel ſem. ſinap. non contuſ. cochl. mediocr. bis terve in die; vel ʒ j. bis terve in die; or if theſe fail, warm bitters, and the fetid gums joined with light chalybeates generally ſucceed.

When worms produce it, avoid all the acrid anthelmintics; give warm milk, mint, penny-royal, or any other ſimple diſtilled water.

In hyſteric or hypochondriac cardialgias, light infuſions of the bark, with rhubarb, and ſmall doſes of fixt alkaline ſalt; the chalybeate waters, and exerciſe on horſeback, ſhould alſo, if poſſible, be uſed. In hypochondriac caſes, nitre is often uſeful.

When a congeſtion of blood, from impeded or ſuppreſſed periodical evacuations, give riſe to this complaint, bleed, give antiſpaſmodics, and endeavour to promote their due diſcharge.

Surfeits are ſometimes the cauſe; in which caſe, after a vomit, give camomile or carduus tea; and if the diet was putrid, let vinegar and other vegetable acids be taken.

Violent vomits, *draſtic purges*, and *cauſtic poiſons*, produce this diſorder; and when theſe are its cauſe, give plenty of warm water to promote two or three diſcharges upwards, then milk and water and oily mixtures, with ſmall doſes of ſome warm opiate.

Clyſters are uſeful auxiliaries in all the caſes of this kind.

Gouty, &c. *matter in the ſtomach*, cauſing this complaint, is to be removed by warm cordials, taken in moderate quantities, until the ſtomach itſelf becomes warm: how much will do, this the feelings of the patient alone can determine. See CARDAMOMUM, No. 2.

External applications for abating pain in the ſtomach, if this diſorder ſeems to be in the upper orifice, are beſt applied to the left ſide of the eighth or ninth vertebra; and in other diſorders in this part, as nauſea, vomiting, &c. they are moſt effectual when laid on the left ſide, towards the back, and on the ſpurious ribs.

CARDIALGIA INFLAMMATORIA. See INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI. —— SPUTATORIA. See PYROSIS.

CARDIMELECH. A fictitious term in Dolæus's Encyclopedia, by which he would expreſs a particular active principle reſiding in the heart, appointed to what we call the vital functions.

CARDIMONA. See CARDIALGIA.

CARDINAMENTUM, from *cardo, a hinge.* An hinge-like articulation. See DIARTHROSIS.

CARDIOGMUS, } from *καρδιωσσω, to have a gnaw-*
CARDIONCHUS, } *ing pain at the mouth of the ſtomach.* The former is ſynonymous with *Cardialgia.* See alſo ANEURISMA PRÆCORDIORUM.

CARDIOTROTUS. One who hath a wound in his heart.

CARDITIS. See INFLAMMATIO CORDIS.

CARDO. See GINGLYMUS.

CARDONET. See CINARA SYLVESTRIS.

CARDONIUM. In the phraſe of Paracelſus, is wine medicated with herbs.

CARDOPATIUM. See CARLINA.

CARDUO-CNICUS. See ATRACTYLIS.

CARDUUS. The THISTLE. The general characters of which are as follow: the leaves are ſet alternately on the branches, and are prickly; the heads are moſtly ſquamous and prickly; prickles are on moſt or all parts of the plant, and they are moſtly lacteſcent.

But the modern botaniſts ſo vary in their arrangement, that each reject ſome which others rank in this claſs. Boerhaave hath thirty ſpecies in his catalogue.

CARDUUS BENEDICTUS. The BLESSED or HOLY THISTLE; alſo called *cnicus ſylveſtris, cardui lutei procumbentis ſudorifici & amari.* It is the CENTAUREA BENEDICTA, or the CENTAUREA calycibus duplicato ſpinoſis lanatis involucratis, foliis ſemidecurrentibus denticulato-ſpinoſis. CLASS, SYNGINESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA; Gen. Plan. Linn. 984. It is a plant with rough, narrow, jagged leaves, ſituated alternately, terminating in ſoft prickles, and large hairy branched ſtalks, leaning to the ground; on the tops of which grow large, ſcaly, prickly heads, including a number of yellow floſculi, which are followed by oblong ſtriated ſeeds incloſed in down. It is a native of Spain and ſome of the Archipelago iſlands, and is annually ſown with us in gardens.

The leaves have a penetrating bitter taſte, not very ſtrong or durable in the mouth; when freſh they are more ungrateful than when dry. The plant ſhould be hung up looſely in an airy place, after it is well dried; for if preſſed cloſe, it rots. The beſt time for gathering it is when in flower.

This plant obtained the name Benedictus, from its being ſuppoſed to poſſeſs extraordinary medical virtues; but it is not found to excel ſeveral other of the ſimple bitters; though BERGIUS conſiders it as antacid, corroborant, ſtomachic, ſudorific, diuretic, and eccoprotic.

Camomile flowers is now generally ſubſtituted for the Carduus benedictus, and is thought to be a ſuperior medicine.

However, when this herb is uſed to excite vomiting, a decoction of it in water is the beſt, for thus its more naſeous parts are extracted: cold water in an hour or two extracts the light grateful bitter; but if the infuſion is continued much longer, the naſeous part is alſo extracted; rectified ſpirit extracts only the agreeable bitter, but, though heated, it does not eaſily take up the offenſive parts.

A light, cold, watery infuſion, with freſh lemon or orange-peel, helps the appetite, and is uſeful when the digeſtive powers are weak; it ſits eaſy on the ſtomach, and no bitter is leſs heating. Dr. Cullen thinks this plant a ſimple and pure bitter, though not a very ſtrong one; and therefore has none of the extraordinary virtues aſcribed to it. An ounce of the dried leaves may be infuſed two hours in a pint of ſoft water; it may be flavoured at pleaſure with any aromatic. It may be made ſtronger by returning the liquor on freſh parcels of the leaves or tops. It affords nothing valuable by diſtillation. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Miller's Bot. Off. Dale.

—— HÆMORRHOIDALIS, alſo called *carduus* vinearum repens, *carduus* vulgariſſimus viarum, *ciriſium arvenſe, eunithos.* The COMMON CREEPING WAY-THISTLE.

Its roots are whitiſh, but now and then incline to black, and have a ſtrongiſh ſmell: it ſends forth fibres that creep on the ground, and propagates itſelf to a great diſtance: it is common in tillage ground and highways: it flowers in July and Auguſt. It is called *hæmorrhoidalis,* becauſe it relieves the pain of the hæmorrhoids, if beat into a poultice, and applied.——LACTEUS, alſo called *carduus* Mariæ, *carduus* leucographus, *carduus* Marianus, *carduus* albis maculis notatus vulgaris. COMMON MILK THISTLE, or LADY'S THISTLE. It is diſtinguiſhed from all other thiſtles in England, by having its leaves cut in ſeveral laciniæ full of hard ſharp prickles, having all the upper part ſpotted with long and broad white ſpots. It grows on banks, and flowers in June. The leaves and ſeeds have ſimilar virtues to thoſe of the *carduus* benedictus, but in an inferior degree. It is ſaid to be efficacious againſt pungent pains. Miller's Bot. Off.—— LACTEUS SYRIACUS, alſo called *carduus* albis maculis notatus exoticus. *Bedeguar Arabum Rauwolfii, cnicus albis maculis notatus.* The SPANISH MILK-THISTLE.

The characters of this and the next ſpecies are, they are perennial, have long, narrow, deeply jagged leaves, that are prickly and laying on the ground; in the middle of which grows a large roundiſh head, without any ſtalk, encompaſſed with ſmaller leaves, which may be eat as artichokes are; the flowers iſſue from the middle of the head. Boerhaave enumerates ſeven ſpecies;——PINEA, alſo *chamæleon verum, &c.* called likewiſe *carduus humilis gummifera, carlina cnicus, cinara acaulis gummifera, ixine, acanthina maſtiche, chamæleo albus Dioſcoridis, columnæ,* and PINE-THISTLE. Its flowers are compoſed of purpliſh floſculi, like thoſe of the common thiſtle. It is a native of Italy and of Candy. Its roots are larger than thoſe of the carline thiſtle, and ſmell ſtronger; if wounded when freſh, they yield a viſcous milky juice, which concretes into tenacious maſſes, at firſt whitiſh, and reſembling wax, when much handled growing black, ſuppoſed to be the *ixion, ixia,* and *acanthina maſtiche* of the ancients; the people of APULIA gather this gum, and name it *cera di cardo.* It was formerly chewed for the ſame purpoſes as the maſtich gum: the root hath the ſame virtues as the carline thiſtle roots.——SPINOSISSIMUS *ſphærocephalus rigidis acaleis armata*; C. B. *cardui Arabici,* PARK. THEAT. *ſpina Arabica offic.* ARABIAN THISTLE. It ſeems to have like qualities with the ſpina alba.—ACANTHUS. See ACANTHUS.——BRASILIANUS FOLIIS ALOES. See ANANAS.——*Altilis*;——*domeſticus*;——*ſativus, non ſpinoſus*;——*ſativus.* See CINARA.——*Humilis Gummifera.* See CARDUUS PINEA.——*Lutæus.* See ATRACTYLIS.——*Solſtitialis.* See CALCITRAPA OFFICIN.——*Sativus.* See CARTHAMUS.——*Stellatus.* See CALCITRAPA.——*Stellatus lutæus.* See CALCITRAPA OFFICIN.——*Eſculentus*; *ſpinoſiſſimus elatior.* See CINARA SPINOSA.

CEREALIA. See PANIS.

CAREBERIA, from *καρη,* the *head,* and *βαρος, heavineſs.* See CAPIPLENIUM.

CARENA. The twenty-fourth part of a DROP.

CARETTI. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

CAREUM. } See CARUM.
CARI. }

CARICA. A DRY FIG. See FICUS SATIVA.

CARICUM, vel CARYCUM. The name of a medicine for deterging ulcers.

It is prepared of the black hellebore, cantharides, and ſeveral other things mixed together.

It is alſo the name of an oil mentioned in Athenæus, lib. ii.

CARIES. Mr. Sharp ſays it is a partial mortification of the bone, which ſeparates from the ſound part ſooner or later. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dialyſes, and names it *exulceratio oſſis.* But as Mr. Bell obſerves, in p. 124. of the 3d. edit. of his book on Ulcers, every ſpecies of *caries* attended with loſs of ſubſtance may be termed an ulcer; but to prevent confuſion, he conſiders *caries* as an accidental ſymptom of ulcers, and ſpeaks of it under the general name of CARIOUS ULCER.

This corrupted ſtate of the bone is called *caries, ſphacelus, teredo,* or tredon.

This diſorder happens when the bone is deprived of its periоſteum, and having loſt its natural colour becomes pinguinous, yellow, brown, and at laſt black. This ſtate, which is the firſt degree of this diſorder, was called by the ancients OS VITIATUM, OS NIGRITIES; but the greateſt degree is when the bone is corroded, diſcharging a ſanies which conſumes the adjacent fleſh. Of the many names given to the *caries,* which are collected under *ſpina ventoſa,* there ſeems to be only the following needful: firſt, when the cauſe is internal it is the SPINA VENTOSA; or, with Severinus, when it happens to children, it may be called PÆDARTHROCACES; and ſecondly, when the cauſe is external, it may be called *caries.*

That an inflammation of the periоſteum is tending to a gangrene,

gangrene, and so a *caries* of the bone is known, first, *from the signs of inflammation preceding; secondly, a freedom from pain in the affected part, without a manifest cause, and from a dense, slow, increasing, and not very painful tumor of the incumbent parts.* But among the signs of a beginning gangrene, the sudden removal of pain is fallacious, for this happens in inflammation of the periosteum, when the periosteum is corroded so as to admit the matter to escape betwixt the muscles, though in general, when pain is relieved by a resolution of inflammation, it goes off gradually only; but a good resolution hardly if ever happens after a violent inflammation. Again, when a gangrene is threatened, the taint is propagated through the cellular membrane, which, by slight causes, is often raised into a large tumor; but, as all the symptoms of an inflammation cease when a gangrene is present, the tumor will not have the hardness and resistance, observable in a phlegmon, but will be flaccid, and hardly sensible of pain. *If the incumbent part changes to a livid colour*, the bone is then without doubt in a mortifying state.

Celsus, who treats on this disorder the best of all the ancients, at least as to its cure, says, lib. viii. cap. 3. "We may soon, by means of a probe, discover a *caries* of the bone, since the probe will penetrate less or more, according as the *caries* is superficial or deep." When the probe comes to the sound part of the bone, it is resisted. Wiseman, vol. i. p. 296. edit. 5. says, "If the bone be bare, its corruption is easily discerned, though sometimes it be covered with a grumous or viscous matter, which rubbed off, the bone appeareth white, brown, or black. If the white be porous, the *caries* may be deeper and more dangerous than if it were black and hard. If the bone lies so hid as that you cannot feel it with your probe, yet you may judge it carious from the quantity or quality of the matter. If the bone lies near, and the flesh is lax and white, it is strongly suspicious that the bone is carious: but if *the matter stinks or be oily, it is a more certain sign of rottenness.* Ulcers of long continuance near a bone do also foreshew a *caries*, according to Hippocrates. Also the difficulty in cicatrizing them, and the frequent and sudden eruption of them after they are cured, give a suspicion of a foul bone. But if the bone is much corrupted, the matter is fetid, and the probe will penetrate into it."

In living persons the bones are of a reddish or bluish colour: *the first sign of a vitiated bone is a change from this colour to a white, yellow, dark, and at last a black one:* a white denotes a beginning mortification; hence, when small perforations are made in a cranium thus effected, the first sign that a cure succeeds is, when the white surface of the bone begins to assume a reddish colour.

The friability of carious bones is much augmented by the acrimony of their humours, and chiefly of their corrupted medullary oil; for the cohesion of the bones depend much on the interposition of it between the terrestrial parts.

The peculiarly disagreeable fetid smell which arises from carious bones is from the corrupted medullary oil.

When A CARIES IS UNDER AN ULCER, *the flesh over the caries is soft, flaccid, fungous, inflated, and tumid; the lips of the ulcer inverted, the sanies clear, subtil, fetid, and full of small black scales, nor can the ulcer be healed, at least only superficially, and it soon breaks out again.* See ULCER with a *caries*, under ULCUS.

In the Edinb. Med. Essays, Dr. Monro gives a particular account of several species of this disorder, viz.—1. The DRY or GANGRENOUS CARIES, which is, where the bone is smooth and firm, and throws out little matter; its surface at first is not of a very dark colour, but before exfoliation it turns very brown or black. This kind exfoliates with less difficulty than any other.—2. THE WORM-EATEN CARIES or ULCER of the BONES; this species hath not such a dark colour as the former, it discharges more matter; the cavernous, or spongy texture of the bone is evident.—3. THE CARNEOUS CARIES, or ulcer of the bones with hypersarcosis; this sort differs from the worm-eaten *caries* only in the addition of spongy flesh growing in the cells of the bone; this spongy flesh often bleeds if touched with the greatest care.—4. THE PHAGEDENIC CARIES with hypersarcosis; in this case the periosteum is thickened, the bone softened, and its surface is eroded, a yellow red spongy substance sprouts out; the difference betwixt this and the carneous *caries* is, that in the latter the spongy flesh grows out of the caverns while the grey or brown coloured spongy bony sides of them still remain; but in the former, the bony fibres disappear wherever the spongy flesh comes, so that one can scarce determine by the probe whether or no the bone is carious: upon scraping away this bone-consuming flesh, the surface of the bone appears rough indeed, but not much eroded, nor greatly altered in its colour.—5. THE SCROPHULOUS CARIES: this is sometimes observed when an abscess is opened; the bone at the bottom of it appears white and smooth, without its periosteum or connection to any of the neighbouring parts, except by its ligaments at the extremities; and this way of bones mortifying most commonly happens in scrophulous habits.—6. THE SCIRRHO-CANCROUS CARIES: in one species of exostosis the tumefied bone is softer in one part than in the other, and is not composed of regular fibres, nor cavernous, but as if the ossifying juice had been thrown out irregularly; over which a cartilaginous or tendinous substance is spread, and from this a firm shining smooth flesh grows out, which, after the teguments are moved, sends forth a thin stinking acrid sanies; the patient complains often of throbbing pains in it, and sometimes considerable hæmorrhages are made from imperceptible vessels in its surface.—7. THE SPREADING CANCEROUS CARIES: in the spreading eating cancers, the bones are wasted, as well as the soft parts, and the appearances are the same in both, unless that the bones do not consume quite so fast.

In considering a *caries* of the bones, we should remember, that the bones have their vessels and circulating fluids, and the same general texture which the soft parts have: so that solidity, and a stronger cohesion of parts, are the only evident distinguishing characters of the composition of bones.

Heister observes, that the cure of a *caries* depends on removing easily and speedily all the corrupted parts of the bone, and that in the gentlest cases this is done by *rectified spirit of wine* being applied by means of lint dipped in it; or *alcohol caryophillatum*, thus made: alcohol, 3 iij. ol. caryoph. 3 i. m. this applied upon lint to carious bones, quickens the exfoliation. Vinegar used in the same manner, has been thought to answer the purpose equally well. In more violent cases *a solution of mercury in aqua fortis* is required, and in the most malignant *the actual cautery* will be necessary; but these hinder suppuration, and retard the operation intended. See EXFOLIATIO.

An exfoliation of the carious laminæ of the bone, sometimes takes place in two or three weeks, and in other instances the laminæ are not removed in a year.

It is necessary to examine strictly all circumstances, and to discover, if possible, what cause, either general or topical, may have made the corruption of the bone, that endeavours may be used to remove it, if it still subsists: the *lues venerea, scrophula, scurvy, gangrene, abscess, wounds, contusions*, and many other diseases, may be the cause.

When the bone is perceived to separate, if the pus which flows from under it, is mild and in a due quantity, it will be the best suppurant and incarner, and nothing is to be done but to remove the pieces of bone as often as they are perceived to be loose. If the quantity of pus is too small, dress it with ung. resinæ flavæ, or other such digestive. If the opening in the integuments is so small that the matter detained is either absorbed into the circulation, or forms sinuous ulcers, the aperture must be enlarged by means of sponge tents, and kept so by dossils of lint. Indeed, if the exfoliation is likely to be tedious, in some cases it may be hastened by the use of a caustic or actual cautery, though in general the suppuration, which contributes to throw off the diseased part, is thereby retarded; or the rasp may be used; if instead of the actual cautery a potential one is preferred, the common caustic is the best.

In the WORM-EATEN CARIES it is necessary to destroy all the affected part of the bone as soon as conveniently can be done, by rasping, chisseling, trepanning, &c. according as each of them can be applied; after which the method as above described, is to be pursued. When the ulcer is deep, let honey dissolved in vinegar and water be injected into it every day.

In the CARNEOUS CARIES the fungous and corrupted parts are best destroyed by a caustic; though Gooch, in his Cases and Remarks, vol. ii. p. 359. gives an instance of the inefficacy of caustics in this case, and of the necessity of using the actual cautery, which he in general prefers.

The PHAGEDENIC CARIES: one or two applications of the potential cautery are sufficient to reduce it to the most simple kind of *caries*; but sometimes great difficulties attend it.

In the SCROPHULOUS CARIES; deſtroy fully the teguments which cover the abſceſs formed on the bone, with a cauſtic, cut eſchar through the middle to evacuate the matter; and to ſave the eſchar as long as poſſible, let mild applications only be laid on the ſore; then to aſſiſt the diſcharge of the matter, waſh it with water; but if it is fetid, mix vinegar with the water.

In genenal a mild treatment is to be preferred. In the ſlighter caſes endeavour to excite and continue a degree of inflammation in the adjoining ſound part of the diſeaſed bone, ſo as that it may be the means of ſeparating the mortified part. This is done by making a number of ſmall perforations all over the ſurface of the *carious* bone, to ſuch a depth as to give the patient a very little pain, and no farther; this operation may be renewed in different parts every third day, or thereabout; thus ſuppuration will take place, and a conſequent ſeparation of the *carious* part. But when the diſeaſe is extenſive, and goes deeper than the ſecond lamella of the bone, inſtead of little perforations made by the pin which fixes the trepan, it will be adviſeable to uſe a ſmall head of a trepan; this inſtrument, applied at proper diſtances over the ſurface of the *caries*, and carried juſt ſo deep as to produce a little uneaſineſs, will occaſion the needful inflammation and ſuppuration. As ſoon as any of the parts looſen at the edges, their final ſeparation may be always greatly haſtened by daily inſinuating below them the end of a common ſpatula, ſo as to preſs their edges a very little upwards. After the uſe of thoſe inſtruments, apply to the ulcer the ſame dreſſings as in caſes of a ſimple ulcer; and, to moderate the fœtor of the *caries*, the dreſſings may be covered with lint, moiſtened with a ſtrong decoction of the cort. Peruv. & fol. jugland. The *caries* ſeparated, dreſs as in caſes of ſimple ulcers in fleſhy parts. If the *caries* penetrates very deep into the ſubſtance of a bone, ſo that a conſiderable portion is affected, or, as frequently happens, the diſeaſe extends even round the bone, the ſhorteſt method then is to take out at once, all the diſeaſed parts, either with the head of a trepan frequently applied, or by means of a ſmall ſpring-ſaw. This may be performed on the ſkull, hands, feet, legs, or arms. See the article TIBIA for the proceſs.

In the SCIRRHO-CANCEROUS CARIES; in this caſe, as in cancers of the glands, extirpation is the only remedy; but here alſo the diſorder is apt to return in another part.

The SPREADING CANCEROUS CARIES ſeldom heals: it may be dreſſed with lint, or a cautery may be applied; but it generally breaks out again after a ſeeming cure.

Some aſſert that ſea-water is more efficacious in *caries* of the bones than in glandular ſwellings.

A *caries* of the whole bone or bones, forming a limb, is ſometimes productive of the neceſſity of amputation: particularly when the internal ſurface of ſuch bones are affected as well as the external, and that through the whole extent, or near it. In ſuch inſtances, if the whole bone is not removed by amputation, the patient will periſh. It too often happens that in young ſubjects, with the beſt health, the whole habit will be ſo injured by the *carious* bone, that a hectic fever of the putrid kind, with all its horrid train of ſymptoms, will quickly deſtroy the patient.

See Almeloveen's edition of Celſus de Morbis Offium, p. 539. Petit's Diſeaſes of the Bones. Heiſter's Surgery. Le Dran's Obſervations. Wiſeman's Surgery. Monro's Account of the *Caries*, in the 5th vol. of the Ed. Med. Eſſays. Bell's Treatiſe on Ulcers, edit. 3. and his Syſtem of Surgery. Pott's Works. London Med. Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 25.

CARIMA. See CASSADA.

CARIM-CURINI. An Indian ſhrub, the bark of which is uſed in a decoction againſt the gout; and a decoction of the leaves againſt a diſury. Raii Hiſt.

CARINA. The keel of a boat or ſhip. In BOTANY, it is the inferior petal of a papilionaceous corolla; incloſing the ſtamens and piſtil, uſually ſhaped like a boat, hence the name.

IN ZOOLOGY, it is applied to the firſt rudiments of the ſpine of a chicken during incubation.

CARIOSSE. See ADY.

CARIUM TERRA. LIME. See CALX.

CARIVILLANDI. See SARSAPARILLA.

CARLINA. CARLINE THISTLE. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the CARLINA ACAULOSI, Linn. It is alſo called *cardopatium*, *chryſiſceptum*, *crocodilion*, *heracantha*, *ixia*, *chamæleon album*, *acaulos magno flore*, *carlina humilis*, the LOW CARLINE THISTLE.

That ſpecies with the flower, compoſed of a number of white petals ſet round a middle diſk, is a native of the mountainous parts of Italy and Germany. The roots have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and weak bitteriſh, ſubacrid aromatic taſte. They are diaphoretic, hyſteric, and anthelmintic. The doſe from 9 j. to 3 j

—— ACAULIS GUMMIFERA. See CARDUUS PINEA.

CARLO SANCTO, RADIX. ST. CHARLES'S ROOT. It is found in Mechoacan, a province of America: its bark is eaſily ſeparated from it, and hath an aromatic flavour, with a bitter acrid taſte. The root itſelf conſiſts of ſlender fibrils. The bark is ſudorific, and ſtrenghens the gums and ſtomach: the Spaniards call it *St. Charles*, on account of its great virtues.

CARMES, EAU DE. CARMELITE WATER, called alſo MAGISTERIAL WATER of BAUME. It hath its name from being invented by the Carmelites at Paris.

Take of freſh baum, ſix ounces: freſh lemon peel, the yellow part, two ounces; nutmegs and coriander ſeeds, of each half an ounce; bruiſe them and put them into rectified ſpirit of wine and pure water, of each a pint and a half; let them ſtand in a moderate heat for three days, then draw off two pints and a half in a vapour bath. Rectify the diſtilled liquor by a ſecond diſtillation in a water bath, drawing off only two pints.

Mr. Beaumé obſerves, that all aromatic ſpirits ought to be prepared in the ſame manner; that in this rectification only the more volatile, ſubtil, aromatic parts ariſe, there remaining behind a white liquor, acrid, bitter, and loaded with only the groſſer oil, deprived of all the ſpecific flavour of the ingredients. He farther obſerves, that aromatic ſpirituous *waters* have leſs ſcent when newly diſtilled than after they have been kept about ſix months; and he found that the good effects of age was produced in a ſhort time by means of cold, and that by plunging quart bottles of the liquor into a mixture of pounded ice and ſea-ſalt, the ſpirit, after having ſuffered for ſix or eight hours the cold hence reſulting, proves as grateful as that which hath been kept many years. Simple waters alſo, after having been frozen, prove far more agreeable than they were before. Geoffroy takes notice of this melioration by froſt. See Hiſt. Acad. 1713.

CARMINA, VERSES: alſo INCHANTMENTS. See AMULETA.

CARMINANTIA, or CARMINATIVA. CARMINATIVES; called alſo *antiphyſica*. In general by theſe words are meant ſuch medicines as are uſed in colics, and other flatulent diſorders to expel wind. The ancients had much of myſtery in their practice, and celebrated theſe medicines by ſinging of verſes when they adminiſtered them, as they by their frequent ſpeedy relief ſeemed to act as by a charm; ſo from *carmen*, the Latin word for a *verſe*, the word *carminative* is derived. Some derive it from *carmino*, *to card wool*, or *cleanſe it from foulneſs*; and ſay that the phyſicians, by a metaphor, uſed to ſignify the expulſion of, or cleanſing from the wind. Others from *carmina*, *charms*, which were formerly ſuperſtitiouſly uſed for ſeveral cures. Others, becauſe they produce *carmen*, *muſic*. They were ſuppoſed to attenuate and diſcuſs wind or vapours, and promote their diſcharge by perſpiration. At preſent they are confined, and properly to ſuch medicines as by their ſtimulating, and antiſpaſmodic power, encreaſe the action of the primæ viæ, and take off ſpaſmodic affections, and thus promote the expulſion of flatulencies.

Boerhaave places the following draught amongſt the firſt of this tribe of medicines: ℞ Spt. nitri d. 3 j. aq. menth. & cinnam. ää 3vj. m.

CARNEÆ COLUMNÆ. See COR.

CARNICULA. Fallopius uſes this word inſtead of *caruncula*, to ſignify in particular the fleſh which ſurrounds the gums.

CARNIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. An ABSCESS with a hardened orifice, and of a firm ſubſtance, or hard conſiſtence like a ſhell, not much elevated into a tumor, but broad and expanded, with membranes, fibres, and capillaries, uſually interſperſed. It generally riſes where the muſcles inſert themſelves into the joints. Severinus.

CARNIVORUS. FLESH-DEVOURING. A term of the *aſſius lapis*. Animals are alſo thus called whoſe food is fleſh.

CARNOSA CUTIS. See PANICULUS CARNOSUS.

—— MUSCULOSA MEMBRANA. See FRONTALIS MUSCULUS.

CAR. STEPH. PRÆD. RUST. An abbreviation of Caroli Stephani Prædium Ruſt. Paris, 1629.

CARO. FLESH. In ANATOMY it is only the red part or belly of a muſcle. In BOTANY it is the pulp of a fruit.

——— ADNATA. Ad Teſtem. } See SARCOCELE.
——— ——— Ad Vaſa. }

——— MUSCULOSA QUADRATA. See PALMARIS BREVIS.

CAROBA. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

CARŒNUM. See MUSTUM.

CAROLI. See CHANCRE.

CAROPI. See AMOMUM VERUM.

CARORA; alſo CYNNIA, and CYMIA. The name of a veſſel that reſembles an urinal.

CAROS. See CARUM.

CAROS, } Καρῶ, or *carus*, ſynonymous with *ſopor*. It
CARUS, } riſes on a coma, and is a ſlight degree of apoplexy, in which you get ſome broken incoherent anſwers from the patient; when called, he ſcarce opens his eyes: yet, if he be prickad, he hath feeling enough to manifeſt his ſenſe of it. This diſeaſe is ſuppoſed to take its name from *caryon*, the walnut-tree; or elſe the tree is named from this diſeaſe. See CARYON.

The *coma lethargus*, *coma vigil*, *coma ſomnolentum*, *cataphora*, are diſeaſes that reſpect ſleeping chiefly, and they riſe on each other; the coma is the loweſt degree, the lethargy the higheſt, and is itſelf a ſpecies of apoplexy, which is the higheſt degree of theſe diſeaſes. Galen ſays, that if the *carus* oppreſſes reſpiration, as in thoſe who ſnore in their ſleep, it is an apoplexy. See COMA. Boerhaave ſays, that a *carus* is a ſlight apoplexy from a hot cauſe, and is attended with a fever; and a lethargy is a ſlight apoplexy from a cold cauſe.

Hippocrates ſometimes calls this diſorder *aphonia*. Galen, in his Method. Med. lib. xiii. calls it *catoche*. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *gravatio*; and Pliny, *gravedo*. Dr. CULLEN arranges CARUS, as ſynonymous with APOPLEXIA. In a *carus* there is inſenſibility and ſleepineſs, with quiet reſpiration. It ſometimes ſignifies a loſs of ſenſe and voluntary motion, reſpiration remaining uninjured.

The immediate cauſe of ſleepy affections ſeems to be a defect of, or an impediment to, the paſſage of the vital principle. The remote cauſes are, whatever diminiſhes the vis vitæ, or that can obſtruct its influence, as tumors preſſing on the brain, a turgeſcency of the veſſels from obſtructed menſes and hæmorrhoids, &c. a too free uſe of ſpirituous liquors, expoſure to offenſive vapours, blows on the head, and ſuch like circumſtances.

COMA VIGIL is known by a burning and extenſive pain in the head, attended with a ſenſe of ebullition therein. There is a ſtrong inclination to ſleep, and the patient either does not ſleep at all, or if he does, he awakes immediately with little or no relief, but there is no delirium. This diſorder is always ſymptomatic, and often attends acute fevers, and uſhers in a phrenzy. It ſometimes attends an hemiplegia.

COMA SOMNOLENTUM. In this diſorder the patient is languid, and his chief complaint is a conſtant drowſineſs. He often falls aſleep at meals, in converſation, and in the midſt of buſineſs; and, when awaked, he ſoon falls aſleep again. Luxurious old men are moſt ſubject to it. It is a primary diſorder, and unattended with fever.

CARUS. This is a profound ſleep, out of which great difficulty attends the rouſing a patient; though he ſeems ſenſible of pinching, or pricking him with pins, he either does not ſpeak, or he immediately relapſes into the ſame degree of ſleep. This diſorder is either idiopathic, or ſymptomatic, and often attended with a fever. When it is ſymptomatic, it is ſaid to be of three kinds, but is only the ſame diſeaſe in the different periods of that complaint, of which it is a ſymptom. The firſt happens in acute fevers in their beginning or increaſe; and if convulſions and hiccoughing comes on, it is ſoon fatal. The ſecond comes after acute fevers, and when the patient is exceeding weak, the ſleep will continue for ſeveral days: if it happens in acute fevers on critical days, with a ſweat, it is a good omen. The third happens a day or two before death, when the patient's ſtrength being exhauſted, he lies deprived of ſenſe and motion, as it were in a profound ſleep, and under it expires.

LETHARGUS, alſo called *veternus*, a LETHARGY, is a heavy perpetual ſleep, with ſcarce any intervals of waking; being awakened, the patient anſwers; but, ignorant or forgetful of what he ſaid, he immediately ſinks into the ſame ſtate of ſleep; indeed it is attended with ſuch a ſtupidity and forgetfulneſs, that when the patient yawns, he forgets to ſhut his mouth; or whatever he begins to do, he forgets to proceed in it, and falls aſleep. It is attended with a fever, which is a ſymptom thereof, and is chiefly diſcovered by the frequency of the pulſe; and does not invade ſo ſuddenly as an apoplexy, nor does it kill ſo ſoon. By ſome, though, it is conſidered as ſymptomat c generally, and often the attendant of fevers. In this diſeaſe there ſeems to be an utter loſs of all the rational powers, and inaptitude to motion, whence ſome have named it *deſidia obliviosa*. Dr. CULLEN thinks it a ſymptomatic apoplexy.

Bonetus, in his Sepulchretum Anatomicum, obſerves, that thoſe who died of ſleepy diſorders, on being opened, in their brain was found a copious ſerum diffuſed through its ſubſtance, yet ſo, that the cortical part thereof, with its meninges, were principally overflowed with water; in ſome he found the ventricles replete with ſerum, and the cortical part unaffected by it, and theſe, he ſays, were never troubled with ſleepy diſeaſes. But he obſerves, that the more this watery fluid penetrated into the medullary part of the brain, the more obſtinate was the ſleepineſs during the life of the patient. In ſome who died of drowſineſs, he found abſceſſes, tumors, and ſcirrhoſities of the brain; but theſe were only on the anterior and cortical region of it. In ſome he found the veſſels of the pia mater very much diſtended with blood.

The COMA VIGIL ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the pervigilium: and each of theſe diſorders from one another; alſo all of them from an apoplexy, an hyſteric fit, and a ſyncope.

A coma vigil often preſages a phrenſy, and convulſions; and in malignant fevers is often fatal. When pains attend a *carus*, they portend convulſions; and, in proportion to the violence of the fever, a *carus* is more or leſs dangerous. A lethargy is always dangerous, but the moſt ſo when the limbs are affected with a tremor, and a cold ſweat is perceived on the face.

In order to the cure, it ſhould be conſidered, that an exceſs, as well as a deficiency of the vis vitæ, may be the cauſe: and that in the beginning of fevers, an exceſs is the cauſe for the moſt part.

When the cauſe is an exceſs of the vis vitæ, and a fever attends, an inflammation of the membranes of the brain may be expected, therefore a free bleeding will be the firſt ſtep towards relief. But, as moſtly happens, the vital powers are below the requirement of health; in which caſe, if there is any plethora, it is of the ſerous kind, which does not admit of bleeding, but muſt be relieved by purges, and ſuch other evacuations as promote only the thinner excretions.

The general indications are, 1ſt. To rouſe from ſleep. 2d. To remove the difficulty of the circulation, the ſtagnation, or extravaſation of the blood or ſerum in the head. 3d. To reſtore the loſs of ſtrength.

To ſhake off the drowſineſs. After due attention to the degree of heat and ſtrength, by which bleeding will be required or forbid, uſe ſuch medicines as, while they raiſe or depreſs the vital force, may alſo produce a tremulous motion in the whole nervous ſyſtem. When the ſleepineſs is from a great defect in the animal powers, volatile ſalts may be held to the noſe, but, in general, the pungent acid ſpirits are greatly to be preferred; vinegar may be blown up the noſtrils, or if it can be had, the ſpirit of verdigriſe will be the beſt.

Due evacuations being made, cold water may be poured on the head; for this purpoſe the head ſhould be ſhaved juſt before. This both tends to remove the ſleepineſs, and to ſtrengthen the membranes of the brain.

Cataplaſms of ſtrong vinegar, muſtard ſeed, camphor, and caſtor, with any other ſuch like ſtimulants, may be applied to the temples and the head, after ſhaving it.

Bliſters may be applied to the neck and feet.

If there is no conſiderable plethora, ſternutatories may aſſiſt in driving the redundant moiſture from the head. Some caution is neceſſary in admitting them, leſt an apoplexy ſhould be the conſequence, by forcing a glut of humours upwards: but if admitted, one of the beſt is vitriolized zinc, purified, diſſolved in water; gr. x. to 3ſs. will be a good proportion.

Strong frictions may be uſed on the lower parts.

Strong clyſters, in which is the ſal gemmæ.

To remove the difficulty of the circulation, &c. If an extravaſation of blood, or ſerum, is the effect of external violence, bleeding may be freely uſed, and ſuch other methods as are propoſed to relieve when contuſion happens

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in this part, but generally trepanning is found neceſſary. *A red face, eyes turgid with blood, tumid veins, a ſtrong pulſation of the arteries*, indicate bleeding in any ſleepy affection; though it may be proper to conſider whether the turgeſcence in the veſſels is from a plethora, or from rarefaction, before taking away the blood; and alſo whether the plethora is of the ſanguine, or the ſerous kind.

The belly ſhould be kept ſoluble, and nervous diapheretics, ſuch as the vin. ant. ſal ſuccin. &c, may be given to remove ſpaſms in the inteſtines, if they ſeem affected therewith.

When the patient recovers, a relapſe may be guarded againſt, by diminiſhing or removing the cauſe; by a well regulated diet, and due attention to all the non-naturals; by moderate exerciſe, and chearful company.

See Galen, Cœlius Aurelianus, Moor's Pathologia Cerebri, Hoffman, and Boerhaave.

CAROTA. See DAUCUS.

CAROTIDÆ ARTERIÆ. The CAROTID ARTERIES. In making experiments, by tying the nerves, to prove the compreſſion on them, ſo as to intercept their communication with the brain, the parts to which they belonged were deprived of ſenſe and motion. The firſt who tried theſe experiments, thought the animals turned comatous; and aſcribing this effect to the intercepting any paſſage of vital blood from the heart to the brain by the way of *arteries*, they gave theſe blood-veſſels the name of *carotides*, or *ſoporaria*, from κάρη, *the head*, or κάρος, *found ſleep*.

From the fore part of the curvature, juſt before the trachea, the right ſubclavian and the *carotid*, moſtly ariſe in one common trunk, which runs upwards a little way, and then divide. The left *carotid* riſes ſingle, and runs upwards on the ſide of the trachea. Both theſe *carotids* run up as high as the ſide of the larynx, even to the upper part of the thyroid cartilage before they give off one branch, and there they divide into the external and internal; the latter goes to the inſide of the cranium, the pia mater, &c. the former, which is the largeſt, gives branches to all the external parts of the head.

The external *carotid* is anterior, the internal is poſterior, the external ſituated more inward and nearer the larynx. It is the ſmalleſt, runs inſenſibly outward between the external angle of the lower jaw, and the parotid gland, which it ſupplies as it paſſes; afterwards it aſcends on the fore-ſide of the ear, and ends in the temples. It ſends off the gutturalis ſuperior, ſublinguales maxillaria inferior, maxillaria externa, &c. The internal *carotid* leaving the general trunk, is, at firſt, a little incurvated. It is ſituated a little more backward than the external, and generally runs up, without any ramification, as high as the lower orifice of the great canal of the apophyſis petroſa of the os temporis; it enters this orifice, and the cranium through a notch in the ſphenoidal bone; and, except one branch, which goes to the eye, it is wholly ſpent upon the brain. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

CAROTIDES. See CAROTIDÆ ARTERIÆ.

CAROUM. See CARUM.

CARPA. See CARPIO.

CARPASUS. An herb, the juice of which was formerly called *opocarpaſon*, *opocarpathon*, or *opscalpaſon*; it reſembles myrrh, but is eſteemed poiſonous; it is not certainly known what it is.

CARPATA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

CARPATHICUM. From the freſh cones of the trees which yield the common turpentine, is diſtilled a fine eſſential oil, ſaid to be *carpathicum*, or *Germanis oleum*.

CARPERITARIA. See BARBAREA.

CARPESIUM. This is an aromatic vegetable; it is often mentioned by the ancients, but it is not known what it is.

CARPHOS. See FŒNUM GRÆCUM.

CARPHUS. In Hippocrates it ſignifies a ſtraw, or mote, or any ſmall ſubſtance. It alſo ſignifies a ſmall puſtule, for the cure of which Aetius, Tetrab. 1. recommends rubbing them with the dried ſeeds of mercury.

CARPIA. See CARBASUS.

CARPIO, called alſo *Carpa*; *Cyprinus*. The CARP. Fiſh of this kind that are fed in rivers, are far better than thoſe that are fed in ponds; and of theſe the largeſt and fulleſt fed are the beſt. They feed on herbs, mud, ſlime, and the ſmaller fiſhes. They are nutritive and eaſily digeſted. The head is the fineſt part of the fiſh; and of the head, the tongue is the moſt delicate.

CARPOBALSAMUM, from καρπὸς, *fruit*, and βάλσαμον, *balſam*. It is the fruit of the tree that yields the BALM of GILEAD. See BALSAMUM.

CARPOLOGIA. A DELIRIOUS FUMBLING; as when a patient ſeems to be gathering ſomething from off the bed-cloaths, which yet is difficultly performed, becauſe of the trembling which affects his hands. It is uſually a fatal ſymptom in fevers.

CARPOS. See FRUCTUS and SEMEN.

CARPUS. Καρπὸς, a Greek primitive, A WRIST, called by the ancients *brachiale*. It conſiſts of eight bones, viz. the *os ſcaphoides*, *lunare*, *cuneiforme*, *piſiforme*, *trapezium*, *trapezoides magnum*, and *unciforme*. The three firſt make an oblong head, by which they are articulated, to the lower extremity of the bones of the fore-arm by arthrodia. The articulation of theſe three bones, with the bones of the inferior row, is ſuch as allows of motion, eſpecially backward and forward, to which the arthrodia of the os magnum with the ſcaphoides and lunare greatly contribute. The trapezium on the one ſide, the piſiforme, and cuneiforme on the other, being raiſed above the reſt of the bones of the *carpus*, make a ſort of arch for the ſecure paſſage of the flexors of the fingers, and the tranſverſe ligament being extended from one ſide of the arch to the other, binds them down in their proper place. Lyſerus gave the eight bones of the *wriſt* their reſpective names. The four bones of the ſecond row are all in a line, the firſt being articulated with the thumb and the reſt with the metacarpus. Theſe bones are very ſpongy. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

CARTHAMUS. BASTARD SAFFRON. Called alſo *cnicus*, *cnecus*, CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS, Linn. *crocus ſaracenicus*; *carthamum* officinarum; cnecus, *carduus ſativus*, SAFFLOWER. It agrees with the thiſtle in moſt of its characters, but its ſeeds are deſtitute of down. The leaves are oval and pointed; on the tops grow ſcaly heads, with *ſaffron*-coloured fiſtular flowers; theſe are followed by ſmooth, white ſeeds, of an oblong roundiſh ſhape, yet with four ſenſible corners, remarkably heavy, ſo as to ſink in water. This plant is annual, a native of Egypt, and cultivated in other parts on account of its flowers, which are uſed in dying. It does not come to much perfection in England.

The ſeeds have an unctuous ſweetiſh taſte, which on chewing are acrid and diſagreeable. With water they form an emulſion by trituration; and to ſpirit they give out a little nauſeous acrid matter. They are cathartic in doſes of 3 j. or ij. The flowers are difficultly diſtinguiſhed by the eye from true *ſaffron*, when they are well cured, but they have neither its ſmell nor taſte. They give to ſpirit of wine a deep *ſaffron* tincture, and to water a paler yellow. After the yellow matter is extracted by water, the flowers appear of a red colour, and communicate to ſpirit of wine a deep red.

Some have the art of preparing the ſeeds of melons and of cucumbers, ſo as to reſemble the excoriated ſeeds of *baſtard ſaffron*, for which they ſell them; but the genuine ſeeds are not ſo white as the artificial.

Botaniſts enumerate three ſpecies. Miller's Dict.

CARTHUSIANUS PULVIS. See ANTIMONIUM, No. 15.

CARTILAGINOSUM. See PATELLA.

CARTILAGO. A CARTILAGE or GRISTLE, called alſo *chondros*. Dr. Hunter defines it to be a ſmooth, ſolid, diaphanous, elaſtic, inſenſible, inorganic ſubſtance. He obſerves, that in the freſh ſubject it appears uniform, and without any viſible fibres; when cut in any direction, its ſurface appears ſmooth like wax or glue. On a *cartilage* there is no perioſteum, but its place is ſupplied by the perichondrium. *Cartilage* is the leaſt affected by preſſure, of all animal ſubſtances, while the body is living; their ſubſtance is firm and denſe, and their texture ſo fine, that when cut, they appear only like a very ſtiff jelly.

Cartilages are diſtinguiſhed into three kinds:

Firſt, ſuch as ſupply the place of a bone in an adult, as the *trachea*; ſecondly, ſuch as ſupply the place of bones in young ſubjects, as *epiphyſes*; and, thirdly, ſuch as are *common to the fœtus and adult*, and are expanded on the extremities of articulating joints.

The articulating *cartilages* cannot be injected to their middle ſolid part, though the external veſſels are eaſily filled. The *cartilages* are ſuppoſed to be ſupplied with nerves, but they are too minute to be viſibly demonſtrated.

The uſes of the articulating *cartilages* are, *firſt*, to prevent abraſion, as without them the continual attrition of the bones againſt each other's ſurface, muſt have produced a true anchyloſis; *ſecondly*, by their elaſticity, they break the force of colliſion; *thirdly*, they ſerve as indolent bodies, to admit of motion and friction without pain.

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A diſeaſe never affects the *cartilages* primarily. They are incapable of exfoliation, but when diſeaſed from ſome preceding diſorder of the bone, the whole is generally affected, and the coheſion between the *cartilage* and the bone in the joint being leſs than between the parts of the *cartilage* itſelf, cauſes it to ſeparate from the bone. If a part of the *cartilage* is deſtroyed, it is never reſtored.

CARUI. See CARUM.

CARUM, CARAWAY; alſo called *carvi, cuminum pratenſe, cares, careum, carui, cari*; CARAWAIES. It is the CARUM CARVIOR, CARUM PRATENSE, *foliis pinnatifidis planis, floribus albis, umbellatis inæqualibus confertis.* CL. PENTANDRIA, ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 365.

Botaniſts enumerate three ſpecies. It is an umbelliferous plant, with ſtriated branched ſtalks two or three feet high, and finally divided; the leaves are ſet in pairs along a chanelled rib, every two of which ribs croſs one another at their origin on the ſtalk: the ſeeds are ſmall, of a browniſh or blackiſh colour, ſomewhat bent, ſtriated, flat on one ſide, and convex on the other. It is a native of the northern climes; cultivated in gardens with us, but by chance found wild, and is a biennial plant.

The ſeeds are warm and carminative; have an aromatic ſmell, and a warm penetrating taſte; and are given in powder from ℈ j. to ʒ j. They diſpel wind, are cordial, ſtomachic, and help the digeſtive powers. Hence recommended in dyſpepſia, flatulencies, and ſome hyſterical, and hypochondriacal, affections. They alſo differ only from aniſeeds in the peculiarity of their odour.

An extract made from a tincture, with rectified ſpirit, retains all the virtue of the ſeeds. After infuſion in water, ſpirits extract a ſtrong tincture; watery infuſions are ſtrongeſt to the ſmell, and ſpirituous ones ſtrongeſt to the taſte.

Diſtilled in water, all their aroma riſes. They afford an eſſential oil which is a warm carminative, and given in doſes from one to five drops. And there is alſo a ſpirit drawn from the ſeeds. SPIRITUS CARUI.

℞ Seminis carui contuſi ℔ ſs. ſp. vinoſi tenuioris cong. unum. aquæ q. ſ. ad evitand. empyreuma, diſtilla cong. un. This is an excellent ſtomachic.

CARUNCULA. A CARUNCLE. This word is a diminutive from *caro, fleſh*. A *caruncle* is a ſmall piece of fleſh, or an excreſcence that hath the appearance of fleſh. Thus there are the *caruncuiæ lacrymales* in the corners of the eyes; the *caruncuiæ myrtiformes*, which are at the entrance into the vagina, and ſaid to be formed by the rupture of the hymen, ſee HYMEN: the *papillares caruncuiæ* of the kidnies; and a *caruncle* of the urethra at the orifice, which opens from the veſiculæ ſeminales, beſides many others, all which are the products of nature.

The uvula is ſometimes called *caruncula*.

Morbid excreſcences of fleſh are called *caruncles*, and ſmall portions of a fleſhy ſubſtance, which are ſometimes diſcharged in a dyſentery by ſtool, or in diſeaſes of the urinary paſſages by urine.

Excreſcences in the urethra ariſe from its ulcerated or excoriated ſides, by ſharp corroding matter paſſing through and lodging there: theſe are ſaid to happen after the cure is completed, which makes them miſtaken for the ſtone, or nephritic ſymptoms. A ſtricture in the urethra is generally, if not always, the caſe; when theſe morbid *caruncles* are ſuſpected, and a bougie paſſed a little above the obſtruction, and kept in three or four hours, more or leſs, every day, cures it; the ſigns are, when the urine is diſcharged it paſſes from the urethra, divided into two or more ſtreams, ſometimes only with pain, and in drops; *but the only certain ſign is*, to paſs a probe or bougie up the urethra, until the obſtruction is met with; and if any is found on this ſide the valve, at the entrance of the bladder, there is reaſon to ſuſpect this diſorder. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 188.

CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS. Is ſituated between the internal angle of the eye-lids and the ball of the eye; it is a ſmall reddiſh oblong ſubſtance, and hath the appearance of being fleſhy, though it is thought to be glandular. The ancients call it *glandula lachrymalis*, alſo *glandula innominata*. It ſerves to prevent the internal edges of the lids at that part, from ever coming into contact with one another; and thereby the orifices of the *lachrymal* points being to a certain degree kept open, the tears paſs freely through theſe points into the ſac.

CARUNCULÆ MYRTIFORMES. They are ſeveral ſmall knots or protuberances, at the entrance of the vagina; they are the remains of the ruptured hymen, and when large, have been taken for cancers.

CARUNCULOSA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine, from caruncles in the urethra. See ISCHURIA. 4th ſpecies.

CARUS A FRIGORE,
—— SPONTANEUS,
—— A HYDROCEPHALO,
—— AB INSOLATIONE,
—— A PATHEMATE.
} See APOPLEXIA.

CARUS. See CAROS.

CARVA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

CARVI. See CARUM.

CARYA. See JUGLANS.

CARYCE, or CARYCIA. Galen ſays it is a coſtly ſort of food prepared by the Lydians. Varinus ſuppoſes it to be thus called, becauſe it was black like the boiled walnuts.

CARYCUM. See CARICUM.

CARYEDON See ALPHITEDON.

CARYL. See CORALLODENDRON.

CARYOCES. A Portugueſe name for the fruit of the Guinea palm-tree, See alſo ADY.

CARYOCOSTINUM ELECT. See SCAMMONIUM.

CARYON. A NUT. This word is applied to all ſuch fruit as incloſe ſomewhat eatable within an hard ſhell. Plutarch ſays that the ancients called the walnut *caryon*, becauſe it induces a heavineſs and ſtupidity of ſpirits. See CAROS.

CARYON BASILICON. See JUGLANS.——HERACLEOTICON. A ſmall nut, as a hazle nut, or filbert, ſo called, becauſe it was brought from Heraclea, in Pontus, into Greece. ——LEPTON. A ſmall nut, as filberts, or hazle nuts, from λεπτος, *ſmall*.

CARYOPHYLLATA; alſo called *herba Benedicta, caryoph. vulgaris, garyophilla, jamamunda, avens*, HERB BENNET. It is called *caryophyllata* becauſe its ſmell reſembles that of clove July flowers. It is the GEUM URBANUM. Linn.

Boerhaave enumerates eight ſpecies.

It is a rough plant with dark coloured winged leaves, and pentapetalous yellow flowers, ſtanding in ten-leaved cups, on the tops of the branches; the ſeeds are hairy, the roots are ſlender, full of fibres, of a dark browniſh colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and hedges, and is found in flower the greateſt part of the ſummer.

The root is gently ſtyptic, corroborant, and ſtomachic; hath a middle auſtere aromatic taſte, a pleaſant ſmell, eſpecially in the ſpring, and when produced on dry warm ſoils. It has been ſaid to cure intermittents where bark has failed. Indeed it is ſtrongly aſtringent with ſome aroma, when recently raiſed in the ſpring ſeaſon, and from a dry ſoil; however, with regard to its efficacy in intermittents, there is great reaſon to doubt, as the experiments of the Sweediſh phyſicians contradict thoſe of the Danes, and the Germans, who are the great advocates for this medicine. It gives its aroma moſt to ſpirits, and its aſtringent matter to water or to ſpirit. In diſtillation with water it affords a ſmall quantity of an agreeable concrete oily matter, and the remaining decoction, if inſpiſſated, by evaporation, is moderately aſtringent. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CARYOPHYLLATUM ALCOHOL. See CARIES.

CARYOPHYLLI AROMATICI. The AROMATIC CLOVES.; called alſo *garyophyllus, hinka*, and *clous*.

The unripe fruit, or perhaps the cups of the unopened flowers of a bay-like tree, which grows in the Moluccа Iſlands. In ſhape it reſembles a ſhort thick ſquare nail; of a ruſty colour inclining to black; in the middle of each clove are found a ſtylus or ſtamina, with their apices; at the larger end ſhoot out from the four angles four little points, like a ſtar, in the middle of which is a round-ball of a lighter colour than the reſt, compoſed of four ſmall ſcales or leaves, which ſeem to be the unexpanded petala of the flower. The tree is the CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS, or CARYOPHYLLUS ORIENTALIS AROMATICUS, *fructu elevato monopyreno, fol. ovato-lanceolatis oppoſitis flor. terminalibus, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus.* CLASS, POLYANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 669. It is however ſaid evidently to belong to the CLASS, ICOSANDRIA; and modern botaniſts refer it to the GENUS EUGENIA. Woodville. The *clove-tree* is one of thoſe whoſe flower is produced above the rudiments of the fruit: the ripe fruit ſometimes

brought to England under the name of *anthephyllus*, *antophyllon*, *antophyllus*, is marked on the top with the remains of the flower, is about the fize and fhape of an olive, and contains under a thin blackifh fhell, a hard kernel of the fame colour, which hath a deep longitudinal feam on the fide. The *cloves* are faid to be cured by expofing them to fmoke, and afterwards drying them in the fun.

The largeft and darkeft coloured are the beft, and thofe which feel oily when preffed. Another mark of their goodnefs is, when, on piercing them with a needle, a little liquid matter like oil oozes out. Thofe that are of a light brown colour have had their oil extracted from them.

Cloves have a ftrong but agreeable fmell, a bitterifh hot pungent tafte; are one of the hotteft, and moft pungent and acrid of the aromatic clafs, and have all the virtues afcribed to aromatics in general. They are remarkably difpofed to imbibe humidity; and when robbed of their active parts, and afterwards mixed with freth cloves, they regain from them a conliderable fhare both of tafte and fmell. The Dutch extract the oil from them, and then mix them with others, from which it hath not been feparated; but their dryneis, lefs pungent odour, and pale colour, difcover the fraud.

Rectified fpirit of wine takes up all the virtue of *cloves*: an extract from this fpirituous tincture amounts to nearly one-third of the *cloves* ufed in preparing it, and retains nearly their whole virtue. Infufed in water, they give out to it more of their fmell than to fpirit, but not fo much of their tafte.

Diftilled with water, they give over very flowly about one-fixth of their weight of eflential oil, at firft yellow, and afterwards a reddifh-brown; but if the fire is very moderate, its colour is pale: it finks in water, is mild, and not very pungent; but the only way to have it genuine, is to diftil it ourfelves. What we have from the Dutch is very acrid, and contains near half its weight of an infipid expreffed oil. It is probable, that, from an admixture of the refinous part of *cloves*, this fophifticated oil receives both its acrimony and high colour; or, as freth cloves are faid to yield a high-coloured fragrant thick oil upon expreffion, it may be, that the common oil of *cloves*, brought from the fpice iflands, is no other than this oil diluted with infipid ones.

If the oil of *cloves* is adulterated with an infipid expreffed oil, it is difcovered by dropping a little into alcohol; and on fhaking them the genuine oil mixes with the fpirit, and the infipid oil feparating is difcovered.

Clove is confidered to act as a powerful ftimulant to the mufcular fibres: hence may in fome cafes of atonic gout, paralyfis, &c. fuperfede moft others of the aromatic clafs. Both the fpice and oil are ufed as correctors chiefly of fome of our officinal compofitions. The Dutch join it with bark and cream of tartar, in obftinate agues. Twenty cloves added in powder to half an ounce of each of the other, and 3 iis. given every third or fourth hour.

In dyfpepfy, alfo againft flatulence, and as a vehicle to other medicines, 3 ij. of cloves are infufed in half a pint of boiling water. The dofe, one ounce and an half, or two ounces.

But the oil of *cloves* is made into an agreeable draught by mixing it with a proper quantity of gum arabic, and then with water. See Newmann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CARYOPHYLLI SUAVIS ODORIS, &c. See CANELLA ALBA.

CARYOPHYLLOIDES CORT. } See CASSIA
CARYOPHILLON PLINII. } CARYOPHYLLATA.

CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS AMERICANUS. See PIPER JAMAICENSIS.——AROMAT. CUM FRUCTU ROTUND. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.——HORTENSIS. See CARYOPHILLUS RUBER.——INDICUS. See ANTHELMIA.——VULGARIS. See CARYOPHILLATA.

CARYOPHILLUS RUBER. GILLYFLOWER; alfo called *tunica*, *vetonica*, *betonica coronaria*, *caryoph. hortenfis*, CLOVE JULY FLOWER. It is the DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS, or DIANTHUS *floribus folitariis, fquamis calycinis fubovatis breviffimis, corollis crenatis*. CLASS, DECANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 565.

It is well known in our gardens, is perennial, and faid to be a native of Italy. There are many varieties, but thofe employed for medicinal ufe are of a deep crimfon colour, and an agreeable aromatic fmell, fomewhat akin to that of the clove fpice; and this odour is not very foon diffipated.

Thefe flowers are efteemed moderately cardiac, diuretic, and perfpirative; but they are chiefly ufed in the form of a fyrup, for the beauty of their colour and flavour.

The London College directs the following fyrup:—*Syrupus* Caryophylli rubri. *Syrup of* CLOVE JULY FLOWER.

Take of freth *clove July flowers*, with their heels cut off, two pounds; of boiling diftilled water, fix pints: macerate the flowers in the water for twelve hours in a veffel of glafs; and in the liquor ftrained, diffolve as much double refined fugar as is required to make a fyrup.

It fhould be obferved, that the beauty of the colour is a principal quality of this *fyrup*; no preffure of the flowers is to be admitted.

In St. Thomas's hofpital, a fubftitute for this *fyrup* is made by ufing the aromatic clove, and for the colour a little cochineal is added. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

CARYOTI. See DACTYLUS PALMULA.

CAS GANGYTHREB. See VERBENA.

CASAMUM. See ARTHANITA.

CASCARILLA. CASCARILLA. The Spaniards apply this word to the Peruvian bark, as we apply the word *bark* to diftinguith the fame material. It is a diminutive of *Cafcara*, the Spanifh word for bark or fhell; but is applied by us to a peculiar bark. See THURIS CORTEX, and CORTEX PERUVIANUS.

CASCHU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CASEUS. CHEESE. When old, it is called *Palætyrus*. Ariftæus, a pupil of Chiron, is faid to have firft difcovered the art of making it. It is a common opinion, that old *cheefe* digefts every thing, yet is left undigefted itfelf; but this is without proper foundation. New *cheefe* digefts difficultly, and, when old, is acrid and hot. *Cheefe* made from the milk of fheep digefts fooner than that from cows, but it is lefs nourifhing; and that from the milk of goats digefts fooner than either, but is alfo the leaft nourifhing. The acrimony in *cheefe* is from the rennet, which is increafed by age. As to the goodnefs of this article, that is beft tafted which difcovers no particular quality to excefs, and which is the fooneft digefted. In general, it is a kind of food fit only for the laborious, or thofe whofe organs of digeftion are ftrong. See Galen de Alim. Facult.

When fpeaking of this article, of which Dr. Cullen, in his Materia Medica, vol. i. gives a very minute account, well worth perufing, he tells us "the cafeous, or coagulable part of milk, is certainly a great, if not the greateft part of the nourifhment which milk affords, and is in itfelf the more nourifhing the more it is united with the oily parts. When the coagulum has the whey taken from it, it becomes a more nutritious fubftance than the milk it was taken from, but will probably be of more difficult digeftion. *Cheefe* in its dried ftate, when made from milk previoufly deprived of its cream, may be ftill a very nutritious matter, but of very difficult digeftion; but made of entire milk, muft be a more nourifhing fubftance, and of much eafier digeftion; and made of entire milk, with a portion of cream taken from other milk added to it, will be ftill more nourifhing, and hardly of lefs eafy digeftion, as the oily parts every-where interpofed between the parts of the gluten muft render the adhefion of this lefs firm; and as *cheefe* is made of cream alone, that will be certainly the moft nutritious, and of the eafieft digeftion.

But *cheefe* is not only made of cow's milk alone, but alfo of the milk of ewes and goats, and often of a portion of the two latter added to cow's milk. In all thefe cafes, as the milk of ewes and cows contains a larger portion of the oily and cafeous parts, fo in proportion as thefe are employed, the *cheefe* becomes more nutritious, but at the fame time of more difficult digeftion.

As *cheefe* is employed not only when recent and freth, but alfo under various degrees of corruption it is liable to; fo it acquires new qualities; and according to the degree of corruption, it becomes more acrid and ftimulant, partly by the acrimony it has acquired from corruption, and partly by the great number of infects that are very conftantly generated in it in that ftate. In this corrupted condition, it can hardly be taken in fuch a quantity, as to be confidered as alimentary; and as a con-

condiment influencing the digeſtion of other food, it is a point difficult to explain, though it is commonly admitted. When toaſted, it is certainly not eaſily digeſted by weak ſtomachs, as a portion of the oil is ſeparated, and the other parts more firmly united by that proceſs: hence for thoſe hurt by indigeſtion, and heated by a heavy ſupper, it is a very improper diet.

CASHOW. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CASIA, i. e. CASSIA.

CASMINARIS. } See CASSUMMUNIAR.
CASMUNAR. }

C. B. An abbreviation for Caſpar Bauhine.

C. B. PIN. Caſpar Bauhine's Pinax.

C. B. CAT. BASIL. Catalogus Plantarum circa Baſilean ſponte naſcentium, Caſpari Bauhini.

C. B. MATTH. Caſp. Bau. in Matthiolo.

C. B. PHYT. Caſpari Bauhini Phytopinax.

C. B. PROD. Caſp. Bauh. Prodromus Theatri botanici.

CASSA. See THORAX.

CASSADA, called alſo *cacavi*, *cazabi*, *caſſave*, *caſſavi*, *pain de Madagaſcar*, *ricinus minor*, *maniot*, *yucca*, *manitiba*, *aipi*, *aipima coxera*, *aipipoca*, *janipha*, *jatrophra*, & *manihot*. This plant grows in the warmer parts of the weſtern world. Its root is the part in uſe, called *yuca*: the Mexicans call it *quanticamotli*; and when it is prepared into a flour, they call it *caſſavi*. Names for the preparations of the root, in order to make it into bread, are various. See MANDIBA.

There are many ſpecies of this plant, which may be ſeen in Margrave, but the ſtalks and roots of them all paſs under the common name of *mandihoca*.

The liquor that is preſſed from this plant is called *manipuera*; the root macerated in water until it is ſoft, is called *mandiopiba*; of the ſediment of this is made a finer flour, called *vipeba* by the Braſilians, and by the Portugueſe *farinha freſca*, the undried dreſſed meal *farinha relada*.

The ſoft mandihoca is called *puba*; when dried over the fire, or in the ſun, it is called *carima*, and of this good bread is made, which is called *muſam*, or *angu*, or *enfonde*.

It is the fourth and fifth ſpecies, called *janipha*, and *manihot*, natives of Africa and the Weſt-Indies, which are cultivated as articles of food. The root of the bitter caſſada is poiſonous when raw: however, it may be deprived of its noxious qualities, which reſide in the juice, by heat. Caſſada bread is made therefore both of the bitter and ſweet, by waſhing and ſcraping the root clean, grating them into a tub or trough, and ſqueezing out the juice by ſtrong preſſure through a hair bag; the thinner part of which is evaporated, and the remainder dried over the fire in a hot ſtone baſon, and afterwards made into cakes. It alſo makes puddings equal to millet.

Caſſada root yields a great quantity of ſtarch, called *tapioca*, exported in little lumps by the Braſilians.

The ſmall bits which have eſcaped the grater, and the clods not paſſing through the ſieve, are dried in the ſtove after the flour is roaſted; then pounded in a mortar to a fine powder, of which is made ſoup. It is likewiſe uſed for making a kind of coarſe caſſada, which is roaſted till almoſt burnt; which, fermented with melaſſes and Weſt-India potatoes, forms an intoxicating liquor, a favourite drink of the natives, called *ouycou*. With this the poorer inhabitants and workmen get intoxicated. This liquor is of a red colour, ſtrong, nouriſhing, and refreſhing; to which the inhabitants are as ſoon and eaſily accuſtomed as beer.

Of the carima and the tapioca are made emulſions, ptiſans, &c. which are uſed in conſumptions, dyſenteries, fevers, faintings, againſt poiſons, and hæmorrhages, both internal and external.

The ſcrapings of freſh bitter caſſada are ſucceſsfully applied to ill-diſpoſed ulcers.

The juice of roucou is an antidote to the poiſon of this plant. Raii Hiſt. Encyclop. Britannica.

CASSAVE, CASSAVI. See CASSADA.

CASSALE VULNUS. A term ſignifying a wound in the breaſt: from the Arabian word *cas*, *a breaſt*.

CASSAMUM. The fruit of the balſam tree.

CASSATUM. Weak ſpiritleſs blood, that is grumous, and hinders the paſſage of the circulating blood. It is a word of Paracelſus.

CASSE, EAU DE, or EAU DE CASSE-LUNETTE. It is ſnow-water diſtilled from the flowers of the cyanus.

CASSIA. See SENNA ALEXANDRINA.

CASSIA CANELLA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

—— CARYOPHYLLATA, called alſo *piper tavaſci*, *caryophillus aromaticus fructu rotundo*, *caryophyllon*; *caryophillon Plinii*, *amomum*, CLOVE BERRY-TREE, SWEET-SCENTED JAMAICA PEPPER TREE. The bark is called *cortex caryophylloides*, CLOVE BARK, and *caſſiæ cortex*, CASSIA BARK. Miller mentions nine ſpecies of caſſia.

The *bark* is in uſe: it is brought from Jamaica, Cuba, and other of the Weſt-India iſlands. It is rolled like cinnamon, but is rather thinner, rougher on the outſide, and of a dark-brown colour. It is warm and aromatic, reſembles the ſmell of cloves, but is weaker, and mixt with a cinnamon flavour. It agrees with cloves in the ſolubility and volatility of its active principles. Spirit of wine takes up all its aroma, but carries very little of it in diſtilling. Water takes up its ſmell, but not much of its taſte; and diſtilled with water, a ſmall portion of an eſſential oil ariſes, which reſembles that of cloves, but is more pungent.

A ſimilar bark is brought from the Eaſt-Indies, under the name of *culiltawan* or *culilawan*, a compound Malabarian word, which is tranſlated into the Latin by cortex caryophylloides, or *clove bark*. That diſtinguiſhed in Europe by the name of culilawan is thicker than the other, and is more of a cinnamon colour, but ſcarcely differs from it in ſmell or taſte. The ſame with this ſeems to be the *carabacium* of Baglivi. Rumphius obſerves, that the outer and inner barks of different parts of the tree differ in colour and taſte from one another; whence probably ſuch differences as may have been obſerved in thoſe brought under different names into Europe.

The unripe fruit is the JAMAICA PEPPER. See PIPER JAMAICEN. ——*Cinnamomea*. See CINNAMOMUM. ——*Cribatra*. See CASSIA FISTULARIS. ——*Fiſtula*. See CINNAMOMUM. ——FISTULARIS, called alſo *caſſia nigra*, *caſſia ſolutiva*, *caſſia purgatrix*, *chaiarxambar*, *canna*, *fiſtula*, PURGING CASSIA. It is the CASSIA FISTULA, or CASSIA *fol. quinque jugis ovatis acuminatis glabris, petiolis eglandulatis*. CLASS, DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 514. The ALEXANDRIAN PURGING CASSIA.

The *caſſia fiſtula* is the hard woody cylindrical pod of a tree called PUDDING-PIPE TREE, which reſembles the walnut: it grows ſpontaneouſly in Egypt, and the warmer part of the Eaſt-Indies, and hath been thence introduced into the Weſt, and is brought to us from the Braſils. The pods are about an inch in diameter, and a foot or more in length; externally of a dark-brown colour, ſomewhat wrinkled, with a large ſeam running the whole length upon one ſide, and another leſs viſible on the oppoſite ſide, internally of a pale yelloviſh colour, divided by thin tranſverſe woody plates, in a number of little cells, containing each a flattiſh oval ſeed, with a ſoft black pulp.

The pulp is called by ſome *medulla*, *caſſia cribratra*, *caſſiæ atramentum*,—*extractum*,—*flos*; by others, WILD HONEY, becauſe of its ſweet taſte, which is followed by ungrateful kind of acrimony: that from the Eaſt-Indies hath a more agreeable ſweetneſs and leſs acrimony than the Weſt-Indian kind. The beſt pulp is of a ſhining black colour; ſweet taſte, with a ſlight degree of acidity.

The oriental pods are ſmaller, ſmoother, and thinner rinded than the occidental, and its pulp is of a deeper ſhining black colour. Thoſe pods that are dry, and in which the ſeed rattles, are generally rejected; but Neumann thinks that they are very little, if any, worſe than the other, as it is only their humidity that is waſted, and by this loſs it is ſecured from being mouldy or ſour. The beſt ſort, if gathered before it is full ripe, grows mouldy, and becomes ſour or harſh.

The pulp of *caſſia* diſſolves very readily in water, whether it is moiſt or dry, but not ſo readily in ſpirit of wine. It is uſually extracted by boiling the bruiſed pods in water, and evaporating the ſtrained ſolution to a proper conſiſtence: the exhaling vapour carries nothing off. The pulp ſoon turns ſour, ſo ſhould be extracted only in ſmall quantities.

Caſſia was unknown to the ancient Greeks, and was firſt uſed by the Arabians. Where irritating purges would do harm, this may be ſafely uſed: in doſes of a few drams, it is generally laxative, is particularly uſeful in coſtive habits and inflammatory caſes; and, according to Geoffroy, is peculiarly beneficial in thoſe tenſions of

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the belly which attend an imprudent uſe of antimonials: as a cathartic, two ounces is required, and ſo is ſeldom uſed for this end. However, at preſent, it is rarely given by itſelf, except to children, or pregnant, delicate women, ſeldom occaſioning griping or uneaſineſs of the bowels: it is indeed conſidered of little uſe; the pulp of prunes being recommended to ſupply its place.

It is ſometimes quickened by ſtronger purgatives, or with the antimonial emetics; of which laſt it diminiſhes the activity ſo far, that *four grains or more of emetic tartar may be taken in a decoction of caſſia by thoſe who without it can bear but one grain or a little more*; it is joined with manna, and is ſuppoſed to enhance its purgative virtue; a mixture of half an ounce of *caſſia* with two drams of manna, is ſaid to purge more than three times the quantity of *caſſia* by itſelf, or than a yet greater quantity of manna when alone.

Caſſia, if repeatedly taken, tinges the urine of a yellow, green, or brown colour, according to the quantity given; though BERGIUS gives an inſtance to the contrary, where one ounce was taken for three ſucceſſive mornings, without ſuch effect.

The London College directs the following preparation:

Electarium e Caſſia. *Electary of* CASSIA.

Take of ſyrup of roſes, the pulp of *caſſia*, freſh extracted, of each half a pound; of manna, two ounces; or the pulp of tamarinds, one ounce. Beat the manna, and with a ſlow fire diſſolve it in the ſyrup, then add the pulps, and the heat being continued, reduce the whole to a proper conſiſtence.

This electary was formerly called *diacaſſia*: the tamarinds render the taſte of it very agreeable, and do not ſubject it to turn ſour. Two or three drams is a doſe, as a ſolutive. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newmann's Chem. Works, Cullen's Mat. Med.

CASSIA LIGNEA, called alſo *caſſia lignea Malabarica, xylo-caſſia, canella Malabarica & Javenſis, karva, canella Cubana, arbor jucadice, caſſia canella, canellifera Malabarica, cortex craſſior, cinamomum Malabaricum, carva, calikacha*, and by the ancients *cancla*, WILD CINNAMON TREE, MALABAR CINNAMON TREE, or *caſſia lignea* tree.

The leaves of this tree are, by way of eminence, called FOLIUM, which ſee. The bark is called *caſſia lignea*, and is brought from the Eaſt-Indies. This tree is of the *cinnamon* kind. It is the LAURUS CASSIA, or LAURUS MALABARICA *perpetuo florens, fol. triplinerviis lanceolatis*, Linn. The *caſſia*, or *wild cinnamon tree*. Curtis, in his catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants, in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *laurus Malabathrum*. This bark (the beſt pieces of which are called *daphnitis*) reſembles *cinnamon* in appearance, but is diſtinguiſhable by its breaking ſhort or ſmooth, whilſt *cinnamon* breaks fibrous and ſhivery; alſo by chewing, after which the *caſſia* becomes mucilaginous, but the *cinnamon* auſtere and dry. It reſembles *cinnamon* in flavour, but is weaker: it contains a mucilage, of which *cinnamon* does not ſenſibly partake. if powdered, and boiled in water, the water becomes glutinous, ſo as to concrete on cooling into a jelly. Of the bark, chuſe that which is ſmall, purpliſh, eaſily broken, fragrant, pungent, ſweetiſh, and mucilaginous when chewed a little.

Spirit of wine extracts the aroma, and water extracts the mucilage. By diſtillation in water, it yields a ſmall portion of oil, which differs not from that of *cinnamon*; and if care is taken in diſtilling it with water, no difference can be diſcovered from what it produces, and that which is drawn from true *cinnamon*; but if too much heat is continued at the end of the operations, it produces an empyreumatic flavour, becauſe of the mucilage, which is very apt to be changed by the fire. As a cordial, it is equally good as *cinnamon*, if twice the quantity is allowed for a doſe; but as to aſtringent powers, it has no pretenſions. See Newmann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— POETICA LOBELII, *caſſia Latinorum, caſſia lignea Monſpelienſium*, and *caſſia Monſpelienſium*, See OSYRIS.

—— LIGNEA JAMAICENSIS. See CANELLA ALBA.

CASSIÆ ATRAMENTUM. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

—— CORTEX. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

—— EXTRACTUM, —— FLOS. } See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

CASSIANA. See CASSINE.

CASSIBOR. See CORIANDRUM.

CASSIDA, alſo called *ſcutellaria, tertianaria, Lyſimachia galericulata*. HOODED LOOSE-STRIFE.

LYSIMACHIA CŒRULEO GALERICULATA, or *gratiola cærulea*; HOODED WILLOW HERB.

Dr. Turner ſays it was called *tertianaria*, from its uſe in intermitting fevers: it is bitter, ſtinks like garlic; but is of very little uſe in medicine.

CASSIDBOTT. See CORIANDRUM.

CASSINA, CASSINE. } CASSINY, alſo called *alaternoides Africana lauri ferratæ folia, Apalachine gallis*, herba *caſſiana, alaternus*. It grows in Carolina; the leaves are about the ſhape and ſize of ſena leaves, blackiſh when dried, ſhining in the upper part, green underneath, and have no taſte, but an aromatic ſmell. Dale calls it a ſpecies of *alaternus*. There are two ſorts, and they are the third and fourth ſpecies of alaternus. Miller calls the *caſſine* vera Floridanorum, the SOUTH SEA TEA-TREE; and the *perigua*, the CASSIO BERRY BUSH. Some call the *Paragua* or South Sea tea, by the name of BARTHOLOMEW'S HERB. It grows near the ſea, and is not known to grow far inland. The trade for this tea is chiefly at Santa Fé, whither it is brought by the river of Plate: there are two ſorts, the *yerba de palos*, and a finer and a better ſort called *yerba de camini*. It is moſt probable that the yerba de camini is the Paraguay or South Sea tea, and the *yerba de palos* is our caſſio-berry buſh. Miller's Dict.

CASSOB. See ALCALI.

CASSOLETA. A kind of humid ſuffumigation deſcribed by Marcellus.

CASSONADA. See SACCHARUM.

CASSU. See ACAJAIBA.

CASSUMMUNIAR, called alſo *bingalle, riſagon, bengalle Indorum, caſmunar, caſumunar, ryſagon*, and *caſminaris caſminar*. The root brought from the Eaſt Indies is tuberous, an inch or more thick, marked on the ſurface with circles or joints like the galangal, a ſpecies of which it is reckoned by ſome: it is brown on the outſide, and of a duſky yellow within. We have no certain account of the plant from which this root is taken; it is brought over in irregular ſlices.

This root was introduced by Marloe as a medicine of uncommon efficacy in nervous diſeaſes; at preſent it is uſed as a ſtomachic, but its uſe is not ſo general as it ſeems to deſerve. It is warm and aromatic, ſlightly bitter, in ſmell reſembling ginger, or zedoary, from which it differs in being milder. Spirit of wine extracts all its virtue completely, and if the tincture is evaporated it all remains in the extract. Lewis's Mat. Med.

CASSUTA. CASSUTHA. } See CUSCUTA.

CASTALTICUM. A barbarous term for *cataſtaltic-um*.

CASTANA. CHESNUTS, called alſo *lopima, mata, glans Jovis Theophraſti*, JUPITER'S ACORN, and SARDINIAN ACORN. The coat between the kernel and ſhell is aſtringent; the kernel is windy and ſomewhat binding, but if roaſted and mixed with honey, it is commended for coughs and ſpitting of blood.

CASTANEA. FLORE ALBO, &c. See COFFEA.—— EQUINA. HORSE-CHESNUT. See HIPPOCASTANUM.

CASTJOT. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CASTLE-LEOD WATERS. This mineral water is found at a town from whence it takes its name in Roſsſhire, in Scotland: and here there is a ſpring of ſtrong ſulphureous water, which has been in great repute for many years. Dr. Monro, from an analyſis he made of theſe waters, ſays, that a gallon contains about 59 grains of ſolid matter, viz. of abſorbent earth, 17 grains; of ſelenites 26½ grains; of ſaline matter, 30½ grains: the greateſt part of which is true Glauber's ſalt, mixed with a pittance of ſulphur, and probably with a very ſmall portion of marine bittern. This water is ſaid very ſenſibly to increaſe the urine, and ſometimes remarkably open the pores. It whets the appetite, and ſits light on the ſtomach; ſome have the head-ach after drinking their morning bottle, but it is of no long duration, nor to any great degree. Dr. Mackenzie has directed people with various complaints to drink them, and obſerves that ſome very foul faces have been cleared by their uſe; the herpes removed, the eryſipelas received benefit, foul ulcers cured, &c. Dr. Monro aſſerts, that many of thoſe cutaneous diſorders called ſcorbutic have been removed

by their means, and that they cure the itch. As this water contains but a ſmall portion of purging ſalt, and does not operate by ſtool, ſome purging ſalt may be occaſionally added to the firſt glaſs, that is taken in the morning, and if equal parts of this and ſea-water be mixed, they will form a purging ſulphureous water, ſimilar to that of Harrowgate. See Monro, vol. ii. Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, &c.

CASTOR. The BEAVER. It is alſo called *fiber*, and *canis ponticus*, CASTOREUM RUSSICUM, *materia, in folliculo prope anum ſita, collecta*. PHARMACOP. LOND. RUSSIAN CASTOR. The CASTOR FIBER, or CASTOR *cauda ovata plana, calva*, Linn. ſyſtema naturæ. It is an amphibious quadruped, inhabiting ſome parts of Pruſſia, Poland, Ruſſia, and Germany; but the greateſt quantities are met with in Canada. In the inguinal region of this animal are found four bags, of an oval ſhape, a large and a ſmall one on each ſide; in the two large ones is contained a ſoftiſh, greyiſh yellow, or light brown ſubſtance, which in a warm dry air grows by degrees hard and brittle, and of a darker and browner colour: this is alſo called *caſtor*, and is what is uſed in medicine. The two ſmaller bags have a ſmell much like that of the larger, but contain a ſofter and more unctuous kind of matter, which is not of much value.

On cutting theſe bags, when dry, and as brought into the ſhops, they are found full of a brittle friable ſubſtance, of a browniſh red colour, interſperſed with fine membranes and fibres, exquiſitely interwoven. Neumann ſays, that the beſt comes from Pruſſia; but moſt, if not all other writers, ſay from Ruſſia. The Ruſſian is in hard round bags: an inferior ſort comes from Dantzig; it is ſmaller and moiſter. The worſt is from New England; it is in thin long bags.

The Ruſſian *caſtor* hath a ſtrong, but not agreeable, ſmell; the other ſorts are weaker and more ungrateful.

Caſtor is ranked among antiſpaſmodics, and certainly, on many occaſions, a powerful one, and has been uſeful, almoſt in every caſe requiring ſuch remedies, when given in doſes of from 10 to 30 grains. In ſlow nervous fevers it takes off the oppreſſion of the præcordia, which is often a very troubleſome ſymptom. If is of a ſaponaceous nature, ſo does not act by its ſtimulus alone, but is reſolvent and detergent: in ſome caſes it is anodyne.

Rondeletius ſeems to have been the firſt who made the diſtinction between theſe bags or glands of the *beaver* and his teſticles, which latter they were generally ſaid to be. Alb. Seba ſays, that the Siberian *caſtor* is the beſt, and in ſucceſſion, the Norwegian, the Swediſh, the Poliſh, and the worſt is from Canada. But from whatever country it comes, chuſe that which is from a full grown beaver, hath a fetid and diſagreeable ſmell, an acrid biting taſte, a browniſh colour, and a friable texture.

It is adulterated with dried blood, gum ammoniacum, galbanum, &c. mixed with a little of the powder of *caſtor* and ſome quantity of the *axungia caſtorei*, the adeps or fat of the beaver. But to detect the fraud, obſerve that the genuine follicules ariſe both from one common ſource; that the matter contained in them is of a firm conſiſtence, and too bulky to be forced therein in their natural ſtate; the ſmell is not ſo ſtrong as the genuine; it is true that ſometimes the difficulty to diſtinguiſh the falſe from the genuine is very great, but the ſophiſtication is undoubted, when the membranes, pellicles, and fibres, appear intermixed with the *caſtor*.

This drug does not keep well in powder. Rectified ſpirit, proof ſpirit, and water, by the help of a little heat, extracts the whole virtue of the *caſtor*. Rectified ſpirit takes up the leſs ungrateful parts, and water the more nauſeous. Proof ſpirit acts equally, though with ſome difficulty, on both; the ſp. ammon. compoſitus is an excellent menſtruum for it, and in many caſes improves its virtues.

The London College directs a tincture from this drug.

Tinctura Caſtorei. *Tincture of* CASTOR.

Take of Ruſſia *caſtor*, two ounces; of proof ſpirit of wine, a quart; digeſt for ten days without heat, and then ſtrain. Doſe ℥ i. to ʒ i. Heat only extracts the groſſer part more plentifully than a cold maceration does, and proof ſpirit does this more than a rectified one. If it ſhould be wanted to be ſuddenly diffuſible, the tincture of the Edinb. New Diſpenſatory 1789, is preferable. R caſtorei Ruſſici ʒ i; aſafœtidæ ʒ ſs; ſp. ſal. ammoniaci vinoſ. ℔ i. digere per ſex dies. Edinb. New Diſpenſ. 1789.

CASTOR. See CATAPUTIA MAJOR.

CAST. DUR. An abbreviation of caſtore durante.

CASTRATIO, CASTRATION. This operation called alſo *celotomia*, *orchotomia*, is performed when the teſticle is ſcirrhous or cancerous. When the teſticle ſuppurates, it is only treated as a common abſceſs. Mr. Barnard ſays, that out of a hundred patients that he caſtrated, only three were living three years after: and that when, after the operation, the wound heals nearly, and not completely, it commonly proves mortal. Some of the moſt eminent this day in practice obſerve, that when a ſcirrhus is extirpated, it is apt to return as a cancer is in the breaſt; if it is of the virulent kind, certainly; and the patient will probably live as well and as long if the operation is not performed, as when it is; therefore, in general, there is no inducement to proceed to it.

But if the teſticle muſt be extracted, firſt examine whether or not the ſpermatic cord is free, which muſt be laid bare, tied, and cut; after which proceed to diſſecting all the diſeaſed part of the ſcrotum, though perhaps it may be beſt to diſſect the tumor out firſt, as it leads you up to the cord before you tie it. If the tumor is large, or if it adheres to the ſkin, make an oval inciſion to take it out; the inciſion is begun a little above the tumor, for the better convenience of tying the veſſel.

Mr. Gooch (ſee his 2d vol. of Caſes) firſt ſlits the ſheath of the cord with the point of a knife, then opens it farther with a ſmall pair of crooked ſciſſars, by which method the veſſel is fairly diſcovered, and eaſily taken up with a crooked needle and ligature. And he farther obſerves that if the whole ſpermatic cord is tied, the conſequences are diſagreeable, or perhaps fatal: he therefore, after diſſecting the ſheath, ſecures only the artery, and thus an hæmorrhage is prevented, and the uſual conſequences of tying the whole cord avoided. Dr. Hunter long ſince adviſed to ſecure the artery, and leave the reſt to the cord; nay, he ſuggeſts a ſufficient ſecurity though the artery ſhould be left untied; though if it is to be cut cloſe to the ring he adviſes to tie it before cutting, that it may not retract too ſuddenly, and ſo prove troubleſome by its diſcharge. See Sharpe's Operations, Le Dran's Operations, and his 74th Obſ. Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 520.

CASTRENSIS. See DYSENTERIA.

CASUMUNAR. See CASSUMMUNIAR.

CASUS. This word ſignifies the ſame as *ſymptoma*; ſometimes it is uſed for any thing fortuitous or ſpontaneous, or a fall from an eminence. In Paracelſus it ſignifies a preſent diſtemper, and alſo an entire hiſtory of a diſeaſe.

CATABALAM. See AMBALAM.

CATABLEMA. According to Galen, Hippocrates means by it the outermoſt fillet which ſecures the reſt of the bandage. Called alſo *Fimbria*.

CATACHLOOS, from χλοη, *graſs* or *green herb*; Galen expounds it "a very green colour." It is applied to ſtools, and then may read for this word, CATACHOLA, very bilious.

CATACHRISTON. A medicine applied by way of unction.

CATACHYSIS. To pour upon; an affuſion.

CATACLASIS, from κατακλαω, *to break*, or *diſtort*. Galen explains it to be an affection of the eye, as when the eyelids are diſtorted. Vogel defines it to be a ſpaſtic occluſion of the eye.

CATACLEIS, SUBCLAVICLE. According to Galen, it is the firſt ſmall rib of the thorax. from κατα, *below*, κλειϛ, *clavis*, *the clavicle*.

CATACLINES, from κατακλινω, *to lie down*. See CLINICUS.

CATACLYSMA, from κατακλυζω, *to waſh*. See ENEMA.

CATACLYSMUS, EMBROCATION. Cœlius Aurelianus alſo expounds this by *illiſiones aquarum*, daſhings of water.

CATACORES. Full, abundant, and when applied to ſtools, it means that they are purely or intenſely bilious. Hippocrates uſes it in both theſe ſenſes.

CATACONESIS, from κατασσω *to irrigate*. Irrigation by a plentiful affuſion of liquor on ſome part of the body.

CATAGEMU. See GAMBOGIA.

CATAGLYPHE, from γλυφω, *to cut in wood* or *metal*.

An excavation, hole, or pit. Hippocrates uſes this word in his De Art. & de Morb.

CATAGMA, a FRACTURE. See FRACTURA. Galen ſays, "a ſolution of the bone is called *catagma*, and *eleos* is a ſolution of the continuity of the fleſh; that when it happens to a cartilage it hath no name, though Hippocrates calls it *catagma*." See ALPHITEDON.

CATAGMATICA, from καταγω, *deduco*. Remedies proper for cementing broken bones, or to promote a callus, from καταγνυμι, κατα, *contra*, αγνυμι, *frango*.

CATAGOGE. In Hippocrates's Epid. lib. vii. it means a region, and its circumjacent part.

CATALENTIA. See EPILEPSIA.

CATALEPSIS, CATALEPSY, from καταλαμβανειν, *to occupy, detain, ſeize*, or *interrupt*. It is alſo called *catoche, catochus, congelatio*; and by Hippocrates, *aphonia*; by Antigenes *anandia*; by Cœlius Aurelianus, *apprehenſio, oppreſſio*; and alſo by ſome *apoplexia cataleptica, detentio*; *encatalepſis: prehenſio, comprehenſio*; *deprehenſio*.

The word *catalepſis* hath many ſignifications, as perception, or the knowledge of a thing; the retention of the breath, as when a perſon ſtrains at ſtool; a retention of any humour which ought to be evacuated; an interception of the blood in the veſſels by a bandage, as in bleeding; and the diſeaſe which is the ſubject of this article.

Some ſuppoſe the catoche to be the coma vigil; but moſt writers mean by it the *catalepſy*.

This diſorder is reckoned by ſome under the liſt of acute ones; and indeed with the carus, it may be ranked among the ſpecies of apoplexy. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a ſpecies of apoplexy, to which he affixes the following remark: "I never ſaw any catalepſy, but what was counterfeited; and the ſame has been ſeen by others. Therefore from the diſeaſe being ſeldom ſeen, differently deſcribed, and often altogether feigned, I know not in what place to fix it with certainty; but as I am perſuaded, in general it does not differ from apoplexy, I have therefore placed it under that head," viz. *apoplexia cataleptica*, when the muſcles are contracted upon being moved by external force. However from the accounts of other authors, its ſeat ſeems to be in the back part of the brain, from the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, and the obſervations made on diſſecting thoſe who die of it.

Women, thoſe with a melancholic habit, and a very active imagination, are moſt ſubject to it, eſpecially if they uſe a cold regimen, are expoſed to bad weather, and cold climes.

The immediate cauſe ſeems to be an impediment to the influx of the vital fire into the nerves ſubſervient to ſenſation, and involuntary motion, whilſt it is carried on in its natural, and in ſome meaſure a more impetuous manner in the nerves ſubſervient to the vital actions. This retarded influx of vital principle, is from a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the parts where the ſeat of the diſeaſe is; and hence ariſe all the ſymptoms of this diſorder.

The remote cauſes are the ſame as thoſe that produce melancholy, and other nervous affections; the ſecondary cauſes are alſo the ſame that produce other diſorders in the nervous ſyſtem, ſuch as poor diet, cold and moiſt countries, fear, anger, anxiety, intenſe thought, exceſſes of any kind, worms, &c.

This diſorder rarely occurs: when it does, the fits ſeize the patient at intervals, and laſt generally a few minutes, though now and then they continue for ſome hours or days. It is rarely preceded by any ſigns that indicate its approach; in a few inſtances a ſtiffneſs in the neck, a dull pain in the head, &c. have uſhered in the fit. In the diſorder the patient is ſenſeleſs and motionleſs, continuing in the poſture in which the fit attacked him, until a recovery from it: the limbs are moveable by another perſon, but, however they are diſpoſed, the patient never alters their poſition, until the paroxyſm is at an end. He neither ſees, hears, nor feels, whatever methods may be uſed to excite the ſenſations. He ſwallows greedily all that is given him; the countenance becomes florid; the eyes are open, ſeem fixed upon ſome object; at the cloſe of the fit he fetches a deep ſigh, and then recovers. Other ſymptoms alſo attend different patients, or the ſame at different times, ſuch as tears dropping from the eyes, grinding of the teeth, &c. but the above are the moſt generally attendant.

Care muſt be taken not to confound a *catalepſy* with a tetanus.

If this diſeaſe proceeds from paſſions, the danger is not ſo great as when a thick blood, or ſuppreſſed accuſtomed evacuations, are the cauſe; in the latter it is moſtly fatal.

In general the cure will be ſimilar to that of the apoplexy. The indication, in the fit, is to relax the ſpaſmodic ſtricture; and, out of the fit, to remove the material, or ſecondary cauſes, which contribute to the production of the conſtriction.

In the fit apply pungent acid ſpirits, ſuch as the ſpirit of verdegriſe, to the noſe, or the ſtrongeſt wine vinegar. Foreſtus ſtrongly recommends anti-ſpaſmodic oils to be rubbed on the nape of the neck, and on the back part of the head, after ſhaving it.

Strong ſtimulating clyſters may be injected, if the anus is not too much conſtricted to admit them.

Bleeding is commended, if the face is very red and turgid; but the heat and ſtrength of the patient will beſt determine the propriety of this operation.

Bliſters, though recommended, ſeem not ſo eligible an application as ſinapiſms to the feet.

Two or three ſpoonfuls of the following mixture may be given, at proper intervals, either during the fit, or in its abſence.

℞ Gum. aſſ. fœtid. ʒ ij. aq. puleg. ℥ iv. ſp. ammoniæ fœtid. and tinct. valer. vol. ää ℥ ſs. m.

In the abſence of the fit, endeavour to remove the mediate cauſes. According as theſe are, the remedies will be formed; remembering that if fears, apprehenſions, and paſſions of the mind are the cauſes, medicines cannot be expected to be uſeful, at leaſt not effectual; but in ſuch like caſes, a change of air, travelling, diverting company, &c. are to be inſiſted on.

The *catalepſy* ſometimes ends in a melancholy, epilepſy, or fatal apoplexy.

See Cœlius Aurelianus, Acut. lib. ii. cap. x. and Hoffman, Brookes's, and the London Practice of Phyſic.

CATALONGAY. The plant that bears the *Faba Sancti Ignatii*.

CATALOTICA. This word is by miſtake put for *catulotica*.

CATALYSIS, from καταλυω, *to diſſolve*, or *deſtroy*. It ſignifies a *paralyſis*, or ſuch a reſolution as happens before the death of the patient; alſo that diſſolution which conſtitutes death.

CATAMENIA, from κατα, *infra*, or rather *ſecundum, according to*, and μην, *menſis, the month*. See MENSES.

CATANANCE. See CICHORIUM.

CATANTLEMA, from αντλαω, *to draw*, or *pour water*, a kind of lotion by infuſion of water. Moſchion de Morbis Mulierum.

CATANTLESIS. A lotion with hot water, expreſſed out of ſponges, recommended by Marcellus Empiricus againſt hot running ulcers of the head.

CATAPASMA. } from πασσω, *to ſprinkle*. The
CATAPASTUM, } ancient Greek phyſicians meant by this, any dry medicine reduced to powder, to be ſprinkled on the body. Called alſo *conſperſio, epipaſtos, paſma, ſympaſmata, aſperſio, aſpergines*; their various uſes may be ſeen in Paulus, lib. vii. cap. xiii. *Catapaſms* are of various kinds, according to the intention of the phyſician. Powders put in the drink were called *diapaſma*: though Pliny ſays, that ſuch powders as were valued for their grateful ſmell were called diapaſms. Oribaſius ſhews from Antyllus, that *empaſmata* were uſed in order to reſtrain ſweat, or any other evacuation by the pores; or for exciting an itching. *Catapaſms* were ſprinkled on ulcers, but diapaſms were prepared for the ſake of their ſcent, and were applied to the armpits, and the inſide of the thighs, to remove their ſcent. Cœl. Aurel. in Morb. Acut. lib. ii. cap. xxxviii. ſays, that ſympaſmata were ſuch powders, as being endowed with an acrid quality, were ſprinkled on the body to procure heat.

CATAPASMUS. A term uſed by Cœl. Aurelianus, probably by miſtake, for ſome other word. It implies, according to him, a rubbing of the poſterior part of the ſhoulders and neck downwards.

CATAPASTUM. See CATAPASMA.

CATAPHORA, from καταφερω, which, among other ſignifications, implies *to render ſleepy*. A preternatural propenſity to ſleep. See CAROS. Galen calls a coma by this name.

CATAPHORA COMA. i. e. APOPLEXIA SANGUINEA.

CATAPHORA HYDROCEPHALICA, i. e. APOPLEXIA SEROSA. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

CATAPHRACTA. from καταφρασσω, *to fortify*. See QUADRIGA.

CATAPHISMA. A kind of thick poultice of meal, and herbs.

CATAPLASMA, a POULTICE, from καταπλασσω, *illino*,

illino, to ſpread like a plaſter, alſo *malagma, epipaſma, epiplaſma*. *Cataplaſms* take their name ſometimes from the part to which they are applied, or effects they produce, ſo are called *anacollema*, and *frontale*; when any topical application of this ſort was laid upon the forehead; the *former* tho' were always made of agglutinants. *Epicarpium*, and *pericarpium*, when they were applied to the wriſts;—*epiſpaſticum*, when the external remedies only rubified the ſkin; *veſicatorium*, when it occaſioned bliſtering;—and *ſinapiſmata*, when muſtard entered the compoſition, becauſe it produced irritation, and occaſioned redneſs, heat, itching, and tumor, in the part to which it was applied. See EPISPASTICA.

Theſe kind of applications are ſofter, and more eaſy, than plaſters or ointments. They are formed of ſome vegetable ſubſtances, and applied of ſuch a conſiſtence as neither to adhere nor run: they are alſo more uſeful when the intention is effected by the perpetuity of the heat or cold, which they contain, for they retain them longer than any other kind of compoſition.

When deſigned to relax, or to promote ſuppuration, they ſhould be applied warm. Their warmth, moiſture, and the obſtruction they give to perſpiration, is the method of their anſwering that end. The proper heat, when applied warm, is no more than to promote a kindly pleaſant ſenſation; for great heat prevents the deſign for which they are uſed. They ſhould be renewed as often as they cool. For relaxing and ſuppurating, none excel the white-bread *poultice*, made with the crumb of an old loaf, a ſufficient quantity of milk to boil the bread in until it is ſoft, and a little oil; which laſt ingredient, beſides preventing the *poultice* from drying and ſticking to the ſkin, alſo retains the heat longer than the bread and milk alone would do. To preſerve the heat longer, the *poultice*, when applied, may be covered with a ſtrong ox's bladder.

When deſigned to repel, they ſhould be applied cold, and ought to be renewed as oft as they become warm: a proper compoſition for this end, is a mixture of oatmeal and vinegar.

Epithems are alſo a kind of *cataplaſms*.

Cataplaſma *Emolliens*. *An Emollient* POULTICE.

Boil half a pound of the crumb of bread, and one ounce of white ſoap, in a ſufficient quantity of cow's milk, to reduce the whole to a proper conſiſtence. Amongſt the poor, the bran from wheat may be uſed inſtead of bread, adding a ſmall quantity of oil or lard to it.

Cataplaſma *Diſcutiens*. *A Diſcutient* POULTICE.

Take of barley meal, ſix ounces; the leaves of hemlock freſh gathered and bruiſed, two ounces; crude ſal ammoniac, half an ounce; vinegar enough to give the whole a proper conſiſtence. Mix them without uſing heat, and apply it cold.

CATAPLASMA EFFERVESCENS. Stir into a ſtrong infuſion of malt, as much oatmeal as will make it of a proper conſiſtence, then add a ſpoonful of yeaſt, and mix them well together. By this mode, fixed air is applied to ulcers, cancers, and other local affections requiring powerful antiſeptic remedies. In the application, room muſt be left by the bandages, ſufficient to permit its expanſion, which from the fermentation will be conſiderable.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS. See COAGULUM ALUMINIS.——ACETI. See STREMMA. There are a variety of other cataplaſms; all which will be found under the reſpective ingredients, from whence they are denominated; as CATAPLASMA ROSÆ. See ROSA. CATAPLASMA CUMINI. See CUMINUM, &c. &c.

CATAPLEXIS, from πλησσω, *to ſtrike*. Any ſudden ſtupefaction, or deprivation of ſenſation in any of the members or organs.

CATAPOSIS, from καταπινω, *to ſwallow down*. According to Aretæus, it ſignifies the inſtruments of deglutition. Hence alſo

CATAPOTIUM. A PILL. See PILULA.

CATAPSYXIS, from ψυχω, *to refrigerate*. A refrigeration without ſhivering, either univerſal, or of ſome particular part. A CHILLNESS, or as Vogel defines it, an uneaſy ſenſe of cold in a muſcular, or cutaneous part.

CATAPTOSIS, from καταπιπτω, *to fall down*. It implies ſuch a falling down as happens in apoplexies; or the ſpontaneous falling down of a paralytic limb, expreſſed often by *decidentia*.

CATAPULTARUM AQUA. See ARQUEBUSADE.

CATAPUTIA. SPURGE. Under this name are ranked the CATAPUTIA MAJOR; called alſo *palma Chriſti, alkerva, ficus infernalis, pentadactylon, granadilla Peruviana, ricinus vulgaris, agnus caſtus*; *eraway, kik, kiki, ricinus Americanus, nhambu guacu* of Piſo, *cherva major*, COMMON PALMA CHRISTI, GREAT SPURGE, MEXICO SEED, *caſtor*, and by the Italians it is called cataputia maggiore. It is the RICINUS AMERICANUS, Linn. the AMERICAN PALMA CHRISTI; or RICINUS COMMUNIS foliis peltatis ſubpalmatis ſerratis. CLASS MONŒCIA, ORD. MONADELPHIA, LINN. GEN. PLANT. 1085.

This plant is as tall as a little tree, and is ſpread into many branches; the leaves expand like one's hand, with the fingers a little ſeparated: the flowers are ſmall and in bunches. On the body of the plant there are cluſters of rough triangular huſks, each containing three ſpeckled ſeeds, about the ſize of ſmall kidney-beans, which have in their ſhells white kernels, of a ſweet, oily, and ſometimes of a nauſeous taſte.

Theſe ſeeds are called *grana ragium*, and were uſed by Hippocrates, and perhaps before him. If they are uſed in ſubſtance they are acrid, and purge roughly; but the oil expreſſed from them acts more gently, though very efficaciouſly.

The leaves when beat and boiled in milk to the conſiſtence of a poultice, are powerful ſuppurants, uſed for dreſſing bliſters and children's heads that are ſcabbed, &c.

The ſeeds are externally variegated with black and whitiſh ſtreaks, reſembling both in ſhape and colour the inſect called ricinus, the tick, whence the name ricinus is given to the plant. The oil which theſe ſeeds called *croton* afford, is what the plant is moſt valued for. This oil is obtained both by expreſſion and decoction; the latter is preferred by ſome as more mild in its operation.

This oil is known by the names of OL. RICINI, *alkerva, ol. palmæ Chriſti, oleum cicinum, kerva*, OIL of KIK, OIL of AGNUS CASTUS, and CASTOR OIL. The Greeks called it Αιγυπτιον ελαιον, Oleum Ægyptium.

This oil operates ſooner after exhibition than any other known purgative, as it produces this effect in two or three hours: it ſeldom gripes, or gives more than two or three ſtools. It is particularly ſuited to cures of coſtiveneſs and of ſpaſmodic colic. It is not heating or irritating to the rectum, and therefore well ſuited to caſes of hæmorrhoids; beſides its eaſily operating as a purge, it is of peculiar uſe in hot, bilious conſtitutions, in febrile diſorders of the ardent kind; and, by joining it with proper cordials, may be uſed in the low and putrid fevers. Its efficacy exceeds all other kind of purging medicines in the colic, in calculous diſorders, and all ſuch caſes as require the bowels to be moved, and yet forbid the uſe of powerful ſtimulants.

To children it may be given in the manner of an oleoſaccharum. Gooch, in his Medical Obſervations, commends the following method of adminiſtering it to adults, and aſſures us, that two or three ſpoonfuls taken occaſionally at bed-time, keeps the bowels ſoluble, even when the bleeding piles attend. A larger doſe, or the above, more frequently repeated, ſuffices for a purge on any occaſion.

℞ Ol. ricini ℥ j. ſs vitel. ovi parum, probe contritis in mort. marm. adde ſenſim aq. menth. pip. & aq. cinnam. aā ℥ ij. ſyr. roſæ, ℥ ſs. m.

He obſerves that it acts by lubricating rather than by ſtimulating.

In the colic, a table ſpoonful of this oil may be mixed with a little pepper-mint water, and repeated every half hour, or every hour, until it promotes the deſired evacuation. If the ſtomach rejects it, a gentle puke may be excited by a few grains of ipecacuanha, and then the oil will be more eaſily retained.

In fevers it both opens and cools; but in the lower kind of fevers it cools too much, if not guarded by ſome proper aromatic. In the yellow fever of the Weſt Indies it is almoſt a ſpecific. When the belly is already too lax from acrid bile, this oil obtunds the acrimony, and thus reſtrains the exceſſive diſcharge; in dyſenteries it relieves by its obtunding acrimony. The intentions of cure in nephritic complaints, and the properties of this oil, being conſidered, will readily point out its uſe in thoſe afflictive complaints, for it purges briſkly, in ſmall quantities, without irritation; it is cooling,

ing, and ſo allays all febrile heats; it corrects acrimony, and prevents the coheſion of calculous concretions, if it does not diſſolve them. In gonorrhœas, the fluor albus, the conſtipation peculiar to ſtudious and ſedentary perſons, &c. this oil is of ſingular efficacy. It is particularly to be obſerved of this oil, that if it be frequently repeated the doſe may generally be more and more diminiſhed; for perſons of coſtive habits, who at firſt required half an ounce or more for a doſe, after being frequently repeated, had the body kept lax and regular, by two drams. The beſt mode of its being given to prevent ſickneſs, or nauſea which it ſometimes occaſions, is to mix one of tincture of ſena to three parts of the oil; ſhake them well together, and take them in this form; the oil is leſs nauſeous to the taſte, and ſits more eaſy on the ſtomach. The doſe is a table ſpoonful, or ℥ ſs; but ſome require double the quantity. Where the oil is rejected, the ſeeds may be carefully ſeparated from their ſhells, and the inner white membrane, and formed into an emulſion, as an agreeable ſubſtitute for the oil.

Chuſe it of a pale colour, limpid, and rather inclining to a greeniſh caſt, almoſt inſipid to the taſte, with but little ſmell, and of a thickiſh conſiſtence. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. Canvane's Diſſ. on the Ol. Palmæ Chriſti. Med. Muſ. vol. iii. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

CATAPUTIA MINOR. GARDEN SPURGE. Alſo called *lathyris major*, and *tithymalus latifolius*.

All the *ſpurges* are acrid: the milky juice, in which their virtue lies, is cauſtic and cathartic; the root, or bark, prepared by infuſion in vinegar, hath been given to a dram; three or four of the leaves purge ſtrongly: the milky juice is ſaid to deſtroy warts: but none of this tribe are now uſed, becauſe of their exceſſive acrimony.

Under this article may be ranked the three following, viz

RICINOIDES. The BARBADOES NUT; alſo called *pinus purgans, pinhones Indici, carcas, nux Barbadenſis, faba purgatrix, jatropha, curcas, carpata, chiviquilenga, ricinus Americanus major femine nigro, munday-guaca, nux cathartica*, and *avellana cathartica*. The fruit is oval-ſhaped like a wall-nut, and contains oblong black ſeeds. The tree is a native of America, and alſo of the Eaſt Indies; it grows to a conſiderable ſize. The ſeeds are extremely acrid, and afford an oil that purges, but is rarely uſed on account of its activity.

AVELLANA CATHARTICA, *ſeu purgatrix*. The PURGING NUT. Alſo called *nuces purgantes, jatropha*, and *vicinoides*. The tree is a native of America, and the Weſt Indies; grows to a conſiderable ſize. Its fruit is oval-ſhaped, containing roundiſh, and ſomewhat triangular, browniſh ſeeds, which have but little acrimony, and taſte like almonds, but yet operate briſkly by vomit and ſtool.

GRANA TIGLIA. The MOLUCCA-GRAINS, ſo called becauſe they were firſt brought from the Molucca iſlands. They are alſo called *croton*, and *pinus Indica nucles purgante*. The tree is a native of America and the Eaſt Indies; the fruit is roundiſh, containing dark greyiſh ſeeds; ſhaped nearly like thoſe of the palma Chriſti. They are intenſely hot and acrid, operate with a degree of virulence both upward and downward; and of the four ſorts above mentioned, this is the moſt active. One dram of the oil is a ſtrong doſe.

The wood and leaves of the above five trees and plants are ſtrong cathartics. Hermann ſays, that the wood of the tiglia, called *panava*, or *pavana*, operates violently when freſh, but when long kept is ſudorific.

CATARACTA. A CATARACT, from καταρασσω, *to mingle together*, or *put out of order*. Dr. Cullen places it as a ſpecies of caligo, and names it CALIGO (*lentis*) ob maculam opacam pone pupillam; and obſerves, that he cannot agree with SAUVAGES, that a cataract ſhould be of a different genus from caligo; and leaves it to the judgment of others to determine, whether he has been right in changing the character of caligo, and placing cataract as its ſpecies.

A *cataract* is an opacity of the cryſtalline humour of the eye, which prevents the rays of light paſſing to the retina, and ſo preventing viſion. Dr. Hunter ſays, it is when an inflammation in the coat of the cryſtalline humour hath rendered it opake; but Mr. St. Yves ſeems to intimate, that the cryſtalline humour ſwells.

Hippocrates called it, *Glaucoſis*. Galen *Hypochyſis*, and *Hypochyma*, the Arabians *Gutta opaca*. But many cataracts are termed *maculæ oculorum*. The ancient Greeks ὑπεχυμα, or ὑπεχυσις, which Celſus renders by the word SUFFUSIO: it ſometimes has the term *affuſio* applied to it; and γλαυκωσις, or γλαυκωμα, which Galen, and moſt of the ancients, ſay, is a dryneſs, or concretion of the cryſtalline humour. Aetius ſays, it is a change of the cryſtalline humour to a ſky colour, with a dryneſs and concretion. And ſome in our day obſerve, that the principal difference betwixt a *cataract* and a *glaucoma* is, that, in the latter, the cryſtalline humour becomes hard, and of a ſky colour (glauci coloris); and in the former it is ſoft.—But the idea of *cataract* is now totally cleared from all that confuſion, in which it was uſually involved; *it is univerſally allowed to be an opacity of the cryſtalline lens, and its capſule*.

Mr. de St. Yves divides the *cataract* into the true, doubtful, and falſe.

THE TRUE, is when the cryſtalline humour hath loſt its tranſparency: and this he ſubdivides into three ſorts; 1ſt, When the cryſtalline humour is ſoft: 2dly, When it is hard: and, 3dly, When it is purulent.

THE DOUBTFUL, are thoſe in which the ſucceſs of the operation is as uncertain as the uſe of topical remedies. Theſe are of four ſorts, 1ſt, A membranous *cataract*: 2dly, A filamentous *cataract*: 3dly, *Cataracts* from blows or other external injuries: and, 4thly, From a defect of the membrane, which covers the bottom of the ſocket in the vitreous humour. The firſt and third of theſe he ſubdivides again, each into three kinds, as he endeavours to be minute, as well as full, in his deſcription of this diſorder.

THE FALSE, are thoſe in which the remedies afford no relief farther than to palliate pains, or to remove deformity; and theſe he divides into the *glaucoma*, and the ſhaking *cataract*.

All this diviſion, and ſubdiviſion, ſeems little regarded in preſent practice; but yet ſome uſeful hints will be derived by a peruſal of this author.

When a *cataract* begins, the patient at firſt complains of a diminution of his ſight; and on a careful examination of the eye, a whiteneſs is perceived very deep in it: on examining the eye at diſtant periods of time, its opacity becomes more and more manifeſt to the obſerver, and the patient very ſenſibly loſes the advantages of ſight. The progreſs of a *cataract* is uſually very ſlow.

No medicines are known, that are capable of removing this diſorder of the eye; but methods of operating on the cryſtalline humour are uſed to recover the ſight thus obſtructed. The firſt is by depreſſing, the ſecond by extracting this humour. In a recent caſe it may not be amiſs to try ſuch medicines as relieve the gutta ſerena. Sometimes ſucceſs ſeemed to follow repeated doſes of calomel, and poultices of freſh hemlock on the eye, conſtantly keeping a bliſter on the back. Small doſes of Hydrargyrus muriatus daily repeated for a length of time, have been uſeful.

Sauvages enumerates no leſs than five ſpecies, and of the *cataracta vera* ſix varieties, and tells us that two patients he knew cured by the internal uſe of the hyoſcyamum, one of the ſpecies which he inſerts under the title of membranacea, is very doubtful. He ſays, that it was diſcovered by Lower in horſes, and ariſes from a mucus exuding from the margin of the pupil, or uvea, which concretes ſometimes into a membrane, that obſtructs the pupil; but whether this membranous *cataract* exiſts in the human ſpecies, he thinks uncertain, notwithſtanding there have been experienced oculiſts, who have thought that they have ſometimes found this and depreſſed it with the needle. See Sauvageſii Noſologia Methodica, vol. ii. p. 723.

Mr. Sharpe gives it as a general rule for proceeding to the operation, when the *cataract* is entirely opake; he obſerves, that ſometimes they are of a proper conſiſtence for the operation before they become ſo, but forbids proceeding thereto while the patients can perceive any thing through them. *Cataracts* are of different colours; the pearl coloured, and thoſe that appear like burniſhed iron, are thought proper to endure the needle; the white are ſuppoſed milky; the green and yellow are horny: and incurable; the black *cataract* Mr. Sharpe takes to be the gutta ſerena.

The yellow *cataract* often adheres to the iris, ſo as to be incurable. When a gutta ſerena attends, the operation will not relieve.

There is little to be expected from the operation, when the diſeaſed eye is either diminiſhed, or increaſed, from its natural ſize.

Before and after the operation, a due regard muſt be had to the ſtate of the patient's conſtitution; and ſuch means are generally adviſed, as will keep it ſomewhat below its natural vigour.

When no objection to the operation attends, Mr. Sharp commends the following method for depreſſing the *cataract*, "Place the patient in a convenient light, and a ſuitable height: put a pillow behind his back, that his body may bend forward, and the head approach near to the operator; then inclining the head a little backwards upon the breaſt of the aſſiſtant, and covering the other eye, ſo as to prevent its rolling, let the aſſiſtant liſt up the ſuperior eye-lid, and the operator depreſs a little the inferior one: this done, ſtrike the needle through the tunica conjunctiva, ſomething leſs than one-tenth of an inch from the cornea, even with the middle of the pupil, into the poſterior chamber, and gently endeavour to depreſs the *cataract* with the flat ſurface of it. If, after it is diſlodged, it riſes again, though not with much elaſticity, it muſt again and again be puſhed down. If it is membranous, after the diſcharge of the fluid, the pellicle muſt be more broken and depreſſed. If it is uniformly fluid, or exceedingly elaſtic, we muſt not continue to endanger a terrible inflammation, by a vain attempt to ſucceed.

After the operation, treat it as an ophthalmy; and a collyrium, of one part rectified ſpirit of wine, and ten parts of lukewarm water, will be as proper an application as any."

Mr. Daviel has the honour of having diſcovered the method of extracting the cryſtalline humour; but Mr. St. Yves practiſed it about ſixty years before him. When the cryſtalline lens had paſſed through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye, both Mery and Petit extracted it; for then the depreſſion is impracticable. When this method of relief is put into practice, proceed as follows.

Paſs your knife through the cornea into the anterior chamber of the eye, about a line before the iris; for if it is not put there, the iris will, perhaps, be wounded: if you go too far on the cornea, you may get between its lamina, and ſo not perforate into the chamber: after puncturing into the chamber, guide your knife with the flat ſide perpendicular to the eye, through the aqueous humour horizontally (being careful not to wound the iris) and then thruſt it out at the oppoſite ſide and ſituation of the cornea in which you inſert it; then turning its edge obliquely and perpendicular outwards, make an inciſion rather through the inferior half of the cornea, then lifting up the ſuperior part of it, the cryſtalline humour will burſt its aranea, and drop out; but if it ſhould ſtick at its exit through the wound, it ſhows that the capſula of the cryſtalline is not broke, on which you muſt puncture it with the knife, and then it will drop: but if the diſeaſe is in the aranea, or the capſula of the cryſtalline, you muſt extract it alſo with the forceps.

With reſpect to the nature of this diſorder, or the ſtate of the cryſtalline lens, whatever improvements have been made within the preſent century, reſpecting its diſordered ſtate, many difficulties are ſtill attendant. Mr. Pott obſerves, that until the year 1720, or thereabout, neither the ſtate, nature, nor ſeat of this diſeaſe were truly known, at leaſt not to thoſe who practiſed ſurgery. Accident, he adds, firſt proved it to be a diſtemper of the corpus cryſtallinum, and to be in general abſolutely confined to it. Heiſter is the firſt writer on this ſubject, who leads to any juſt idea of it. Mr. Pott ſeems to be the firſt who dwells on the true ſtate of the cryſtalline humour when a *cataract* is formed. He ſays, that the idea of a beginning or imperfect *cataract* being ſoft, and that of a mature or perfect *cataract* being hard, is erroneous; at leaſt, for the moſt part: that the natural ſound tranſparent cryſtalline is very far from being uniform in its conſiſtence through its whole ſubſtance; its external part is much ſofter, and more gelatinous, than its internal; which therefore, although equally tranſparent, may be ſaid to form a kind of nucleus, and is always of a much firmer texture. He adds, if this known difference of conſiſtence, between the external and internal parts of the cryſtalline, was duly attended to, it would ſolve many of the appearances in *cataracts*; which for want of ſuch attention, are either not accounted for, or very abſurdly. Among other phænomena, it would account for the very different colour which the different parts of the ſame *cataract* frequently bear; and which hath furniſhed the wildeſt conjectures. From this ſound and natural ſtate, it is capable of ſeveral morbid alterations, it is capable of being diſſolved or of becoming a fluid, without loſing any thing of its tranſparency: it hath been ſuppoſed by very able anatomiſts, that the human cryſtalline has ſometimes between its ſurface and its capſula, a ſmall quantity of fine pellucid lymph; and conſequently that there is no immediate connection between the body and its inveſting membrane. In many beaſts, as well as fiſhes, this is known to be the caſe; but whether it be ſo in the human eye, is not very eaſy to be known during life; but that this is the caſe ſometimes from diſtemper, there is no doubt: that is, the whole cryſtalline is diſſolved into a fluid, which ſtill preſerves its tranſparency; and this ſeems to form what is called the black *cataract*, which is a ſpecies of the gutta ſerena. Mr. Pott goes on to obſerve, that the cryſtalline humour is capable of being diſſolved into an apparently uniform fluid of a gelatinous conſiſtence, which will be more or leſs opake through the whole of it: it ſometimes becomes opake, while it undergoes a partial kind of diſſolution, which leaves, or renders the different parts of it of very different degrees of conſiſtence; and it now and then, though very rarely, becomes opake through its whole ſubſtance, and yet preſerves its natural degree of firmneſs. From this variety of alteration, which the cryſtalline humour is capable of undergoing, proceeds that variety of appearance which our anceſtors have called ſo many different kinds of *cataracts*. The idea of beginning *cataracts* being ſoft, and hardening as they become more perfect, hath an ill influence in practice. When the cryſtalline humour becomes ſofter than it ſhould be, it is certainly diſtempered, and unfit for perfect viſion, whether it be opake or not; but that this ſoftened lens will ever be harder, we have no reaſons to depend on, any more than we have evidences that an opacity is a proof of its induration. The moſt fluid *cataracts* are as opake as the moſt firm ones. Farther inconveniences attending the idea of ripe and unripe, ſoft or hard, *cataracts*, are as follow: the early or unripe ſtate is ſuppoſed an improper one for the operation, and that the patient muſt wait for a later or ripe one; it then becomes a matter of conſideration, whether the patient ſhall or ſhall not continue blind for a very uncertain ſpace of time. Again, the ſoft ſtate being ſuppoſed not the proper one, a more opake and hardened ſtate is expected as a neceſſary conſequence of time, which not being true, the patient is either never relieved, or at beſt is deprived of that advantage without any juſt reaſon. Beſides the body of the cryſtalline lens, its capſula or inveſting membrane may be the ſeat of the diſeaſe; it may become opake while its contents are clear and duly tranſparent. This may happen after the operation for depreſſing a harder *cataract*, or for letting out a ſofter one. When the capſula is the ſeat of the diſeaſe, and happens to take place after depreſſing or extracting the cryſtalline lens, it ſometimes vaniſhes in a few weeks, and ſometimes requires an operation.

Reſpecting the operation of couching, Mr. Pott obſerves, that as in ſome inſtances the *cataract* remains always fluid, ſo in others they become inſtantly indurated: whence it follows, that there is no point of time for which we ſhould wait, but at any time when on other accounts the object is a proper one, the ſurgeon may proceed. Previous to the operation, it is right to know the circumſtances which render it likely or unlikely to ſucceed. To have it ſucceed, the cryſtalline humour ſhould be opake, and all the other parts of the eye capable of performing their functions; the eye ſhould be of its natural ſize; when with a *cataract* the globe of the eye is manifeſtly enlarged, the patient is incapable of perceiving light, or diſtinguiſhing betwixt light and darkneſs, in ſuch a caſe the operation muſt be omitted. The pupil ought to be capable of contracting and dilating: it hath been taught by many, that, when the pupil is immoveable, it is to no purpoſe to perform the operation, which in a general ſenſe is true, though not in a particular one; the operation certainly ſhould not be performed, if the pupil is immoveable from a paralyſis of the part, nor if it adheres to the cryſtalline, as in theſe caſes we could not operate with any ſucceſs; but if it is immoveable, or almoſt ſo, from a diſtenſion of the cryſtalline humour (which Mr. Pott thinks ſometimes happens), you may operate: however, in theſe caſes, on a very nice examination, the pupil will be found to have a very ſmall degree of motion. The patient ought always to be able to diſtinguiſh light from darkneſs, and a

white from a black body; if he is not, though you remove the *cataract* from over the pupil, yet the retina is incapable of performing its office. In the following inſtances, ſucceſs is hardly to be expected by either couching or extracting the cryſtalline body; when the diſeaſed cryſtalline is ſomewhat of the colour of braſs, or of a bright yellow, or of a copper colour, the operation does not ſucceed, the pupil being generally found immoveable, and the whole eye enlarged. When all the parts of the eye are enlarged, or when the cryſtalline protrudes through the pupil, the caſe is not a proper one for the operation.

As to the extraction or depreſſion of the *cataract*, thoſe who undertake to perform thoſe operations will doubtleſs have availed themſelves of all the information given by the beſt writers on theſe ſubjects; and to thoſe who wiſh for fuller directions, &c. the ſubjoined writers are thoſe from whom the whole of what art hath taught will be received.

See Celſus, Paulus, Actius, St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eyes, Heiſter's Surgery, Sharp's Operations, Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 157. &c. and 412. vol. iii. p. 1. Warner and Pott on the *Cataract*. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 394. Medical Obſ. and Inq. vol. vi. p. 250. Wallis's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 197. &c. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. v p. 275. White's Surgery, p. 236.

CATARACTA NIGRA. See AMAUROSIS.

CATARIA. See MENTHA CATARIA.

CATARRHALIS FEBRIS AMPHEMERINA. The CATARRHAL FEVER, or CONTINUAL QUOTIDIAN of the ancients. It begins in the evening, with a ſhivering and a coldneſs of the ſkin and extreme parts, a coſtiveneſs, a frequent deſire of making water, but the urine is ſmall in quantity; a weakneſs of the head, an univerſal languor, a falſe appetite, thirſt, difficulty of ſwallowing, a ſtimulus in the larynx, a heat in the noſtrils and fauces, attended with ſneezing, and a weight in the breaſt. Towards night, heat, and a quicker, fuller pulſe, a cough, with a defluxion of rheum, a heat in the fauces, unquiet ſleep, ſweating in the morning, and at length a total loſs of appetite ſucceeds.

The immediate cauſe is a ſharp, acrid ſerum, or lymph, which irritates the glandulous tunics, of the noſtrils, palate and fauces, the aſpera arteria, and branches of the bronchia, and ſometimes the œſophagus, ſtomach, and inteſtines are affected; whence a cough, hoarſeneſs, ſpitting of a viſcid matter, ſneezing, a defluxion on the lungs, nauſea, gripes, &c. followed by a ſalutary flux.

Women, children, and weakly men, are its chief ſubjects.

It is moſt frequent in ſpring and autumn, or in very variable ſeaſons.

In ſeven, or betwixt that and fourteen days, a *catarrh* comes on; and as ſoon as its diſcharge appears at the noſe, the ſymptoms of this fever go off: ſometimes indeed a copious perſpiration relieves, and at others a large diſcharge thrown up from the lungs, gives a turn to the complaint, or, perhaps, a diarrhœa proves the natural means of cure.

The intentions of which are, 1ſt, to ſheath the acrimony of the lymph; 2dly, to increaſe perſpiration; 3dly, to promote the expectoration of the viſcid mucus.

The firſt intention is anſwered by abſorbents and demulcent drinks; the ſecond, by adding ſaffron and ſnake-root to the abſorbents, and by waſhing them down with tepid liquors; the third, decoctions of figs, mixture with gum ammoniacum, &c.

If the heat is conſiderable, nitre may be joined with the other medicines; and if the cough is violent, the camphorated tincture of opium, or ſtorax pill, may be given at bed-time.

After the fever is abated, if a copious ſpitting continues, to the perſpirative powders a few grains of cort. eluther. may be added. See Hoffman's Med. Rat. alſo CATARRHUS.

CATARRHALIS FEBRIS EPIDEMICA. See INFLUENZA.

CATARRHEUMA. See CATARRHUS.

CATARRHEXIS. A violent and copious eruption or effuſion; joined with κοιλιης, it is a copious evacuation from the belly, and ſometimes alone it is of the ſame ſignification. In Vogel's Noſology, it is defined a diſcharge of pure blood from the belly.

CATARRHŒCUS. A word applied to diſeaſes proceeding from diſtillations of rheum.

CATARRHOPA PHYMATA. Tubercles tending downwards; or, as Galen ſays, thoſe that have their apex on a depending part.

CATARRHOPOS NOUSOS. A remiſſion of the diſeaſe, or its decline, and oppoſed to the paroxyſm.

CATARRHUS, a DEFLUXION, from κατα and ῥεω, *to flow down*; called alſo *bronchos*, *catarrheuma*, *fluxio*, *rheuma*, *capiplenium*. It is an inflammation of, or an increaſed and morbid ſecretion from the mucous membrane of the noſe, eyes, throat, mouth, or lungs, which in the leſſer degrees of it, is called a cold. Dr. Cullen ranks this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS pyrexiæ, and ORD. profluvia. He alſo enumerates two ſpecies: the *firſt* from cold, called alſo *amphemerina tuſſiculoſa*, *tuſſis catarrhalis*, *rheuma catarrhale*, *cephalalgia catarrhalis*, *coryza catarrhalis*,—*phlegmatorrhagia*,—*febricoſa*; the *ſecond* from contagion, called *rheuma epidemicum*. Hippocrates hath ſeven ſpecies of defluxions under the appellation of *catarrh*. He and CŒLIUS AURELIANUS under this term comprehend *coryza*; and Dr. Cullen uſes it as a ſynonyme to catarrhus.

When inflammatory ſymptoms precede the increaſed ſecretion, it is called a hot *catarrh*: if a fever precedes it, a *catarrhal* fever. See CATARRHALIS FEBRIS. When the ſecretion of the mucus is increaſed at the beginning of the diſorder, and inflammation appears afterwards, but in no very conſiderable degree, it is then called a *cold catarrh*: when there is a violent cough excited, either by an exceſſive *catarrh*: by the rupture of a vomica in the lungs, by a polypus driven into the pulmonary artery from the heart, or by a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the nerves, it is called a *ſuffocative catarrh*. Many include under the word *catarrh*, almoſt all kinds of defluxions; but the moſt received diſtinctions have been included in theſe verſes:

Si fluit ad pectus dicitur Rheuma CATARRHUS.
Ad fauces BRONCHUS *ad nares eſto* CORYZA.

The ſeat of the *catarrh* is in the membrane of the noſe, the frontal ſinuſes, the antra Highmoriana, all the cells of the os ſphenoides, the mouth, fauces, eyes, the aſpera arteria, and its branches in the lungs.

This diſorder is moſt frequent in cold climes, in ſpring and autumn, or in variable ſeaſons: and happens chiefly to thoſe who have narrow cheſts, long necks, or ſuch as are diſpoſed to coughs, and thoſe who are phlegmatic and weakly.

In general, it is produced by whatever gives a check to perſpiration: ſtimulating diet, paſſions of the mind, &c. may conduce to this diſeaſe. The ſuffocating kind is produced by a palſy in the nerves ſubſervient to reſpiration, and polypous concretions in the pulmonary veſſels.

IN A HOT CATARRH, the ſymptoms, according as the different parts are affected, are a redneſs, heat, ſoreneſs, and ſenſe of diſtenſion in the eyes and eye-lids; at the ſame time there is an unuſual ſecretion of tears, and watery mucus, which running down the cheeks inflame them. *When the noſe is affected*, there is a ſenſe of ſtuffing and ſwelling in the noſtrils, an alteration in the voice, a loſs of ſmell; and if the inflammation runs high, a thin mucus is ſecreted, which produces heat and ſoreneſs of the noſtrils, ſneezing, and ſometimes inflammation, with excoriation of the upper lip. *If the throat, trachea*, or *lungs, are the ſeat of the diſeaſe*, the rheum ſeparated in theſe parts inflames them: ſometimes a ſwelling of the noſe attends, or perhaps the whole face is puffed up; a languor, ſtupor, deafneſs, and ſoreneſs of the ears, are alſo complained of, and a running from them. *When the throat is affected*, the tonſils, and parts thereto adjacent, are red, ſore, and hot, accompanied with a ſecretion of watery mucus, which ſtimulates, and occaſions a conſtant, troubleſome, tickling cough; ſometimes the whole mouth is ſore, there are little excoriations of the tongue, and a conſtant flow of ſaliva, with ſoreneſs of the ſalivary glands, and the lips are inflamed and excoriated. *When the larynx or trachea are affected*, a ſoreneſs is felt in them, attended with a hoarſeneſs, and generally with a troubleſome tickling cough. *In the lungs*, this diſeaſe produces a ſoreneſs, tightneſs, and ſenſe of ſtuffing in the breaſt, with difficulty of breathing, and a violent cough, with which either nothing, or only a watery mucus is at firſt ſpit up, and which produces ſoreneſs under the ſternum, and in the ſides, and ſometimes head-ach, ſickneſs, and retching. Sometimes *all theſe parts are affected at once*; but more generally it happens, that one only is diſeaſed at the firſt, and it ſpreads more or leſs, as circumſtances concur to favour its progreſs. There is more or

leſs

leſs of inflammation too, according to the ſtrength of the patient, or the violence of the diſeaſe. In the evening, the ſymptoms are more troubleſome; but, in the morning, a gentle moiſture in the ſkin appears, and the patient is eaſier. In weakly habits, the pulſe is frequent, but not very hard; the appetite is loſt, and the increaſe of the evening paroxyſm is conſiderable.

In the cold catarrh, the ſecretion of the mucus comes on firſt: there is, therefore, a running from the noſe; the matter is not watery, but viſcid, though thin, and not very ſtimulating. This mucus, when it is ſecreted into the throat, produces a cough, by which it is thrown off, and ſometimes a naufea; or affecting the lungs, there is a ſpitting with the cough. This expectoration of phlegm is moſt conſiderable after ſleeping; but there is no great ſenſe of foreneſs or of ſtuffing. After ſome days, inflammatory ſymptoms come on, though not in a great degree, nor is the whole ſyſtem often much affected. Theſe ſymptoms are followed by an increaſed ſecretion of mucus, which becoming viſcid, if it was not ſo at the beginning, loſes its ſtimulus. If the inflammation is great, the mucus diſcharged is yellowiſh, and ſometimes tinged with blood; as this goes on, the other ſymptoms abate, and at length the diſcharge by ſpitting grows whiter, then leſs in quantity, and thus the diſorder ends. If the patient is in a cold atmoſphere, the cough is the more troubleſome, the other ſymptoms are aggravated, and the diſeaſe is prolonged. If through an imprudent expoſure to the air, a relapſe happens, the ſame courſe is run through that had juſt before been paſſed. If the inflammation is very conſiderable, an angina, or a quinſy, may be produced; or if there is alſo the inflammatory diatheſis in general, a pleuriſy, or other diſorders which tend to a conſumption, may occur.

As different ſymptoms appear, according to the violence of the attack, &c. different diſeaſes are imitated by this; and care ſhould be taken to diſtinguiſh the *catarrh* from an angina, peripneumony, ulcerated ſore throat, venereal and other ulcerations in the throat, &c. and the ſuffocative *catarrh* muſt not be confounded with the hooping cough, aſthma, and other difficulties of breathing.

The mode of cure. According to the heat of the body, and the ſtrength of the patient, the cure may be begun by bleeding, or with purging, ſucceeded by gentle laxatives, diuretics, or perſpiratives, as one or the other may ſeem moſt likely to relieve, and let them be repeated as circumſtances may require. After purgatives, let a gentle opiate be given at nights, joined with a ſmall doſe of the antimonium tartarizatum. If pain in the breaſt is conſiderable, let a bliſter be applied as near the part affected as is convenient. If the throat is ſore, the volatile liniment may be applied to the fore part of it. Perſpiration may be promoted with the uſual antimonial preparations, joined with ſuch other perſpiratives of the cooling or warmer kinds, as the nature of the caſe may require, and by bathing the feet in warm water at night. This laſt method abates the cough and head-ach conſiderably; and if inflammation does not forbid, the following anodyne preparation will be a good auxiliary. ℞ opii puri. gr. ij. amygd. decort. gr. x. antim. tartariſat. gr. ij. f. pil. no. vi. cujus capt. j. ter in die.

In chronical *catarrhs*, very great advantage is obtained by a frequent uſe of purgatives, mixed with opiates, in ſuch quantities as not to prevent their efficacy as laxatives, e. g.

℞ Pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, gr. xv. pil. ſapon. gr. viij. m. f. pilul. no. iij. h. ſ. ſumend.

To moderate the cough, eaſe the foreneſs complained of inwardly, and aſſiſt the diſcharge by ſpitting, mucilaginous medicines may be adminiſtered, ſuch as the infuſion of linſeed, mixtures with ſpermaceti, &c.

See Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syſt. Opuſcula Med. Doctoris Baker, Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Brooks's Practice of Phyſic. Schneider hath writ largely on this diſeaſe. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. 83. edit. 4. Wallis's Sydenham.

Catarrhus Bellinsulanus. See Cynanche Parotidæa.

—— Suffocativus. See Suffocatio Stridula.

—— Vesicæ. See Dysuria.

CATARTISMUS. According to Galen, it is a tranſlation of a bone from a preternatural to its natural ſituation.

CATASARCA. See Anasarca.

CATASCHASMOS, from σχαζω, *ſcarifico*. Scarification; and according to Dioſcorides, a deeper ſcarification than common, which is neceſſary in gangrene and ſphacelus.

CATASTAGMOS, } from σταζω, *to diſtil*. Theſe
CATASTALAGMOS, } are names which the Greeks, in the time of Celſus, had for distillatio.

CATASTALTICUM, from καταστελλω, *to reſtrain*, or στελλω, *to contract*. It ſignifies ſtyptic, aſtringent, repreſſing, ſometimes termed *caſtalticum*.

CATATASIS, from κατατεινω, *to extend*. In Hippocrates, it means the extenſion of a fractured limb, or a diſlocated one, in order to replace it; alſo the actual replacing it in a proper ſituation.

CATAXA. Both Aetius and Actuarius expreſs by this word raw ſilk, or ſilk before it is dyed.

CATE. See Lycium, and Terra Japonica.

CATEE. See Acajaiba.

CATECHU. See Terra Japonica.

CATEIADION. A long inſtrument which was introduced into the noſtrils, in order to provoke an hæmorrhage in the cure of the head-ach. It is mentioned by Aretæus.

CATELLORUM, Oleum. It is olive oil in which young whelps have been boiled until their fleſh ſeparates from the bones; after which is added thyme, marjoram, &c. which ſtand together in the ſun, and then the oil is ſtrained for uſe. See Ph. Paris.

CATELLUS. See Canis.

—— Cinereus. A cupel or test. See Cupella.

CATEVALA. Common aloe. See Aloe hepatica.

CATH. An abbreviation of *catholicon*.

CATHÆRESIS, from κατα and αιρω, *to take away*. Any ſort of ſubtraction of a part of the body by any kind of evacuation, called alſo *detractio*.

CATHÆRETICA, from αιρω, *to take away*. Remedies which conſume ſuperfluous fleſh. See Corrodentia.

CATHARMA, from καθαιρω, *to purge*. The excrements purged off from any part of the body.

CATHARMOS, from καθαιρω, *to purge*. Purgation by medicines, and the cure of a diſorder by ſuperſtitious remedies.

CATHARSIS. Purgation. Whether by the menſes, lochia, urine, ſtool, in a way natural or artificial.

CATHARTICA, from καθαιρω, *to purge*. This word is generally uſed as expreſſive of purging medicines. See Purgantia. But it alſo implies emetics.

Catharticum Extractum —— Cocciæ Minores Pilulæ;—Colocynthidis Pil. cum Aloe. *Now called* Extract. Colocynth. Compositum. Compound Extract *of* Colocynthis.

The London College directs the following:

Take of Succotorine aloes, an ounce and a half; of the pith of coloquintida, cut ſmall, ſix drams; ſcammony, powdered, half an ounce; ſmaller cardamom ſeeds, huſked, and powdered, one dram; of proof ſpirit, a pint. The ſpirit being poured upon the coloquintida, digeſt, with a gentle heat, four days; then to the tincture preſſed out, add the aloes and ſcammony, firſt ſeparately reduced to powder; and theſe being diſſolved, draw off the ſpirit, and reduce the maſs to the conſiſtence of a pill, adding the ſeeds toward the end of the proceſs.

This is a very effectual purge. The doſe is from gr. x. to 3 ſs.

CATHARTICUS, Sal, called alſo *amarus ſal, magneſia vitriolata, Ebſhamenſis* and *Epſomenſis ſal.* Purging salt, Epsom salt, and English salt. This *ſalt* was firſt obtained from the mineral water at Epſom: it was afterwards ſeparated from the brine which remains after the cryſtallization of common ſalt, and this latter is the ſort which is now in general uſe. It is compoſed of the vitriolic acid and magneſia: differing from the natron vitriolatum, in that the latter hath a mineral alkaline ſalt for its baſis. The firſt is often ſold for the latter; but they are thus diſtinguiſhed: to a ſolution of the firſt, add any alkaline ſalt in a ſtate of ſolution, and the earth will ſoon be precipitated; the like addition being made to a ſolution of the ſecond, no alteration is perceived.

It

It is with this *ſal amarus* that the purging mineral waters are impregnated, and to which they owe their virtue. It hath a bitter taſte, is ſoluble in leſs than twice its weight of water, ſhoots into long priſmatic cryſtals, liquifies and bubbles in a moderate heat, emitting a quantity of aqueous vapours, it changes to a white ſpongy maſs; this ſpongy maſs is more bitter than the ſalt was before this change was made in it by the heat.

That the acid contained in this *ſalt* is of the vitriolic kind, appears from its precipitating chalk that is diſſolved in aqua fortis, or other acids.

If this *ſalt* is diſſolved in water, and cryſtallized afreſh, it concretes into a larger kind of cryſtals, which reſemble the purging ſalt uſually called Glauber's.

This *ſalt* has a naufeous, bitter taſte; is a gentle purgative, operating in general with eaſe and ſafety, yet with a ſufficient efficacy, and quickly finiſhing its operation. Two or three drams, diſſolved in a pint of water, or a larger quantity, operates more powerfully and eaſily, than twice the quantity in three or four ounces. Its paſſing off haſtily, and not extending its action ſo far as moſt other purgatives, ſeem to be its principal imperfections; though if given in ſmall doſes, it paſſes farther into the conſtitution, promotes the ſecretions in general, and proves an excellent aperient in many chronical diſorders. It ſeldom occaſions gripes or ſickneſs, &c. which is common with reſinous purges. If the patient keeps warm, ſmall doſes will ſweat him; if cool, they paſs off by urine. As a purge, from an ounce to an ounce and a half is a full doſe, which, when diſſolved in a quart of water that hath a dram of mace or of cardamom ſeeds previouſly infuſed in it, ſits very eaſy on the ſtomach. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

—— HISPANICUS SAL. It is produced near Madrid, from ſome ſprings there: it is neutral, and agrees with the natron vitriolatum, or Glauber's ſalt. Its operation is very gentle.

—— GLAUBERI [illegible]. See GLAUBERI SAL.

CATHEDRA. See ANUS.

CATHÆRETICA, from καθαιρω, *to throw down.* See CORRODENTIA.

CATHESTECOS. See DIÆTA.

CATHETERUS, CATHETER, from καθιημι, *to thruſt into*; alſo called *auliſcos*, *fiſtula*. It is a long crooked tube for paſſing along the urethra into the bladder, either for the diſcovery of a ſtone there, or to occaſion a flow of urine if ſuppreſſed. The Latins call it fiſtula: and it had the epithet ænea beſtowed on it from the matter of which it was formed, being of braſs or copper. It is the name alſo for *bougie*.

CATHETERISMUS. The introduction of the catheter into the bladder. This appellation was given by P. Ægineta to this operation; and it is required in the following caſes.

1. When a ſtone lies internally on the neck of the bladder, and ſtops the diſcharge of the urine.

2. When a preternatural weakneſs of the bladder hinders the urine from being diſcharged in the uſual manner; and when other remedies fail, as often happens in women weakened with labour, &c.

3. When by too long retention of urine, the bladder is ſo diſtended and weakened, as not to be able to diſcharge its contents.

4. When mucus, blood, pus, or other matter, ſticks in the neck of the bladder, in caſes of ulcers, or wounds of the kidneys, or after diſcharges of bloody urine.

5. When the urethra is contracted or obſtructed, or the neck of the bladder; but in this caſe bougies are preferred, or when the proſtatæ are ſcirrhous or tumid, and prevent the paſſage of the urine.

6. In the laſt months of pregnancy, it is ſometimes uſeful to introduce the *catheter*, to draw off the urine.

7. When a prolapſus uteri produces an iſchury.

8. When a liquor is to be injected into the bladder; in which caſe a bladder may be filled with the liquor to be injected, then faſtened to the *catheter*, and ſo by gentle preſſure conveyed through it.

It is eaſy to introduce the *catheter* into the bladder of a woman, but in men's ſome difficulty attends. Heiſter ſays, that the eaſieſt method of introducing the *catheter* is for the man to lie on his back, and the operator to take the penis in his left hand, as he ſtands on the patient's left ſide, reclining the penis towards the navel; then he is to introduce the *catheter*, with its concave part to the belly, into the urethra, ſo far as the os pubis, and ſo thruſting it under the ſymphyſis of thoſe bones, and moving the handle, ſomewhat in a circular poſition, he gently forces it into the bladder.

If the *catheter* is too ſmall, it is the more apt to ſtop in the corrugations and foldings of the urethra, which often occur in old men. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that ſome impediments are often met with at the caput gallinaginis, in which caſe he adviſes to draw the *catheter* a little back, and preſs the end of the *catheter* a little higher, and then it will ſlip in; but he cautions againſt uſing any force. If a difficulty is ſtill found, he adviſes to put a finger into the anus, at the ſame time draw the perinæum forward, and therewith endeavour to aſſiſt the *catheter* in its introduction.

Mr. Ware, in a paper expreſsly written on this ſubject, ſays, "the mode in which I paſs the inſtrument is as follows: Being firſt thoroughly oiled, I introduce it into the urethra, with its convex part uppermoſt, and carry it as far as it will paſs without uſing force; then I turn it *ſlowly* round, ſo as to bring its concave ſide uppermoſt; and in doing this, I make a large ſweep with the handle of the inſtrument, and at the ſame time keep my attention fixed ſteadily on its apex, or inner termination, which I take particular care neither to retract, nor to move from its firſt line of direction. When the catheter is turned, it muſt ſtill be preſſed onward, and its handle at the ſame time gently depreſſed: by this method it will be made to enter the bladder."

The *catheter* made uſe of by Mr. Ware, is twelve inches long, which is more than an inch above the ordinary length; and the curvature larger than common, as repreſented in the plate he has annexed; and with which he has ſucceeded often, where others of a different ſize and curvature had failed.

Thoſe *catheters* are the beſt that are made with ſmall holes at their ends inſtead of long eyes.

Though this inſtrument may be required on ſome accounts, yet in the following caſes it cannot be uſed.

1. When the neck of the bladder is greatly inflamed, for then the urethra is much contracted, and to force in this caſe would endanger a ſphacelus.

2. When a caruncle, cicatrix, or hard tubercle, obſtructs the paſſage.

3. In old men, ſometimes from the ſtricture ſhrinking, or from wrinkles in the urethra.

4. From the diſtenſion of the ſpongy ſubſtance of the urethra with the blood.

5. From a ſcirrhoſity or preternatural humour of the proſtate gland.

6. From a ſtone lodged in the neck of the bladder.

7. When the uterus is remarkably prominent and pendulous over the oſſa pubis, the neck of the bladder, then forming an angle with the body of the bladder, hinders the paſſage of the *catheter*.

CATHIDRUSIS, from καθιδρυω, *to place together.* See FRACTURA.

CATHIMIA. In the Spagyric language ſignifies, 1. A ſubterraneous mineral vein, where gold and ſilver is dug; 2. Concretions in the furnace of gold and ſilver; 3. Gold; 4. *Spuma argenti, auri, æris*, ac etiam *ferri*; and 5. Soot that adheres to the walls in burning braſs. See LITHARGYRUM.

CATHOLCEUS. An oblong fillet which came over the whole bandage of the head, called periſcepaſtrum, or the ſling with ſix heads. See FASCIA, No. 3.

CATHOLICON. A general or univerſal medicine. Formerly it was ſuppoſed to purge off all kinds of bad humours. From κατα, *through*, and ὁλος, *the whole*, ſometimes alſo termed *diacatholicon*, or univerſal purge. It was an electary which formerly NICOLAUS preſcribed, as a purge ſuited to carry off all kinds of humours.

CATHYPNIA, from ὑπνος, *ſleep.* A profound ſleep.

CATIAS, CATIUS, from καθιημι, *dimitto.* An inciſion knife, formerly uſed to extract a dead fœtus, and for opening an abſceſs in the uterus.

CATILLIA. The weight of nine ounces.

CATIMIA. See CADMIA.

CATINUM ALUMEN. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

CATINUS FUSORIUS. See CRUCIBULUM.

CATISCHON. One who is coſtive, or not eaſily purged.

CAT-

CATIXIS. On the ſame ſide. In inflammation of the liver a criſis of blood diſcharged from the noſe is by the right noſtril; and inflammation of the ſpleen by the left; and it hath long been obſerved, that nature endeavours with more vigour, and more certain ſucceſs, to free herſelf on the paſſages on the ſame ſide of the diſeaſe.

CATMA. See AURUM.

CATOCATHARTICA. See PURGANTIA.

CATOCHE. See CATALEPSIS and CAROS.

CATOCHITES, from κατεχω, *to retain*. A ſtone found in Corſica, which Pliny ſays attracts and retains the hand when laid upon it.

CATOCHUS. See CATALEPSIS; and TETANUS.

CATODON, from κατω, *below*, and ὀδους, *a tooth*. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

CATOMISMOS, from κατω, *under*, and ωμος, *the ſhoulder*. By this word P. Ægineta expreſſeth that mode of reducing a luxated humerus, which is performed by a ſtrong man taking the patient's luxated arm, and laying it over his ſhoulder, ſo that he can raiſe him from the ground, thus by the weight of the body the luxation is reduced.

CATOPTER. From κατα, *through*, οπτομαι, *to ſee*. See SPECULUM.

CATORCHITES. A ſort of wine which Dioſcorides takes notice of.

CATORETICA, } from κατω, *downwards*, and ῥεω, *to*
CATOTERICA, } *flow*. See PURGANTIA.

CATOU-KARUA. See FOLIUM.

CATTARIA. See MENTHA CATARIA.

CATTEE. See ACAJAIBA.

CATTU-SCHIRAGAM. The Malabar name for the *ſcabioſa Indica arborea*: the ſeeds of which kill worms. Raii Hiſt.

CATULOTICA, καλλωσις, improperly *catalotica*. Medicines that cicatriſe wounds.

CATULUS. In zoology it is a PUPPY. See CANIS. In botany it is a catkin. See AMENTACEI FLORES.

CATU-TRIPALI. See PIPER LONGUM.

CAUCALIS. BASTARD PARSLEY, called alſo *echinophora tertia*, *lappula Canaria*, *pſeudoſelinum*, *anthriſcus*, *daucus annuus minor*, HEDGE-PARSLEY; they have generally red flowers, and poſſeſs the common qualities of the garden parſley. See APIUM HORTENSE. Boerhave takes notice of twelve ſorts.

CAUCALOIDES. A name of the *patella*, in Moſchion de Morb. Mulieb. ſo called from its likeneſs to the flower of the caucalis.

CAUDA. In botany, the tail of a leaf; is a production of the middle rib, and connects the leaf with the ſtalk, after the manner of a pedicle; when the middle rib hath an appendix of the leaf running along it, it is often called a winged leaf. MARTIN ſays it is a proceſs, or thread, terminating a ſeed, and facilitating its propagation; this term was uſed formerly for the narrow baſe of a petal, in a polypetalous corolla, which LINNÆUS calls *unguis*, the claw.

CAUDA. Aetius in his Tetrab. 4. ſerm. 4. ch. 103. ſays that in ſome women a fleſhy ſubſtance ariſes from the os uteri, and fills the vagina. Sometimes it protuberates without the lips of the pudenda, like the tail of ſome animal, *whence its name*. In order to extirpate it, he adviſes to extend it with a forceps, and then cut it off, after which it muſt be dreſſed with lint dipped in rough wine. P. Ægineta ſpeaks to the ſame purpoſe. It is alſo a name of the *coccygis os*.

CAUDA EQUINA. In ANATOMY, the medulla ſpinalis ends about the firſt or ſecond lumbar vertebra, and there forms itſelf into many branches which receive all together the name *cauda equina*, from being like a horſe's tail. From the loins downwards the holes in the vertebræ are ſomewhat lower than the origin of the nerves that paſs through them; hence it is of importance when any diſorder ariſes from an injury of any of the nerves below the firſt and ſecond lumbar vertebra to advert to this circumſtance; and as at the firſt or ſecond vertebra of the loins the *cauda equina* begins, ſo in tracing the ſource of all the nerves below theſe parts, their origin is together there. See LUMBARES.

CAUDA MURIS. A ſpecies of RANUNCULUS. See alſo MYOSURUS.

—— PORCINA. See PEUCEDANUM.

—— VULPIS RUBICUNDI. See MINIUM, under PLUMBUM, No. 4.

CAUDATIO. So an elongation of the clitoris is called.

CAUDEX, (from *cædo*, *to cut down*). The TRUNK of a TREE. The trunk, ſtock, or ſtem, is that part of any plant which lies betwixt the root and the branches. In herbs and underſhrubs this part is called *caulis*, *thyrſus*, *ſcapus*, *calmus*, or *calamus*; according to LINNÆUS, when a ſeed germinates, the *caudex deſcendens* terminates in roots, the *aſcendens* in branches and leaves.

CAULEDON, becauſe it breaks like καυλος, *a branch*. A ſpecies of fracture, when the bone is broken tranſverſely ſo as not to cohere.

CAULIAS. An epithet for that juice of the ſilphium which flows from the ſtalk, by way of diſtinction from that which flows from the root, and is called ῥιζιας, *rizias*.

CAULIFEROUS. Such plants are ſo called as have a true ſtalk.

CAULIS. The STALK. See CAUDEX. It is a name alſo for both the *penis* and vagina; and in corn and graſs it is called the BLADE; and is alſo a name for a cabbage or colewort. See BRASSICA SATIVA.

—— FLORIDA. CAULIFLOWER. See BRASSICA FLORIDA.

—— PROCUMBENS. A procumbent or trailing ſtalk is that which lies on the ground, without emitting roots.

—— REPENS. Runs along the ground and ſtrikes root at certain diſtances, as in the ivy.

—— SCANDENS. A climbing ſtalk is that which climbs by the help of tendrils, as the vines and briony.

—— VOLUBILIS. A twining ſtalk is that which twiſts about any prop, without the help of tendrils, as the hop and kidney-bean.

CAULODES. See BRASSICA.

CAULOS. This is the Greek word for CAULIS, and is more expreſſive as it includes the trunk of the tree, whereas *caulis* is confined to the ſtalk of herbs only. See CAUDEX. It is alſo ſaid to be uſed by way of eminence, to expreſs the ſtalk of *ſilphium*, or *laſer*, the aſa-fœtida plant.

CAUMA, from καιω, *to burn*. The heat of the atmoſphere; or of the body in a fever.

CAUNGA. See ARECA.

CAUSA. A CAUSE. It is more difficult very often to diſcover the *cauſes* of diſorders than to preſcribe for the cure, when the *cauſe* is known; and it is by this ſkill and ſagacity in making ſuch diſcoveries that a phyſician ſhews how much he is above the mountebank and pretender. Great confuſion is met with in moſt writers on this ſubject; and indeed it is hard to ſay from whoſe theory we ſhall proceed to an uſeful practice. One ſays that the *cauſes* of diſeaſes are in the fluids; another fixes them in the ſolids; ſome proceed from chemical, and others from mechanical principles, &c. But when reaſoning a priori is laid aſide, when nature is ſtudied, and theory is confirmed only by clinical obſervation, this ſubject, ſo perplexed, may gradually unfold, and a theory be formed which, ſo far as it extends, will happily convert this uncertain ſcience into an art.

It is ſome ſatisfaction to be able to account for morbid ſymptoms, though the diſeaſes which give riſe to them may be in their own nature incurable; for, where we cannot relieve, we ſhall at leaſt be prevented from doing harm; and alſo enabled to make judicious prognoſtics.

Diſeaſes ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by their *cauſes*, and not their effects; for this method, in many inſtances, Boerhaave and Van Swieten are truly admirable. It is owned that men of experience may be led from the effects of a diſeaſe to the knowledge of its *cauſe* in ſome caſes; but then the curative indications can only be properly taken from the knowledge of the true *cauſe*.

The *cauſes* of diſeaſes are what impair the functions, and thus produce diſorders in the ſolids, fluids, or both.

Moſt diſeaſes have four cauſes, viz. the PREDISPOSING, PRIMARY, ANTECEDENT, and CONJUNCT. The three laſt are called morbific *cauſes*.

THE PREDISPOSING *cauſe*, alſo called *cauſa prægumena*, is that which renders the body more fit to receive a morbid impreſſion, when a primary *cauſe* is applied; or diſpoſes the body to ſuffer in one or other mode more readily than in any different ones. This kind of *cauſe* is a fault in the original conſtitution; or elſe it is induced in time by ſome accident. Of itſelf it neither conſtitutes nor produces a diſorder; but when certain morbid *cauſes* occur, it favours their effects; e. g. *a long neck and flat breaſt diſpoſes to a conſumption; a ſhort neck to an apoplexy; ſlenderneſs to a pain in the ſide; rigid fibres to inflammation and fever; lax fibres to a cachexy and dropſy*, &c. Some diſeaſes pave the way for others, as an *aſthma for a dropſy*; *colic for the palſy*; *ſmall-pox and meaſles for an inflammation in the eyes* and *a conſumption*,

tion, &c. And a part, once injured, is more ſubject to be affected in the ſame way again.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE, called alſo the *privative, external, evident, apparent, remote, active, efficient, præincipient, procatarctic*, or *occaſional*, excites the pre-diſpoſing *cauſe* to action, or theſe *cauſes* applied to the body that is pre-diſpoſed thereto, excite diſeaſes; and are generally an error in one or more of the non-naturals, or wounds, contuſions, compreſſions, morbid effluvia, &c.

THE ANTECEDENT CAUSE, called alſo the *mediate*, is uſually in the excreta and retenta. In moſt complaints, the non-naturals firſt diſorder ſome of the evacuations, this is the primary *cauſe* of the diſeaſe; then theſe evacuations affect the blood and juices, which is the ſecond *cauſe*; the blood and juices thus affected, will not fail to diſturb the action of the parts, which is the laſt and immediate *cauſe* of diſeaſe, and in which conſiſts the nature of all diſeaſes.

THE IMMEDIATE, called alſo the *conjunct, proximate, continent, formal, hidden*, and *internal*, are thoſe which, taken altogether, immediately conſtitute and continue the preſent diſeaſe; the removal of which *cauſes* is the cure: as the air in an emphyſema, and the blood in an aneuriſm.

A knowledge of the proximate *cauſe* enables us to judge of the nature of the complaint and its remedies, which may be learnt from, *firſt*, a fore-knowledge of the nature and powers of the remote *cauſes*; *ſecondly*, from collating the different ſymptoms of the diſeaſe together, and by ſtrict reaſoning to reduce them to one ſimple *cauſe*; *thirdly*, from the pernicious or ſalutary effects of the remedies applied during the diſeaſe; *fourthly*, by a careful inſpection of dead bodies. In this laſt, though, much ſkill in the appearances met with in dead bodies is required, leſt the effects of the *cauſes* ſhould be miſtaken for the *cauſes* themſelves.

The proximate *cauſe* is often difficult to be diſcovered, ſometimes impoſſible; and general *cauſes* are very numerous, hence the difficulty to fix on the particular one. However, the *immediate cauſe*, wherever it can, ought to be diſcovered, becauſe upon that depends the mode of cure which ſhould be adopted, and from whence we have every right to expect ſucceſs in all curable caſes. Upon the whole, if we can find out the nature of the prediſpoſing, the primary, and the proximate cauſe, we ſhall be furniſhed with every material on which to found a rational practice, whether our endeavours are directed to prevent, palliate, or cure diſeaſe. See WALLIS, on Health and Diſeaſe.

CAUSIS. See AMBUSTA.

CAUSODES FEBRIS. See FEBRIS ARDENS.

CAUSOMA. In Hippocrates ſignifies a burning heat and inflammation.

CAUSTICA. CAUSTICS, from καιω, *to burn*. See EPISPASTICA ESCHAROTICA.

CAUSTICUM AMERICANUM. See CEVADILLA.

—— ANTIMONIALE. See ANTIMONIUM, No. 7.

CAUSTICUM ANTICANCROSUM. See CANCER.

—— COMMUNE FORTIUS. Ph. Lond.

The Common ſtronger Cauſtic *of the London College.—Called now*, CALX CUM KALI. PURE LIME WITH PURE KALI.

Take of *quicklime*, five pounds four ounces; water of pure *kali*, ſixteen pounds; boil away the water of pure *kali* to a fourth part; then ſprinkle in the lime, reduced to a powder by the affuſion of water. Keep it in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped. For the mode of application, ſee CAUTERIA, under ESCHAROTICA.

—— LUNARE. See ARGENTUM.

CAUSTICUM OPIATUM. OPIATED CAUSTIC.

℞ Calcis cum kali puro ʒ ij. opii pulveriſati ʒ ſs. ſaponis mollis q. ſ. commiſceantur calx cum kali puro, et opium, et in paſtam cum ſapone molli formentur; This is uſed in the radical cure of an hydrocele, by forming of adheſive plaſter ſpread on leather of ſeveral thickneſſes a circular aperture at the lower and anterior part of the tumor, in which is introduced the paſte. This is to continue for about eight hours, about which time, it will without much pain, penetrate down to the tunica vaginalis. Afterwards apply poultices till the eſchar ſloughs, the water is evacuated, and the cure completed. This is Mr. Elſe's mode, at St. Thomas's Hoſpital.

CAUSUS. See ARDENS FEBRIS and DIPSAS.

CAUTERIUM, from καιω, *to burn*. A CAUTERY, either actual or potential. See ESCHAROTICA.

Cauterium *Potentiale Ph. Edinb.* *The* POTENTIAL CAUTERY of the Edinburgh Diſp.

Take of Ruſſian pot-aſh and quicklime, of each equal parts; of ſpring-water three times the quantity of the whole; macerate them for two days, occaſionally ſtirring them; then filter the ley, and evaporate it to dryneſs; put the dry maſs into a crucible, and urge it with a ſtrong fire till it flows like oil; then pour it out upon a flat plate made hot, and while the matter continues ſoft, cut it into pieces of a proper ſize and figure, and keep it in glaſſes cloſely ſtopped.

This is alſo called *lapis ſepticus*. It is a ſtrong and ſudden cauſtic, but it deliquates too ſoon in the air, and runs beyond the bounds it ought; indeed the ſuddenneſs of its action depends on its diſpoſition to liquify. But this inconvenience is avoided in the calx cum kali puro. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CAVA VENA. The large vein which receives the refluent blood, and conveys it to the heart, is thus named.

The *vena cava* is generally deſcribed as being two, viz. the aſcending and the deſcending; the right auricle receives them both, one at its upper, the other at its lower part.

The ſuperior *vena cava* is diſtributed principally to the thorax, head, and upper extremities, and but very little to the parts below the diaphragm.

The inferior *vena cava* is diſtributed principally to the abdomen and lower extremities, and very little to the parts above the diaphragm.

The ancients called the *vena cava* ſuperior, the *vena cavâ aſcendens*; and the *vena cava* inferior, *vena cava deſcendens*.

According to Winſlow, who is extremely accurate in his deſcription of the blood-veſſels, the ſuperior or aſcending *vena cava* runs up from the right auricle of the heart, almoſt in a direct courſe for about two fingers breadth within the pericardium, on the right ſide of the aorta, but a little more anteriorly. When it paſſes out of the pericardium, it runs up to near the cartilage of the firſt true rib, and a little higher than the curvature of the aorta; here it divides into branches, viz. the right and left ſubclavian veins. The trunk of this upper *vena cava* from where it leaves the pericardium, to the juſt named bifurcation, ſends out anteriorly the vena mediaſtina, pericardia, diaphragmatica ſuperior, thymica, mammaria interna, and trachealis. All theſe are called dextræ. Their fellows on the other ſide are called ſiniſtræ; they do not ſpring from the trunk of the *vena cava*, but from the left ſubclavian vein. Poſteriorly, a little above the pericardium, the trunk of the *vena cava* ſends out a capital branch, called vena azygos. It runs down by the vertebræ dorſi, almoſt to the diaphragm, giving off the greateſt part of the venæ intercoſtales and lumbares ſuperiores.

Hardly a quarter of an inch of one ſide of the *vena cava* inferior is contained in the pericardium; from thence it immediately perforates the diaphragm, to which it gives the venæ diaphragmaticæ inferior, or phrenicæ: it paſſes behind the liver, through the great ſinus of that viſcus, to which it furniſhes thoſe branches called venæ hepaticæ. In this courſe it inclines towards the ſpina dorſi and aorta inferior, the trunk and ramifications of which it accompanies all the way to the os ſacrum, the arteria cœliaca and the two meſentericæ excepted. Arrived at the os ſacrum, it terminates by a biſurcation, and forms the two iliacæ, which give off the hypogaſtricæ, and ſome other branches diſtributed into the pelvis; then they paſs under the ligamentum Fallopii, and there take the name of crurales, each of which are diſtributed throughout the lower extremities.

CAVAN *dicta* THORA PAROU. See CAJAN.

CAVERNA. A CAVERN. See alſo PUDENDUM MULIEBRE.

CAVIARIUM. It is the pickled roe of the ſturgeon.

CAVICULA, } See ASTRAGALUS, and alſo CUNEI-
CAVILLA. } FORME OS.

CAVITAS INNOMINATA. See AURICULA.

CAYAN. See CAJAN.

CAYENNE, } See PIPER INDICUM.
CAYAN. }

CAYUTANA LUZONIS. See FAGARA MAJOR.

CAZABI. See CASSADA.

CEANO-

CEANOTHOS. See CARDUUS HÆMORRHOIDALIS.

CEANOTHUS. See CELASTUS INERMIS.

CEASMA, from κεάζω, *to split*, or *divide*. A fiſſure or fragment.

CEBAR. See AGALLOCHUM.

CEBIPIRA *Braſilienſibus*. *Guacu*, or *Miri*. A tree which grows in Braſil. Its bark is bitter and aſtringent, and of which baths and fomentations are made for the relief of pains in the limbs, diſeaſes from cold, tumors of the feet and belly, itch, and other cutaneous diſeaſes.

CECIS. A GALL of the OAK. See GALLÆ.

CECRYPHALOS. Hippocrates by this word means the net in which women confined their hair. See alſo ABOMASUM.

CEDMA. See PUDENDAGRA.

CEDRA, ESSENTIA DE. See BERGAMOTTE.

CEDRELÆUM. OIL of CEDAR. See CEDRIA.

CEDRELATE. According to Bellonius, this word is derived from κέδρος, *the fir-tree*, and ἄνδρος, *the cedar*. Among botaniſts, it ſignifies that ſpecies of *cedar* which is ſaid to exceed all other trees in ſize.

CEDRIA. It is called the PITCH and the RESIN of the great cedar-tree, ſo that it is the crude tears of the cedar. Some ſay it is different from the *cedrium*, or oil of cedar, which is more oily and liquid; but by writers in general, it is called *cedria*, *cedrium*, and *cedrelæum*, &c. Gorræus and Pliny ſay, that the great cedar yields a pitch called *cedria*, to which Galen gives ſeveral names, and among the reſt he calls it *cedria*. Salmaſius ſays, that the Arabians call the oil of cedar *ketran*, or *alketran*; and we, by a corruption of that word, give the name of *cedrinum* to the pitch which is uſed for ſhips. Though the Greeks confound cedrelæum with *cedria*, they are not the ſame; for the *cedria* is the pitch, or reſin, that diſtils from the cedar-tree; and the cedrelæum is an oil obtained from pitch or reſin, and which ſwims above it in boiling, and is collected with wool. Dioſcorides ſays, that the beſt *cedria* is thick, pellucid, of a nauſeous ſmell, when poured out it does not ſpread, but runs into drops, and has a power of preſerving dead bodies from corrupting: but notwithſtanding all the diſputes, it does not appear to be really known what the cedrium is.

CEDRINUM LIGNUM. See JUNIPERINUM.

—— VINUM. CEDAR WINE. Take thin pieces of wood, juſt cut from the tree, while the fruit is on it, and expoſe them to the ſun, or a fire, to obtain their juice by exudation. A pint of this juice is mixed with ſix pints of wine; then they ſtand for two months, after which they are decanted into another veſſel, and expoſed for ſome time to the ſun, and thus this wine is made fit for uſe.

In the ſame manner are prepared wines from juniper, pine, *cypreſs*, bay, and the wood of ſome other trees. All theſe wines are remarkably heating, diuretic, and aſtringent, and the bay wine is particularly ſo.

Cedar wine is alſo prepared by mixing half a pound of the bruiſed berries with ſix pints of muſt, which are placed in the ſun for forty days, and then taken for uſe.

CEDRINUM is a name for that compoſition of wax and reſin uſed for ſhips. See CEDRIA.

CEDRIS. See CEDRUS.

CEDRITES. Is wine, in which the reſin which diſtils from cedar-trees hath been ſteeped.

CEDRIUM. See CEDRIA, and PIX LIQUIDA.

CEDRO. } See CITREUM.
CEDROMELA. }

CEDRONELLA. See MELISSA.

CEDROSTIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.

CEDRUS, called alſo *cedrus conifera foliis laricis*, *cedrus Libani*, *cedrus magna*, *larix orientalis*. The great cedar of Libanus.

No modern botaniſts find any of the *cedar*-trees that agree with the Scripture account of their loftineſs, but rather with that account of them which the Pſalmiſt gives, when he ſays, the flouriſhing ſtate of a people is, that they ſpread their branches like the *cedar*-tree. Maundrel, in his Travels ſays, he meaſured the trunks of ſome old *cedar*-trees, and found one to be twelve yards in circumference, and thirty-ſeven yards in the ſpread of its boughs.

The *cedar of Lebanon* is an ever-green coniferous tree, with very narrow, ſtiff, ſharp-pointed leaves, ſtanding ſeveral together in tufts. Its fruit is called *cedris*. It is a native of the bleak ſnowy mountains of Syria, and is not as yet become common in England. As a medicine, it differs very little from the virtues of the fir-tree. Its ſmell is conſiderably more agreeable, and the reſinous juice extracted from the trunk of the *cedar*-tree, by inciſions, is more diſpoſed to concrete into a ſolid brittle maſs than that from the fir-tree; nor does the matter which diſtils from the *cedar*-tree loſe much of its finer parts in drying; even boiling water does not eaſily carry off the flavour of *cedar*-wood.

By diſtilling the wood with water, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained, which congeals in a moderate degree of cold. The decoction in the ſtill affords an extract by evaporation, which ſmells conſiderably of the wood, and is in taſte bitteriſh and ſaline. In the ſaline nature of this extract, this wood differs from all the reſinous ones that have been examined. Margraff ſays, that the ſaline part which ſhot from the extract juſt named, was common ſalt. That —— CUM FOLIO CYPRI, called alſo *lycia*, *bellonio*, *bellonis*, *oxycedrus*, *juniperus*, *thuyæ genus quartum*, and *ſabina baccifera*.

It is a ſhrub with yellow flowers, and fleſhy leaves, placed four together like thoſe of cypreſs. The flowers are followed by a round fruit like a mulberry in taſte and ſmell, and of a purple colour when ripe. In this fruit are three or four ſeeds which ſmell like roſin. Until this tree is three or four years old, its only diſtinction from the juniper buſh is, that its leaves are ſofter and ſhorter. It grows in many of the ſouthern parts of Europe. Its medicinal qualities are like thoſe of juniper. Dale informs us of another ſpecies which he found in Carolina, and which affords a gum ſo like the true olibanum, that when mixed they cannot be ſeparated. Hence he concludes, that this is the tree that affords the olibanum.

—— AMERICANUS. See THUYA.

—— BACCIFERA, SABINA. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI.

—— CEES. See CRINONES.

——PHOENICIA, called alſo *thuya Maſſilienſium*, *juniperus e Goa*, *cedrus e Goa*, *ſabina Goenſis*, and *juniperus Caroliniana*. Its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of juniper.

CELASTUS, INERMIS, *foliis ovatis*, *ſerratis*, *trinervis* LINNÆI. Called alſo CEANOTHUS Linnæi. It is a ſpecies of carduus.

Some noted Indians depend more on this than on the lobelia for the cure of the pox, and uſe it in the ſame manner as the LOBELIA, which ſee. If the diſorder is exceedingly virulent, they mix ſome of the roots of the RUBUS *caule aculeato foliis ternatis* Linn. with it.

CELE. Κήλη, a TUMOR, cauſed by the protruſion of a ſoft part, alſo a *rupture*.

CELERI ITALORUM. See APIUM.

CELLULÆ MASTOIDÆÆ. Theſe are very irregular cavities in the ſubſtance of the maſtoid apophyſis, which communicate with each other, and have a common opening towards the inſide, and a little above the poſterior edge of the orbicular groove. Theſe cells are lined by a fine membrane, which is partly a continuation of the perioſteum of the tympanum, and partly ſeems to be a glandular ſtructure like a kind of membrana pituitaria. The *maſtoide* opening is oppoſite to the ſmall opening of the Euſtachian tube, but a little higher. See AUDITUS.

CELLULOSA MEMBRANA. The CELLULAR MEMBRANE. It is called the MUCUAL WEB, *tela celluloſa*, *panniculus adipoſus*; *adipoſa*, *pinguedinoſa*, and *reticularis membrana*; the French call it *tiſſue cellulaire*, *tiſſue muqueux*, and *l'organe cellulaire*. This membrane is of the greateſt extent, and of the utmoſt conſequence in the human ſtructure; for it not only enfolds, but it enchains and penetrates into every part; indeed it ſeems to be the very conſtituent of moſt, if not all the parts that are called the ſolids in our bodies. Experiments prove that all *membranes*, without exception, and the veſſels, which are hollow *membranes*, the parenchymatous ſubſtance of the viſcera, ligaments, and a great part of the bones, either are, or have been *cellular membrane*. The *cellular membrane* by being compacted in different degrees of firmneſs, forms theſe ſolids. Air introduced under the ſkin diffuſes itſelf through all the ſurface of the body, penetrates into the interſtices of the muſcles; and Haller aſſerts, that even the vitreous humour of the eye hath received the flatus of an emphyſema.

Some deſcribe the *cellular membrane* not as one, but as a congeries of many membranous laminæ joined irregularly to each other at different diſtances, ſo as to form

numerous interſtices of different capacities, and which communicate with each other. Theſe interſtices they call cellulæ, and the ſubſtance made up of them cellulous ſubſtance.

But generally, and that moſt properly, it is conſidered as being of two kinds, viz. reticular and adipoſe; and is deſcribed as a compoſition of ductile *membranes* for the lodgment of oil, connected by a ſort of net-work. In ſome parts its ſubſtance is merely a net-work of ſlender fibres, and ſmall membranes which give it ductility and looſeneſs; for inſtance, under the ſkin of the penis and ſcrotum. In other parts, it is more or leſs loaded with oil, and is leſs porous or ſpongy in its ſubſtance, as under the ſkin of the buttocks, and in the ſoles of the feet. Dr. Hunter uſes the term *cellular* as the generical name, and the terms reticular and adipoſe, for expreſſing the two ſpecies. He alſo obſerves, that the reticular part is evidently diſperſed through the whole body, except, perhaps, in the ſubſtance of the bones, of the brain, and in the humours of the eye. That is found in a much greater degree in the belly of muſcles than in the tendons, in which it is ſcarcely diſcerned. And he is of opinion, that the adipoſe *membrane* is compoſed of two kinds of cells, viz. the reticular, which communicate with each other; and adipoſe, which are diſtinct, and are the reſervoirs of the animal oil, or a white granulated matter, capable only of being fuſed by heat; the cells of which, containing it, are called *faſciculi adipoſi*. He urges, as a proof of his opinion, that the water in an anaſarca goes downward, whilſt we are in an erect poſture, but the oil does not. The oil is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted by the ſmall arteries, and occaſionally abſorbed into the circulation. Though Dr. Hunter thinks, that wherever there is fat in the human body, there is a particular glandular apparatus ſuperadded to the reticular *membrane*, conſiſting of veſicles, or bags, for lodging the animal oil, as well as veſſels fitted for its ſecretion.

Whether or no the *cellular membrane* be the baſis of all the organized and vaſcular parts of our frame, Dr. Hunter hath proved, that the moſt ſimple parts of it are vaſcular; that the callus which unites broken bones, is itſelf bone, and alſo vaſcular; that the morbid adheſion between the lungs, &c. and their adjacent parts are vaſcular, and that a cicatrix in the ſkin is vaſcular. Whence he infers, that all our ſolids are organized, and that whether lengthened, or renewed, they ſhoot in a vaſcular form. But here the doctor ſpeaks of the viſible parts.

The *cellular membrane* receives the terminations of the nerves, both of the brain, and of the medulla ſpinalis. Perhaps it is formed of the continuation of their coats, and is the termination of them.

The ducts which carry off the fluid ſecerned in this membrane, paſs out between two membranes like the ureters in the bladder.

The uſes of this membrane are many, ſome of which are of the utmoſt importance, conſidered in a medical view, and others but little underſtood. Among the variety, the following are ſufficiently obvious:

1. It fills up interſtices, and gives an agreeable contour to the body.

2. It is a cuſhion to defend againſt preſſure, hence it is of a thicker compoſition in infants.

3. It connects the parts of the body, but ſo as to admit of a ſliding motion on the circumjacent parts.

4. In ſome parts of the body it ſerves as a bed for tender parts to be lodged on, as in the orbit, ſcrotum, &c.

5. It ſerves as a reſervoir for animal oil.

6. And from obſerving, that the deſtruction of it in a muſcle is always attended with a loſs of motion there; it is juſtly concluded to be of uſe in conveying the principle of life, and duly diſtributing it throughout the body.

This membrane is the ſeat of abſceſſes, the leucophlegmatia, emphyſema, anaſarca. In a conſumption it is ſhrunk up ſo as to be hardly viſible; in an anaſarca its greaſy contents are all deſtroyed; and in an emphyſema, almoſt its minuteſt parts are rendered viſible. Bullets, and other large ſubſtances that cannot paſs the circulation, paſs by the *cellular membrane*.

On this article, ſee what Dr. Hunter ſays in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii p. 26, &c. Haller's Phyſiology; Malpighius on the *Cellular Membrane*; Dr. Shebbear in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic; alſo Recherches ſur le Tiſſu Muqueux, ou *l'Organe cellulaire* par Monſ. Theoph. de Bordeu.

CELLULOSA TUNICA RUYSCHII. See INTESTINA.

CELOTOMIA, from κηλη, *hernia*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. See CASTRATIO, and HERNIA.

CELSA. Paracelſus means the ſame by this word, as is generally meant by what is called the beating of the life, or of the life's blood: it is a barbarous term of Paracelſus.

CELTIS. See LOTUS ARBOR.

CEMENTATIO. See COEMENTUM, and CORROSIO.

CEMENTERIUM. See ALUDEL.

CEMENTUM. See COEMENTUM.

CENCHRAMIS. See FICUS SATIVA.

CENCHRIUS. A ſpecies of HERPES that reſembles κεγχρος, *millet*. See HERPES, Bell's Spec. 3d.

CENCHROS. MILLET. See MILLIUM. Theſe ſeeds are alſo called cenchreides, whence in Hippocrates we find the words κεγχρωδεες ιδρωτες, *miliary ſweats*.

CENEANGIA, from κενος, *vacuus, inanis*, and αγγος, *vas*. It is an emptineſs of veſſels, particularly thoſe of the body; on account of abſtinence, or refraining from food. By ſome it is thought to mean primarily, a ſpontaneous evacuation of blood from the veſſels, and conſequently that which is artificial, may be meant in ſome authors by this term.

CENEONES, the FLANKS, from κενος, *empty*.

CENIFICATUM. See CALCINATUM.

CENIGDAM, } CENIPLAM, or CENIPOLAM.
CENIGOTAM. } The name of an inſtrument anciently uſed for opening the head in epilepſies.

CENIOTEMIUM. A purging remedy, formerly of uſe in the venereal diſeaſe, ſuppoſed to be mercurial.

CENOSIS, from κενος *empty*. EVACUATION. It muſt be diſtinguiſhed from catharſis. *Cenoſis* imports a general evacuation. Catharſis means the evacuation of a particular humour which offends with reſpect to quality.

CENIPLAM. } See CENIGDAM.
CENIPOLAM. }

CENT. An abbreviation of *centaurium*.

CENTAUREA BENEDICTA. See CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.

CENTAUREA CENTAUREUM. See RHAPONTICUM VULGARE.

CENTAUREUM MINERALE. See ANTIMONIUM, N°. 15.

CENTAURIOIDES. See GRATIOLA.

CENTAURIUM. CENTAURY.

Boerhaave mentions thirteen ſorts.

—— MAGNUM, MAJUS. See RHAPONTICUM VULG.

—— MINUS. Centaurium minus, or *leſſer centaury*. It is the GENTIANA CENTAURIUM, or, GENTIANA *corollis quinquefidis infundibuliformibus, caule dichotomo, flore purpureo*. CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 255. the PURPLE LESSER CENTAURY.

It is a ſmall plant, with three-ribbed, ſomewhat oval leaves, ſet in pairs on the ſtalks which divide towards the top into ſeveral branches, bearing umbel-like cluſters of bright red, funnel-ſhaped flowers, cut into five acute ſegments, followed by little oblong capſules, full of very ſmall ſeeds. It is annual, grows wild in dry paſtures, and among corn. It flowers in July, ſome call it the *febrifuge*.

The leaves and tops are ſtrong bitters, having ſcarcely any ſmell or flavour, and agree with the gentian root.

The ſeeds are bitter, but the petala of the flowers and roots are almoſt inſipid. The flowery tops are chiefly the part that is uſeful.

All its active parts are readily given out to water, or to rectified ſpirit of wine. Water takes up with the bitter an inſipid mucilage; but ſpirit only takes up the bitter part. Hence the watery extract is more in quantity, and leſs bitter; and the ſpirituous one leſs, but more bitter. Cartheuſer ſays, that one ounce of the herb yields about half an ounce of the watery extract, and ſcarcely two ſcruples of the ſpirituous. The Centaury is juſtly eſteemed to be the moſt efficacious bitter of the medicinal plants, indigenous in England, and has been recommended as a ſubſtitute for gentian; and by ſeveral thought to be a more uſeful medicine. Dr. CULLEN ſays, though the extract of this plant is ſaid to be leſs agreeable than that of gentian, he can find no difference between them, and thinks that it ſhould be conſtantly uſed for that of gentian, as it may be more cheaply prepared. It is conſidered as ſtrengthening and ſtomachic, and as out of

of the body, centaury, manifeſt an equal degree of antiſeptic power with that of gentian, ſimilar medicinal effects are aſcribed to it. It is given in atony, dilepſy, and Jaundice. The flowery tops are infuſed after the manner of tea, and a tea-cup full adminiſtered 3 or 4 times a day; but they may be alſo taken in powders, and prepared into an extract, in the ſame manner as wormwood. See Newman's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

CENTIMORBIA. See NUMMULARIA.

CENTINERVIA. See PLANTAGO.

CENTINODIA, or CENTINODIUM. See POLYGONUM.

CENTIPEDES. See ASELLI.

CENTRATIO. Paracelſus expreſſes by it the degenerating of a ſaline principle, and contracting a corroſive and exulcerating quality. Hence centrum falis is ſaid to be the principle and cauſe of ulcers.

CENTRE PHRENIQUE. See DIAPHRAGMA.

CENTRION, from κεντεω, *to prick*. An epithet for a plaſter mentioned by Galen, and which is calculated againſt ſtitches in the ſide.

CENTRUM, in Chemiſtry, is the principal reſidence, foundation, or ſource of any thing. Alſo that part of medicine in which its virtue reſides.

CENTRUM NERVEUM. The tendinous part of the diaphragm, which hath a triangular appearance, is thus named by ſome, called alſo *centrum tendinoſum*.

—— OVALE. Vieuſſens firſt called a part of the *corpus calloſum* thus. It is convex, and of the form of the cerebrum. See CEREBRUM.

—— SALIS. See CENTRATIO.

—— TENDINOSUM. See CENTRUM NERVEUM.

CENTUNCULUS. See ALSINE, and GNAPHALIUM

CEPA. The ONION. *Allium cepa*, Linn. *crommyon*; *cromyon*. Botaniſts enumerate ten kinds; they are called *agrumina*.

The common *onion* is a plant too well known to need any thing being ſaid with reſpect to its botanical character. It is chiefly cultivated for culinary uſes: its root affords a large proportion of alimentary matter, particularly in its boiled ſtate, as it ſhews with ſome ſweetneſs, a large proportion of mucilaginous matter, with its acrimony exhaled.—In its freſh ſtate, it is very acrid and ſtimulating. In bilious hot diſpoſitions it produces flatulence, thirſt, and head-ach; it is uſeful in cold ſluggiſh and phlegmatic temperaments; is warming, attenuant, and promotes both expectoration and urine. It is powerfully antiſeptic; and if applied to tumors is ſuppurating.

The root is the moſt active part; it loſes moſt of its virtue by drying. Diſtilled with water, all its flavour and acrimony ariſes. The active matter is much more volatile than garlic. but in other reſpects they agree.

Onions have the moſt effect of any of the alkaleſcent plants in diſſolving gravelly concretions. The expreſſed juice has been ſervicable in deafneſs, ſee ALLIUM. Neumann ſays, that the characteriſtic principle of this root is its eſſential oil, notwithſtanding it cannot be collected to a ſeparate ſtate. See Lewis's Mat. Med. or Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— SECTILIS. CIVES, or CHIVES.

CEPÆA. A ſmall ſpecies of onion, is ſo called, which uſed to be in great requeſt for ſallads in ſpring, but is not now much regarded. See alſo BECABUNGA.

CEPHALÆA. A long continued pain in the head. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEPHALAGIA, CEPHALALGIA, from κεφαλη, *the head*, and αλγος, *pain*. The HEAD-ACH. It is alſo named *cephalæa*, *cephaloponia*, and *hemonopagia*. By ſome it is uſed to ſignify a dull pain of the head, which is of a ſhort duration. But moſt frequently it is uſed as expreſſive of pain in the head in general, without regard to circumſtances.

It is ſometimes acute and ſometimes chronical.

In ſome the pain is in the back of the head, from a contraction of the occipital muſcles. When mild it is called *cephalalgia*, when inveterate it is called *cephalæa*. When one ſide of the head only is affected, it takes the name of *hemicrania*, alſo called *migrana*, *hemipagia*, and *megrim*; in one of the temples only it is intitled *crotaphos*; and that which is fixed to a point, and that generally in the crown of the head, is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *clavus hyſtericus*, which laſt ſee.

The nervous membranes of the head are the general ſeat of pains there, as the pericranium, the ſkin, dura mater, the membrane which covers the ſinus in the os frontis, &c. This complaint is not taken notice of in the noſology of Dr. CULLEN, though treated as an idiopathic affection by other noſological writers. See VOGEL, SAGAR, LINNÆUS, MACBRIDE. SAUVAGES places it under his ſeventh CLASS, DOLORES, and ſecond ORD. DOLORES CAPITIS, of which the CEPHALALGIA, and CEPHALÆA, form two diſtinct genera. See *Noſologia Methodica*, VOL. II p. 49.

Women, on account of their care about their hair; and children, becauſe of the irregular indulgences in improper foods, are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder.

The cauſes are very numerous. Hippocrates, in the 13th ſection of his book De Flatibus, ſays, "As the motion of the blood in the head is performed through very narrow channels, the redundance and confinement of this fluid excites pain; for as the blood is naturally hot, when it is impelled by any force, it cannot quickly paſs through the narrow channels, ſince it meets with many hindrances and obſtructions, for which reaſon there is a pulſation about the temples." Among the variety of cauſes are ſuppreſſed or diminiſhed cuſtomary evacuations; the acrid matter of ſome diſeaſes, as rheumatiſm, gout, &c. by fixing particularly on any part of the head; a caries in the bones of the head; polypuſes, &c. obſtructing the blood's paſſage through the jugular veins and ſinuſes of the brain; ſtoney concretions in the brain; acrid humours repelled from the external parts of the head; abſceſs in the brain; a want of ſleep; expoſure of the head either to heat or coldneſs; a ſpaſmodic conſtriction of the nervous membranes in the head; uneaſineſs in the ſtomach, and the faulty quality of its contents, cold feet; inanition; repletion; hardneſs, and adheſion of the meninges. The hemicrania is uſually from diſorders in the ſtomach; and periodical pains have their cauſe in the ſtomach or other viſcera, &c.

When the pain is in the back part of the head, it is uſually from a ſpaſm of the occipital muſcles. Some *headachs* are attended with fever, and others not.—When *a ſuppreſſed uſual evacuation of blood from the noſe is the cauſe*, there is generally a pain in the whole head, which becomes hot, red, and tumid; the veſſels ſwell, the pulſation of the arteries become ſtrong, eſpecially about the neck and temples, the noſtrils are parched and dry, a heat ſeizes the fauces, and thirſt is troubleſome.—*When a catarrh*, a pain affects the fore part of the head; it is of a dull kind, with a ſenſe of preſſure and heavineſs. *When a lues venerea*, it often renders the cranium carious.—*When the cauſe is from a hot bilious habit*, the pain is acute and throbbing.—*When from a cold phlegmatic habit*, there is a dullneſs and heavy oppreſſion in the head, and a ſenſe of coldneſs in the part.—*When hyſteric affections are the cauſe*, the pain is fixed generally to a point in the crown of the head, ſcarce exceeding the breadth of half a guinea; *in ſome* it ſeems as if a nail was driven into the head; *ſometimes* it ſeizes the forehead and affects the eye-brows; *ſometimes* it is in the ſinciput, at others in the occiput; *ſometimes* it is near the vertical future, at others about the temples; and a ſenſation of cold is always attendant on this kind of pain in the part affected; it is called *clavus hyſtericus*.

When the cauſe is within the cranium, and the pain is attended with a conſiderable degree of fever, there is danger of a phrenitis. If, when no fever attends, *a ſudden pain attacks hypochondriac patients*, or ſuch as are diſpoſed to melancholy, depriving the patient of ſleep and appetite, and is accompanied with a dullneſs of hearing, and an internal pulſation of the veſſels, there is danger of madneſs. *When a ſudden pain of the head* is followed by a ringing of the ears, a weakneſs in the knees, and interruption in the ſpeech, an apoplexy may be expected. Frequent *head-achs* in young people prognoſticate future arthritic diſorders. Violent *head-achs* with pale urine in fever indicate an approaching delirium. Violent and long continued *head-achs* often end in deafneſs, blindneſs, vertigo, apoplexy, and epilepſy or palſy, &c.

The cauſes diſtinguiſhed, and the particular cauſe determined, will eaſily lead to the cure; but, in general, if the fluids are impetuouſly conveyed to the head, they muſt be derived to the leſs noble parts. The ſpaſmodic ſtrictures relaxed, the cauſe muſt be removed; and to prevent a relapſe, the whole nervous ſyſtem muſt be ſtrengthened.

Patients ſubject to pains in the head ſhould eat ſparingly at night, lay high with their heads, keep their bowels ſoluble, and feet warm.

Vomits. They are proper to begin the cure with, in

all cafes where the ſtomach is in fault, which it is in all hemicranias, and moſt periodical *head-achs*; firſt taking care to have the bowels ſoluble, and the head free from ſanguinary plenitude.

Bleeding. This operation is only neceſſary where there is a ſanguine plethora or an inflammation attendant. Opening the temporal artery is uſually extolled in violent *head-achs*; but, if the external jugular vein was opened, greater benefit, and that more ſpeedily, would be produced.

Baths for the feet. In all caſes where bleeding cannot be conveniently admitted, a bath of tepid water, in which the feet and part of the legs may be now and then placed, will be of ſingular uſe.

Purges. Lenitives are more proper in all kinds of *head-achs* than the more active purges. The ol. ricini, elect. e caſſia, or vinum aloes, are to be preferred.

Æther. If this is dropped on a rag, laid upon the palm of the hand, then immediately applied to the part affected, inſtant relief is ſometimes obtained. Thus the late Dr. Ward cured pains that were ſituated ſuperficially.

A branch from the fifth pair of nerves is ſpread on the membrane that lines the noſtrils, and another branch from the fauces paſſes through the foramen ſupercilia, and ſpreads on the teguments of the forehead; hence, when pain is in the eye-ball and forehead, a heat is perceived in the noſtrils, and benefit may be expected from external means, if applied to the membrana narium and to the forehead; alſo from alternate preſſure near the ſuperciliary holes of the frontal bones.

If ſpaſms of the lower parts propel the blood upwards, and ſo produce this diſorder, bleed; then rub the ſpaſmodic extremities with æther to relax them, and place the feet in tepid water.

Symptomatic head-achs are only removed by relieving the original diſorder: e. g. if the venereal diſorder gave riſe to it, mercurials will be the proper medicines; if any other diſorder, in which an acrimony is induced into the juices, let the means of relief reſpectively be accompanied with a free uſe of a decoction of ſarſaparilla.

Periodical head-achs are the moſt difficult to remove. In theſe caſes the bark is the general remedy, and when it fails, large doſes of valerian, duly repeated, will ſucceed.

If the pain is ſo great that the ſtrength is leſſened by it, the firſt endeavours muſt be to abate the pain by gentle laxatives and anodynes, and then to remove the cauſe.

If a beginning caries is obſerved to be the cauſe, cut directly upon it, for thus relief is ſoon obtained; but if the caries hath reached the diploe, the only cure is the trepan.

In the hemicrania, vomits, repeated bitter purges, and warm ſtrengthening ſtomachics, are the proper means.

Habitual head-achs have been much relieved by cold bathing, and by the uſe of antimonial wine taken in doſes as large as the ſtomach will bear, with a ſtrong infuſion of the wild valerian root.

When an acid in the primæ viæ gives riſe to this diſorder, a glaſs of warm water may be taken now and then with thirty drops of liquor c. c. and a doſe of rhubarb with magneſia, every third or fourth day.

In that ſpecies called *clavus* a bliſter may be applied to the part, fetid pills and valerian muſt be given freely, or inſtead of a bliſter, æther may be applied to the pained part, and warm pedilaves may be uſed.

If a tranſition of gouty matter to the head produces pain there, give now and then the *vinum aloes* as a ſolutive, bliſter the legs, and give draughts with ſal. c. c. vol. rad. ſerp. conſ. aromat. &c.

CEPHALALGIA CATARRHALIS. See CATARRHUS.

—— INFLAMMATORIA. See PHRENITIS.

—— HERBA. See VERBENA.

—— SPASMODICA. THE SICK HEAD-ACH. For aſſiſtance in this afflictive malady, we are firſt, I believe, indebted to Dr. Fothergill; who obſerves that it is not the complaint of any particular age, ſex, conſtitution, or ſeaſon, but it is incident to all. The ſedentary, inactive, relaxed, and incautious reſpecting diet, are the moſt expoſed to it.

The patients, he obſerves, generally awake early in the morning with a *head-ach*, which ſeldom affects the whole head, but one particular part of it, moſt commonly the forehead; over one frequently, ſometimes both eyes. It is ſometimes fixed about the upper part of the parietal bone, of one ſide only; ſometimes the occiput is the part affected: ſometimes it darts from one to another of theſe places. From the time it commences, until it wholly ceaſes, it is ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs tolerable. With this is joined more or leſs of ſickneſs, which in ſome is juſt barely, in many is not ſufficient, without aſſiſtance, to provoke vomiting. If this pain does happen, as it moſt commonly comes on early in the morning, and before any meal is taken, ſeldom any thing is thrown up but thin phelgm, unleſs the ſtraining is ſevere, when ſome bitter or acid bile is brought up. In this caſe the diſeaſe ſoon begins to abate, leaving a foreneſs about the head, a ſqeamiſhneſs at the ſtomach, and a general uneaſineſs, which induces the ſick to wiſh for repoſe. Perhaps, after a ſhort ſleep, they recover perfectly well, only a little debilitated by their ſufferings. The duration of this conflict is very different in different perſons; in ſome, it goes off in two or three hours; in others, it will laſt twenty-four hours or longer, and with a violence ſcarcely to be endured, when the leaſt light or noiſe ſeems to throw them on the rack. In young perſons, it moſt commonly goes off ſoon; if it continues to harraſs them many years, as it ſometimes does, the fit is of longer duration, and leaves the whole frame in ſo weak a condition, as to require ſome length of time to recover. Its returns are very irregular; ſome have it every two or three days, ſome once in two or three weeks, others in as many months, and ſome yet ſeldomer. Thoſe who uſe but a little exerciſe, and are inattentive to their diet, are the greateſt ſufferers: coſtive habits are moſt expoſed to it; an habitual laxity of the bowels coming on has removed this complaint.

The diſeaſe is ſpaſmodic; it attacks after digeſtion is performed, when the bile has acquired its full activity, undiluted by freſh ſupplies of liquid, and the nerves expoſed to irritation: from numerous circumſtances it appears to proceed from the ſtomach. For the moſt part it proceeds from inattention to diet, either in reſpect to kind or quantity, or both; and *without exact conformity to rule in this reſpect, medicine proves ineffectual.* Occaſional and too general miſchief ariſes from eating butter and other fat ſubſtances, pepper, or other ſpices, meat pies, rich baked puddings, drinking ſtrong liquors, alſo a very free uſe of malt liquor. Bitter medicines too are not generally agreeble. Quantity as well as quality of diet is to be conſidered. Bile, if very acid or bitter, is a frequent cauſe. There are habits in which the bile, whether acid or bitter, will purge, and theſe this diſorder rarely affects.

In order to relief, an emetic, or mild cathartic, and ſome time after it an anyodyne, will carry off the complaint. But perhaps in a few days it may return, though in ſome a month or more, even to a year, will paſs before another fit is repeated. If diſpoſed to coſtiveneſs, an agreeable laxative ſhould be ſo uſed as to keep the belly open: where acid bile abounds, bitter and abſorbent laxatives; where the bitter is abundant, ſalines are generally uſeful. *In the former caſe* give ſmall doſes of ſtomach-bitters, with a little alkaline ſalt, or a chalybeate, once or twice a day: *In the latter*, mineral or vegetable acids, and a diet of the ſame nature, ſoap, and pil. aloes cum myrrha, or magneſia and rhubarb in ſmall doſes, daily continued, will often prove, in caſes of acid bile, very uſeful; or the following: ℞ aloes ſuccotorin. ʒ i. rad. rhab. & rad. glycyrrhiz. inciſ. ää ʒ ſs. infunde in aq. calcis ℥ viij. colaturæ adde tinct. lavend. ℥ ſs. m. cap. cochl. i. ij. vel iij. pro re nata.

This diſeaſe is not the effect of any ſudden and accidental cauſe, but the effect of reiterated errors in diet, or in conduct, which by weakening the organs of digeſtion, and otherwiſe diſordering the animal functions, have affected the ſecretion of their juices, and perhaps the organs themſelves, ſo as to require a ſteady perſeverance in the uſe of medicines. This change cannot be effected ſpeedily; it requires a patient obſervance of proper regimen, in reſpect both to medicine and diet. The former ought therefore to be ſo contrived, as to be taken without diſguſt for ſeveral weeks together, and to be repeated at proper diſtances, till the end is obtained, digeſtion rightly performed, and the bile ſecreted and diſcharged as health requires; by which means, all that train of evils, which are the conſequences of its detention and diſtempered ſtate, will be gradually removed. Unleſs the whole plan of diet, both in kind and quantity, are made to conſpire with medical preſcription; the benefits ariſing from this are hourly annihilated by neglect or indulgence. It demands attention to obſerve the juſt medium, and no leſs reſolution to keep to it, which the ſtomach invariably points out in reſpect to quantity: *how much muſt be determined by every individual, and thoſe who are happy enough to abſtain at the firſt ſenſation of ſatiety, have made great progreſs in the*

art of maintaining ſuch a command of appetite, as, under moſt chronic indiſpoſitions, is one of the greateſt aids of recovery; and in health, one of the ſureſt preſervatives againſt them. Theſe patients are often ſubject to falſe appetite, a craving that does not ariſe from the demands of health, but from the morbid piquances of the juices in the ſtomach, which prompts them to eat more, and more frequently than nature requires, whence many take more than can be digeſted, &c. by which their ſufferings are increaſed, and the diſeaſe gains ground. See BILIS.

Alſo Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Lettſom, 4to edit. p. 597, &c. Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. vi. p. 103, &c.

CEPHALARTICA. Medicines that purge the head.

CEPHALEA JUVENUM. The HEAD-ACH that often attends youth at the approach of puberty.

CEPHALICA, CEPHALICS. From κεφαλη, *the head*, alſo *capitalia*. Thus remedies againſt diſorders of the head are ſtyled. Dr. CULLEN ſays, "however frequently employed, ſuch a general meaning is ſufficient to ſhew the abſolute impropriety of the term. It has been propoſed to limit it to ſuch medicines as have the power of encreaſing the energy of the brain, and the activity of the nervous ſyſtem. But in this manner it has been applied without any proper diſtinction and preciſion, and till this can be done the term would be better laid aſide."

However, cordials have been comprehended herein, as alſo whatever promotes a free circulation of the blood through the brain.

Except when the diſorder ariſes from exceſs of heat or an inflammatory diſpoſition in the head, moiſt topics ſhould never be uſed, becauſe, by diſtending, relaxing the veſſels, they produce congeſtion of the humors, and conſequently hurt the brain; dry ones are therefore preferable.

To rub the head after it is ſhaved proves ſometimes an inſtantaneous cure for a cephalalgia, a ſtuffing of the head, and a weakneſs of the eyes, ariſing from a weak and relaxed ſtate of the fibres.

And as by every freſh evacuation of the humours their quantity is not only leſſened, but alſo their recrimentitious parts derived thither, the more frequently the head is ſhaved, the larger quantity of humour is diſcharged; ſo that the frequent ſhaving of the head, is like a perpetual bliſter: and inaſmuch as it is uſeful, it is a *cephalic*.

—— POLICIS. A branch from the *cephalica* vena, ſent off from about the lower extremity of the radius, and runs ſuperficially between the thumb and the metacarpus.

CEPHALICA TINCTURA, Ph. Edinb. Take four ounces of wild valerian root, finely powdered; one ounce of Virginian ſnake-root, powdered; half an ounce of the tops of roſemary, and ſix pints of white French wine; digeſt for three days, and then ſtrain off the clear liquor for uſe: if to the *cephalic tincture* be added two ounces of ſena, one ounce of black hellebore, and two pints of French white wine, the *cephalica tinctura purgans* is formed.

Purgatives are uſeful additions to *cephalic* medicines.

—— VENA. The CEPHALIC VEIN, called alſo *capitis vena*. It was ſo called becauſe the head was ſuppoſed to be relieved by taking blood from it. It does not attend any particular artery; it comes over the ſhoulder between the pectoral and deltoide muſcles, and runs down the back part of the arm; when it gets to, or a little below the bending of the fore-arm, it divides into two, below the outer, as the baſilic does below the inner condyle of the os humeri. The inner of the two branches of the *cephalic vein* is called *mediana cephalica*, and is the ſafeſt to bleed in. It is a branch from the axillary vein.

CEPHALICUS. PULVIS. See ASARUM.

CEPHALINE. See LINGUA.

CEPHALITIS. See PHRENITIS.

CEPHALOIDES. Shaped like a head, or having a head. It is applied to plants which are called *capitatæ*, which ſee.

CEPHALONOSOS, from κεφαλη, *a head*, and νοσος, *a diſeaſe*. This term is applied to a fever that is frequent in Hungary. See AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA.

CEPHALO-PHARYNGÆUS, from κεφαλη, *the head*, and φαρυγξ, the *throat*, called alſo *gloſſo-pharyngæus*, *mylopharyngæus*. A muſcle of the pharynx is thus named. It ariſes above, from the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, near the holes where the ninth pair of nerves paſs out; lower down, from the pterygoid proceſs of the ſphenoid bone, from the upper and under jaw, near the roots of the laſt dentes molares, and between the jaws; it is continued with the buccinator muſcle, and with ſome fibres from the root of the tongue, and from the palate. It is inſerted into a white line, in the middle of the pharynx, where it joins with its fellow, and is covered by the conſtrictor medius, i. e. hyopharyngæus of Douglas. Its uſe is to compreſs the upper part of the pharynx, and to draw it forwards and upwards. Innes. See PHARYNX, and PTERYGO-PHARYNGÆI.

CEPHALOPONIA. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEPHALOS, } See MUGILIS.
CEPHALUS. }

CEPHALOTOS. See CAPITATÆ PLANTÆ.

CEPINI. See ACETUM.

CERA. WAX. It is a concrete collected from vegetables by bees; and extracted from their combs after the honey is ſeparated from them. It poſſeſſes the attractive power of amber; it is lighter than water, but heavier than proof ſpirit: with the aſſiſtance of heat it is ſoluble in rectified ſpirit of wine. Dr. Alſton ſays it is more ſoluble in this ſpirit than in oil. It is not at all ſoluble in aqueous liquors. With a ſmall degree of heat it is diſſolved into the appearance of an oil; and in this ſtate it is eaſily miſcible with oils, and any kind of fat. It readily takes fire, and burns all away. It almoſt totally riſes in diſtillation, partly in form of a thick empyreumatic oil, and partly in that of a conſiſtent butyraceous matter, which by repeated diſtillations becomes fluid and thin. Hence it appears that all the *wax*, like camphor, is volatile in a certain heat. Inflammable vegetable oils may exiſt under the various forms of oil, balſam, roſin, pitch, dry tears, wax, or butter.

CERA FLAVA, YELLOW WAX, in the ſtate it is taken from the combs, is, while freſh, of a lively yellow colour, tough, yet eaſy to break; hath an agreeable flavour, ſomewhat reſembling honey: by long keeping it loſes its colour, its agreeable ſmell, and becomes harder and more brittle.

Diſtilled with water it impregnates the liquor with the ſcent, but gives no appearance of oil. If chewed, it proves tenaceous, and neither mingles with the ſaliva, nor diſcovers any peculiar taſte. By a mixture of gum arabic in fine powder it is rendered ſoluble in water; the *wax* requires its weight of the powdered gum for this end; and thus prepared it is ſtill inſipid, and void of all acrimony.

Dioſcorides ſays that *wax* is healing and ſoftening. When *wax* is made into an emulſion, or mixed with ſpermaceti and made into an electary, or divided by rubbing it with the teſtaceous powders while it is in a melted ſtate, it is ſucceſsfully uſed to blunt the acrimony in diarrhœas, and dyſenteries; it ſupplies the loſs of mucus in the bowels, and heals their excoriations.

The College of Edinburgh gives the following preparation:

Pulvis Teſtaceus CERATUS.

Melt yellow *wax* over a gentle fire, and carefully ſtir into it, by little and little, as much of the compound powder of crabs claws as the *wax* will take up. The doſe is a dram twice a day.

The chief uſes of *wax* are at preſent in plaſters, ointments, and cerates, partly to give conſiſtence, and partly on account of its emollient and ſuppurating quality.

The college of phyſicians of London order an EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, PLASTER OF WAX; formerly called *emplaſtrum attrahens*, to be made of yellow *wax* and ſheep's ſuet prepared, of each three pounds; yellow reſin, one pound: melted together, and the mixture to be ſtrained whilſt it remains in its fluid ſtate. Ph. Lond. 1788. Though bliſters uſed to be dreſſed with this plaiſter; it is not an agreeable form: cerates, by being ſofter, and leſs adheſive, are to be preferred: the ceratum ſpermatis Ceti, or the ceratum reſinæ flavæ, are good ſubſtitutes for this plaiſter; which ſee, under CERATUM ALBUM & CITRINUM.

Oleum Ceræ. OIL of WAX, called alſo *Cerelæum*—which Galen ſays is thinner than cerate.

Cut yellow *wax* in ſmall pieces, and put as much into a retort as will fill near one half, then add as much clean white ſand as will nearly fill the retort; after which place it in a ſand furnace. At firſt an acid liquor ariſes, afterwards a thick oil, which ſticks in the neck of the retort, unleſs it be heated by applying a live coal. "The thick oil

is

is alſo called the BUTTER OF WAX, and may be rectified into a thin oil by diſtilling it ſeveral times, without addition, in a ſand heat; if it is thus rectified, it never turns hard again.

Boerhaave highly extols this oil as an emollient, and for healing chaps and roughneſs of the ſkin, for diſcuſſing chilblains, and, with the aſſiſtance of exerciſe, for relaxing contracted tendons. It is rarely uſed on account of its empyreumatic ſmell, but it is wholly free from all acrimony.

CERA ALBA, WHITE WAX, is the yellow *wax* artificially deprived of its colour, by reducing it into thin flakes, expoſing them to the ſun and air, and occaſionally ſprinkling them with water. When ſufficiently whitened, it is melted and caſt into thin cakes. Some whiten it firſt by diſſolving it in hot water, then forcing it through linen ſtrainers into ſhallow metalline moulds, and then expoſe it to the air. When *wax* is thus robbed of its colour, it is alſo deprived of its reſolvent quality; but it is rendered more fit for cooling.

The college of Phyſicians of London give the following form for making the UNGUENTUM CERÆ, *Ointment of Wax*; formerly called *Unguentum Album*. Take of *white wax*, four ounces; ſperma ceti, three ounces; olive oil, a pint: let theſe be melted over a gentle fire, conſtantly and quickly ſtirring the compound, until it grows cold. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CERÆ UNGUENTUM CUM HYDRARGYRO. OINTMENT OF WAX WITH QUICKSILVER.

℞ Ceræ flavæ ℥ viij. adip. ſuillæ pp. ℥ ij. ung. hydrargyri ℥ vj. liquantur, cera, adeps, & oleum, donec ferè frigerant, deinde adjiciatur ung. hydrargyri, bene commiſceantur. This is highly recommended in languid ulcers, and as it acts favourably on the callous edges, it ſhould be extended ſome diſtance round the ſore.

A few drops of rectified ſpirit of wine renders *wax* more eaſy pulverizable. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works.

CERA DI CARDO. See CARDUUS PINEA.—— CERA CINNAMOMI. See CINNAMOMUM.

CERÆÆ, from κερας, *a horn*, called alſo *Cirri*. So Rufus Epheſius calls the cornua of the uterus.

CERAGO. The aliment of BEES.

CERAMIUM. A Greek meaſure of nine gallons.

CERANITES. See TROCHISCI.

CERANTHEMUS. See PROPOLIS.

CERARE. To incorporate or mix.

CERASIATUM. A purging medicine in Libavius, ſo called becauſe the juice of cherries is a part of it.

CERASIOS. The name of two ointments in Meſue.

CERASMA. A mixture of cold and warm water, when the warm is poured into the cold.

CERASORUM NIGRORUM AQUA. See AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.

CERASUS. The CHERRY-TREE. It receives its name from *Ceraſus*, a city of Pontus, from whence it was imported to Rome by Lucullus, and thence propagated into Britain, according to Pliny's account. Boerhaave ſays that through culture the ſpecies are already forty-four in number.

Cherries have the ſame general properties as other ſummer fruits: they are agreeable, cooling, and quench thirſt, and becauſe they keep the body open, they are termed EUCOILIA.

CERASUS, *avium nigra*;——*Racemoſa fructu non eduli*;——*Folio laurino*;——*Trapezuntina*. See LAURO CERASUS & PADUS;——*Americana*. See MALPHIGIA;——*Dulcis Indica*. See CAPOLIN;——*Acida nigricantia*, the morello cherry;——*rubra*, alſo *ſativa*, and *Anglica*; common red cherry;——nigra, alſo ceraſus major, black cherry.

CERATIA. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

CERATIA DIPHYLLUS. See COURBARIL.

CERATITIS. See UNICORNU.

CERATIUM. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

CERATO-CEPHALUS. See ACMELLA and BIDENS.

CERATO-GLOSSUS, from κερας, *a horn*, and γλωσσα, *a tongue*. See HYO-GLOSSUS.

—— HYOIDÆUS. See STYO-HYOIDES.

CERATOIDES, from κερας, the genitive caſe of κερας, *a horn*. See CORNEA.

CERATOMALAGMA. See CERATUM.

CERATONIA. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

CERATO-PHARYNGEUS MAJOR & MINOR. See HYOPHARYNGEUS.

CERATOPHYLLUM. This is the name given to a genus of plants by LINNÆUS. VAILLANT and many others name it *hydro ceratophyllum*, and DILLENIUS, *dichotophyllum*. It is a genus of the polyandria order, belonging to the monoecia claſs of plants; ranking under the fifteenth order in the natural method *inundata*. The male calyx is multipartite; no coralla; ſtamina from ſixteen to twenty; the female calyx is multipartite; no corolla; no piſtil; no ſtyle; one naked ſeed.

CERATUM, from *cera*, *wax*, CERATE, called alſo *cerelæum*, which ſee, *ceroma*, *ceronium*, *cerotum*, *ceratomalagma*. *Cerates* chiefly differ from plaſters in conſiſtence, being a ſofter kind of plaſter, or harder kind of ointment. Their conſiſtence is very convenient: when mercury is made up in plaſters, a ſufficient quantity is not abſorbed from them to produce any valuable effect; but in a *cerate* it powerfully reſolves and diſcuſſes, and when thus applied to venereal tophs and nodes they often yield to it. The general rule for *cerate* is, eight parts of oil, fat, or juices, four of wax, and one or two of powders: or three ounces of oil, half an ounce of wax, and two or three drams of powder. The London College directs the following *cerates*.

Ceratum *Album*, WHITE CERATE, *now called* Ceratum Spermatis Ceti. SPERMA CETI CERATE.

Take of olive oil, four ounces in meaſure; of white wax, two ounces in weight; of ſpermaceti, half an ounce in weight: melt all together, and ſtir them well, till the *cerate* is quite cold. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CERATUM ANTIMONII VITRUM. See ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

—— LYTHARGYRI. See LITHARGYRUM.

—— HYDRARGYRI NITRATI. See MERCUR. PRÆCIPIT. RUB.

—— MELLIS. See MEL.

Ceratum *Citrinum*. YELLOW CERATE, *now called* Ceratum reſinæ flavæ. CERATE of YELLOW RESIN.

Take of the ointment of yellow reſin, half a pound; of yellow wax, one ounce: melt them together. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CERATUM RUBRUM. RED CERATE. Take yellow wax, ſheep's ſuet, of each two pounds, red ſulphurated quickſilver, fifteen grains. Yellow roſin two ounces. Melt the roſin, wax, and ſuet together, and afterwards add the ſulphurated quickſilver; this is a cheap *cerate* for external dreſſings.

CERATUM EPULOTICUM. See CALAMINARIS LAPIS.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI. See LYTHARGYRUM.

CERATUM SAPONIS. CERATE of SOAP. See SAPO.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS. Cerate of SPANISH FLY. See CANTHARIDES. No. 5.

CERAUNO-CHRYSOS. See AURUM FULMINANS, under AURUM.

CERBERUS TRICEPS. See SCAMMONIUM.

CERCHNOS, CERCHNON. } Κερχνος, *wheezing*. See RHENCHOS.

CHERCHODES. See DASYS.

CERCIS, κερκις, *a peſtel for a mortar*, or *ſpoke for a wheel*. See SILIQUASTRUM & RADIUS.

CERCOSIS, κερκωσις, a diſeaſe of the clitoris, from κερκος, *a tail*. See CLITORIS.

CEREA. See CERUMEN AURIS.

CEREALIA. All ſorts of corn of which bread is made. The Greeks uſe the word *demetrias* in the ſame ſenſe. See FARINACEA.

CEREBELLUM, as it were, the LITTLE BRAIN, called alſo *epencranis*, *parencephalis*, *encranion*.

The cerebrum and *cerebellum* together, are often called *cerebellum*, when the brain is ſpoken of in ſmall animals, as birds, pigs, &c.

The *cerebellum* is flattened, and convex on its upper and lower part; its greateſt extent is from ſide to ſide. It is ſituated under the poſterior lobes of the cerebrum, and divided into two lobes by a ſmall proceſs of the dura mater, which is a continuation of the falx running in its direction. It is covered by the pia mater like the cerebrum, but the lobuli of the *cerebellum* differ from thoſe of the cerebrum, moſtly lying horizontal. It hath no convolutions like the cerebrum, but it hath curved parallel lines deſcribed on its ſurface by the pia mater, and is of a darker colour than the cerebrum. It is compoſed of a cortical ſubſtance, and a medullary part like the cerebrum

brum, but disposed in a more regular manner, and a perpendicular section of it hath a beautiful appearance, called *vitæ arbor*, the trunks of which form the *pedunculi of the cerebellum*. On the back part of the isthmus which joins the cerebrum and *cerebellum*, we see four eminences, the two upper are called *nates* or *glutia*, and the two lower *testes*, or *didymus*. Before these the aquæduct runs down into the fourth ventricle, the medullary covering of which is called *valvula magna Sylvii*. The fourth ventricle is placed between the *cerebellum* and the medulla oblongata.

CEREBRI AFFECTIO SPASMODICO-ECSTATICA. See APOPLEXIA.

CEREBRI COMPRESSIO, } *Compression of the*
——— COMPRESSUS. } *brain*, from *con*, & *premo*, to press together.

This often happens from external injuries, and then is generally attended with the following symptoms; giddiness, dimness of sight, stupefaction, loss of voluntary motion, vomiting, an apoplectic stertor in breathing, convulsive tremors in different muscles, a dilated state of the pupil of the eye, even when exposed to a clear light; paralysis of different parts, especially of the side of the body, opposite to that part of the head which has been injured; involuntary evacuation of the urine and fæces; an oppressed, and in many cases an irregular, pulse; and when the violence done to the head has been considerable, it is commonly attended with a discharge of blood from the nose, eyes, and ears. Some of the milder of these symptoms, such as vertigo, stupefaction, and a temporary loss of sensibility, are frequently induced by slight blows on the head; and as they often appear to be more the consequence of a shock, or concussion given to the substance of the brain than of compression induced upon it, so they soon commonly disappear, either by the effects of rest alone, or some other gentle means. See CONCUSSIO. But when any of the other symptoms take place, such as convulsive tremors, dilatation of the pupils, involuntary passage of the urine and fæces, and especially when much blood is discharged from the mouth, nose, eyes, and ears, it is almost certain that much violence has been done to the brain and that *compression* in one part or another is induced. In fine, a *compression of the brain* may be brought on by whatever contributes to diminish the cavity of the cranium, or increase its contents in any considerable degree: hence fractures attended with depression of any part of the bones of which it is composed, forcible introduction of any extraneous body through both tables of the skull, the effusion of blood, serum, pus, or any other matter; the thickening of the bones of the head produced by lues venerea; collection of water in the ventricles, or other parts of the brain, may occasion this disease. For the cure of which, see CONCUSSIO; FRACTURA CRANII, No. 6; DEPRESSIO, EXTRAVASATIO, HYDROCEPHALUS: also Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 132. &c.

—— BASIS. See PALATUM.

—— GALEA. See CRANIUM.

CEREBRUM. The BRAIN, called *encephalus*; see also *epispharia*. Metaphorically called emporium (a Latin term for a market town), because it is the seat of all rational and sensitive transactions. Its structure and use are not so fully known as some other parts of the body, and different authors consider it in various manners. However, according to the observations of those most famed for their accuracy in anatomical enquiries, its general structure is thus described.

The whole mass of *brain* is divided into CEREBRUM and CEREBELLUM. It consists of two substances, viz. cortical or cineritious; the other medullary. The *first* is of an ash-colour, the *second* is white, and of a firmer texture: they both are vascular, but the cortical is more so than the medullary, from whence the nerves proceed. When the two hemispheres of the *cerebrum*, each side of the falx being called an hemisphere, are removed, a white part, called CORPUS CALLOSUM, running from one hemisphere to the other, appears. The CENTRUM OVALE is the appearance of a particular section of it. The anterior ventricles are two oblong bodies, placed one on each side the corpus callosum, with a partition between them, called the SEPTUM LUCIDUM, which is a continuation of the medullary substance of the corpus callosum. There is commonly much water in these ventricles, in those who die of disorders in their heads, as in the epilepsy, hydrocephalus, &c. but naturally they only contain about two drams. In watery heads the fluid is always found in the *cerebrum* only; the cerebellum never hath any share in it. Each ventricle at the posterior part throws back an appendage, which makes a cavity in the posterior lobe of the *cerebrum*. Below the septum lucidum appears the FORNIX, or LYRA, with the *corpora fimbriata*, narrow at the anterior extremity, where it rises by a double basis called its CRURA, which follow the track of the ventricle; in each ventricle are eminences of a cineritious colour, called CORPORA STRIATA. The PLEXUS CHOROIDES, called also *reticularis*, or *retiformis*, is a plexus of vessels which follow the sweep of the ventricle: it is formed by the vessels of the pia mater; it is partly collected in two loose fasciculi, which lie one in each lateral ventricle, and partly expanded over the neighbouring parts, and covering in a particular manner the thalami nervorum opticorum, GLANDULA PINEALIS, and other adjacent parts, both of the *cerebrum* and cerebellum, to all which it adheres. The parts of this plexus which are in the ventricles, contain some very small glands, which are considerably increased in some diseases. After the fornix is removed, we see a large plexus of vessels, particularly Galen's great vein, which go to form the TORCULAR HEROPHILLI, or fourth sinus, called also *lechenon*, and by Herophillus *lenos*. It is a sinus formed by the meeting of the sinusses of the dura mater. Under the plexus, before the united thalami nervorum opticorum, is a hole on each side called the ANUS and the VULVA; the latter goes to the infundibulum, the former to the aqueduct and third ventricle. The THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM are white externally, and grey within, and are little eminences from whence the optic nerves arise. The third ventricle is very small; it runs back under the two thalami, between them and the medulla oblongata. The PINEALIS GLANDULA, pineal gland, called also *conarium*, *conoides & conoides corpus*, from its conelike form; and *turbinata*, covered by the plexus choroides, and situated on the Sella Turcica of the os sphenoides, is a little greyish body, the size of a pea: it lies just a little before where the transverse and longitudinal processes meet, where the vessels go to form the torcular. It is covered by the pia mater, and is connected by a little bone to each thalam. nerv. opt.

Numberless experiments prove, that the nerves are necessary to life; and that when the *brain*, or *medulla spinalis*, is much injured, life is at an end, or at least health: yet no part of the *brain* being injured, immediate death may ensue from different causes, though an injury of the *medulla oblongata* is so instantly fatal.

Behind the infundibulum called *pelvis* is seen, the CORPORA ALBICANTIA, or GLANDULÆ WILLISII.

Two glands are said to be in the *brain*, viz. the superior or *glandula pinealis*; and the inferior, or *glandula pituitaria*, which see. They have the external appearance of glands, but as to their being such is not certainly known.

The *cerebrum* fills all the upper portion of the cavity of the cranium, or the portion which lies above the transverse septum; each lateral half is divided into three eminences called lobes; one anterior, one middle, and one posterior.

The blood-vessels which supply the *cerebrum*, cerebellum, and *medulla oblongata*, come partly from the carotid, and partly from the vertebral arteries. The veins of the *cerebrum* and cerebellum may, in general, be looked on as branches not only of the longitudinal sinus of the dura mater, and of the two great lateral sinusses, but also of all the inferior sinusses of this membrane, in all which the veins terminate by different trunks.

Malpighius says that the *brain* is a gland; but other anatomists who have attended to the use as well as the structure, &c. of it, say it is not.

Dr. Kirkland, in his Dissertation on the *Brain* and Nerves, denies that the *brain* is fibrous, and asserts, that the nerves are only the continuations of the mucus, which constitutes the *brain*. He intimates, that this mucus is sensible. He observes that, "if we view the *brain* within the skull, just before it enters those membranes, which form the covering of the nerves, it will appear that the inside of a nerve is not a mass of fibres arising from the white part of the *brain*, but that it is a small portion of the white part of the *brain* itself, which is not fibrous. This being conducted by the dura and pia mater to the different parts of the body, it deposits one, or both of these coats, and is diffused round every fibre, not only upon the part it is carried to, but a considerable way round; so that each portion of the *brain* conveyed by its own nervous case, meeting, form one continued, or connected substance, in every part included within the cuticle, and gives that glossy, or gelatinous appearance, which

is fo readily diſtinguiſhed in the muſcular fibres. From whence it appears, that the *brain* is not confined to the ſkull, but is expanded in every part of the body, in the ſame manner, but much thinner, as the retina is expanded at the bottom of the eye." This ſimple method of conſidering the *brain* as a ſenſible mucus or jelly, both frees us from much perplexity, which attends all other views of it, and alſo has a happy influence in the doctrines which depend on this part of our frame.

Thoſe who are diſordered in their *brain*, are firſt affected with a ſtupor, often make water, and have other ſymptoms in common with thoſe who have the ſtrangury. Theſe ſymptoms continue eight or nine days, and then, if there is a watery or mucous diſcharge from the noſe or ears, there is a ſolution of the diſeaſe, and the ſtrangury ceaſes. Plenty of white urine comes off from the patient without pain, until the twentieth day; at which time the pain in the head leaves him, but a dimneſs of ſight remains if he looks long at any object.

Dr. Hunter obſerves, that the principal parts of the medullary ſubſtance of the *brain* in idiots and madmen, ſuch as the thalami nervorum opticorum, and medulla oblongata, are found entirely changed from a medullary to a hard, tough, dark-coloured ſubſtance, ſometimes reſembling white leather.

See Winſlow's Anatomy; Haller's Phyſiology; Kirkland's Diſſertation on the *Brain* and Nerves; alſo his Diſſertation on the Sympathy of the Nerves; and Monro on the Nervous Syſtem.

Cerebrum elongatum. See Medulla spinalis.

CEREFOLIUM. See Coelifolium, and Chærefolium.

——— Hiſpanicum. See Myrrhis.

——— Sylveſtre. See Chærophyllum Sylveſtre.

CEREI MEDICATI. See Bougie.

CERELÆUM. See Ceratum & oleum Ceræ, under Cera.

CEREVISIA AMARA. } See Alla.
——— ANTISCORBUTICA. }

Cerevisiæ Cataplasma.

Into the grounds of ſtrong beer ſtir as much oatmeal, as will make it of a ſuitable conſiſtence. This is ſometimes employed as a ſtimulant, though moſt commonly as an antiſeptic to mortified parts.

CERIA, or Ceriæ. See Tæniæ.

CERION, κήριον, *a honey-comb*. See Achor.

CERITUS, or Cerritus. Drunk with malt liquor. The goddeſs Ceres was ſuppoſed to affect people with that diſorder which is produced by an exceſs of ſtrong drink, whence this name.

CEROMA & CERONIUM. See Ceratum.

CEROPISSUS, alſo called *dropax*, *dropaciſmus*. A plaſter of pitch and wax. It was uſual to ſpread it on cloth or leather, and to apply it to ſome part of the body, then to pull it off again, and apply it afreſh, frequently renewing the application and removal of the ſame, to induce a redneſs on the part, with an intent to attract the humors which ſerve to nouriſh it. To render this *plaſter* the more efficacious, acrimonious powders were added to it. This dropax was alſo uſed to make hair fall off, or to pull it off from any part. But the ingredients for the *dropaces* were pitch, oil, bitumen, galbanum, and other ſtimulants.

CEROTUM. See Ceratum.

CERRITUS. See Ceritus.

CERRO. See Phellodrys.

CERUMEN AURIS. The wax in the ears. The Latins call it *cerca*, *aurium ſordes*, & *marmorata aurium*, *cypſele*, *cypſelis*, *fugile*. It inviſcates and retains inſects, and prevents their hurting the membrana tympani. It is bitter and viſcid, conſequently impregnated with acrid lixivial ſalts, mixed with pinguious and oily particles. Theſe principles render its qualities very ſimilar to thoſe aſcribed to the bile, with which it agrees in many particulars. It is ſeparated from the glands in the part of the ear in which it is found. It is fluid when firſt diſcharged, but ſoon thickens by lying. Wax, under ſome circumſtances, occaſions deafneſs. See Surditas.

CERUSSA. See Plumbum, No. 1.

Cerussa Acetata. See Plumbum, No. 5.

——— Antimonii. See Antimonium, No. 3.

CERVARIA. } See Laserpitium vulgaCervaria nigra. } tius, & oreoselinum.

Cervi spina. See Rhamnus.

CERVICALES. The *nerves* which paſs through the vertebræ of the neck are thus called.

The firſt cervical nerve throws out a conſiderable branch to the occiput; it joins the ninth pair from the brain, to form the firſt *cervical* ganglion of the intercoſtal.

The ſecond cervical nerve hath a very remarkable plexus; it ſends out a very conſiderable nerve to the occiput, as well as the firſt. It ſends off three branches behind the ſterno-maſtoideus, where they are entangled with the acceſſorius Williſii. The firſt branch going upward and backward becomes cutaneous on the poſterior parts of the temporal and parietal bones. The ſecond goes upward and a little forward under the ſterno-maſtoideus, and throws branches to the parotid gland, to the lobe, and to the poſterior ſide of the ear. The third goes horizontally forward to the neck, and there becomes a cutaneous nerve, which is ſometimes pricked in opening the external jugular vein.

The third cervical nerve goes downwards by a number of filaments towards the ſhoulders, and produces the phrenic nerve, which runs towards the thorax, before the anterior portion of the ſcalenus, between the ſubclavian artery and vein, contiguous to the trunk of the par vagum; runs down before the root of the lungs, follows the pericardium, and branches out in the diaphragm. That on the right is ſhorter than that on the left, as the latter goes round the apex of the heart.

The four inferior pairs, the above to be underſtood as pairs, are larger than thoſe already named. Their main trunk, with the firſt nerve of the back, paſſes between the portions of the ſcalenus over the firſt rib, into the axilla, where they produce ſix trunks, which go to the upper extremities. In their way thither, they detach branches to all the arteries.

The firſt of theſe ſix branches is the humeralis, which follows the courſe of the artery of that name, round the head of the os humeri.

The ſecond is the cutaneus, *cutaneus nerve*, which runs down the inſide of the arm, and goes into the fore-arm, juſt where we prick in opening the baſilic vein, and is often wounded.

The third is called the musculo-cutaneus, and is larger. It riſes pretty high, and throws branches into the coraco-brachiæus, through which the trunk paſſes obliquely; it is then covered by the biceps, and paſſing through between the brachiæus and biceps, it ſends off ſeveral branches, and lies on the outſide of the tendon of the laſt-mentioned muſcle, where we commonly bleed in the median cephalic vein.

The fourth is called cubitalis, vel ulnaris, the *ulnar nerve*; it follows the courſe of the artery, but paſſes gradually backwards, and gets behind the inner condyle of the os humeri, betwixt which and the olecranon it paſſes to the fore-arm. A little above the carpus, it divides into an anterior and poſterior branch, which goes to the palm, the back of the hand, and fingers. See under Cubitalis, Cheselden's account.

The fifth branch, called medianus, the *median nerve*, paſſes down contiguous to the brachial artery, and accompanying the veſſel, goes to the fore-arm, and to the palm of the hand, thence to the thumb and fingers.

The ſixth branch, called the radialis, *radial nerve*, paſſes down the inſide of the arm, and then backwards between the brachiæus externus, and the ſhort heads of the biceps externus attended by the artery. When it hath got round, it runs down; and at the head of the radius it gives off a cutaneous branch, which goes to the thumb and fingers on the back of the hand, whilſt the main trunk paſſes round the head of the radius through the ſupinator radii brevis, and goes betwixt the radius and ulna, to be loſt in the extenſor digitorum communis, and the muſcles of the carpus and thumb.

Cervicales Arteriæ. The arteries of the neck.

The *cervical artery* riſes from the ſubclavian on its upper ſide, and is preſently afterwards divided into two, which ſometimes come out ſeparately, and at others by a ſmall common trunk; the anterior one goes to the anterior muſcles which move the neck and head, the poſterior to the ſcalenus, trapezius, &c.

The anterior cervicalis, running behind the carotid of the ſame ſide, is diſtributed to the muſculus coracohyoidæus, maſtoidæus, cutaneus, ſterno-hyoidæus, and ſterno-thyroidæus, to the jugular gland, and aſpera arteria; the muſcles of the pharynx, bronchia, œſophagus, and to the anterior muſcles which move the neck and head. This *artery* has been obſerved to ſend out the intercoſtalis ſuperior.

The posterior cervicalis arises sometimes a little after the vertebralis, and sometimes from that *artery*. It passes under the transverse apophysis of the last vertebra of the neck, and from thence runs up backward, in a winding course, on the vertebral muscles of the neck, and then returns in the same manner. It communicates with a descending branch of the occipital artery, and with another of the vertebral, about the second vertebra: It is distributed to the musculi scaleni, angularis scapulæ, and trapezius, and to the jugular glands and integuments.

——— VENÆ. The CERVICAL VEINS. They are branches from the upper external jugular veins, or from the vertebral veins: they spread in the vertebral muscles of the neck, and communicate with the humeralis and occipitalis.

CERVICALIS. Belonging to the neck. The arteries and veins of the neck have this epithet.

——— DESCENDENS. } See SACRO LUMBARIS ACCESSORIUS.
——— DORSI. }

CERVICARIA. BELL-FLOWER, or CAMPANULA. The flower consists of one leaf, shaped like a bell: before it is blown, it is of a pentagonal figure, and, when fully opened, it is cut into five segments at the top. The summit of the pedicle is expanded into an ovary, whose apex is crowned with a monophyllous quinquifid calyx, divided into five long segments. The seed-vessel is for the most part divided into three cells, each having a hole at the bottom, by which the seed is emitted.

Boerhaave enumerates thirty-four species, but they possess no considerable medical virtue. The most common of them are the

Campanula esculenta, rapunculus, campanula flore cæruleo, rapuntium parvum. SMALL or GARDEN-RAMPION.

The roots are used in sallads.

Medium, campanula foliis profunde incisis fructu duro, viola Mariana peregrina. Syrian BELL-FLOWER.

Trachelium, called also *campanula vulgarior major.* GREAT THROAT-WORT, and CANTERBURY-BELLS.

The root is very moderately astringent.

CERVICARIA ALBA. See LASERPITIUM VULGARIUS.

CERVICULÆ SPIRITUS. Rulandus says, it is the Spirit of the bone of a stag's heart.

CERVIX, also *Collum*. The NECK. This is applied figuratively to parts: thus, there is the *cervix vesicæ, uteri, ossis.* See VESICA, UTERUS, and PROCESSUS.

But in its general acceptation, it means that part of the body situated betwixt the head and breast.

The *neck* is divided into the anterior part or *throat*, and the posterior or *nape*.

It contains the *larynx*, a part of the *trachea arteria*, the *pharynx*, *part of the œsophagus*, the *musculi cutanei*, *sterno-mastoidæi*, *sterno-hyoidæi*, *hyothyroides*, *cerato-hyoidæi*, *splenius*, *complexus*, the musculi vertebrales, which lie upon the first seven vertebræ, and a portion of the medulla spinalis.

The ARTERIES which go to the *neck*, are the *arteriæ carotides externæ*, & *internæ*, *vertebrales*, & *cervicales*. The VEINS are, the *venæ jugulares externæ* & *internæ*, *cervicales* & *vertebrales*. The NERVES are, the *portio dura* of the auditory nerves, the *eighth*, *ninth*, and *tenth pair*, the *seven cervical pairs*, and the *nervi sympathetici maximi*.

Among other disorders to which the *neck* is subject, a contraction of it to one side is of the number. Tulpius calls this contraction CAPUT OBSTIPUM; it is a kind of *contractura*: he hath removed this disorder in those who were twenty years of age, or more, and were born with it. Meekren and Roonhuysen have had the same success.

This disorder is usually described under the title of the WRY-NECK. It proceeds from various causes, as burns, a stricture in the skin, a relaxation of some of the muscles in the *neck*, or a contraction of them; but for the most part the cause is a contraction of the mastoid or sterno-mastoid muscle only.

When a paralysis is the cause, it is incurable; if it is produced by a defluxion of humours, sweating the part is often of use; if the skin is contracted by a burn, rub it with emollients, and apply warm fomentations, and if these fail, make two or three incisions transversely through the skin where it is contracted. If the cause is from several muscles being contracted, no method of relief is yet known; but if there is a contraction of the mastoid muscle only, or as called by some the sterno-mastoid muscle, the cure is effected by dividing it.

In order to form this operation, Mr. Sharpe directs in his Treatise of Operations, "to make a transverse incision through the skin and fat, something broader than the muscle, and not above half an inch from the clavicle; then passing the probed razor with care underneath the muscle, draw it out, and cut the muscle. After the incision is made, the wound is to be filled with dry lint, and always dressed so as to prevent the extremities of the muscle from re-uniting; to which end they are to be separated from each other as much as possible, by the assistance of a supporting bandage for the head during the whole time of the cure, which will generally be about a month."

Mr. Potts directs to cut through as near the middle as may be, taking care not to wound the carotid artery, nor the jugular vein. Dr. Hunter prefers making the incision near the sternum: he says, that at the lower part of the muscle it is best to perform this operation, because there the cellular membrane is not in any great proportion. Mr. Sheldon advises, when the sterno-mastoid muscle is to be cut, not to use the razor above named, for thereby danger attends, from cutting the carotid artery, the jugular vein, and the eighth pair of nerves. He advises to use an incision knife, to cut gently in a transverse direction; then the fibres will fly from the edge of the knife, and with a moderate attention, the dangers just mentioned will be avoided. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 366. White's Surgery, p. 387.

Wounds in the *neck*. See VULNUS.

CERVUS. The STAG, HART, or male of the red deer.

Their flesh, until they are three years old, is excellent. The bone of the *stag's* heart, called *crux cervi*, is but the tendons of the muscles of its heart hardened. This bone, as it is called, should be very white.

Balls are formed in their stomachs from the hairs which they swallow when licking themselves. These balls are called *elaphopila*. See CAPRA ALPINA.

The tears of a *stag* are the sordes collected in the inner angles of the eyes, resembling wax. This matter hath many virtues attributed to it. Three or four grains are a dose.

CERVUS DAMA. See DAMA.

CERVUS MINOR AMERICANUS BEZOARTICUS. The deer which affords the West Indian *bezoar*.

——— ODORATUS. See MOSCHUS. ——— PLATYCEROS. The FALLOW-DEER. See DAMA. ——— RANGIFER. The REIN-DEER, called by some authors *tarandus*, and *machlis*. It is an animal very common in all the northern nations, of the shape of a *stag*, but its body is thicker, and its whole make much more robust and strong. It is of prodigious use as a beast of carriage, to the Laplanders, and almost all the other nations far north. SCHEFFER alledges from TORNÆUS, that though a cloven-footed animal, and plainly of the deer kind, it does not chew its cud: this, however, is wholly disbelieved by the more accurate naturalists. Its horns and hoofs have been said to be of use in spasmodic affections.

CESTREUS. See MUGILIS.

CESTRITES VINUM. Wine impregnated with betony.

CESTRUM. See BETONICA.

CETACEUS. CETACEOUS. Those fishes are thus called which are very large, bring forth a perfect animal instead of spawn; or which, like viviparous animals, respire by means of lungs, generate, conceive, bring forth young, and nourish them with milk.

CETE. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

CETERACH. See ASPLENIUM.

CETUS. The WHALE. There are many kinds of this fish; but the two principal are the Greenland *whale*, and the spermaceti *whale*: also called *balæna vulgaris*, *balæna major*, *musculus*, according to PLINY, *mysticetus*. The GREENLAND, or BLACK WHALE.

It is from the upper jaw that *whale*-bone is taken, and from no other part of this fish. Besides this bone, its only produce is its oil, called TRAIN-OIL, used for burning in lamps, but of no consequence in medicine. In Paris, they have two sorts of *whale* oil: the best is called *huile de grande baye*: it is made from the blubber immediately after it is taken out of the *whale*: whence the French oils are not of so offensive a smell as those from Hol-

Holland, which are melted down, &c. after their arrival there.

CETE ADMIRABILE, alſo called *cachalot*, *balæna macrocephala*, &c. *trompa*, *byaris*, *cete*, *ocea*; THE SPERMACETI WHALE. It is alſo called *catodon*, becauſe it hath teeth only in its lower jaw. This ſpecies does not afford any *whale*-bone; but inſtead of that, it hath teeth, which are ivory. From its body, it yields a finer oil than that from the Greenland ſpecies; and it alſo affords SPERMACETI, which ſee.

CEVADILLA, called alſo *febadilla*, *ſabadilla*, *cauſticum Americanum*, *hordeum cauſticum*, *canis interfector*. INDIAN CAUSTIC-BARLEY. It is the ſeed-veſſel of a Mexican plant; its form and ſtructure a *barley*-ear, but with ſmaller ſeeds, not above the ſize of linſeed. They are reckoned the ſtrongeſt of the vegetable *cauſtics*. Monardes ſays, that for deſtroying vermin, and as a corroſive for ſome kinds of ulcers, they are as effectual as the actual cautery, if a little of the ſeed is powdered and ſprinkled on the part. Dale ſays, it is the capſula of the ſeed that is uſed.

CEVIL. See LUDUS HELMONTII.

CHAA. See THEA.

CHAB. An abbreviation of Dominicus Chabræus, M. D. Stirpium Icones & Sciagraphia, 1677.

CHACARILLA. See THURIS CORTEX.

CHACRIL. A name which the French give to the *thuris cortex*.

CHÆREFOLIUM, CHÆROPHYLLUM, called alſo *cerefolium*, *gingidium*, *chærophyllon*, *cherefolium*; COMMON CHERVIL. It is the *ſcandix cerefolium*, Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant, with winged leaves, like thoſe of parſley, producing ſmooth longiſh ſeeds, ſhaped like a bird's beak; a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, ſown annually in our gardens, and ſlightly aromatic, aperient, and diuretic, differing not from parſley in its medical virtues. Diſtilled with water, it affords a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil.

—— SYLVESTRE PERENNE CICUTÆ FOLIO, *Cicutaria*, *cicutaria alba*, *cerefolium ſylveſtre*, *myrrhis ſylveſtris*; WILD CICELY; COW-WEED. The roots are poiſonous, cauſing difficulty of breathing, torpors, and madneſs. The root reſembles parſnips, and are called by the country people MADNIPS. The plant above ground reſembles hemlock.

Botaniſts enumerate four ſpecies. Raii Hiſt.

CHAIARXAMBAR. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

CHAITA. Properly the mane of quadrupeds; but Rufus Epheſius expreſſes by it the hair of the hind-head.

CHALAPA. See JALAPA.

CHALASIS, from χαλαω, *to relax*. See RELAXATIO.

CHALASTICA MEDICAMENTA. RELAXING MEDICINES.

CHALAZA, CHALAZION, CHALAZIUM, from χαλαζα, *a hailſtone*; called alſo *lupa*. A HAILSTONE. Some call them *grandines*. This name is given to a white knotty kind of ſtring at each end of an egg, formed of a plexus of the fibres of the membranes, whereby the yoke and the white are connected together, called *aquatum*.

It is a ſpecies of the hordeolum. STYE, STIAN, or STITHE, is a moveable ſcirrhous tumor on the margin of the eye-lid, reſembling a hailſtone, whence its name. It is white, hard, and encyſted; and differs from the *crithe*, another ſpecies, only in being moveable. It continues long, and proceeds ſlowly. Sometimes it may be diſperſed with the ung. ceerul. fort. and with a few doſes of calomel, of one grain each. In weakly habits, theſe may be accompanied with bark and ſteel. If they fail to relieve, make an inciſion through the ſkin which covers them, and diſſect the tumor clearly out, or touch the ſkin over them with cauſtic; then either preſs the tumor out, or touch it until the whole is waſted. See St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eye. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 264. Noſ. Meth. Oculi of Dr. Wallis, p. 4.

CHALBANE. See GALBANUM.

CHALCANTHUM. See VITRIOLUM.

CHALCEDONIUS, CALCEDONIUS, is the name of a medicine, which Galen directs to be uſed in diſorders of the ears.

CHALCITIS, from χαλκος, *braſs*.

The native kind is ſaid to be a vitriolic mineral, containing copper and iron, of a copperiſh colour. Dr. Alſton aſſerts it to be one of the deſiderata, and that its ſuccedaneum is the

CHALCITI officinarum. See VITRIOLI COLCOTHAR, and VITRIOLUM VIRIDE.

CHALCOIDEUM, Os. The os cuneiforme of the *tarſus*. See CUNEIFORME OS.

CHALCOS. See Æs.

CHALCUTE. BURNT BRASS. See Æs uſtum.

CHALICRATON. WINE and WATER. From χαλις, an old word that imports *pure wine*, and κεραννυμι, *to mix*.

CHALINOS. This word is ſometimes uſed to expreſs that part of the cheeks, which, on each ſide, is contiguous to the angles of the mouth.

CHALYBS. STEEL; called alſo *acies*. As a medicine, it differs not from iron. See FERRUM. *Steel* is ſofter or harder than iron, according to the management of the artiſt; and, when ſofter, may be more eaſily prepared for ſome medical purpoſes, but otherwiſe contains no advantages above common iron. See Neumann's Chemical Works, the Dictionary of Chemiſtry.

CHALYBS TARTARIZATUS. See FERRUM, No. 9.

CHALYBEATÆ AQUÆ. See AQUA.

CHALYBIS RUBIGO. See FERRUM, No. 2.

CHALYBIS SAL. See FERRUM, No. 10.

CHAMA. BASTARD COCKLE; called alſo *glycimerides magna*, and *chama glycimeris*. They are found in the Mediterranean ſea, and are of the ſame nature and uſe as our common *cockle*, and other ſhell-fiſh.

CHAMÆACTE, from χαμαι, *upon the ground*, ακτη, *the elder*. See EBULUS.

CHAMÆBALANO. See OROBUS.

CHAMÆBATOS. See RUBUS VULGARIS.

CHAMÆCEDRYS. See ABROTANUM FOEMINEUM.

CHAMÆCERASUS. See CAPRIFOLIUM.

CHAMÆCISSUS. See HEDERA TERR.

CHAMÆCISTUS; called alſo *helianthemum*, *panax chironium*, *conſolida aurea cordi*, *conſolida aurea*, chamæciſtus vulgaris flore luteo; or *helianth. flore luteo*: LITTLE or DWARF CISTUS, or SUN-FLOWER. Miller enumerates fifty ſpecies or more.

It is vulnerary, and makes a good gargariſm in diſeaſes of the throat.

CHAMÆCLEMA. See HEDER. TERR.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS. See ABROTANUM FOEMINEUM.

CHAMÆDAPHNE. See LAUREOLA MAS.

CHAMÆDROPS. In Paulus Ægineta and Oribaſius, it is the ſame as

CHAMÆDRYS. GERMANDER. *Chamædrys minor repens*; *vulgaris*. Alſo called *quercula columandrina*, *triſſago*, chamæd. minor repens; cham. vulg. SMALL GERMANDER, and ENGLISH TREACLE. It is the TEUCRIUM CHAMÆDRYS, or TEUCRIUM *foliis ovatis inciſo crenatis petiolatis*, *floribus ſubverticillatis ternis*, *caulibus procumbentibus*, Linn. CREEPING GERMANDER. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies of *chamædrys*.

The ſmall *germander* is a ſmall, creeping, ſhrubby plant, with ſquare ſtalks, ſmall, ſtiff, oval leaves, notched from the middle to the extremity, like thoſe of the oak-tree, ſet in pairs at the joints, and purpliſh labiated flowers, ſet thick together, wanting the upper-lip. It grows wild in France, Germany, and Switzerland. It is ſometimes found wild in England, but is generally raiſed by culture in gardens. It flowers in June and July.

The leaves and tops are bitter and aromatic, but by no means conſiderable. They loſe a little by drying: they are mildly aperient and corroborant. They have been by ſome held in eſteem, in uterine rheumatic complaints; by others, in intermittent fevers, ſcrophulous affections, and other chronic complaints. At preſent, however, they are very little in uſe.

The beſt time for gathering this herb is when the ſeeds are formed, and then the tops are preferable to the leaves.

When dry, the doſe is from ʒ ſs. to ʒ j.

Either water or ſpirit will extract their virtue, but water takes up more of the bitter matter.

This plant is an ingredient of the noted powder, which goes by the name of the duke of Portland's.

Pulvis ad Rheumatiſmum vel de Morbis Arthriticis Ducis Portlandii. The DUKE of PORTLAND'S POWDER for the Gout or the Rheumatiſm.

Take of the roots of round birthwort and gentian, the tops and leaves of ſmall *germander*, leſſer centaury, and ground-pine, of each equal parts; powder them all together. Of this powder a dram muſt be taken, in any convenient liquor, every morning faſting, for three

months; then two ſcruples for three months; and, after that, half a dram for ſix months; and to conclude the proceſs, half a dram every other day for a year. Aetius calls a powder ſimilar to this, *antidotos ex duobus centaureæ generibus*; Cœlius Aurelianus, *diacentaurion*.

Experience in general hath tended to leſſen the credit of this compoſition, which hath little more than its antiquity to ſupport the character with which it was lately puffed off. It differs but little from the diacentaureon of Cœlius Aurelianus, the pulvis principis Mirandolæ, and others, of which an account is given in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. vi. p. 126, &c. where alſo the origin of the duke of Portland's powder is traced, and ſhewn to be but a variety of the many powders which the ancients uſed under the following names, viz. *antidotos ex duobus centaureæ* of Aetius; *climax* vel *ſcala ſacra*, &c. For that called

——— Incana maritima, &c. See Marum Syriacum.

——— Frutescens. See Teucrium.

——— Fruticosa sylvestris melissæ folio. See Salvia Sylvestris.

——— Palustris allium redolens. See Scordium.

——— Spuria Angustifolio. } See Vero-
——— Latifolio. } nica.

Chamædrys. A name of a ſpecies of caryophyllata, called *avens*.

CHAMÆLÆA. } Widow-wail. A ſhrub, with
CHAMELÆA. } leaves like the olive tree. The juice is a powerful hydragogue and cathartic, but much milder than mezereon. If it is applied to the pubes and abdomen of dropſical patients, no medicine is more effectual in promoting urine. It is alſo a name of the mezereon. See Laureola fœmina.

CHAMÆLEAGNUS. See Myrtus Brabantica.

CHAMÆLEMA. See Hedera terrestris.

CHAMÆLEO ALBUS, &c. See Carduus Pinea.

Chamæleon alb. See Carlina.

——— Verum. See Cnicus.

CHAMÆLINUM. See Linum catharticum.

Chamælinum vulgare. See Knawel.

CHAMÆLUIE. See Tussilago.

CHAMÆMELUM. Camomile. Galen calls it *Euanthemon*. It is corruptedly named *camomilla*.

The root is fibrous, the calyx ſquamous, and expanded with a manifold ſeries of leaves. The flower is generally radiated, ſeldom naked, with radiated petals, for the moſt part white, with a yellow diſk; the leaves are finely indented; in other things it reſembles the bellis.

Boerhaave enumerates eighteen ſpecies; of which the following are the moſt common.

Chamæmelum nobile, from χαμαιμηλον, quoniam odorem mali habeat. Plin. lib. 22. c. 21. Called alſo cham. Romanum, *chamomilla*, *leucanthemum odoratius*, vel *odoratiſſimum repens*, by Dioſcorides *chryſocallis*, common, or creeping, or Roman, or trailing perennial camomile. It is the anthemis nobilis, *foliis pinnato-compoſitis linearibus acutis ſubvilloſis*. Class, Syngenesia; Ord. Polygamia ſuperflua. Linn. Gen. Plant. 940.

It is found wild in moiſt paſture ground in many parts of England, but is commonly cultivated in gardens. It flowers in July and Auguſt, and ſo on through the ſummer; and the ſeeds come to perfection at the time of flowering. The leaves and flowers have a ſtrong, though not ungrateful ſmell, and bitter taſte. The flowers are more aromatic and bitter than the leaves and the ſtalks; the yellow diſk is by far the ſtrongeſt part. The ſmell and taſte are both improved by careful drying. Theſe flowers loſe very little by long keeping.

The flowers only are uſed internally: they are bitter, emenagogue, carminative, anodyne, antiſpaſmodic; of particular uſe in colics of the cold and flatulent kind; in nephritic, hyſteric, hypochondriac, and other ſpaſmodic diſorders; the pains of child-bed women are much relieved by frequent draughts of a warm infuſion of them; they promote the uterine diſcharges. They are almoſt a ſpecific in agues, by giving from half a dram to 3 i. of the powder during the intermiſſion; but as this quantity is apt to run off by the bowels, it is beſt given, therefore, joined to an opiate or aſtringent; which renders it more effectual. The *camomile*, by moving the bowels, makes it uſeful in flatulent and ſpaſmodic colics, and alſo in the dyſentery; but in diarrhœa, it has been found hurtful. In intermitting fevers, as well as thoſe of the low and irregular kind, attended with viſceral obſtructions, eſpecially when they border too much on continual fevers to admit of the bark, in this caſe the *camomile* is aſſiſted by a mixture of fixed alkaline ſalts, and other corroborating medicines. A warm infuſion, from four to ſix ounces, taken twice a day, has been efficacious in relieving pains of the ſtomach. Taken in much larger quantity, it excites vomiting, and promotes the operation of emetics; for which purpoſes it is frequently given.—Externally, the flowers are uſed in the decoction for fomentation, and are alſo an ingredient in the decoction for glyſters.

The doſe may be from gr. x. to 3 i. of the dry powder. Of the freſh juice from the whole herb, the doſe may be from one to ſix ounces, which, if taken juſt before the paroxyſm of agues, is effectual in a few doſes. This juice is peculiarly uſeful againſt a ſtrangury, in aſthmas, jaundice, and dropſies.

Camomile flowers give out their virtue to water and to ſpirit: the dry flowers make a more agreeable infuſion than the freſh ones, or newly dried; and the moſt grateful is when cold water only is uſed. Diſtilled with water, they impregnate it ſtrongly; and, from a large quantity of flowers, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil may be thus obtained. This oil is of a yelloviſh colour, and poſſeſſeth all the virtues of the flowers in an eminent degree.

Externally, this herb is diſcutient and antiſeptic; but the flowers poſſeſs the greateſt degree of theſe qualities. Dr. Pringle ſays, that their antiſeptic power is 120 times greater than that of ſea-ſalt.

A green oil is prepared from the herb, whilſt it is freſh, in April and May at fartheſt, by boiling it with olive oil until the leaves are almoſt criſp: but as boiling diſſipates all the beſt part of the herb, the propereſt method is to ſteep the flowers cold in the oil, and to ſtrain it off as it is wanted.

Extractum Chamæmeli. Extract *of* Camomile.

Boil the flowers in diſtilled water, then preſs out the decoction, ſtrain it, and ſet it by until the fæces have ſubſided, then re-boil it in a water-bath ſaturated with ſea-ſalt, to a conſiſtence proper for making pills, Lond. Pharm. 1788. This is remarkably antiſeptic, according to the experiments of ſir John Pringle; and in doſes of one or two ſcruples, either given by itſelf, or added to other remedies, proves highly beneficial in flatulency, indigeſtion, and pains of the ſtomach and bowels. In the ſame manner, have the College of Phyſicians of London ordered the extract of broom-tops, gentian, black hellebore, liquorice, rue, and ſaving, to be made. But if the extract of this flower is acquired from ſpirituous tincture, it retains much of their flavour, as well as their bitter taſte. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

Chamæmelum vulgare, called alſo leucanthemum Dioſcoridis, *anthemis*, *chamomilla*; common wild, or dog's camomile. It is the anthemis arvensis, Linn. the corn camomile. It is upright, annual, and grows wild in corn-fields. In France, and other countries on the continent, theſe are uſed indiſcriminately with the other ſpecies, but they are weaker and more diſagreeable. The oil obtained from this ſpecies by diſtillation is of a fine blue colour, but the air ſoon changes it to a yellow.

——— Flore pleno, called alſo cham. nobile flore multiplici, cham. Anglicum flore multiplici, cham. repens, cham. Romanum, and double camomile. The *Anthemis nobilis*, Linn. They are produced by culture. They differ in their flowers from the Roman *camomile*, above deſcribed, in being double, or having ſeveral rows of the white petals, and the thick diſk proportionably ſmaller.

The ſingle and the double flowered ſorts are often uſed indiſcriminately: their leaves differ very little; but as the active parts chiefly reſide in the diſk, or tubular part of the florets, which in the ſingle flowers are largeſt, the ſimple flowers are therefore moſt judiciouſly preferred, and generally uſed.

The ſingle ſort affords moſt oil.

Chamæmelum Fœtidum, called alſo *cotula fœtida*, *anthemis cotula*, *cyanthemis*, *cynobotane*, stinking camomile, maiths, and may-weed. It is annual, growing in waſte grounds and amongſt corn. It is

more upright than the other ſpecies; its leaves are finer, and flowers thicker together.

In its qualities it differs greatly from the three preceding. Its ſmell is diſagreeable; its flowers are almoſt inſipid, but the leaves have a ſtrong acrid bitter taſte.

It has been eſteemed ſtrongly ſudorific. Dr. Brown Langriſh gives an account of a decoction of this, recommended by a gypſey, throwing a perſon affected with a rheumatiſm into a profuſe ſweat, and curing him of the diſeaſe.

——— CANARIENSE. The *leucanthemum Canarienſe*.

——— CHRYSANTHEMUM. See BUPHTHALMUM GERMANICUM.

CHAMÆMESPILUS. See ARIA.

CHAMÆMORUS, called alſo *chamæ-rubus foliis ribes Anglica, rubus paluſtris humilis, vaccinia nubis vulgaris Cambro-Britannica, vaccinium Lancaſtrenſe nubis, rubus Alpinus humilis Anglicus, rubus Alpinus foliis ribis, rubo Idæo minori affinis*, CLOUD-BERRY, and KNOT-BERRY.

It is a ſhrub which grows on boggy mountains in England and other northern countries; the leaves reſemble thoſe of the mallow or of the currant-tree; the fruit is like the raſberry, when ripe it is ſweet, tart, and of a yellowiſh red. It ripens in July and Auguſt. This fruit, when ripe, if boiled, without any addition, to the conſiſtence of a pulp, will keep well if cloſely covered in pots; and as an antiſcorbutic, far excels the ſcurvy-graſs and other vegetables of its tribe in common uſe.

The *chamæmorus* Norwegiæ is only another ſpecies of the ſame plant. Raii Hiſt.

CHAMÆPEUCE. See CAMPHORATA.

CHAMÆPITUINUM VINUM. It is wine in which the bruiſed green leaves of the chamæpitys have been infuſed.

CHAMÆPITYS, CHAMÆPITYSMAS; —— *lutea vulgaris ſive folio trifido*; —— *vulgaris*, called alſo *arthritica* vel *arthretica*, ajuga, ibiga; IVA arthritica; —moſchata; *abiga herba*, &c. Dioſcorides ſays, that it was called *halocyron* in Pontus, *Ionia* in Athens, and *ſideritis* in Eubœa. COMMON GROUND-PINE. It is the TEUCRIUM CHAMÆPITYS, or *teucrium foliis trifidis linearibus integerrimis, floribus ſeſſilibus lateralibus ſolitariis luteis, caule diffuſo*. Linn.

It is a low hairy creeping plant with ſquare ſtalks, whitiſh clammy leaves, cut deeply into three narrow ſegments, ſet in pairs at the joints, and yellow labiated flowers without pedicles, and wanting the upper lip. It is annual, grows wild in ſandy and chalky grounds, in ſome parts of England; flowers in July and Auguſt, and has a long ſlender fibrous root.

The leaves are moderately bitter, of a reſinous but not diſagreeable ſmell, approaching in this reſpect, as in their external form, to thoſe of the pine-tree. They are aperient, and corroborate the nervous ſyſtem; are commended in palſies, rheumatiſms, gout, and uterine obſtructions; are very attenuating and diuretic, and in general of ſimilar virtues with the chamædrys.

They give out their virtue to water, but ſomewhat more fully to ſpirit: on diſtillation with water, a very ſmall portion of eſſential oil is obtained, reſembling in ſome degree that from turpentine. But an infuſion of the dried herb in white wine is the beſt preparation. The dried leaves may be taken to a dram for a doſe. They are an ingredient in the Pulvis ad Rheumatiſmum. See CHAMÆDRYS.

——— MAS, cham. odoratior, and ITALIAN GROUND-PINE.

——— MOSCHATA, alſo called *iva moſchata Monſpelienſium*; *chamæp. anthyllis*; FRENCH GROUND-PINE.

Theſe two laſt are weaker, but of virtues ſimilar to the above. See CHAMÆPITYS.

CHAMÆPLION. A name in Oribaſius for the ERYSIMUM, which ſee.

CHAMÆRAPHANUM. So Paulus Ægineta calls the upper part of the root apium.

CHAMÆRIPHES. See PALMA MINOR.

CHAMÆRODODENDRON. See ÆGOLETHRON.

CHAMÆRUBUS. See CHAMEMORUS.

CHAMÆSPARTIUM, GENISTELLA. See GENISTA TINCTORIA.

CHAMÆSYCE. See PEPLION.

CHAMBAR. See MAGNESIA.

CHAMBROCH. See TRIFOLIUM.

CHAMELÆA. See CHAMÆLÆA.

CHAMOIS. See CAPRA ALPINA.

CHAMOMILLA. See CHAMÆMELUM.

CHAMPACAM. A large tall tree in the Eaſt Indies, which bears fragrant flowers twice a year, and not fruit until it is advanced in age. Ray thinks it is the champaca of Bontius. The dried root of its bark is an emenagogue: the flowers are reckoned cordial.

CHANCRE, called alſo *carcli*. The ancients called ſuch like ulcers on theſe parts *cavies pudendorum*.

Theſe do not appear at any certain period, after the application of the virus; ſometimes they form in leſs than twenty-four hours; at others not before ſix weeks. But moſt frequently in three or four days, and are at firſt ſeldom larger than a millet ſeed. They occaſionally make their appearance over all the parts of generation, and in ſome inſtances, even on the contiguous parts, as on the ſcrotum, all over the penis, and on the loweſt region of the abdomen. They may indeed form on all the ſoft parts of the body; but they are moſt frequently ſeated on the glans penis, and on the prepuce, near to its connection with the glans; often about the frænum, and in ſome inſtances on the very point of the glans, and even within the verge of the urethra: here as well as near the frænum, they prove always very troubleſome, and more difficult to cure, than in other parts of the penis. The colour, quantity, and conſiſtence of the matter, is exceedingly variable. It is uſually of a dirty green colour, and often tinged with red. When ſores of this kind, as ſometimes happens, are of a ſimple innocent nature, they uſually heal in the courſe of a ſhort time, merely by being kept clean; whilſt they will gradually become worſe, if they are venereal, ſhould mercury not be employed, or if they are not treated with eſcharotic, or aſtringent applications. A real venereal chancre is ſeldom ſo large at the firſt, as the baſe of a ſplit pea, and the edges of the ſore are elevated, ſomewhat hard and painful: ſtill in ſome few inſtances, we obſerve a ſlight ſuperficial ulceration, not attended with either pain or hardneſs, and which, by the conſequences alone, we find to be venereal. In all ſuch caſes certainty will be acquired from time and obſervation, and in no other manner.

But there are other chancres, which become ſuddenly elevated into extenſive veſications, containing a clear lymph, but more frequently tinged with blood: from this livid appearance, theſe chancres are judged of a more dangerous nature than others; but this has not been found to be the caſe; the colour depends entirely on the blood being mixed with the ſerum; and on their contents being diſcharged, the parts beneath appear clean, the ſurface only excoriated, without being affected in any other manner. In WOMEN, chancres put on preciſely the ſame appearance as in men, and occur chiefly on the internal parts of the labia pudendi, nymphæ, clitoris, and the entrance of the vagina, and urethra; but ſeldom or never altogether within either of theſe paſſages.

If a *chancre* is ſeated in the urethra it may be miſtaken for a gonorrhœa, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the ſmallneſs of the diſcharge, the pain during erection being in the extremity of the penis, or a particular ſpot in the urethra, but principally by examining with the touch of a probe or bougie whether it is callous or not.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, the venereal infection, if they ariſe from that cauſe, muſt be deſtroyed. They may be dreſſed with the unguentum hydrargyrum ſpread on lint, once in twenty-four hours, and thus they ſometimes are eaſily removed.

If ſoon after expoſure to infection, an ulceration appears, it is moſt probably only a local affection; a cure might be effected by a very ſuperficial dreſſing, yet as we have no means of being certainly ſafe, the cure of even the ſlighteſt *chancre* ſhould never be truſted to any other remedy than the internal as well as external uſe of mercury; at leaſt in moderate doſes. In every caſe of ulcerated *chancre* not attended with much inflammation, after wiping the ſores as clean as poſſible, let them be ſprinkled well with the hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, finely powdered, and pledgits of any common ointment be applied over it; and after two or three dreſſings, the ulcer will be generally clean and nearly healed.

The free uſe of the lunar cauſtic is recommended highly in the cure of this complaint, and particularly in its incipient ſtate; and effectually cures, by deſtroying the diſeaſed parts, which ſoon become clean, and heal as quickly as ſores proceeding from any other cauſe, and of the ſame magnitude, uſually do. In common caſes, the treatment here adviſed, will be in general ſufficient to effect every deſired purpoſe: but for further information on this head, as this complaint ſometimes proves obſtinate, and reſiſts the

modes

modes here recommended, the reader may conſult Aſtruc on the Venereal Diſeaſe, or Chapman's Abridgment of Aſtruc, Heiſter's Surgery, Lond. Med. Tranſ. p. 337; and particularly, Bell on the Venereal diſeaſe; Hunter and Foot on the ſame ſubject.

CHANTERELLA FLAVA GELATINOSA. It is a ſort of fungus, about an inch high, growing in cluſters. Tournefort includes under this name, all thoſe fungi whoſe heads are ſolid, that is, neither lamellated, nor porous, nor latticed, nor prickly, nor turning to duſt when ripe.

CHAOSDA. See Pestis.

CHAOVA. The Egyptian name for COFFEE. See Coffea.

CHAR. PLANT. An abbreviation of character plantarum.

CHARABE. See Succinum.

CHARACIAS, from χαραξ, *a bulwark* or *fence*. An epithet given to ſome plants which require ſupport, as the vine, &c.

CHARACTER, in botany, is that aſſemblage of marks by which each ſpecies of plants is diſtinguiſhed from each other.

Character ſignifies alſo an hereditary diſpoſition to ſome particular diſeaſe.

IN CHEMISTRY it is a mark importing ſome particular thing; or it is a figu invented to repreſent the principal ſubſtances and operations in a conciſe manner, the chief of which will be found on the ſubjoined plates.

CHARANTIA. See Momordica.

CHARDONE See Cinara spinosa.

CHARISTOLOCHIA. See Artemisia.

CHARLET. EXER. An abbreviation of Gualterus Charitonus Exercit. de Differentiis & Nominibus Animalium, 1677.

CHARME, } The name of an antidote mentioned by
CHARMIS. } Galen.

CHARONIUS. CHARONEAN. An epithet for caves, ſome of which are in Italy, where the air is loaded with a poiſonous vapour, that animals ſoon expire if expoſed to it.

CHARTA VIRGINEA. See Amnion.

CHARTREUX, POUDRE DE. See Antimonium, N° 15.

CHASME, χασμη. See Oscitatio.

CHATE. See Cucumis Aegyptius.

CHAULIODONTA. So the Greeks call thoſe animals whoſe teeth grow a great length out of their mouths, as the boar, the elephant, &c.

CHEDROPA. A general term for all ſorts of corn, and pulſe.

CHEILOCACE. See Labrisulcium.

CHEILOCACE, from χειλος, *a lip*, and κακον, *an evil*. The LIP-EVIL. A ſwelling of the lips. See Cancrum oris.

CHEIMETLON, from χειμα, *winter*. See Pernio.

CHEIMIA. COLD, SHIVERING.

CHEIRAPSIA, from χειρ, *the hand*, and απτομαι, *to touch*. SCRATCHING.

CHEIRI, called alſo *keiri*, *leucoium luteum*, *viola lutea*, *cheyri*, COMMON YELLOW WALL-FLOWER. It is the CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI, Linn.

The ſtalks are woody and brittle; the leaves are oblong, narrow, ſharp-pointed, ſmooth, and of a dark green-colour; the flowers are numerous, yellow, tetrapetalous, open ſucceſſively on the tops, are followed by a long ſlender pod, containing reddiſh flat ſeeds. It grows wild on old walls and among rubbiſh, and flowers in April and May.

The flowers have an agreeable ſmell, but to the taſte are naſeouſly bitter and pungent. Water takes up all their active matter; but no eſſential oil is obtained by diſtillation, though this way a water is obtained that poſſeſſeth much of the flavour of theſe flowers.

The flowers are reckoned among the nervines, deobſtruents, diuretics, and antiparalytics.

CHEIRIATER, from χειρ, *a hand*, and ιατρος, *a phyſician*. A SURGEON, called alſo *cheirurgus*, and *chirurgus*, from χειρ and εργον, *opus*. Hence *cheiriaticus*, a term appropriated to chirurgical remedies and operations.

CHEIRISMA. HANDLING, or a manual operation.

CHEIRIXIS. SURGERY.

CHEIRONOMIA. CHIRONOMIA. An exerciſe mentioned by Hippocrates, which conſiſts of peculiar geſticulations of the hands.

CHEIRURGUS. See Cheiriater.

CHEIROURGICA. See Pharmaceutice.

CHEIZI. See Argentum vivum, and flos.

CHELA. A FORKED PROBE mentioned by Hippocrates for extracting a polypus from the noſe. In Rufus Epheſius it is the extremities of the cilia But moſt commonly it is uſed for claws, particularly of crabs. It alſo ſignifies fiſſures in the heels, feet, or pudenda.

CHEL. CANC. PULV. C. See Cancer fluviatilis.

CHELIDON. The SWALLOW. Alſo the hollow at the bend of the arm,

CHELIDONIA. The GREATER and LESSER CELANDINES. See Chelidonium major.

CHELIDONIUM. See Bryonia Alba.

CHELIDONIUM MAJOR, called alſo *chelidonia*, *papaver corniculatum luteum*, TETTER-WORT, and GREAT CELANDINE. It is the CHELIDONIUM MAJUS, Linn.

Boerhaave takes notice of five ſorts.

This plant hath longiſh leaves, divided to the rib into roundiſh and indented portions, of which thoſe at the extremities are the largeſt, of a bright green colour on the upper ſide, of a bluiſh green underneath, full of a gold-coloured juice, as are likewiſe the ſtalks; from the bottoms of the leaves iſſue long pedicles, bearing cluſters of tetrapetalous yellow flowers, which are followed by browniſh pods, containing flattiſh ſhining black ſeeds; the root is thick at the top, with a number of fibres at the bottom, externally browniſh, internally of a deep yellowiſh red or a ſaffron colour: it is perennial, grows wild in hedges and ſhady places; it flowers in May and June.

The leaves and roots have a faint unpleaſing ſmell, and to the taſte are bitter and acrid: they give out their active matter to ſpirit and to water; the pungency they poſſeſs is not of the volatile kind, for hardly any of it riſes in diſtillation with water: yet it is leſſened with drying the plant, and by inſpiſſating infuſions of it. Drying wholly diſſipates the ſmell of this herb.

It is aperient, attenuant, and uſeful in the jaundice, when not accompanied with inflammatory ſymptoms. The freſh juice is uſed to deſtroy warts; alſo films in the eyes; but for this latter purpoſe it is diluted with milk. Of the dried root from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. is a doſe; of the freſh root infuſed in wine or in water the doſe may be to ℥ ſs.

——MINUS, called alſo *ſcrophularia minor*, *ficaria minor*, *chelidonia rotundifolia minor*, *curſuma*, *curtuma*, *haemorrhoidale*, vel *haemorrhoidalis herba*, *ranunculus vernus*, PILEWORT, and LESSER CELANDINE. It is the RANUNCULUS SICARIA. Linn.

Boerhaave enumerates four ſpecies. It is a ſmall plant with roundiſh ſmooth ſhining green leaves, ſet on long pedicles; and ſlender procumbent ſtalks, bearing bright gold-coloured ſolitary flowers of eight or nine petals, which ſtand in three-leaved cups, and are followed by cluſters of naked ſeeds; the root conſiſts of ſlender fibres, with a number of tubercles or little knobs. It is perennial, grows wild in hedges and moiſt meadows, and flowers in April.

The leaves are antiſcorbutic, but are without ſmell, and have very little taſte, though on chewing a ſlight pungency is perceived. The roots are reckoned a ſpecific, if beat into cataplaſms and applied to the piles: they yield a large portion of mucilaginous matter to water. Raii Synop. & Hiſt. Some ſay that *othonna* is the juice of *celandine*.

CHELONE. A TORTOISE. It alſo imports a part of a ſurgical machine mentioned by Oribaſius. An inſtrument to make a gradual extenſion in any fractured member, in which motion it reſembles the ſlowneſs of χελωνη, *a tortoiſe*.

CHELONION. A HUMP-BACK, ſo called from its reſemblance to the ſhell of χελωνη, *a tortoiſe*.

CHELTENHAM WATER. This ariſes from a ſpring near *Cheltenham*, in Glouceſterſhire; and is one of the moſt noted purging waters in England. When taken up from the fountain it is clear and colourleſs; has a ſaline, bitteriſh, chalybeate taſte; it ſtrikes a pale but vivid purple colour immediately on being mixed with an infuſion of galls. When expoſed to the air in an open glaſs veſſel, it throws up a quantity of air bubbles, becomes turbid, and loſes its briſk chalybeate taſte, and property of tinging with infuſion of galls. On evaporation it is found to contain a calcareous earth, mixed with ochre, and a purging ſalt. In one gallon were found by Dr. Short, 74 grains of calcareous earth mixed with ochre, and 673 grains of a purging ſalt. Experiment the ſecond

afforded

afforded 42 grains of earth, and 580 purging ſalt. The third 70 calcareous earth, and 622 purging ſalt. Dr. Rutty, 36 grains of earth, 494 of ſalt, which was compoſed of vitriolated magneſia and a ſmall quantity of ſea-ſalt. Dr. Lucas, 4 grains of iron, 181½ grains of calcareous earth, mixed with a ſmall portion of ſelenites, 362½ of ſalt of the nature of Epſom, but drier and finer. Dr. A. Fothergill makes the ſalt to be a native Glauber, mixed with a portion of Epſom ſalt. As a purge, this water is drank from one to three pints; though in general from half a pint to a quart is ſufficient. It operates with great eaſe.

CHELYS. See PECTUS.

CHELYSCION. A SHORT DRY COUGH.

CHEMA. Blancard ſays it is a certain meaſure mentioned by the Greek phyſicians, ſuppoſed to contain two ſmall ſpoonfuls; the Athenians had one of two drams, and another of three.

CHEMIA, vel CHIMIA. CHEMISTRY, or CHYMISTRY. As ſome ſay (though much difficulty attends the diſcovery of its etymology and its orthography) from χυμος, *any ſort of juice*, but particularly from our aliment after digeſtion. Among the Greeks it was called χημια χημεια, and χυμεια; the laſt of which hath been generally followed by the later writers on this ſubject, though the moſt approved editors and other learned men have preferred the former. The modern Greeks write χημεια. As to the word *chemy*, it is a very trifling innovation. It is alſo called ARCHIMAGIA, becauſe by it gold has been attempted to be made: *Pyrotechnia*; from the art being conducted by fire.

Chemiſtry may be called the anatomy of natural bodies, or the reducing them to their component parts by attraction. See AFFINITAS.

Dr. Aiken defines it to be the art of combining or ſeparating the conſtituent parts of bodies by fire.

It is an important branch of natural philoſophy, and hath for its objects the properties of bodies, which it diſcovers by analyſis, and by combinations.

As to its antiquity, TUBAL CAIN is not improperly ſaid to have practiſed it. Thoſe *chemical* arts which are exerciſed without literary ſtudy were introduced by neceſſity, and gradually improved from the earlieſt times; but they were practiſed by thoſe who knew no more than what related to their own buſineſs; one branch occupied each practitioner, as the miner, the aſſayer, the ſmith, the dyer, &c. each confined himſelf to his narrow ſphere; no one deſcribed his art farther than as a mechanic inſtructs his apprentice, ſo they were none of them underſtood ſcientifically.

The firſt grand object which engaged *chemiſts* in this peculiar character was, the tranſmutation of inferior metals into gold: and in the fourth century they diſtinguiſhed themſelves by the name of ALCHEMISTS. This viſionary purſuit ſubſiſted till the ſeventeenth century. In the ſixteenth PARACELSUS was negatively uſeful in reforming *chemiſtry*; for thoſe who deſpiſed his conduct in moſt inſtances of it, and yet were wiſe enough to obſerve that his ſucceſs in the uſe of his *chemical* preparations exceeded theirs with the then uſual ones, they engaged with new views in their purſuit of this art. Theſe were the inventors of modern *chemiſtry*. The inquiſitive and the ingenious now began to obſerve, deſcribe, and unravel the operations of workmen, and they writ clearly on every ſubject. AGRICOLA is one of the firſt of theſe writers, who, though contemporary with Paracelſus, was of a very oppoſite character; mines and metallurgic works are his principal ſubjects. NERI, MERRET, and KUNCLE, beſides their improvements in other reſpects, have very fully deſcribed the arts of making glaſs, enamels, imitations of precious ſtones. KIRCHER and CONRINGIUS ſeem to have quite put an end to the ancient alchemy.

In the beginning of the ſeventeenth century, JAMES BARNER, phyſician to the king of Poland, was one of the firſt who arranged in order the principal *chemical* experiments, to which he added rational explanations; this work is entitled Philoſophical *Chemiſtry*. BOHNIUS, BECKER, STAHL, and BOERHAAVE, all contributed their advancements; MACQUER, NEUMANN, LEWIS, and others of their own nations, poſſeſs diſtinguiſhed honour as improvers of this art. But after all, in the preface to the Dictionary of *Chemiſtry*, it is declared that "*Chemiſtry* remains but little more than a collection of facts, the cauſes of which, and their relations to one another, are ſo little underſtood, that this art is not yet capable either of the ſynthetic or analytic modes of explanation, and is not yet capable of being ranked as a ſcience." However, of late years, it has become a ſubject more univerſally ſtudied, received a variety of conſiderable improvements, and made large ſtrides towards the formation of a regular ſyſtem, as will appear by the peruſal of thoſe modern authors, to whoſe works our readers are referred below, particularly LAVOISIER, CHAPTAL, and BLACK.

Thoſe who would ſee the learned controverſies relating to the antiquity of *chemiſtry* may conſult BORRICHIUS and CONRINGIUS, de Hermetica Medicina, the hiſtory of the Hermetic Philoſophy by the Abbé LANGLET DE FRESNOY; a ſmall ſketch of the ſame may be alſo ſeen in the narrative to the former London College Diſpenſatory, p. 24—27.

Beſides the uſe of *chemiſtry* in various other arts, it hath introduced many improvements into phyſic. It hath furniſhed us with many of the moſt powerful remedies, by putting into our hands ſome of the active principles of bodies diveſted of thoſe other parts which are but clogs while in their natural combined ſtate.

Many authors might here commended for improvement in the preſent ſtate of this art; but, in general, ſatisfaction will be obtained from Lewis's Mat. Med. the Dictionary of *Chemiſtry*, 1771, NEUMANN's Chem. Works. BERGMAN. FOURCROY. CULLENS's Mat. Med. LAVOISIER's and CHAPTAL's Elements of *Chemiſtry*, WEIGLEB's General Syſtem, tranſlated by Dr. HOBSON, and the works of Dr. BLACK.

Indeed, ſo great has been the improvement, that a new Nomenclature has been propoſed by Morveau, Lavoiſier, and others, and inſerted in the Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 4. p. 598, where a table of the alterations thought neceſſary to be adopted, is publiſhed, to which we refer our readers for information on this head, after preſenting him with a ſpecimen or two of the work itſelf. Here are given us fifty-five ſubſtances, called ſimple or uncompounded; and ſeventeen denominated compound ſubſtances, which combine without decompoſition. This table is divided in the following manner:

SIMPLE

1. SIMPLE AND UNCOMPOUNDED SUBSTANCES.		2. — RENDERED INTO THE STATE OF GAZ, BY MEANS OF CALORIC.		3. COMBINED WITH OXYGEN.		4. OXYGENATED SUBSTANCES IN THE GAZ. STATE.		5. OXYGENATED SUBSTANCES COMBINED WITH BASES.		6. COMBINATIONS OF ACIDIFIABLE BASES, AND OF SUBSTANCES NOT ACIDIFIABLE.	
New or adopted Names.	Former Names.	New or adopted Names.	Former Names.	New or adopted Names.	Former Names.	New or adopted Names.	Former Names.	New or adopted Names.	Former Names.	New or adopted Names.	Former Names.
1. LUX, LIGHT.											
2. CALORICUM, Caloric.	Phlogist. of STAHL, latent heat of BLACK; combined heat of BERGMAN; matter of heat.										
3. OXYGENUM, Oxygen.	Basis of vital, or of fire, air. Acidifying principle.	GAZ OXYGENIUM. Oxygen gaz. N. B. Light contributes to the gaz. state of oxygen.	Nitro atmospherical spirit of MAYOW, 1762. Dephlogisticated air discovered by PRIESTLEY Aug. 1774. Fire, and empyreal air, by SCHEELE, 1774.								
4. HYDROGENIUM; hydrogen.	Basis of inflammable air, or gaz.	GAZ HYDROGENIUM. Hydrogene gaz.	Air fixed of Phlogiston of KIRWAN. Inflammable air of Boyle and Cavendish in 1776; BLACK and PRIESTLEY. Inflammable gaz.	AQUA, ΥΔΩΡ, WATER.	The sole element or principle of every thing, according to THALES. Water, Aqua. Its composition discovered by Synthesis in 1781, published by CAVENDISH, 1784.						
5. AZOTICUM, vel NITROGENIUM. Azote, or radical nitric, or nitrogen.	Basis of phlogisticated air; or of the mephitic air of the atmosphere. Basis of nitrous acid.	GAZ AZOTICUM; GAZ NITROGENIUM. Azotic gaz, or Nitrogene gaz.	Phlogisticated air of PRIESTLEY, and RUTHERFORD. a. factitious, b. native, 1. In the Bath water, PRIESTLY. 2. Buxton water, PEARSON. 3. Atmosphere, SCHEELE, LAVOISIER. Probably the mephitic air of Avernus, caverns, &c. of the antients.	1. OXYDEN NITROGENII, Oxyd. of nitrogen, or azote, its composition by DEIMAN; TROOSTWYK, &c. 1793. 2. NITROUS OXYD. 3. ACIDUM NITROSUM. Its composition discovered by LAVOISIER and CAVENDISH. 4. ACIDUM NITRICUM, Nitric acid.	1. Basis of dephlogisticated nitrous gaz of PRIESTLEY. Azote of nitrogen oxygenated in the first degree. 2. Basis of nitrous air of PRIESTLEY. Azote oxygenated in the second degree. 3. Fuming nitrous acid of GLAUBER. Azote oxygenated in the third degree. Acidum nitrosum Parm Ed. & L. 4. Dephlogisticated nitrous acid of PRIESTLEY. Azote oxygenated in the fourth degree.	1. Gazeous oxyd. of azote of DIEMAN, &c. 2. GAZ. OXYDUM NITROSUM. Nitrous oxyd gaz. 3. GAZ. ACIDUM NITROSUM. Nitrous acid gaz.	1. Dephlogisticated nitrous Gaz of PRIESTLEY. 2. Nitrous air of PRIESTLEY 1773. Nitrous acid air of PRIESTLEY.	NITRATES. Nitrates. Salts formed by the union of nitric acid with metallic oxyds, earthy, and alkaline bases. NITRITES. Nitrites. Salts formed by the union of nitrous acids with different bases.	NITRA, Nitres. No former Nomenclature.	AMMONIACA, Ammoniac. Composed of azote, and hydrogen by BERTHOLET and MILNER.	Volatile alkali. NB. In the original table this substance is in a different compartment: but subsequent experiments have shewn that it consists of azote, and hydrogen.

CHEMICI, called alſo FLATUARII. Men who purſue the art of chemiſtry.

CHEMOSIS, from χαινω, *to gape*, called alſo *chymoſis*. It is when, from inflammation, the white of the eyes ſwells above the black, ſo that there appears a ſort of gap, whence the name. Galen, de Euphorbiſtis calls it a red and carnous inflammation of the cornea tunica: Paulus ſays, it is a *chemoſis*; when through a vehement inflammation, both the eye-lids are turned outwards, ſo as ſcarce to cover the eye, and the white of the eye appears higher than the black, and occupies much of it. Le Dran calls it a tumor on the white of the eye.

This is a ſpecies of ophthalmia, called by SAUVAGES, OPHTHALMIA CHEMOSIS, and alſo by AETIUS, by DE MESEREY, TRAUMATICA. The CHEMOSIC, or CONJUNCTIVA-CORNEA-PALPEBRAIC OPHTHALMY. Sauvages ſays, This ariſes from an external cauſe as a violent contuſion of the eye, whence an hypoſphagma, or from a chirurgical operation performed on the eye, an extraction of a cataract; from the operation for the unguis, or empyeſis, &c. or from an internal cauſe, as metaſtaſis, or ſevere catarrh in cacochymic habits. It is known by the black-red ſwelling of the conjunctiva, with a depreſſion and obſcurity of the cornea, which ſeems to lie, as it were, in a cavity. The inflammation is ſevere with excruciating pains of the eyes and head; a ſenſe of weight alſo above the orbit, pervigilium, fever, pulſation, a ſwelling, occluſion or ſhutting of the eye-lids. It terminates ſometimes in ſuppuration of the eye, whence an irremediable blindneſs; at leaſt leucomata ſucceed it.

In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, it is a variety of that ſpecies of *ophthalmy*, which he names the *ophthalmia membranarum*. It is when the inflammation is very great, cauſing the tunica conjunctiva ſo to thicken or project, that the cornea, or tranſparent part of the ſclerotica, appears depreſſed and ſunk in the globe. When the *ophthalmy* is in this ſtate, it is for the moſt part accompanied with violent pain. As ſome obſerve, in this ſtate of the inflammation, the white part of the eye is become more like raw fleſh; or, as others, that it reſembles the pile of red velvet. All the tranſparent part of the cornea often comes away by ſuppuration, which deſtroys the anterior chamber of the eye. The cicatrix, ſubſequent to the ſuppuration, hinders the cryſtalline and vitreous humours from falling out, and by that means, the entire decay of the globe is prevented: ſometimes both happen." This diſeaſe is often fatal; loſs of ſight always follows; and generally the pain which comes on deſtroys the patient.

In order to relief, the violence of the diſeaſe requires the ſpeedieſt and moſt powerful aids. Bleeding, according to the ſtrength of the patient, after which a purge will be neceſſary; and this repeated as required. A bliſter may be applied on the forehead, or leaches to the temples, and after them a bliſter there, over the part where they were applied. Goulard's ſaturnine poultice may be applied cold over the eye-lids, and renewed as often as it grows warm. Antimonial perſpiratives may be given inwardly, &c. as in general for inflammation of the eyes. Indeed every method ought to be purſued, which can moſt immediately ſubdue the inflammatory ſymptoms. See Noſologia Methodica Oculorum, with notes by Dr. Wallis, and OPHTHALMIA.

CHENALOPEX, from χην, *goose*, and αλωπηξ, *a fox*. See VULPANSER.

CHENOCOPRUS, from χην, *a goose*, and κοπρος, *dung*, GOOSE DUNG. It was formerly uſed as a powerful reſolvent, diuretic, and anti-icteric. The green was thought the beſt; it was collected in ſpring, dried, and given from 3 ſs. to 3 i. for a doſe.

CHENOPODIUM, } from χην, *a goose*, and πους, *a foot*,
CHENOPUS. } GOOSE-FOOT or SOW-BANE; called alſo *atriplex ſylveſtris, pes anſerinus, botrys, botrys Mexicana*, and *atriplex ſilv. latifolia*. It is reckoned among the uterines, but not uſed in the preſent practice. Boerhaave enumerates fourteen ſpecies, beſides two others, with leaves like thoſe of the herb kali: ſee alſo MERCURIALIS.

CHENOPODIUM FOETIDUM. } See ATRIPLEX
——— VULVARIUM. } FOETIDUM.

CHEOPINA. See CHOPINO.

CHERAS. See SCROFULA.

CHEREFOLIUM. See CHAEROPHYLLUM.

CHERIONIUM. It is that in which nature cannot be altered. Thus cryſtal hardened by nature cannot be melted, as that which is made by art.

CHERMES, alſo called *coccum ſcarlatinum, kermes, alkermes, coccibadicum, coccum chermeſinum, coccum tinctorium, coccum baphicum, grana kermes, cocca baptica, grana infectoria, cocum infectorium, coſculia*, SCARLET GRAIN, and KERMES BERRIES; a grain is called *quiſquilium*. They are the produce of the QUERCUS COCCIFERA, Linn.

Kermes, among the Arabians, ſignifies a ſmall worm; and κοκκος among the Greeks; *granum arboris Ilicis, quo punicea inficiuntur*; for theſe grains are full of ſmall worms, the juice of which affords the ſcarlet colour and dye. Hence the worm is taken for the grain itſelf.

An inſect which much reſembles the green houſe bug, lays its eggs on the ſhrub called *ilex aculeata coccigiami-fera*; *ilex coccigera*, the SCARLET OAK. The females of this kind have no wings. The colour of theſe berries or rather inſects, is like that of a blue plum; the brown colour which they have when brought to us, is from their having been waſhed with vinegar. They are about the ſize and ſhape of juniper berries that are cut into two parts; the hole in the flat ſurface leads to the ſkin of the belly. When theſe inſects are freſh, they appear full of minute reddiſh ova, and which, in long keeping, change to a browniſh-red colour. They are cured by ſprinkling with vinegar, which prevents the excluſion of the ova, and kills ſuch of the animacula as are already hatched, and would otherwiſe ſoon fly away. They are brought from France, Spain, Candia, &c. where they are gathered in May, and early in the mornings, while the prickly thorns on which they adhere are ſoft with the dew.

Geoffroy obtained an urinous kind of ſpirit from them by diſtillation. The freſh kermes on expreſſion yield a red juice, of a light agreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh taſte, that is ſub-aſtringent, and ſomewhat pungent; but before it is brought to us, it is boiled up with ſugar, into the conſiſtence of a ſyrup. The dried grain, if not too long kept, gives out both to water and to ſpirit the ſame deep red colour, the ſame ſmell and taſte, as is in the expreſſed juice. By evaporation the watery tincture loſes nearly all its ſmell and taſte, but the ſpirituous tincture does not: beſides, ſpirit extracts the active parts moſt completely.

They are grateful to the palate, eſteemed cordial and aſtringent, but they are not either one or the other in any conſiderable degree: however, a confection, called CONFECTIO ALKERMES, was made of the juice of chermes berries, and not unfrequently preſcribed; it was invented by MESSUE. It was a favourite medicine of Geoffroy's; but upon it at this time practitioners have no dependence.

CHERMES MINERALIS. See ANTIMONIUM, SULPH. PRÆCIPITAT.

CHERNIBION. In Hippocrates it is an URINAL.

CHERSA. See FÆX.

CHERVA. An Arabian name for CATAPUTIA.

CHES-BOUL. See PAPAVER ALBUM.

CHEVALIER. See CALIDRIS BELIONII.

CHEVASTRE. A double-headed roller, applied by its middle below the chin; then running on each ſide, it is croſſed on the top of the head; then paſſing to the nape of the neck, is there croſſed: then paſſes under the chin, where croſſing, it is carried to the top of the head, &c. until it is all taken up. See FASCIA, N°. 7.

CHEYRI. See CHEIRI.

CHEZANANCE, from χεζω, *to go to ſtool*, and αναγκη *neceſſity*. It ſignifies any thing that creates a neceſſity of going to *ſtool*; but particularly in P. Ægineta, it is the name of an ointment with which the anus is to be rubbed to procure *ſtools*. Aetius gives this name to a plaſter, which was to procure *ſtools* by applying it to the navel.

CHIA TERRA. EARTH of CHIOS, now called *Scio*, an iſland in the Archipelago. It is a greyiſh earth, brought from that iſland, formerly uſed as a ſudorific in fevers, but now neglected. Fuller's earth, or pipe-clay coloured, and impreſſed with proper ſignatures, are the general ſubſtitutes.

CHIACUM COLLYRIUM. In P. Ægineta, it is a remedy for diſorders of the eyes, of which the dry ingredients were bruiſed and prepared in Armenian wine.

CHIADUS. See FURUNCULUS.

CHIASMOS. It is the meeting of any two things under the form of a croſs, or of the letter X, *Chi*; whence it is named. The adverbs chiaſti and chiaſticos mean the ſame.

CHIASTOS. The name of a bandage in Oribaſius, ſo

ſo called from its reſembling the letter X, *Chi*. See FASCIA.

CHIASTRE. A bandage for the temporal artery. It is a double-headed roller, about an inch and an half broad, and four ells long. The middle is applied to the ſide of the head, oppoſite to that in which the artery is opened, and when brought round to the part affected, it is croſſed upon the compreſs that is laid on the wound, and then the continuation is over the coronal future, and under the chin; then croſſing on the compreſs, the courſe is, as at firſt, round the head, &c. till the whole roller is taken up. See FASCIA.

CHIBUR. See SULPHUR.

CHICHIAXOCOTL. See MACAXOCOTLIFERA.

CHICOS, or CHICRES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

CHIEN-DENT. See GRAMEN CANINUM.

CHIGRES. See HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS.

CHILCHOTES. See PIPER INDICUM.

CHILI, BALS. DE, This ſeems to have been an impoſition. Salmon ſpeaks of its being brought from *Chili*, but there is no evidence of any ſuch thing. The Barbadoes tar, in which is mixed a few drops of the oil of aniſeed, is uſually ſold for it.

CHILIOPHYLLON. See MILLEFOLIUM.

CHILLI ARBOR. See CORT. PERUVIANUS.

CHILLI. See PIPER INDICUM.

CHILLI INDIÆ ORIENT. See ZINGIBER.

CHILON. One who hath large prominent lips, applicable to fiſh, as well as the human ſpecies; called alſo *labeo*, or whoſe lip or lips are inflamed and ſwelled.

CHILPELAGUA. } See PIPER INDICUM.
CHILTERPIN. }

CHIMALATH, or CHIMALATL. See CORONA SOLIS.

CHIMETHLON. See PERNIO.

CHIMIA. See CHEMIA.

CHIMOLEA LAXA. Paracelſus means by this word, the powder which is ſeparated from the flowers of ſaline ores.

CHIMUS. A term in Paracelſus of an uncertain meaning; though moſt likely it is the droſs of metals, or of their ores.

CHINA ORIENTALIS. China radix, *ſankira*, *quaquara*, *ſmilax aſpera Chinenſis*, or CHINA ROOT. It is the SMILAX CHINA of LINN.

It is an oblong, thick-jointed root, full of irregular knobs, of a reddiſh-brown colour outwardly, but inwardly of a pale red. There are two ſorts, the Eaſt and the Weſt Indian. The firſt is moſt eſteemed; it is paler and harder than the other, and is the root of a ſpecies of ſmilax, which in CHINA is called *lampatam*.

The plant is a climber, with tendrils, and, like the vine, it bears cluſters of large berries of a red colour. It is a native of *China* and Japan.

The root hath but little ſmell or taſte. An inſpiſſated decoction of it yields an unctuous, farinaceous, almoſt inſipid maſs. It is ſaid to promote perſpiration and urine. Proſper Alpinus ſays, that the Egyptian women uſe this root to fatten themſelves with. It firſt appeared in Europe as an anti-venereal about the year 1535, but now it gives place to ſarſaparilla.

This Eaſt India kind being the beſt, may be diſtinguiſhed from the other by its yellow-brown colour outwardly; its white, or reddiſh-white colour inwardly; by its being in flattiſh long pieces, full of knots, firm, and ſmooth when cut.——OCCIDENTALIS. *China* ſpuria nodoſa, *ſmilax aſpera*, *pſeudo China*, *kaboloſſa*, *kiribunnawel*, *ſmilax Indica ſpinoſa*, *jupicanga*, *olcacatzan*, *pahuatlanica*, China Mexicana. AMERICAN, or WEST INDIAN CHINA.

This plant is a climber, and bears black berries, grows wild in Virginia and Jamaica, and bears the cold of our clime. The root is brought chiefly from Jamaica, in long round pieces, full of knots; whitiſh without, and reddiſh within.

In ſcrophulous diſorders, ſome prefer it to the Oriental kind. In other caſes, it is of like virtue with it, but inferior.—— SUPPOSITA. *Senecio Madraſpatanus*, *parin chakka*, *ſenecio Aſiaticus*, *pſeudo China*, or BASTARD CHINA. It grows in Malabar, the root greatly reſembles the *China* root, both in appearance and qualities. Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt.——CHINÆ. See CORT. PER.

CHINENSE. See AURANTIA SINENSIS.

CHINCHINA. See CORT. PERUV.

CHIOLI. See FURUNCULUS.

CHIQUES. A name which the French give to the worms which get under the toes of the negroes, and which are deſtroyed by the oil which flows out of the caſhew-nut ſhell.

CHIRAGRA, from χειρ, *the hand*, and αγρα, *a ſeizure*. See ARTHRITIS.

CHIRONES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

CHIRONIA. See BRYONIA NIGRA.

CHIRONIUM. A name of a malignant ulcer, difficult to be cured, with a hard, callous, and tumid margin, ſo called from Chiron the Centaur, who is ſaid to be the firſt who knew how to cure them. It is alſo called *telephium*.

CHIRONOMIA. See CHEIRONOMIA.

CHIROTHECA, and PODOTHECA. In the preparation of anatomical ſubjects, they are a glove and a ſhoe of the ſcarf-ſkin, with the nails adhering to them. They are brought off with very little trouble after the cuticula looſens from the parts below by putrefaction, which comes on by long keeping a ſubject; and this method is better than that of forcing off this ſkin by means of boiling water.

CHIRURGIA, from χειρ, *a hand*, and εργον, *work manual operation*, SURGERY, or that part of medicine which conſiſts of manual operations. In this branch of healing the ancients had great merit in many particulars; but notwithſtanding the ſlight manner in which M. C. Bernard ſpeaks of the moderns, their improvements are an honour to them, and to their profeſſion, both by rendering ancient methods more ſupportable, and introducing new ones entirely unknown to their predeceſſors, and theſe in caſes where with them the patient was left hopeleſs.

Among the ancients, Celſus, Paulus Ægineta, and Albucaſis excel. After them, the principal ſyſtematical writer is Heiſter. Though numerous are the authors among the moderns, whoſe publications on ſubjects in this province deſerve the utmoſt regard, many of which are referred to in this work under their reſpective articles.

CHIRURGORUM SAPIENTIA. See SOPHIA.

CHIRURGUS. See CHEIRIATER.

CHIST. See SEXTARIUS.

CHITON. See MEMBRANA.

CHIUM VINUM. CHIAN WINE. A wine of the iſland now called *Scio*. Dioſcorides ſays, it is leſs diſpoſed to intoxicate than any other ſort.

CHIVES. See STAMENS

CHIVETS. The ſmall parts at the roots of plants by which they are propagated. Miller's Dict.

CHIVIQUILENGA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

CHILIASMA. See FOTUS.

CHILMIA. See CADMIA.

CHLORA See CHLOROS.

CHLORASMA, from χλωρος. A paliſh green colour, ſhining with a ſort of ſplendour, and inclining to watery.

CHLOROS, χλωρος or CHLORA. This word is variouſly applied to a green colour, as a pale green, a yellowiſh pale herbaceous green, &c. When *chloros* ſignifies green, it is ſpoken of things recent, and not dry, and it is applied to leguminous plants before they are dry, or come to perfection.

CHLOROSIS, from Chloros, χλωρος, *green*, or χλωροω, *I am green*. The GREEN-SICKNESS, called alſo *Febris alba* the WHITE-FEVER, the VIRGIN'S DISEASE, *amatoria febris*, and *icterus albus* Though Hippocrates does not ſeem to have known theſe names of this diſorder, yet in the 34th and 35th paragraphs of his book De Intern. Affection. he deſcribes it fully; and when it happens to girls, he ſpeaks of it in his book De Virginum Morbis.

Moſt authors treat it as a ſpecies of cachexy, and indeed it is no other, only diſtinguiſhed from other ſpecies by its having retarded or ſuppreſſed menſes for its cauſe. See CACHEXIA. Dr. Cullen ſays, it is only a ſymptom of AMENORRHŒA.—A vitiated appetite, a ſtrong deſire of eating abſorbent ſubſtances, are conſtant attendants on this diſorder; and, if married women become *chlorotic*, they are thereby rendered barren, or elſe the children they bring forth are weakly. THE COMMON SYMPTOMS, *when from difficult menſtruation*, are a paleneſs in the lips, a livid colour about the eye-lids, indolence, coldneſs, particularly in the feet, loſs of appetite, naufea, vomiting, diſturbed ſleep, a languid pulſe, limpid urine, which in time becomes turbid, a tremor, if exerciſe is briſk, or if the patient aſcends up hill; a frequent palpitation of

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the heart; the feet are puffed up; heart-burn, intermitting head-achs, fainting, &c. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

CHNUS, χνε, *fine ſoft wool*; but according to ſome, it is chaff, ſound, or wind.

CHOA. See CHU.

CHOACON, } The name of a black plaſter, mention-
CHOACUM. } ed by Celſus, made of a ſpuma argenti boiled in oil, then added to a proper quantity of roſin.

CHOANA, } χοανη, *a funnel*. See INFUNDIBU-
CHOANOS. } LUM. A funnel, or furnace for melting metals.

CHOAVA. See COFFEA.

CHOCOLATA. See CACAO.

CHŒNICIS. The TREPAN, ſo called by Galen and P. Ægineta. From χοινιξ, *the nave of a wheel*. See TREPANUM.

CHŒRADES, from χοιρος, *a ſwine*. See SCROFULA.

CHŒRADOLETHRON, from χοιρος, *a ſwine*, and ολεθρος, *deſtruction*. See BARDANA MINOR.

CHOIRAS, from χοιρος, *a hog*. See SCROFULA.

CHOLADES. See INTESTINA.

CHOLAGO. See ILIUM.

CHOLAGOGA, CHOLAGOGUES, alſo *colegon*, from χολη, *bile*, and αγω, *to drive out*, or *evacuate*. By *cholagogues* the ancients meant only ſuch purging medicines as expelled the internal fæces, which reſembled the cyſtic bile in their yellow colour, and other properties, as brightneſs, tenacity, and bitterneſs. We retain the word for ſuch purgatives as are found moſt uſeful when bile offends, or are of ſervice when the liver is diſeaſed. Of this kind are antimony and calomel, which are ſuppoſed to act more powerfully on bile than any other medicine. Under this deſcription, perhaps, aloes and taraxicum may be conſidered as the firſt, being generally uſeful in occaſioning the bile to paſs freely into the inteſtines.

CHOLAS. See ILIUM.

CHOLE. See BILIS.

CHOLEDOCHUS, from χολη, *bile*, and δεχομαι, *to receive*. It is a common name for the gall-bladder, the biliary ducts, and the common gall-duct, which communicates with the duodenum, called

CHOLEDOCHUS DUCTUS. It ſeems to be a continuation of the ductus cyſticus; for it is often obſerved, that the *ductus* hepaticus runs, for ſome ſpace, within the ſide of the *ductus cyſticus*, before it opens into its cavity: alſo at the opening of the hepatic *duct* into the cyſtic, there is a ſmall looſe membrane to hinder the bile from regurgitating.

CHOLEGON. See CHOLAGOGA.

CHOLERA MORBUS. Cœlius Aurelianus ſays, the name is derived from χολη, *bile*, and ῥεω, *a flux*. It is called alſo *diarrhœa cholerica*, *felliflua paſſio*, and by ſome of the ancients, *holera*.

Hippocrates divides this diſorder into the moiſt and dry; and there is a kind of *cholera morbus* which frequently happens to children from dentition. Dr. Cullen names it *cholera*, and defines it a frequent vomiting and purging of a bilious humor, attended with anxiety, gripings, and ſpaſms of the legs. He ranks it in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi. He obſerves two ſpecies: 1. *Cholera ſpontanea*, which happens in hot ſeaſons, and without any manifeſt cauſe; 2. *Cholera accidentalis*, which occurs from too acrid materials taken into the ſtomach.

The *intermittent*, *inflammatory*, *arthritic*, and *verminoſe* cholera, are conſidered truly ſymptomatic.

The true ſpecies is moſt frequent in autumn, and happens chiefly to young perſons.

The ſeat of this diſorder ſeems to be the whole volume of the inteſtines, but more particularly the duodenum and bilious duct, as appears by the vomiting and ſtools, which are bilious.

The *cholera* and bilious diarrhœa are incident to the bilious, dry, and choleric; for thoſe of a ſucculent, phlegmatic, and ſanguine habit, are more frequently ſubject to a pituitous flux. Thoſe who are ſubject to a ſcorbutic acrimony, or who have acid ſordes in the primæ viæ, are ſubject to this diſorder; ſo are thoſe of a paſſionate temper. In ſultry weather it is moſt frequent: hence it is ſaid by Bontius and Thevenot to be endemic in India, Mauritania, Arabia, and America.

The true *cholera* approaches often ſuddenly: ſickneſs, pain, flatulency, and diſtention of the belly, are firſt perceived, and are ſoon followed with frequent vomiting and purging of bilious matter; the vomiting and purging come on both at once, and continue very frequent, and violent pain racks the bowels. The matters voided are at firſt the remains of the food; afterwards bilious humours, more or leſs mixed with frothy mucus, of a yellow, green, and at length often of a black colour; ſometimes bloody, like the waſhings of fleſh, extremely acrid, and almoſt corroſive. The pulſe is frequent, and ſometimes ſmall or unequal; heat, thirſt, and anxiety, now attend; cold ſweats preſently appear, and ſpaſmodic contractions affect the extremities. In greater degrees of this diſorder, the muſcles of the belly, and, indeed, the whole body, are ſeized with ſpaſms, ineffectual ſtrainings to vomit, with an almoſt continual urging to ſtool, uſher in an hiccoughing, lividneſs of the nails, convulſive contractions of the legs and arms, and ſometimes the patient is carried off in twenty-four hours.

In the dry ſpecies, there is a conſiderable diſtenſion of the ſtomach and inteſtines from wind, which is plentifully diſcharged both upward and downward with extreme anxiety, but without either vomiting or purging being attendant.

The remote cauſes are various; as acrid poiſon taken into the ſtomach, rough emetics or purgatives, diet that is acrid, ſuch as ſoon ferments or corrupts, violent paſſions, the gas ſylveſtre from fermenting vegetables, or ſpringy elaſtic liquors, &c.

The immediate cauſe is the vellication of the nervous coat of the ſtomach and inteſtines, which induces a convulſive conſtriction of the viſcera, and which conſtitutes the diſeaſe, alſo produces the painful ſymptoms that attend, and are various, according as different parts are moſt affected.

Hoffman ſays, that the dangerous vomiting and purging which infants are thrown into from the vehement anger of the nurſe, and thoſe which follow the exhibition of arſenic, and ſome other poiſons, and the virulent cathartics and emetics, ſeem to be no other than the true *cholera*.

The dry *cholera* proceeds from a collection of acrid and flatulent humours in the ſtomach, by which the adjacent nervous parts are vellicated and diſtended, in which reſpect it reſembles the humid *cholera*.

The *cholera morbus* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from a bilious looſeneſs, a dyſentery, and the dry *cholera*.

It is often fatal; no diſtemper is more ſpeedily ſo, except the plague. The more corroſive the matter is that is diſcharged, the more intenſe the heat and thirſt, the greater is the danger. Hippocrates ſays, that if black blood and black bile are voided together, death is certainly at hand. An exorbitant diſcharge of green humour, both upward and downward, fainting, hiccough, convulſions, coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, a ſmall intermitting pulſe, and the continuance of the other ſymptoms after the looſeneſs and vomiting ceaſe, are mortal ſigns. Danger is extreme, if what is vomited ſmells like the internal excrements. If the vomiting ceaſes, ſleep ſucceeds, and the patient ſeems relieved, there is good hope; alſo if the diſeaſe continues more than ſeven days. But the beſt ſign is a free diſcharge of flatus downwards.

The general indications of cure are:

1ſt, To correct and ſoften the acrid peccant matter, and fit it for expulſion, and, if neceſſary, to expel it by art.

2d, To check the violent commotions.

3d, To ſtrengthen the weakened nervous parts.

When this diſorder is cauſed by corroſive poiſon, treat it as directed in the articles ARSENIC and MERC. COR. ALB.

If rugged emetics or purgatives gave riſe to it, foment the region of the ſtomach and belly with ſpirituous fomentations, and afterwards with a liniment of ol. nerv. ol. n. m. &c. and give internally warm opiates, ſuch as the conf. opiat.

Fermenting and corruptible diet ſometimes gives riſe to this diſorder; in which caſe, give draughts of warm water, to excite two or three evacuations by vomiting; after which the bowels may be gently moved downwards, and the patient well ſupplied with thin gruel, which may be drank plentifully.

If violent anger brought on the diſorder, carefully avoid emetics and purgatives, and any kind of cold drink, for ſome time after its approach, leſt an inflammation of the ſtomach ſhould be produced. In this caſe, abſorb-

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ents mixed with nitre, water-gruel, barley-water, decoction of hart's-horn ſhavings, &c. after which, a few grains of ipecac. may be admitted of, and a gentle doſe of manna with rhubarb.

In the true *cholera*, Aretæus long ſince commended frequent ſmall draughts of tepid water, to evacuate the preſent contents of the ſtomach; after which, when bilious diſcharges appear, loathing, reſtleſſneſs, &c. come on, give the patient a quarter of a pint of cold water, to check the purging, to cool the ardent heat of the ſtomach, and to abate the thirſt: this he adviſes to be repeated, as often as the patient throws up what he drinks: and if fainting, with other ſymptoms of weakneſs, come on, he ſays, a little wine may be added to each draught of water.

Many ſince Aretæus have extolled cold water, and the more ſo, as the climate, ſeaſon, and conſtitution of the patient, are warm: for it cools, blunts acrimony, and reſtores the tone of the parts.

Sydenham commends a ſimilar practice for the moſt part. He orders, if called in at an early period of the diſeaſe, a chicken to be boiled in three gallons of water, but ſo as that the water hardly taſtes of the fleſh: of this the patient is to drink freely, and, at the ſame time, receive it glyſterwiſe, until the whole is conſumed: thus the offending matter will be evacuated both by vomit and ſtool, and alſo obtunded. The glyſters may be repeated as often as they return, at leaſt until the pain abates.

In want of chicken-water, as adviſed by Sydenham, barley-water may be uſed; water in which a little gum arabic is diſſolved, or any other inſipid mucilage; butter-milk, which ſome prefer above every liquid; gentle acid drinks; or, as Dr. Douglas hath adviſed in the Edinb. Med. Eſſ. a decoction of oat (or other) bread, that is firſt toaſted, until it is brown as coffee, but not burnt: as much of this toaſted bread ſhould be boiled in the water, as will render the decoction of the colour of weak coffee.

Theſe liquors ſhould be plentifully drank, until the patient is ſufficiently reduced to render the exhibition of opium ſafe.

If the ſymptoms are not exceedingly violent, from a quarter to half a grain of tart. emet. may be given in part of the drink, every three or four hours; or, if the vomiting is not very troubleſome, from twenty to thirty grains of rhubarb may be taken in a draught of any of the above liquors.

When the ſtrength is reduced by the evacuations, and the primæ viæ cleared, the vomiting and purging may be checked with opiates. Sydenham directs the tinct. opii, from twelve to twenty drops, or more, in a little mint-water, to be repeated two or three times a-day, or oftener, as the urgency of the pain, or frequency of the evacuations require, and to continue it, at leaſt night and morning, until the patient recovers ſome degree of ſtrength.

If the diſorder hath continued ſome hours, and the patient is already weakened, begin immediately with the tinct. opii, and proceed with it as already directed. If the ſymptoms of weakneſs are extreme, the pulſe weak and intermitting, and convulſions are approaching, give the tinct. opii to twenty-five or thirty drops, in a large ſpoonful or two of ſtrong cinnamon water, and after it a draught of whatever liquor the patient hath to drink, mixed with an equal quantity of wine.

Nitre is uſeful when great anxiety attends.

The ſaline draughts given in the act of fermentation often allay the vomiting very ſoon: they may be repeated after each evacuation upwards.

But, perhaps, it will be found, that a free uſe of the columbo-root will be alone an adequate remedy againſt this dangerous diſeaſe. It rarely requires any means to be employed for promoting the diſcharge of bile, or to cleanſe the primæ viæ, previous to its adminiſtration. As ſoon as aſſiſtance is demanded, begin with this medicine, and give from ʒ ſs. to ʒ ii. of it finely powdered, in a glaſs of peppermint-water, and repeat it every three or four hours, more or leſs, according to the urgency of the ſymptoms. In hot climes, this remedy is almoſt ſpecific: it ſoon abates the violent evacuations; and by continuing it a few days, every other ſymptom vaniſhes.

Hoffman obſerves, that in *choleras* and bilious diarrhœas, eſpecially ſuch as are excited by paſſion, it is neceſſary to abſtain from ſudorifics and a ſudorific regimen, particularly at the beginning; theſe being apt to bring on violent rheumatic or arthritic affection.

The *cholera morbus* ſometimes deſtroys the patient in twenty-four hours. If it is cured, the patient is much relieved in three or four days: it rarely continues a week, beyond which it never laſts, except it turns into ſome other diſeaſe. See Aretæus, Cœl. Aurelianus, Hoffman, Fothergill's Eſſ. p. 2. Edinb. Med. Eſſ. vol. v. Wallis's Sydenham. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. 39.

CHOLERA SICCA. See Colica Accidentalis, under COLICA.

CHOLERICA. See DIARRHŒA HEPATARRHŒA.

CHOLOBAPHINON. See Æs.

CHOLOMA, from κωλος, *lame, maimed.* Galen ſays, that in Hippocrates it ſignifies any diſtortion of a limb. In a particular ſenſe, it is taken for a halting, or lameneſs in the leg.

CHOLOSIS. In Vogel's Noſology, this is a genus of diſeaſe, which he defines to be lameneſs, from one leg being ſhorter than the other. It is ſometimes the caſe with children, that one leg ſeems to be longer than the other, and the patient walks rotatorily in conſequence of it. Mr. Pott thinks, that this is owing to a kind of paralyſis of the part. In theſe inſtances, the glutæi muſcles are in a very relaxed ſtate, and the diſeaſe moſt probably in a very great meaſure originates from a weakneſs of the ſciatic nerve. Amongſt the moſt uſeful means of relief, are the cold bath, the bark, iron, ſetons, the vitriolic acid, &c.

CHONDRILLA vel CONDRILLA. It is a ſpecies of SUCCORY, the root of which is perennial, and the leaves finely jagged.

Boerhaave enumerates the following ſpecies:

1. *Chondrilla* cœrulea, *lactuca ſylveſtris peren. lactuca humilior flore cœruleo.* GUM SUCCORY.

It grows wild in Germany and Italy. A gum-like maſtich is found about its branches, which is uſed with myrrh as an emenagogue.

2. *Chondrilla* vel *lactuca ſylv. flore albo.*

3. *Chondrilla* vel *lactuca ſylveſtris majore flore incarnato.*

4. —— vel *lactuca perennis humilior dentata.* BLUE FLOWERED GUM SUCCORY, with broad cut leaves.

There is another kind of *chondrilla*, with different characters from the juſt named. The ſeeds of this kind are oblong and narrow, and the calyx, in a manner, fiſtular and cylindrical. Of this there are five ſpecies, as follow:

5. *Chondrilla* vel *ſonchus lævis parvis floribus*; *lactuca ſylveſtris murorum flore luteo.*

6. *Chondrilla* vel *lactuca ſylveſtris purpurea*; *ſonchus montanus purpureus.*

7. *Chondrilla* hieracii folio annua. The ANNUAL GUM SUCCORY, with hawkweed leaves. *Hieracium pulchrum, hieracium montanum.*

8. *Chondrilla* viminea, chondrilla cichoroides; chond. junica; chond. viminalibus virgis; *lactuca ſylveſtris perennis lutea*, &c. GUM SUCCORY, with yellow flowers.

9. *Chondrilla* viminea viſcoſa Monſpeliaca.

CHONDROGLOSSUS. See HYOGLOSSUS.

CHONDROS. See ALICA, CARTILAGO, and XIPHOIDES CARTILAGO. It alſo ſignifies any grumous concretion, as of maſtic, &c.

CHONDROSYNDESMUS. A cartilaginous ligament. From χονδρος, *cartilago*, and συνδεσμος, *colligo.*

CHONDROPHARYNGÆUS. See PHARYNX. It riſes from the cartilaginous appendage of the os hyoides, and is inſerted in the membrane of the fauces. Douglas.

CHONE. See INFUNDIBULUM.

CHOPIN. An Engliſh WINE QUART.

CHOPINO. A CHOPINE; alſo *chopina.* A pint meaſure at Paris. Some ſay it contains fifteen ounces and a half, others ſay ſixteen ounces.

CHORA. A REGION. Galen in his work De Uſu Part. expreſſes by it particularly the cavities of the eyes; but in other of his writings, he intimates by it any void ſpace.

CHORDA, χορδη. Properly a muſical *chord.* Metaphorically it is uſed to ſignify a *tendon.* Poets often expreſs by it the *inteſtines.* Paracelſus, in his work De Orig. & Cur. Morb. Gal. calls the pudenda by the name of *chordæ.* A painful tenſion of the penis in the lues venerea is called *chordé.*

—— MAGNA. See TENDO ACHILLIS.

—— TYMPANI. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain divides into three capital branches, one of which

it called the inferior maxillary. See TRIGEMINI NERVI. A branch of the inferior maxillary nerve forms the lingual, which, ſoon after it leaves its origin, is accompanied by a ſmall diſtinct nerve, which runs upward and backward towards the articulation of the lower jaw, in company with the lateral muſcle of the malleus, and paſſes through the tympanum, between the handle of the malleus and the long neck of the incus, by the name of the *chorda tympani*. It afterwards perforates the back ſide of the *tympanum*, and unites with the portio dura of the auditory nerve.

CHORDÆ TENDINEÆ. See COR.——WILLISII. See DURA MATER.

CHORDAPSUS. See COLICA, and ILIACA PASSIO.

CHORDATA GONORRHŒA. See GONORRHŒA.

CHORDEE, ſo the French call what others name *cordæ*, *chordæ*, *cordé*, and *chordé*, from χορδὴ, the *chord* of a muſical inſtrument.

It is a painful, involuntary erection of the penis, happening at all times of the day, but more commonly when the patient is warm in bed: under which circumſtance, the penis becomes hard, and painful to the touch; and is moſt frequently curved downwards in a conſiderable degree. It ſometimes remains, after the heat of urine, and other ſymptoms of gonorrhœa, are gone off; but is uſually more ſevere during the continuance of the inflammation, and becomes more or leſs violent, according to the greater or leſſer degree of that ſymptom.

Aſtruc diſtinguiſhes it, when the whole body of the penis is regularly drawn downwards in the form of a ſemicircle, from inflammation, or an ulcer in the membrane that lines the urethra, or in the corpus cavernoſum urethræ, and when the glans only is drawn down by inflammation, or ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the frænum. He alſo obſerves, that, beſides the *chordee*, there are other diſtortions of the penis; e. g. if the ſuſpenſory ligament that connects the penis to the os pubis is inflamed, or if only one of its cavernous bodies is injured, the penis will either be bent upwards, or to one ſide; and theſe are relieved in the ſame manner as the *chordee*.

Dr. Rutherford of Edinburgh, in his Clinical Lectures, ſays, that inflammation and ſwelling in the corp. cavern. ureth. is the cauſe of the *chordee*.

BELL concludes, that *chordee* is the effect of inflammation, which proceeds from irritation, communicated from the nerves of the urethra to thoſe of the contiguous muſcles, by which thoſe unequal degrees of contraction are produced over the whole ſubſtance of the penis, which univerſally takes place in this diſeaſe.

In order to the cure, if the patient is coſtive, gentle laxatives ſhould be adminiſtered; and in full habits, bleeding is eſſentially neceſſary. Cold ſolution of acetated litharge, or the camphorated oil, applied to the part, and ſleeping in tight drawers, have been recommended; or rubbing the parts with tincture of opium, or a ſtrong ſolution of it in water, or pledgits immerſed in either, kept upon the parts. Emollient injections, impregnated with opium, are extremely efficacious in leſſening the violence of this complaint: but taking thirty or forty drops of tincture of opium at bed-time, is the remedy moſtly to be depended upon, as it ſeldom fails to prevent or remove the affection: and this is conſidered as one of the moſt effectual remedies *in every ſtage of this ſymptom*, particularly where it has been of long continuance. If opium fails, the hyoſcyamus niger may be tried, beginning with one grain of the extract, and gradually increaſing the doſe, according to its effects. Though, in ſlight degrees of chordee, blood-letting is never neceſſary; ſtill, whenever it is ſevere, particularly if the habit is plethoric, and the pulſe ſtrong and full, it ſhould never be omitted: and, perhaps, the beſt mode is by the application of leeches to the part affected; particularly as it prevents the chordee remaining after every other ſymptom of gonorrhœa diſappeared, which is ſometimes the caſe, and then is very diſtreſſing. Frictions with mercurial ointment have been ſtrongly recommended; but as inconveniences ſometimes occur from their uſe, they are better avoided.

See Aſtruc, or Chamberlyn's Account; FOOT, HUNTER, and BELL, on the Lues Venerea. SWEDIAUR, alſo, may be conſulted.

CHOREA, } SANCTI VITI, a χορὸς Cœtus
CHORION, } Saltantium. St. VITUS'S DANCE.
Alſo called *vitiſaltus*; by Paracelſus, *laſcivus*. HORSTIUS ſays, that there were ſome women who once every year paid a viſit to the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there exerciſed themſelves day and night in *dancing*, being diſordered in mind, till they fell down like thoſe in an extaſy. Thus they were reſtored till the return of the following May, when they were again ſeized with a reſtleſſneſs and diſorderly motion of their limbs, in ſo great a degree, as to be obliged, at the anniverſary feaſt of St. Vitus, to repair again to the ſame chapel, for the ſake of *dancing*. From this tradition, a ſort of convulſion, to which girls are principally ſubject before the eruption of the menſes, took its name. But yet the diſorder above deſcribed by HORATIUS, is different from what we call *St. Vitus's dance*.

MEAD and PITCAIRN ſay, that this diſorder is of the paralytic kind; SYDENHAM ſays, it is convulſive; BISS and CHEYNE ſay, that it partakes both of the convulſive and paralytic kinds. Dr. CULLEN calls it *chorea*. He uſed to rank it as a ſpecies of convulſion: but on account of the age at which it attacks, as well as the motions which it exhibits, it greatly differs from every other ſpecies of convulſion, he marks it down as a genus, under the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI; and ſays it affects thoſe of either ſex before the time of puberty, for the moſt part between the tenth and fourteenth year. It manifeſts itſelf by ſpontaneous convulſive motions of ſome parts, commonly of one ſide, reſembling the geſtures of buffoons, in the movement of the arms and hands; the patients, in walking, often rather dragging one foot than raiſing it up.

SYDENHAM thus deſcribes it: "A kind of convulſion, which principally attacks children of both ſexes from ten to fourteen years of age. It firſt ſhews itſelf by a lameneſs, or rather unſteadineſs of one of the legs, which the patient draws after him like an ideot, and afterwards affects the hand on the ſame ſide, which being brought to the breaſt, or any other part, can by no means be held in the ſame poſture for a moment, but is diſtorted or ſnatched by a kind of convulſion into a different poſture or place, notwithſtanding all poſſible efforts to the contrary. If a glaſs of liquor be put into the hand to drink, before the patient can get it to his mouth, he uſes a thouſand odd geſtures; for, not being able to carry it in a ſtraight line thereto, becauſe his hand is drawn different ways by the convulſion, as ſoon as it hath reached his lips, he throws it ſuddenly into his mouth, and drinks it very haſtily, as if he only meant to divert the ſpectators."

Its cauſe is from an acrid humour falling on the nerves; ſometimes from worms: Cheyne ſays, it ſometimes riſes from an epilepſy, which is leaving the patient as his ſtrength increaſes; and Pitcairn intimates, that its cauſe is from a paralytic affection of the muſcles. From the variety of ſymptoms obſerved in different patients, whatever can be a cauſe of convulſions, and paralytic relaxation, may alike conduce to the forming this diſorder.

Thoſe who have once ſuffered under this diſeaſe, are very ſubject to a relapſe. However violent the ſymptoms are, they never are ſuddenly deſtructive. When recent in a young perſon, of an otherwiſe good conſtitution, there is hope of a ſpeedy cure. If the menſes or hæmorrhoids are obſtructed, their return will mitigate, if not cure the diſeaſe. If the temperament is very ſenſible, the diſeaſe hereditary, or become habitual, the cure is very difficult. Through ill management, it may degenerate into an epilepſy or hypochondriac melancholy.

Dr. Cheyne, in his Treatiſe on the Gout and Bath Waters, intimates, that the indications of cure are, 1. To *evacuate*. 2. To *attenuate*. 3. To *corroborate*. And he informs us, that he effects *the firſt* by a vomit once a week, until the diſeaſe abates; and then he lengthens the intervals. *The ſecond* he effects, by giving for a month or ſix weeks, on the days in which the emetic is not adminiſtered, a large doſe of Æthiops mineral, with Bath water. *The third*, by an anticachectic regimen and nervous corroborant; ſuch as the bark, orange-peel, iron, cold bathing, &c.

Valerian in large doſes, e. g. three drams in a day, hath been followed with ſucceſs. The *cardamines*, which SEE, has, by ſome, been conſidered almoſt a ſpecific. Of purges, the vinum aloes, or pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, are the moſt proper. Dr. Mead particularly cautions us to adminiſter medicines at and about the changes of the moon.

See Wallis's Sydenham, vol. ii. p. 327; Mead's Influence

fluence of the Sun and Moon upon Human Bodies; Cheyne's Engliſh Malady, and his Eſſay on the Gout, &c. Biſs's Medical Eſſays; Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4.

CHORION. Membrana externa, quâ fœtus involvitur, a χωρα receptaculum. Vide H. Steph. Theſ. Sometimes called *camiſia fœtus*, SHIRT OF THE FŒTUS. A name of the external membrane of the fœtus. In women, as in ſome animals, the *chorion* at the firſt is without any ſenſible placenta. It is alſo ſaid to have its name from the chorus or crowd of blood-veſſels which are ſpread upon it. It adheres to the amnios by a gelatinous ſubſtance, and is diviſible into two lamellæ: the *internal*, or true *chorion*, is even more thin and pellucid than the amnios; whilſt the *external*, or falſe *chorion*, is thick and ſpongy. This ſpongy *chorion* adheres to the uterus at every part, and grows thicker as it approaches the placenta; whilſt the internal lamina adheres inſeparably to the inner ſurface of the placenta: hence it is plain, that the ſubſtance of the placenta is betwixt theſe two lamellæ of the *chorion*. This membrane hath abundance of lymphatic veſſels: but in the human placenta, the veſſels cannot be traced by injection on the amnios and *chorion*; yet the uterus ſends veins to the outer *chorion*: perhaps the arteries do the ſame. See DECIDUA.

The uſe of the *chorion* is to ſuſtain the umbilical veſſels.

CHOROIDES, from χοριον, the *chorion*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. It is an epithet of ſeveral membranes, which, on account of the multitude of their blood-veſſels, reſemble the *chorion*. It is the *tunica retiformis oculi*, a name of one of the coats of the eye. See RETIFORMIS. It lines the ſclerotis, is a thin vaſcular coat of a browniſh colour, generally ſaid to derive its origin from the pia mater's covering of the optic nerve. From the colour of part of this membrane, it hath been called *uvea*; the external ſurface of which is called the *iris*; but at preſent the whole fore-part of this coat is called iris; and the reſt is called *choroides*. It conſiſts of two laminæ: the exterior is ſlightly connected with the ſclerotica, and is alſo covered with a black matter, called *nigrum pigmentum*. Both laminæ are extremely vaſcular: the extremities of the veſſels of the inner ſurface project therefrom, and are termed villi and papillæ. As this internal lamina was firſt noted by Ruyſch, it is called *Ruyſchiana tunica*. The black ſubſtance which lies between the ſclerotica and choroides, is alſo found betwixt it and the retina. Near where the ſclerotica becomes tranſparent, the *choroides* is firmly united to it; and at this circle of adheſion, the *choroides* ſeems to change its colour and texture, appearing as a whitiſh kind of ring, of a compact ſubſtance, and is termed *ciliare ligamentum*. Here the internal lamina of the *choroides* dips inwards, to make what are termed the proceſſes. The ciliary proceſſes are on the inſide, between the iris and *choroides*, as the ligamentum ciliare is on the outſide. The *choroides* is continued on the inſide of the tranſparent part of the ſclerotis, and there forms the iris: the perforation, in the middle, is called pupilla. The artery is a branch of the carotid. The veins empty themſelves into the optic ſinuſes, which are again diſcharged into the internal jugulars, but ſome of theſe veins communicate with the external veins of the eye, ſo part of the blood is emptied into the external jugulars. The nerves are from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair, and a branch of the third pair.

Oppoſite to the inſertion of the optic nerve, the *choroides* is wanting; and thus is formed that white ſpeck, on which if the picture of an object falls, we are incapable of ſeeing it.

CHOU DE PALMISTE. The cabbage of the *palm-tree*. See PALMA NOBILIS.

CHOVANA MANDARU. See MANDARU.

CHRISTI MANUS. See SACCHARUM.

CHRISTOS, from χριω, *to anoint*. It is whatever is applied by way of unction.

CHRONICUS, or CHRONIUS, from χρονος, *time*. CHRONICAL.

Diſeaſes which continue long, and are without any fever, or at leaſt a conſiderable degree of it, are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe which proceed rapidly, and terminate ſoon, and are called acute.

In the cure of *chronical* diſorders, Dr. Fothergill intimates, that thoſe means or medicines which enable the ſtomach duly to perform its office, are the moſt effectual, if not the only remedies. See what he hath inſerted on this ſubject in the firſt vol. of the Lond. Med. Obſ. p. 314. Dr. Cadogan ſeems to corroborate this by his obſervations on the cauſes of *chronical* diſorders; which he ſays are indolence, intemperance, or vexation: though now and then he allows, that an ill-cured acute diſorder may be the cauſe of *chronical* ones. See his Eſſay on the Gout and *Chronical* Diſeaſes. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. i. p. 4.

CHROS. Galen ſays, that the Ionians mean by this word, the fleſh in our bodies, i. e. all except bones and cartilages.

CHRYPSORCHES. See PARORCHIDIUM.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, called alſo *bellis lutea foliis profunde inciſis major*; chryſ. ſegetum; CORN MARIGOLD.

Botaniſts enumerate fourteen ſpecies. It is an annual plant, frequently met with amongſt corn. The Germans commend it in the jaundice; but it does not obtain in practice with us.

It is likewiſe a name for the GARDEN MARIGOLD. See CALENDULA.

CHRYSANTHEMUM BIDENS. See ACMELLA.

—— COTULÆ FOLIO. See BUPHTHALMUM VERUM.

—— INDICUM. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

—— LEUCANTHEMUM. See BELLIS MAJOR.

It is alſo the name for ſeveral ſpecies of *ſun flower*, *cotula*, and the *common ox-eye*.

CHRYSATTICUM. An epithet of a ſort of *paſſum*, recommended by P. Ægineta to be drank with the ſeed of atriplex, for the jaundice.

CHRYSE. The name of a plaſter in P. Ægineta for freſh wounds.

CHRYSISCEPTUM. See CARLINA.

CHRYSITIS, or CHRYSITIS SPODOS. See LITHARGYRUM.

CHRYSOBALANUS GALENI. See NUX MOSCHATA.

CHRYSOCALLIA. See CHAMÆMELUM.

CHRYSO CERAUNIUS. See AURUM FULMINANS.

CHRYSOCHALCUM. See ÆSECAVUM.

CHRYSOCOLLA, from χρυσος, *gold*, and κολλα, *glue*, or *ſolder*. See TINCAL and BORAX.

CHRYSOCOME, from χρυσος, *gold*, and κομη, *hair*. See ELICHRYSUM.

CHRYSOGONIA, from χρυσος, *gold*, and γινομαι, *to be made* or *generated of*. It is the AURIFIC TINCTURE. Pharm. Schroderi Medico Chemica, 1669.

CHRYSOGONUM. RED TURNEP.

CHRYSOLACHANON. See ATRIPLEX.

CHRYSOMELIA. See AURANT. HYSPAN.

CHRYSOPŒIA, from χρυσος, *gold*, and ποιεω, *to make*. The art of changing inferior metals into *gold* by the help of mercurius philoſophorum.

CHRYSOPUS. See GAMBOGIA.

CHRYSULCA. See NITRUM, N°. II.

CHRYSUN, from χρυσος, *gold*. An epithet of two collyria for the eyes, and alſo of two peſſaries for the uterus, in Actius.

CHU, or CHUS. The name of a meaſure. The ſame as CHOA, *congius*—this was a liquid meaſure among the Athenians, containing ſix *ſextarii*, twelve Attic *cotylæ*, or nine pints or pounds of oil, ten of wine, thirteen and an half of honey, according to GALEN. LINDEN ſays, at leaſt eight of wine and four ounces. RHODIUS aſſerts, that the *Chus*, or *congius*, weighs ten pounds. CASTELLI.

CHUNDRILLA VERCURIA. See ZACINTHA.

CHUNNO. See BATTATAS.

CHYBUR. See SULPHUR.

CHYLARIA. See DYSURIA, the ſpecies MUCOSA.

CHYLIFERA VASA. See LACTEA VASA.

CHYLIFICATIO. CHYLOSIS. CHYLIFICATION. The firſt digeſtion or the changing of the aliment into chyle by the power of the ſtomach.

CHYLISMA, from χυλος, *juice*. In Dioſcorides it ſignifies expreſſed juice.

CHYLISTA. Hartman's *chyliſta* is glaſs of antimony obtunded by levigating it with maſtich diſſolved in rectified ſpirit of wine; the oleoſe part of this ſpirit blunts the ſpicula of the vitr. ant.

CHYLOPOIETIC, χυλος, *chylus*, ποιεω, *facio*, applied to the organs which form chyle.

CHYLOSIS. See CHYLIFICATIO.

CHYLOSTAGMA DIAPHORETICUM MINDERERI.

DERERI, called alſo *theriacalis bezoardica aqua*. It is a liquor diſtilled from the ther. Andromachi, or from Mithridate, or ſuch like matters.

CHYLUS. χυλος. The CHYLE, called in Paracelſus, *chymoſum*. In general it is a juice inſpiſſated to a middle conſiſtence between humid and dry.

In HIPPOCRATES the word χυλος is uſed to expreſs the juice and ſorbile liquor of barley, which liquor they call ſtrained ptiſan, being the expreſſed ſubſtance of the barley; not what the Latins call *cremor*, which is only the expreſſed water of the barley. To χυλος is oppoſed ptiſan unſtrained.

The aliment received into our ſtomachs is converted into a fluid ſtate, the oily part of it mixed with the ſaliva and other juices ſecerned into the ſtomach and duodenum, becomes like milk, and is called *chyle*. The bile mixing with the digeſted aliment when it is conveyed into the duodenum, aſſiſts the ſeparation of the nutritious *chyle* from the excrementitious part. The nutritious *chyle* is conveyed by the lacteals into the circulation, to be converted into blood. The *chyle* ſeems to conſiſt of oil, mucilage, water, a coagulable part, and fixed air.

From the *chyle* proceeds the milk which flows into the breaſts of nurſes, as well as all that is required to recruit the waſte made by the actions of living bodies. See LAC.

The *chyle* when it enters the blood does not immediately mix with it, but in many inſtances is proved to paſs in a ſeparate ſtate through the whole circulation; for the *chyle* hath been ſeen to float on the ſurface of blood which was taken from the arm: in the laſt ſtage of a diabetes the urine manifeſtly points out the preſence of *chyle* in it. See Haller's Phyſiology on the Chyliferous Veſſels; Percival's Med. Eſſays, edit 2. p. 251, &c.

CHYMATION. The name of a penetrating medicine in Marcellus Empiricus.

CHYMIA. See CHEMIA.

CHYMIATER. A chemical phyſician, or one who cures by chemical medicines. Called alſo *iatrochimicus*.

CHYMIATRIA, from χυμεια, *chemiſtry*, and ιατρευω, *healing*. The art of curing diſeaſes by chemical medicines.

CHYMOSIS. See CHEMOSIS.

CHYMOSUM. See CHYLUS.

CHYMUS, χυμος, *humour* or *juice*. In the common ſignification of the word it is *every kind of humour which is inraſſated by concoction*. Sometimes it means *the fineſt part of the chyle when ſeparated from the fæces*. In GALEN it is the *guſtatory faculty or quality in plants and animals*.

CHYTLON. In HIPPOCRATES it means a plentiful inunction with oil and water.

CIBARIUS, SAL. See MARINUM SAL.

CIBATIO. By this is meant the aſſumption of meals and aliments. In CHEMISTRY it means corporatic, incorporating. It is alſo conſidered as nutrition of the dry parts of our machine; or is an accumulation of what is ſubtile or fine, or a ſubtilization of thick, or groſſer parts. Caſtelli.

CIBORIUM, } See FABA ÆGYPTIA.
CIBOTIUM. }

CIBOUL. A ſort of ONION nearly allied to the ſcallion. They have no bulb at the root, and are cultivated in the kitchen garden.

CIBUR. See SULPHUR.

CIBUS ALBUS. WHITE FOOD. It is a ſpecies of jelly, whiich in Fuller's Pharmacopœia is thus made: take four pints of milk, the breaſt of a boiled capon, and two ounces of blanched ſweet almonds; let them be beat and ſtrong impreſſion made; then boil them over a gentle fire, adding three ounces of rice meal; and when they begin to coagulate, add eight ounces of white ſugar, and ten ſpoonfuls of roſe-water; mix all well together.

The Spaniards give the name of *cibus albus* to a certain American plant. But by WHITE MEATS, we now mean milk, butter, cheeſe, cuſtards, and other foods conſiſting of milk or eggs; as, WHITE POT made of milk, or cream, baked with the yolks of eggs, fine bread, ſugar, and ſpice in an earthen veſſel. There are a variety of diſhes under this form, and denomination; ſuch as *rice white-pot*, Weſtminſter and Norfolk *white pot*, &c. Some alſo add to the catalogue of white meats, *fiſh*, *veal*, and *chicken*.

CICADA. The BAUM CRICKET. An inſect common in Italy, ſomewhat reſembling a cricket. It hath wings, is very noiſy, and is ſaid to live on dew, which it ſucks from the dwarf aſh-manna-tree. Theſe inſects, when dried and burnt, are uſed in the colic, and ſtone, as a ſolvent.

CICATRISANTIA. See EPULOTICA.

CICATRIX. A ſeam or elevation of callous fleſh, riſing on the ſkin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound or ulcer, and is commonly called a SCAR.

It is the deſtruction of the cellular membrane by inflammation that cauſes *cicatrices* to tuck inwards, as they are always obſerved to do. Some commend the ſteams of hot water to be often applied to the growing ſkin, to prevent a *cicatrix*, and to dreſs with a cerate of wax and the oil of eggs.

CICER, album, nigrum, vel rubrum; *cicer* ſativum, *cicer* Arietinum, *erebinthus* CHICHES, CICHES, CICERS, and CICH PEASE. The ſort uſed in medicine is the *cicer* Arietinum. Linn.

Chiches, a ſort of pulſe, cultivated in warmer climates, where our finer peas do not thrive ſo well. They are a ſtrong flatulent food, hard of digeſtion. They are ſown in France, Italy, &c. flower in June, and the peas are ripe in July.

CICERA. See POMACEA.

—— TARTARI. Small pills compoſed of turpentine and cream of tartar.

CICHOREUM, } SYLVESTRE, and SATIVUM.
CICHORIUM. } WILD and GARDEN SUCCORY. The wild is the CICHORIUM INTYBUS. Linn.

It is a plant with oblong, dark green, hairy leaves, deeply jagged like thoſe of dandelion, but larger; in the boſom's of which, towards the tops of the branches, the flowers come forth in ſpikes, conſiſting each of a number of blue flat floſculi, ſet in a ſcaly cup, which afterwards become a covering to ſeveral ſhort angular ſeeds: the root is long and ſlender, of a brown colour on the outſide, and white within. It is biennial, grows in hedges, and by roadſides, and flowers in June and July.

It abounds with a milky juice, of a penetrating bitteriſh taſte, and of no remarkable ſmell: the roots are bitterer than the leaves or ſtalks, and theſe much more ſo than the flowers. But by culture in gardens it loſes its green colour, and in a great meaſure its bitterneſs, and in this ſtate is a common ſallad herb: the deeper coloured and the deeper jagged the leaves are, the bitterer is the taſte of the whole plant.

The whole plant is mildly aperient, and if freely uſed it looſens the belly. The virtue reſides in the milky juice, which may be extracted by coction in water, or by preſſure. The wild and the garden ſorts may be uſed indifferently, but ſhould be uſed as food rather than phyſic. If the root is cut into ſmall pieces, dried and roaſted, it reſembles coffee, and is a good ſubſtitute for it.

CICHOREUM LATIFOLIUM. See ENDIVIA.

CICHOREUM VERRUCARIUM. } See ZACINTHA.
—— VERRUCARUM. }

CICILIANA. See ANDROSÆMUM.

CICINDELA. The GLOW-WORM, alſo called λαμπυρις, *noctiluca terreſtris*, *ſcarabæus*, cicindela mas & fœmina.

The flying *glow-worms* are males, and the reptile ones are the females. Some reckon them anodyne, others that they are uſeful againſt the ſtone in the bladder.

CICINUM OL. See RICINI ol. under CATAPUTIA.

CICIS, κικις. In ſome places of Hippocrates and Theophraſtus it is put for κηκις. A GALL. See GALLÆ.

CICLA. See BETA ALBA.

CICONGIUS. Blancard ſays, it is a meaſure containing twelve ſextaries or pints.

CICONIA. The STORK.

CICUTA. HEMLOCK, called by ſome *camarum*, and according to EROTIAN, *Cambeion* is an old Sicilian word for *cicuta*.

CICUTA MAJOR FOETIDA. The CONIUM MACULATUM, vel CONIUM MAJUS SEMINIBUS STRIATIS. CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 336. SPOTTED HEMLOCK. It grows wild almoſt all over the world, and with us is found about the ſides of the fields, under hedges and in moiſt ſhady places. It is a tall umbelliferous plant, with large leaves, of a blackiſh green colour on the upper ſide, and a whitiſh green underneath, divided into a number of ſmall oblong ſomewhat oval ſegments, which ſtand in pairs on middle ribs; theſe ſegments are again deeply cut, but not quite divided on both ſides; and many of theſe ultimate ſections have one or two ſlighter indentations. They much reſemble

ſemble parſley or chervil, eſpecially the leaves of the ſmalleſt ſorts, whoſe poiſonous quality is the moſt violent. The ſtalk is round, ſmooth, hollow, irregularly variegated with ſpots and ſtreaks of a red or blackiſh purple colour: the flowers are white, and blow in June or July; the ſeeds greeniſh, flat on one ſide, very convex, and marked with five furrows on the other. The root is oblong, about the ſize of a middling parſnep, yellowiſh without, white and fungous within, and part of it hollow; it changes its form according to the ſeaſon. The leaves have a rank ſmell, but do not much affect the taſte.

It agrees with all ages, and every circumſtance of patients. Joined with pectorals it promotes perſpiration. It hath been of great efficacy in epilepſies and convulſions. *Internally* and *externally* it abates inflammations of the eyes; it is narcotic and anodyne, it promotes reſt and eaſes pain. It ſeldom creates thirſt or head-ach, which ſucceed opiates next morning, and as rarely creates coſtiveneſs, but commonly produces a lax ſtool the day following. It poſſeſſes a property of altering thin, corroſive, cancerous ichor, and renders it mild. It hath been uſed with conſiderable advantage in ſanious ulcers, gleets, painful diſcharges from the vagina, fixed pains from acrid ſerum, fluor albus, and ſcirrhous tubercles. It powerfully promotes the menſes, particularly when ſuddenly reſtrained by colds, &c. Inveterate itches have been cured by an internal uſe of the extract. Cancers have had their virulence much abated by it. It neither heats, nor cools, nor diſturbs the animal functions. It promotes perſpiration in ſome, and a copious diſcharge of urine in others. Though it is not a cure in cancers, yet it is a ſpecific anodyne; when the uterus is affected therewith, relieving more effectually than opium,

It is uſeful in ſyphilis according to Mr. John Hunter. Dr. Cullen obſerves, *that when hemlock, either in form of powder or extract, has no ſenſible effect, when taken to twenty grains for a doſe, the medicine may be ſuppoſed to be imperfect, and that, if it is to be continued, another parcel of it ſhould be employed.* He ſays alſo, that he has known it uſeful in reſolving and diſcuſſing ſcirrhoſities of different kinds, and particularly thoſe of a ſcrophulous nature: alſo in healing ulcers which had come upon ſcirrhous tumors, and which continued to be ſurrounded with ſuch ſcirrhoſity; and in ſome ulcers, certainly that approached to the nature of cancer; nay, in thoſe that might be conſidered truly cancerous, he has known it relieve the pains, mend the quality of the matter proceeding from the ſore, and even to make a conſiderable approach towards the healing of it, but never completed it. Mat. Med. It has been conſidered by ſome as very uſeful in the chincough, and rheumatic complaints.

When *hemlock* is imprudently eaten, it cauſes a vertigo, a dimneſs of ſight, hiccough, a ſort of madneſs, and coldneſs of the extremities, convulſions, and death, by an utter interception of reſpiration: ſometimes by the ſpaſms, which it produces in the ſtomach and other nervous parts, hæmorrhages are the conſequence; or if this happens not, an epilepſy comes on, which, without very ſpeedy relief, is fatal. The proper method of relief is to diſcharge the ſtomach of its contents by means of the moſt active emetics, and then to adminiſter frequent doſes of ſharp vinegar, &c. as in the articles AMANITA and VENENUM.

The proper method of adminiſtering *hemlock* inwardly is, to begin with a grain or two of the powder, or inſpiſſated juice, and gradually to increaſe the doſe until the full one is arrived at, which is thus known: for the moſt part a giddineſs affects the head; there is a motion in the eyes as if ſomething puſhed them outwards; a ſlight ſickneſs and trembling agitation of the body; a laxative ſtool or two the morning after the doſe. One or more of the ſymptoms are the evidences of a full doſe: and here continue until none of theſe effects are obſerved; and then, after a few days, increaſe the doſe; for little advantage can be expected but by a continuance of full doſes. In ſome conſtitutions even ſmall doſes greatly offend, occaſioning ſpaſmodic twitchings, heat and thirſt; in ſuch inſtances its uſe muſt be diſcontinued.

The College of Phyſicians of London order, inſtead of the former extract, the inſpiſſated juice of *hemlock*, SUCCUS CICUTÆ SPISSATUS, made in the following manner: let the expreſſed juice of *hemlock*, cleared from its fæces, be evaporated in a water bath, faturated with muriatic ſalt to a proper conſiſtence. Ph. Lond. 1788.

As the powder of the dried leaves has been thought to act, and may be depended upon with more certainty than the extract; the following direction ſhould be obſerved in the preparation: gather the leaves about the end of June, when the plant is in flower; pick off the little leaves, and throw away the leaf-ſtalks; dry the ſmall ſelected leaves in a hot ſun, or in a tin or pewter diſh, before the fire. Preſerve them in bags made of ſtrong brown paper, or powder them, and keep the powder in glaſs phials, in a drawer or ſome place from whence the light may be excluded: for light diſſipates the beautiful green colour very ſoon, and thus the medicine loſes its efficacy: this mode is recommended by Dr. WITHERING. The extract ſhould alſo be made of the plant gathered at this period. And we muſt obſerve, that which grows in expoſed places, is generally ſtronger, than what grows in the ſhade, and that in dry places is alſo to be preferred.

After all, this plant is not found to be ſo injurious as has been related, for it has been taken a long time without any bad effect. The *cicuta aquatica* is probably the ſort which is ſo poiſonous, and is miſtaken for it. Externally it is applied with advantage, and particularly in the form of fomentation and poultice.

FOTUS CICUTÆ.

℞ Fol. cicutæ recent. ℥ 6. vel. ſiccæ ℥ iij. coq. in aquæ fontanæ ℔ iij. & ℔ ij. & fiat fotus. This is commonly made uſe of to foment cancerous or ſcrophulous ulcers, previous to the application of the ſucceeding cataplaſm.

CATAPLASMA CICUTÆ, *hemlock cataplaſm.*

℞ Fotus cicutæ. q. v. inſpiſſetur avenæ farinâ ad craſſitudinem propriam pro cataplaſmate. This is not only applied in cancerous and ſcrophulous caſes, but to moſt inveterate ulcers, and very often both meliorates their diſcharge, and leſſens their ſenſibility, though Mr. JUSSIEU preferred the application of the freſh herb bruiſed. An ointment is alſo made of hemlock, by bruiſing the plant very well in a marble mortar, then mixing with it an equal quantity of hog's lard, and gently melting them over the fire; afterwards the compoſition is to be ſtrained and ſtirred till cold. This has been recommended to be applied to cancerous or ſcrophulous ſores.

In this mode, it has been uſeful in reſolving ſome indurations, eſpecially thoſe of the ſcrophulous kind, but in the indolent ſcirrhoſities in the breaſts of women, it is ſeldom of any ſervice; and the frequent applications of *hemlock* poultices have been known to do much harm by bringing theſe tumors ſooner to an open cancer. See Wilmer's Obſervations on Poiſonous Vegetables. Withering's Bot. Arrangement, vol. i. p. 161. Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— AQUATICA vel VIROSA. WATER HEMLOCK, alſo called *ſium alterum oluſatri facie*, *ſium majus alterum auguſtifolium*, *ſium erucæ folio*. LONG LEAVED WATER HEMLOCK and COW-BANE. It is the CICUTA VIROSA of Linn. Dr. WITHERING gives the following deſcription of it; rundle roundiſh, with many equal ſpokes. Rundlets roundiſh, with many briſtle-ſhaped ſpokes. Empalement; general fence none. Partial fence of many leaves; little leaves, briſtly, ſhort. Cup ſcarcely evident. Bloſſom, general, uniform. Florets all fertile. Individuals: petals five, egg-ſhaped, nearly equal, bent inwards. Chives; threads five, hair-like, longer than the petals. Tips ſimple. Pointal; ſeed-bud beneath. Shafts two, thread-ſhaped, longer than the petals permanent. Summits roundiſh. Seed-veſſels none. Fruit nearly egg-ſhaped; ſlightly furrowed; diviſible into two. Seeds two, ſomewhat egg-ſhaped; convex, and ſcored on one ſide; flat on the other. To this he adds, with rundlets oppoſite the leaves. Leaf-ſtalks with blunt borders; leaves with about ſeven pair of little leaves, which are variouſly divided and indented. Petals yellowiſh pale green. It is met with in ſhallow waters, and flowers in July.

It is one of the moſt active of the vegetable poiſons. Early in the ſpring, when it grows in the water, cows often eat it, and are killed by it; but as the ſummer advances, and its ſmell becomes ſtronger, they carefully avoid it.

Mr. WILMER obſerves, that the poiſon is of that claſs which produces epileptic ſymptoms. WEPFER notices ſome children, who, on taking ſome of the roots of this plant, were ſeized with pains of the præcordia, loſs of ſpeech, abolition of the ſenſes, and terrible convulſions; the jaws were locked, blood ſtarted from the ears, the eyes were diſtorted, and ſome of theſe children died in

half

half an hour. Others have obſerved that the old roots are a more active and ſudden poiſon than arſenic, or than corroſive ſublimate.

If any of this plant is taken, a quick vomit ſhould be inſtantly given, after which give vinegar in water, to be drank now and then. See VENENUM.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 229, &c. 400, &c. vol. iv p. 104, &c. Neumann's Chemical Works. Medical Muſæum, vol. iii. p. 566. Withering's Botanic Arrangement, vol. i. p. 177.

CICUTARIA AQUATICA; —— PALUSTRIS. See PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM.

—— VIROSA. See CICUTA AQUATICA.

CICUTARIA. See CHÆROPHYLLUM SYLVESTRE, &c. and MYRRHIS.

CIDRA. See POMACEA.

CIGNUS. A meaſure ſo called, containing about two drams.

CILIA. The extreme parts, or edges of the eye-lids; they are ſemi-circular, and cartilaginous, with hairs fixed in them, which by ſome are called *cilia*. See TARSUS.

CILIARES vel MEIBOMII GLANDULÆ. On the inner edge of each eyelid, in the tarſus, is a row of ſmall holes, which are the excretory ducts of what are called the *ciliary*, or *Meimbomia's glands*; theſe *glands* appear of a whitiſh colour, and are ſituated on the internal ſurface of the tarſus; their ducts are ſhort, reſembling white lines running down towards the edge of the eye-lids. Theſe *glands*, like the miliary ones, ſecern an unctuous matter, which prevents the attrition of the eye-lids from their frequent motion, to keep the edges ſoft and free from excoriation, and to prevent the tears from falling down the cheeks. See TARSUS.

CILIARE LIGAMENTUM, alſo called *proceſſus ciliaris*. It is a range of black fibres, circularly diſpoſed, having their riſe in the inner part of the choroides, and terminating in the prominent part of the cryſtalline, where the ſclerotis, choroides, retina, cornea, proceſſus ciliaris, and iris end; they ſurround the cryſtalline humour, or rather the ſclerotica joins the choroides, and round the edge of the cornea, they adhere firmly; at this circle, the *choroides* (which ſee) ſeems to change its colour and texture, appearing as a whitiſh kind of ring; this ring is termed *ligam. ciliare:* here the internal lamina of the choroides dips inwards, to make what are termed the proceſſes, which are little folds of the inner lamella of the choroides. Theſe folds become broader until they terminate in a broad point in the cryſtalline humour; the whole radiated ring, made by the *ciliary* proceſſes, is ſometimes called *corona ciliaris*. See CHOROIDES.

CILIARIS MUSCULUS. That part of the muſc. orbicularis palpebrarum which lies neareſt the cilia, miſtaken by Riolanus, who gave it this name for a diſtinct muſcle.

CILLO. One who is affected with a perpetual trembling of the upper eye-lid, from *cillendo*, being in continual motion.

CILLOSIS. A trembling of the upper eye-lid.

CILO. One whoſe forehead is prominent, and temples compreſſed, called BEETLE-BROWED.

CIMEX. *Cimex* domeſticus, *cimex* lectularius. The WALL-LOUSE, or BUG, called alſo *cotula*. It is of a rhomboidal figure, a dark brown colour, and hath ſix legs. The ſkin is extremely tender, ſo that it burſts with the leaſt compreſſion, and emits an offenſive ſmell. Six or ſeven are given inwardly to cure the ague, juſt before the fit comes on.

CIMOLIA ALBA, TERRA: called alſo *Creta fullonica, terra candida, terra fullonica, argilla candida, argilla alba, Creta cimolia*. TOBACCO-PIPE-CLAY.

It obtained the name Cimolia from the iſland *Cimolus*, now called Argentiere. It hath nearly the ſame quality with the boles, and is often ſubſtituted for them. Its ſoft viſcous quality is its only medicinal one, and in this particular it excels moſt of the earths of its kind.

The *Cimolia alba* of the ancients ſeems to have been a ſort of looſe marle; probably it was our fuller's earth. In Cornwal there is a ſort of clay called *ſteatites*, which is uſed as ſoap, as well as the *Cimolia alba* of the ancients. This ſort, which is called ſteatites, is marked with a ſeal, and called *terra ſigillata alba*, and ſome call it *terra Samia:* but it is only a fatter pipe-clay.

—— PURPURESCENS TERRA; called alſo *ſmectis, terra ſaponaria Anglica, terra fullonica*, and FULLER'S EARTH. It has its name ſmectis, from σμηχω, *to abſterge*.

It is a kind of marle rather than a compact earth, and of the ſame qualities as bole. Edwards, in his Foſſilogy, ranks it as a ſpecies of bole.

CINA CINÆ. See CORT. PERUV.

CINARA. The ARTICHOKE. Alſo called *ſcolymus, alcocalum, articoca, articocalus, artiſchocus lævis, coſtus nigra, carduus ſativus non ſpinoſus*, cinara hortenſis, *carduus ſativus, ſcolymus ſativus*, cuſara maxima alba, *carduus domeſticus capite majore, carduus altilis*. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the CYNARA SCOLYMUS *foliis ſubſpinoſis pinnatis indiviſiſque, calycinis ſquamis ovatis*. Var. γ. CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. LINN. Gen. Plant. 928.

Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies.

Artichokes are ſufficiently known not to require a deſcription; they are natives of the ſouthern parts of Europe, perennial, and cultivated in our kitchen gardens.

The bottoms of the heads, and the fleſhy parts of the ſcales, are eaſily digeſted, though flatulent, and afford but little nouriſhment. The leaves are bitter, and give out their bitterneſs along with the juice, on being bruiſed and preſſed. This juice is powerfully diuretic and uſeful in dropſies; it ſhould be mixed with an equal quantity of white wine, and three or four table-ſpoonfuls taken every night and morning. An infuſion of the leaves is likewiſe diuretic, and may be employed with the ſame intention.

In England we only eat the heads, but the Germans and French eat the young ſtalks after boiling them.

CINARA SPINOSA, called alſo CARDUUS ESCULENTUS VEL SPINOSISSIMUS ELATIOR, *chardone, cactos*. The CHARDON.

As a medicine it is ſimilar to the *artichoke*. It is a culinary plant, which is blanched like celery, and, like that, eaten raw with pepper and ſalt in Italy.

CINARA SYLVESTRIS, alſo called SCOLYMUS SYLVESTRIS, *agriocinara*, wild ARTICHOKE, or CARDONET. They grow in Italy and France, but the flowers are only uſed. See Dale, Ray.

CINARA ACAULIS GUMMIFERA. See CARDUUS PINEA.

CINCHONA. See CORT. PERUVIAN.

CINCLESIS, in Vogel's Noſology, ſignifies a morbid nictitation, or an involuntary winking.

CINCLISIS, or CINCLISMOS, from κινκλιζω, *to ſhake*. Hippocrates means by it a ſmall and repeated motion.

CINERARIUM. The aſh-hole of a furnace.

CINERES RUSSICI. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

CINERITIUM. See CUPELLA.

CINERULAM. See SPODIUM.

CINETUS. See DIAPHRAGMA.

CINGULARIA CLUBMOS. See LYCOPODIUM.

CINGULUM. A GIRDLE or BELT. Dr. Cheyne, in his Eſſay on Regimen of Diet, &c. ſays, "*Cincture*, with a broad quilted belt about the loins, to keep the bowels in their natural ſituations, and the chylous veſſels in their beſt locality, and in flabby conſtitutions, weak bowels, and atrophies, is of great benefit."

—— MERCURIALE. A MERCURIAL GIRDLE, called alſo *cingulum ſapientiæ & cingulum ſtultitiæ*. It was an invention of Rulandus's; different directions are given for making it, but the following is one of the neateſt.

Take three drams of quickſilver; ſhake it with two ounces of lemon juice until the globules diſappear; then ſeparate the juice, and mix with the extinguiſhed quickſilver, half the white of an egg; gum-dragon finely powdered, a ſcruple; and ſpread the whole on a belt of flannel.

CINGULUM SANCTI JOHANNIS. See ARTEMISIA.

—— SAPIENTIÆ, —— STULTITIÆ, } See CINGULUM MERCURIALE.

CINNABARINUM BALSAMUM. The ſimple balſam of ſulphur is a proper ſubſtitute, and a better medicine, as a pectoral particularly.

CINNABARIS, CINNABAR. Alſo called *cinnab. nativ. minium purum, minium Græcorum, (magnes epilepſiæ*, ſo called, becauſe of its ſuppoſed uſefulneſs in epilepſies), alſo ALZEMAFOR, *ammion, amogabriel, amongabriel, aremaros, azamar, azemaſor, azymar*. VITRUVIUS calls it *anthrax*.

Native *cinnabar*, a ponderous, red, ſulphureous ore of quickſilver. It is found in Spain, Hungary, Eaſt Indies, &c. The fineſt is brought from the Eaſt Indies.

Sometimes it is brought to us in large irregular maſſes, at others it is in ſmaller roundiſh ones, ſmooth without, and ſtriated within; and of a deep red colour throughout.

This ore conſiſts of ſulphur and quickſilver, in the proportion of from four to ſeven parts quickſilver to one of ſulphur;

ſulphur; the finer the colour, the more quickſilver it contains: with theſe conſtituents there is generally much earthy matter, from which it is eaſily ſublimed. If this earth be of the calcareous kind, iron-filings, or ſuch ſubſtances as abſorb quickſilver more than ſulphur does, may be added; ſome of the ſulphur will be detained by them. One part lime, &c. one part iron-filings, is uſually ſufficient for extricating all the quickſilver from four parts of *cinnabar*; or the ſulphur is eaſily ſeparated by boiling the *cinnabar* in a lixivium of wood-aſhes, or rather of decrepitated nitre, and then precipitating it with vinegar. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

The hete ogeneouſneſs of the native *cinnabar* renders it leſs fit for uſe than the artificial. See Dict. of Chemiſtry, Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

Cinnabar is a name now confined to the native and factitious ſorts; but formerly it was applied to *dragon's blood*, *madder-root*, *ceruſs calcined to redneſs*, and to ſome other articles.

CINNABARIS ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM.

CINNABARIS FACTITIA. *Artificial* CINNABAR, now called *hydrargyrus ſulphuratus ruber*, RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER. It has alſo had the name of *Mercurius cinnabarinus*.

Take of purified quickſilver, forty ounces; of pure ſulphur, eight ounces. Stir the quickſilver into the ſulphur melted; and if the mixture takes fire, it is to be extinguiſhed by covering the veſſel. Then let the matter be reduced to powder and ſublimed. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The quickſilver in the *cinnabaris* is too much reſtrained by the ſulphur to be efficacious as an internal medicine. The factitious or native cinnabar is ſuppoſed never to be active, without having loſt a portion of its ſulphur, though it has been eſteemed an uſeful medicine in diſeaſes of the ſkin; arthritic, rheumatic, and epileptic caſes. Their chief uſe is for fumigating venereal ulcers; in which caſe the quickſilver is reſolved into fume, and blends in part with a volatile vitriolic acid, derived from the ſulphur, forming a mercurial ſalt, from whence its efficacy.

If it is adulterated with red lead, it may be diſcovered by putting a little on a hot iron; for thus the *cinnabar* is all evaporated, and the lead remains behind.

This preparation is uſed by painters under the name of VERMILION; and to improve the colour, the leſs ſulphur uſed, the better; and if a little arſenic be added in the ſublimation, though the preparation is thereby ſpoiled as a medicine, it is more perfect as a pigment.

An oval earthen jar is the beſt ſubliming veſſel. The great art of making this *cinnabar* is firſt to manage the fire ſo as continually to keep the matter ſubliming, yet not ſo as to force its way through the mouth of the veſſel, which is covered with an iron plate. Secondly, to put in but little at a time.

—— GRÆCORUM. See SANGUIS DRACONIS.

CINÆ, SEM. See SANTONICUM.

CINNAMOMUM, alſo called cinnamum, *canella*, *canella Zeylanica*, *laurus Zeylanica*, *caſſia cinnamomea*, *caſſia fiſtula*, *canella cuurdo*, *kurudu*; CINNAMON. The beſt ſort of which the Arabians diſtinguiſh by the term *karfe*, and the ordinary, by *darſini*; the choiceſt ſort by many is called *moſyllon*; the wood of the tree *xylocinnamomum*; and it is alſo called *darchem*.

It is the bark of a tree of the bay kind, growing in the iſland of Ceylon, freed from the outer green or greyiſh part, and cut into long ſlices, which curl up in drying into quills or canes, the form in which it is brought to us; very thin, light, of a reddiſh yellow, or pale ruſty iron colour, ſomewhat tough in breaking, and of a fibrous texture. The tree is the LAURUS CINNAMOMUM, or LAURUS *fol. trinerviis ovato-oblongis, nervis verſus apicem evaneſcentibus, floribus parvis albis.* CLASS, ENNEANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 509. The CINNAMON-TREE.

It is often mixed with the caſſia bark, which is thus diſtinguiſhed; the caſſia hath a cloſe ſmooth ſurface, which it ſhews on being broken, and when chewed, it is ſlimy; it is alſo of a dark brown colour, whereas the *cinnamon* is rougher to the ſight and taſte, having an aſtringency and brittleneſs in chewing, and is of a paler brown colour.

It is one of the moſt grateful aromatics, both to the palate and ſtomach, of a fragrant ſmell, moderately pungent, but not fiery, ſweetiſh to the taſte, and ſomewhat aſtringent, but not ſo conſiderable as to be truſted to by itſelf. It likewiſe corroborates the viſcera, and proves of great ſervice in ſeveral kinds of alvine fluxes, and immoderate uterine diſcharges. The fine flavour is ſaid to reſide in the thin pellicle which lines the interior ſurface of the bark, and which abounds with veſicles of eſſential oil; the reſt of the bark, while freſh, being merely aſtringent, receiving its flavour from the inner pellicle; accordingly the thinneſt pieces are the moſt cordial, and the thicker moſt aſtringent. In uſing it we ſhould never loſe ſight of its being ſtimulant and aſtringent, for even the ſimple diſtilled water, when frequently employed, has proved hurtfully irritating to the fauces.

Infuſed in boiling water in a cloſed veſſel it gives out the greateſt part of its virtue. The watery decoction, after diſtillation, yields, on being inſpiſſated, a mild aſtringent maſs, but without the flavour of the *cinnamon*.

Rectified and proof ſpirits extract its virtues better than water, and that without heat; but in diſtillation they carry over very little of the flavour.

An extract made with rectified ſpirit of wine has all the virtue of the ſpice: *cinnamon* affords about 1-16th of its weight of extract.

The London College directs the following waters, viz.

AQUA CINNAMOMI. CINNAMON WATER.

Take of *cinnamon*, one pound; of water, as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning; macerate for twenty-four hours, and diſtil off a gallon. As the oil of *cinnamon* is very heavy, in time it falls to the bottom; and as this water loſes its milky appearance, it loſes alſo its aromatic and cordial quality; to prevent which, ſome let it run upon ſugar, which keeps the oil divided and ſuſpended

AQUA CINNAMOMI SPIRITUOSA. *Spirituous* CINNAMON WATER. *Now called* Spiritus Cinnamomi. SPIRIT *of* CINNAMON.

Take of *cinnamon*, a pound; of proof ſpirit, a gallon; of water as much as is ſufficient to prevent burning. Diſtil a gallon. In diſtilling with proof ſpirit, the ſpirit which ariſes firſt is almoſt flavourleſs; the water which ariſes after, bringing the oil with it, and this oil being diſſolved by the ſpirit, is the reaſon why it is ſo limpid. As the oil of *cinnamon* is the heavieſt of almoſt any vegetable oil, therefore, when *cinnamon* water is diſtilled, uſe a low flattiſh ſtill, and a quick equal fire. As very little of the oil riſes with the ſpirit, the beſt method is firſt to diſtil the *cinnamon* with water only, and then to add a proper quantity of rectified ſpirit of wine.

The aromatic principle in *cinnamon* reſides in the eſſential oil, which ariſes when diſtilled with water, ſlow and difficultly, rendering the liquor rather milky. When a large quantity is diſtilled at once, a ſmall portion of the oil is found ſunk to the bottom of the receiver. To obtain this oil more eaſily and plentifully, let the water, after it is diſtilled, ſtand in a cold place. A pound of good *cinnamon* affords a dram or a dram and a half of this oil, which, if expoſed to the air, loſes its virtue without any ſenſible loſs of its weight; ſo that it is not the oil that is efficacious, but the ſpirit in the oil. The oil of caſſia bark is ſubſtituted for the oil of *cinnamon*; however, as they are the ſame in their medicinal virtues, no objections can be reaſonably made. The ol. canel. alb. is alſo mixed with the ol. *cinnam.* ſo is the ol. caryoph.

Oil of *cinnamon* is one of the moſt immediate and moſt powerful cordials in languors, hiccoughs, and all debilities; it is ſo extremely pungent, that on being applied to the ſkin, it produces an eſchar, though a drop or two may be given in a draught mixed up with a little ſugar or mucilage of gum arabic.

Cinnamon, when freſh, affords much more oil than what is above mentioned; but the Dutch extract great part of it before they ſell it, ſo that the beſt method is to buy it of them. In proportion as the oil is ſeparated, the *cinnamon* loſes its pungency. It is ſaid that the Dutch obtain above an ounce of eſſential oil from every pound If this oil is genuine, and you dip a pen-knife point into it, it will not flame at a candle, but ſmoak; if it ſoon flames, it contains rectified ſpirit of wine. The uſe of the cinnamon tree is not confined to the bark; for the leaves, root, and fruit, all yield oils of different qualities, and of conſiderable value. That produced from the leaves is called oil of cloves, and *oleum malabathri*; from the bark of the root, an aromatic eſſential oil, or what has been called oil of camphor, and of great eſtimation as a medicine, and alſo a ſpecies of camphor, which is much

much purer and whiter than that kept in the ſhops; and that obtained from the fruit, a white ſebaceous matter, extremely fragrant, reſembling the ol. n. m. per expreſſ. of a thick conſiſtence, and at Ceylon is made into candles for the ſole uſe of the king. It is white, and is called *cera cinnamomi*.

The London college directs the following tinctures:

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of *cinnamon*, an ounce and a half; of proof ſpirit, a pint. Digeſt without heat, for ten days, and ſtrain. It contains all the cordial and reſtringent qualities of the *cinnamon* itſelf: if it is continued for ſome time daily, it warms and ſtrengthens the ſtomach.

Caſp. Neumann, in his Prælect. Chem. ſays, that a pound of *cinnamon* contains near three-fourths of its quantity of an indiſſoluble earth, two ounces of a reſinous ſubſtance, an ounce and a half of gummy ſubſtance, and about two ſcruples and a half of eſſential oil. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. and Cullen's Mat. Med.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA. COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON. *Formerly the Tinctura Aromatica.* AROMATIC TINCTURE.

Take of *cinnamon* bruiſed, ſix drams; leſſer cardamom ſeeds freed from their huſks, three drams; long pepper and ginger, reduced to powder, of each two drams; proof ſpirit, two pints: digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788.

CINNAM. ALBUM.—*Malabaricum.* See CANELLA ALBA.

—— CRASSIORE CORT. VULG. i. e. MALABATHRUM. See FOLIUM.

—— MAGELLANICUM, vel CORTEX MAGELLANICUS. See CORT. WINTERANUS.

—— MALAB. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

—— SPURIUM, i. e. CORT. CARYOPHYLLOIDES.

CINNIOGLOTTUS CINNATUS. Paracelſus coined theſe words to expreſs the total deſtruction and corruption of mineral bodies.

CINNUM, or CINNUS. See CYCEON.

CINZILLA. See ZONA.

CION, κιων. See UVULA, HIMAS. Hippocrates gives this name to a carunculous excreſcence in the pudendum muliebre.

CIONIA. In Dioſcorides it is the middle part of a whelk or purple fiſh, near the centre of the ſtriæ, which being calcined, is more cauſtic than the other parts.

CIONIS. A painful thickneſs of the uvula.

CIRCÆA, from Circe, the famous inchantreſs. ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. Called alſo *Dipcæa*. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the garden nightſhade: the flowers are ſmall and black; the ſeeds are like thoſe of the millet; they are incloſed in a ſort of corniculated capſule; the roots are three or four ſpans long, white, ſcented and heating. It grows on rocky ground, where it is expoſed to the ſun.

Boerhaave ſays, that there are two ſpecies, viz.

Circæa Lutetiana, *ocymaſtrum verrucarium*, or ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE.

Circæa minima, the ſmalleſt enchanter's nightſhade.

The virtues of the firſt ſpecies reſemble the garden nightſhade.

CIRCOCELE, from κιρσος, *varix*, and κηλη, *a tumour*. See CIRSOCELE.

CIRCULATIO, CIRCULATION. For what is underſtood by it in chemiſtry, ſee CIRCULATORIUM and DIGESTIO.

IN ANATOMY it is the *circulation* of any fluid through the veſſels deſtined for its conveyance. But properly *circulation* is only applied to the blood, becauſe it moves from the heart to return to it again; but the other fluids do not return to where they firſt were ſeparated.

Dr. HUNTER ſays, there are only three men who have any claim to the diſcovery of the *circulation*, viz. SERVETUS, SESALPINUS, and HARVEY.

SERVETUS diſcovered the blood going from the right ventricle, by the pulmonary artery, to the lungs, where it was mixt with the inſpiratory air, and returned by the veins to the left auricle, and ſo into the aorta. He traced the *circulation* through the lungs; but, like the old anatomiſts, he attributed the functions of the arteries to the veins.

SESALPINUS ſays, that the blood cannot be returned to the heart by the arteries of the valves, but by the veins, where the paſſage is open; but his ideas were confuſed and neglected. He obſerves, that the arteries and veins come from the heart. He improves greatly upon Columbus, who, in 1559, deſcribed the *circulation* through the heart and lungs. Thus improving on Servetus, he ſhews the uſe of the valves; but ſtill abides in the track of the old anatomiſts. He does not carry the *circulation* from the aorta to the vena cava; but he ſays, the blood cannot return by the arteries, and that it paſſes through the veins. He imagines that the blood is in the arteries whilſt we are awake, and being received into the veins by their anaſtomoſing with the arteries, is returned to the heart whilſt we are aſleep. Here is the *circulation* completed ſo far as that one could not well read it without being ſtruck with the notion, and almoſt convinced of the truth of it. But his account is ſo jumbled with the notions of the ancients, and in other parts of his works he ſpeaks ſo contrary to this, that one would really imagine he did not thoroughly underſtand what he there advanced.

HARVEY led to the diſcovery in full, by a Treatiſe on the Valves of the Veins, in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. When he firſt publiſhed his Hiſtory of the *Circulation*, its novelty and merit drew upon him the envy of the moſt learned men in Europe, who accordingly oppoſed him; but afterwards, incapable of arguing againſt truth, they ſtrove to rob him of the diſcovery, alleging that it was known to Hippocrates; but this will not bear a controverſy.

However, with regard to the *circulation*, it is thus clearly deſcribed. The blood is conveyed from the left ventricle of the heart by the aorta and its branches to the minuteſt and moſt remote parts of the body, and then paſſing from the extremities of the ſmalleſt arteries into the incipient veins, circulates through them into their larger branches, and ſo on into the right auricle of the heart, thence into the right ventricle, from whence it is forced (with the freſh ſupplies that it receives from the chyle in paſſing through the ſubclavian vein) into the pulmonary artery, and after *circulating* through, and being acted upon by the lungs in its paſſage through them, is returned by the pulmonary vein into the left auricle, and thence into the left ventricle, and ſo on the ſame round, until death concludes the progreſs.

Dr. Shebbeare obſerves, in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, that during the dilatation of the heart, when the blood enters the ventricles, the coronary arteries receive that fluid, contrary to all the other arteries of the body, and thus ſupply the body of the heart with the blood; and perhaps this blood is partly the cauſe of the vital heat being attracted ſtronger into the heart by the nerves at that time than at any other; though there is another reaſon for its paſſing at this time rather than at any other, viz. the paſſage of the blood is freer through the arteries during the heart's inflation than at the contraction, becauſe thoſe veſſels then approach nearer the direction of a ſtraight line. That the heart is not the one and ſole cauſe of *circulation*, appears, becauſe the arteries all perform their diaſtole at the ſame inſtant, in healthy people. If the heart's propelling the blood was the ſole cauſe of the *circulation*, the pulſation of the artery would be an undulation, and in different parts it would be perceived at different times, as the impreſs at different diſtances of the artery from the heart would be in ſucceſſion.

That ſome other power than the velocity of the blood dilates the capillary arteries to give paſſage to the globules, ſeems evident alſo from the experiments of Dr. Hales. He poured water into the aorta and other arteries of dogs; and though water is ſo much a more limpid fluid than blood, and its force and velocity equal to that given to the blood by the heart, yet it never paſſed by the anaſtomoſes of the arteries and veins, but through the ſides of the arteries; and this ſeems to prove that the arteries are totally ſtopped by the contraction of their fibres, after the vital fire no longer continues to act, and that the force of the heart hath not a power equal to what is required to dilate them. Beſides, it ſhould be remembered, that fire acts momentaneouſly in all the diſtances in which it hitherto hath been tried.

The cauſe of the great velocity of the blood's motion is diſtributed to the whole arterial tube; and the heart, inſtead of moving a weight equal to more than that of the blood, in this way, impels no more than about two ounces, the quantity ſuppoſed to be contained by the ventricle in each diaſtole. See ANIMALIS MOTUS, alſo Haller's Phyſiology, lect. iv. Berdoe on the nature and *Circulation* of the Blood may be conſulted.

The

The *circulation* of the blood in a fœtus hath ſome peculiarities different from what is obſerved in adults. 1ſt, The blood does not all paſs through the lungs; a very ſmall part only each time that it returns to the heart. 2dly, The blood brought by the two venæ cavæ into the right auricle of the heart, paſſes chiefly into the right ventricle, but not entirely, for ſome portion goes immediately through the foramen ovale into the left auricle, and eſpecially that brought up by the cava inferior. Suppoſe then two thirds of the blood got into the right ventricle, in order to paſs along the pulmonary artery; yet all the blood that flows into it in the fœtus will not *circulate* through the lungs, for a conſiderable part muſt neceſſarily paſs by the ductus arterioſus, directly to the aorta, before it hath arrived at the lungs; ſo that probably not above one third of the blood *circulates* through the lungs every time it is brought back to the heart. That blood which was thrown out directly from the right to the left auricle, goes thence to the left ventricle, and ſo on to the aorta, without touching at either the right ventricle or pulmonary artery, and conſequently not coming to the lungs. After the child is born, and a little grown up, the foramen ovale becomes cloſed up in moſt ſubjects, though in ſome inſtances it is found to continue more or leſs open during the whole life of the perſon.

CIRCULATORES. See AGYRTÆ.

CIRCULATORIUM. A CIRCULATORY GLASS. It is a veſſel in which the contained liquor, when put over the fire, performs certain gyrations, and circulates by aſcending and deſcending in ſuch a manner, that the more volatile parts of the liquor, raiſed by the fire, not finding a paſſage, may always fall back again. Thus chemical *circulation* is only a ſpecies of digeſtion. Repeated diſtillation anſwers the end of *circulation*. See DIGESTIO.

CIRCULATUM. According to Boerhaave, the *circulatum* of Paracelſus was a liquor prepared from ſea-ſalt. Paracelſus obtained from this ſalt a perpetual oil, which he called *circulatum* minus, *circulatus ſal minor*, *ens primum ſalium*, *oleum ſalis*, *liquor ſalis*, *aqua ſalis*. He had alſo a *circulatum majus*, which he called alſo *materia mercurii ſalis*, and *ignis vivens*. Different writers aſſert variouſly concerning theſe *circulatums*; and thoſe whoſe curioſity leads to an enquiry into the proceſs for obtaining them, may ſee Barchuſen in his Pyroſophia-Maets, and the Collectanea Chim. Leydenſ. and Blancard's Lexicon Renovatum.

CIRCULATUS SAL MINOR. See CIRCULATUM.

CIRCULI IGNEI. See ECLAMPSIS.

CIRCULUM LACTEUM. See GALAXA.

CIRCULUS. A CIRCLE. Beſides its proper ſignification, it is applied to parts of the body; as by Hippocrates to the balls of the cheeks, the orbs of the eyes, or the cavities which ſurround the eyes, &c. *Circulus* is alſo the name of an iron inſtrument uſed by the chemiſts for cutting off a neck of glaſs veſſels, as retorts, &c. the *circulus* is heated, then preſſed cloſe to the glaſs where it is to be divided; and when the glaſs is hot, a blaſt of cold air, or a few drops of water, divides it, if applied thereto: it is alſo called *abbreviatorium*.

The *circulus* is reckoned among ſurgical inſtruments, figures of which may be ſeen in Scultetus's Armamentarium Chirurgicum, tab. xxii. fig. 6, 7, tab. xliii. fig. 5.

CIRCULUS QUADRUPLEX. See CIRCUS QUADRUPLEX.

——— ARTERIOSUS IRIDIS. It is compoſed of two arteries going round the baſis of the iris. From the arteries of the external lamina are ſent ſeveral ramifications to the circumference of the iris, where they produce a vaſcular circle, called *circulus* arterioſus. From this vaſcular circle, paſs off many ſmaller veſſels, which form themſelves into arches; and from theſe arches ſtill finer veſſels are ſent, which probably ſecrete the aqueous humour.

CIRCUMCALUALIS. See ADNATA.

CIRCUMCISIO. CIRCUMCISION. Albucaſis deſcribes ſeveral methods of performing this operation; but the beſt is to ſtretch the prepuce over the glans, and make a ligature about it, then with a razor cut off all that extends farther. In warm countries, this operation ſeems to be convenient, in point of cleanlineſs; for the glandulæ odoriferæ lying under the prepuce, corrupt, and become acrid, corrode the glans, inflame both it and the prepuce; and thus ſometimes health, as well as neatneſs, may require it.

CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI, called alſo *muſculus tubæ novus Valſalvæ*, *palato-pharyngæus*, *ſpheno-ſalpingo-ſtaphylinus*, *peri-ſtaphylinus externus*, *tenſor palati*. Of this muſcle VALSALVA was the diſcoverer. It riſes from the ſpinous proceſs of the ſphenoid bone, behind the foramen ovale, which tranſmits the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves, from the Euſtachian tube, not far from its oſſeous part; it then runs down along the pterygoides internus, paſſes over the hook of the internal plate of the pterygoid proceſs by a round tendon, which ſoon ſpreads into a broad membrane. It is inſerted into the velum pendulum palati, and the ſemilunar edge of the os palati, and extends as far as the future which joins the two bones. Its uſe is to ſtretch the velum, to draw it downwards, and to a ſide towards the hook. It has little effect upon the tube, being chiefly connected to its oſſeous part. Innes.

CIRCUMFORANEI. See AGYRTÆ.

CIRCUMGYRATIO. CIRCUMGYRATION. A turning of the limb round about in its ſocket.

CIRCUMLITIO, in general, is any medicine applied by way of unction, or as a litus; but in a particular manner, it is appropriated to ophthalmic medicines, with which the eye-lids are anointed.

CIRCUMOSSALIS. See ADNATA and PERIOSTEUM.

CIRCUMSTANTIÆ. CIRCUMSTANCES. In medicine, they are whatever are not eſſentially neceſſary connected with the principal indicant. Of this kind, in what are commonly called *res naturales*, are the condition of the patient and the part affected; the ſtrength, age, ſex, cuſtom, and way of life. In the *præternaturales*, are the times of diſeaſes, paroxyſm, number, and ſymptoms. In the *non-naturales*, are the air and ſoil. Theſe regulate the conduct of a phyſician.

CIRCUS, QUADRUPLEX; alſo *circulus*. The fourfold circle. It is a kind of bandage; called alſo *plinthius laqueus*. See Galen de Faſciis.

CIRRHUS, rather CIRRUS, from κιρρος, cornu, a horn, becauſe cirri reſemble the figure of horns; one of the fulcres of plants, called alſo *clavicula*, *claviculus*, *tendril*, *claſper*, *capreolus*. That ſpiral ſtring by which ſome plants fix themſelves to other bodies, and has different terms, according to the part from whence it proceeds, or the number of chords of which it conſiſts; as *cirrus axillaris ſimplex*, &c. They are of various textures: ſome of them emit a glue at their termination, by which they ſtick, as well as cling; others have points, by which they ſtick into trees, walls, &c. which points ſerve alſo for roots.

CIRRI. In Pliny, they ſignify the four leſſer claws of the polypus fiſh. See alſo CERÆÆ.

CIRSIUM ARVENSE. See CARDUUS HÆMORRHOIDALIS.

CIRSOCELE, from κιρσος, a *varix*, and κηλη, a *tumor*. It is alſo called *varicocele*, *circocele*, *ramex varicoſus*, and *hernia varicoſa*.

This is an irregular, claſtic tumor of the ſpermatic arteries and veins. Any large tumor in the abdomen, or external force preſſing the veins, or a large tumor of the ſcrotum ſtretching the veſſels, or impeding the return of the blood, may occaſion the veins of the ſcrotum, or the ſpermatic veins, to be dilated with blood; in which caſe, they are alſo here and there diverſified with large and unequal knots, and the teſticles hang lower than in their natural ſtate. But moſtly this diſorder depends on a relaxed ſtate of the veins themſelves.

Sometimes young men of a ſalacious turn, abounding with ſeminal matter, are ſubject to this diſorder, moſtly in the ſcrotum. However, when neither pain nor other troubleſome ſymptoms attend, no regard need to be paid to the caſe, except it be to apply to matrimony for the cure. As this diſorder is ſymptomatical, to remove the circumſtances on which it depends, will be its cure. It ſometimes depends on the preſſure of an hernial truſs upon the ſpermatic proceſs; and then an alteration in the bandage will probably anſwer the purpoſe. If tumors of a ſcirrhous kind are the cauſe, and they are ſo ſituated as to admit of extirpation, let them be removed. However, when the veins have been long diſtended, ſo that their coats are become very weak, inciſions may be made lengthways into them, after which, dreſſing as in a common wound, a cicatrix will be formed, and the return of the complaint prevented. Before inciſions are

made in the veins, it will be proper to try a ſuſpenſory bandage, the cold bath, the application of a ſolution of alum, or other aſtringents. Before opening the knot in theſe veins, it will be proper to try evacuants, lying in an horizontal poſture, by which the courſe of the returning blood is facilitated; the ſcrotum and its contents ſhould be ſupported by a proper bandage, and ſtrengthening embrocations may be applied to the part affected. See Heiſter's Surgery, Bell's Syſtem of Surgery, vol. i. p. 493. Pott's Works, 4to. White's Surgery, 334.

CIRSOIDES. It is an epithet in Ruſus Epheſius for the upper part of the brain. He alſo applies this name to two of the four ſeminal veſſels.

CIRSOS. κιρσὸς. See VARIX.

CISSA. See PICA.

CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CISSARUS. See CISTUS.

CISSINUM. The name of a plaſter mentioned by P. Ægineta.

CIST, or RIST. A meaſure of wine containing about four pints.

CISTERNA. A CISTERN. A name of the FOURTH VENTRICLE OF THE BRAIN, and of the concourſe of the lacteal veſſels in the breaſts of women who give ſuck.

CISTHORUS, } The *ciſtus*, or ROCK-ROSE; alſo
CISTUS, κίστος, } *ciſſarus*, *ciſtus Creticus*, *Doryenium*. It is a ſhrub which grows in ſtony places: it is full of branches and leaves, but not tall: the leaves are round, black, and hairy. The leaves of the male *ciſtus* reſemble thoſe of the pomegranate tree, but thoſe of the female are white. See LADANUM. Boerhaave mentions ſeventeen ſpecies.

—— HUMILIS. See PARNASSIA.

—— LADANIFERA. See LADANUM.

CISTUS LEDON. See LEDUM PALUSTRE.

CITHARUS. According to Heſychius, it ſignifies the breaſt, the ſide, and a ſpecies of fiſh.

CITRAGO. } See MELISSA.
CITRARIA. }

CITREUM, called alſo *cedro*, *citron*, *malum citreum*, *malus medica*, *malus citria*, citreum vulgare, *mala Aſſyria*. The CITRON-TREE.

It was firſt brought from Aſſyria and Media into Greece, and thence into the ſouthern parts of Europe, where it thrives and produces perfect fruit, called *cedromela*, which is larger and leſs ſucculent than the lemon; but in all other reſpects the *citron* and lemon trees agree.

As to its medicinal qualities, the chief difference from thoſe of the lemon are, that the *citron* juice is leſs acid, the yellow rind is hotter, bitteriſh, and its flavour more volatile, even ſo that it riſes with rectified ſpirit of wine. The citron juice, when ſweetened with ſugar, is called by the Indians *aigre di cedre*.

Oils obtained from the freſh peels of the more odoriferous kinds, by rolling the fruit on a plane ſtuck full of points, are brought from Italy, and uſed as perfumes; theſe are more grateful, and leſs pungent, than ſuch as are drawn by diſtillation with water. The oil prepared either of theſe ways is ſubject to loſe its flavour, and become thick and reſinous in keeping; when diſtilled with rectified ſpirit of wine, and afterwards ſeparated from the ſpirit by dilution with water, it retains much longer its odour, fluidity, and limpidneſs. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

CITRONELLE. So the French name the liquor which we call BARBADOES WATER. Take the dry yellow rind of *citrons* ℔ iii. of French brandy ℔ vi. infuſe cold for a month, then diſtil in B. M. in a retort, with a receiver luted to it. When the ſtrongeſt part of the ſpirit is drawn off, add to the remainder the pulps of the *citrons*; let them macerate five or ſix days; then diſtil, and add what comes over to the former ſtrong ſpirit; add to this mixture as much ſugar and orange-flower water as is needful to render it agreeable.

CITRINATIO. COMPLETE DIGESTION.

CITRINULA. SPEAR-WORT. See RANUNCULUS LONGIFOLIUS, &c.

CITRON. See CITREUM.

CITRULLUS, called alſo *anguria*, *Jace Braſilienſibus*, *tetranguria*; the WATER MELON, or CITRUL. It is the CUCURBITA CITRULLUS, Linn. It is a kind of gourd. The Greeks call it αγγουριον, from αγγος, which ſignifies any veſſel, or receptacle. This name was probably given, becauſe when the pulp was taken out, a veſſel may be made of the ſhell for holding any liquor. The branches run along the ground; the fruit is large, ſometimes as big as a man's two fiſts, and at others as a man's head; the rind is ſmooth, of a green colour, variegated with ſpecks of a paler green, though in this it is not always the ſame. The pulp is grateful to the taſte; the ſeeds are oblong, broad, rhomboidal, and blackiſh. The ſeeds only are uſed in medicine; they are one of the four greater cold ſeeds.

CITRUM. See LIMONUM.

CITRUS AURANTIUM, vel PETIOLIS ALATIS. See AURANTIA HISPALENSIS.

—— LIMONUM. } See LIMONUM.
—— MEDICA. }

CITTA. See PICA.

CIVETA, or CIVETTA. See ZIBETHUM.

CLÆR. A chemical term for the BONE-FLOUR, which is prepared from the bones of the forepart of the cranium of a calf, depurated from the fat by boiling, then calcined to whiteneſs, and levigated finely, afterwards moiſtened with water, and calcined again in an earthen pot cloſed, and after cooling, reduced again to a ſubtil powder, which is ſprinkled through a ſieve upon earthen veſſels, to prevent their contracting chinks.

CLAMOR. A ſolicitous exaltation of the voice.

CLANGOR, or as the Greeks write, Clange, κλαγγη. It is properly the cry of cranes, geeſe, &c. A SHRILL NOISE. Clangoſum de voce dicitur, quæ a gravi tono inchoata in acutum definit. See Ainſworth's Lat. Dict.

CLARETA. See ALBUMEN OVI.

CLARETUM. CLARET, or CLAIRET, a diminutive of *clair*, bright, tranſparent. By this name is generally underſtood an infuſion of aromatic powders in wine, which is afterwards edulcorated with ſugar and honey. This ſort of liquor is alſo called *vinum Hippocraticum*, and by the Germans *Hippocras*; becauſe when the infuſion is finiſhed, it is ſtrained through Hippocrates's ſleeve. It is prepared of various ingredients, according to the intentions to be anſwered.

Extemporaneous *clarets* are made by pouring into thoſe wines a ſmall quantity of tincture, according to the intention, made with ſpirit of wine, which ſome keep under the name of tincture of *claret*. It is alſo a name given by the French to ſuch of their red wines as are not of a deep, or high colour. See VINUM.

CLARIFICATIO. See DEPURATIO.

CLARUM. Any thing made of cryſtal.

CLASIS, } See FRACTURA, from κλαω, *to break*.
CLASMA. }

CLASPER. See CIRRHUS.

CLASSIS. CLASS. An appellation given to the moſt general ſubdiviſions of any thing; thus, ANIMAL is ſubdivided into the CLASSES, *quadrupeds*, *birds*, *fiſhes*, &c. which are again ſubdivided into *orders*, and theſe into *genera*. LINNÆUS, in his botanical arrangement, defines it to be an agreement of ſeveral genera in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature diſtinguiſhed by art. He divides the vegetable kingdom into twenty-four claſſes. Noſological writers preſerve ſimilar diſtinctions, dividing diſeaſes into CLASSES, theſe into *orders*, ORDERS into *genera*, and GENERA into *ſpecies* and *varieties*; ſo that we are ſupplied with a concatenation of dependencies: the ORDER upon the CLASS, the GENERA upon the ORDER, the SPECIES and VARIETIES upon the GENERA. See Cullen, Sauvages, Linnæus, &c. Botanical and Noſological Arrangements.

CLAUDIACON. The name of a collyrium in P. Ægineta.

CLAUDICATIO. STAGGERING, HALTING, or LIMPING, as when one leg is ſhorter than the other.

CLAUSTRUM vel CLEITHRON GUTTURIS. The paſſage to the throat, which lies immediately under the root of the tongue and tonſils.

—— VIRGINITATIS. See HYMEN.

CLAUSURA. An imperforation of any canal or cavity in the body. Thus,

—— UTERI, is a preternatural imperforation of the uterus.

—— TUBARUM FALLOPIANARUM. A morbid imperforation of the *Fallopian tubes*, mentioned by Ruyſch as one cauſe of infecundity.

CLAVA RUGOSA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

CLAVATA. The name of a future. See SUTURA.

CLAVATIO. See GOMPHOMA.

CLAVELLATI CINERES, alſo called *alumen catinum*, *ſoda*, *ſal alkali fixum*, *cineres Ruſſici*, *cali*, *kali*, *poteſſa*,

potaſſa, gaſtrinum, gatrinum, alkin, lix. POT-ASH, and PEARL-ASH.

The ancients called the aſhes of burnt wood, LIX; the moderns call them *cineres clavellati*, from clavæ, or clavi, billets, into which the woods were cleft. The Engliſh name *pot-aſh* is from the pots in which the lixivium was boiled.

Pot-aſhes are made in moſt countries that abound with the hard kind of wood; as Scotland, Ireland, Sweden, Pruſſia, Poland, Hungary, Ruſſia, and many parts of North America, from which laſt the beſt is brought to us.

It is produced from the aſhes of vegetable ſubſtances, by diſſolving their ſalt in water, decanting the clear ſolution from the aſhes which ſubſide, and then evaporating the clear liquor to dryneſs.

Oak, aſh, and other trees that ſhed their leaves in autumn, are proper, and the ſmaller ſhrubs, &c. commonly called underwood; but evergreens, as the pine, cypreſs, &c. yield very little ſalt. Fern, bean-ſtraw, and moſt annual plants, afford a large quantity of ſalt; dead trees are ſeldom good, but old hollow trees are the beſt.

The timber may be cut down at any ſeaſon of the year, but ſhould be burnt as ſoon as poſſible. Pieces of eight or ten feet long may be laid in piles, filling the interſtices with the chips and ſmaller wood; then the fire ſhould be kindled at both ends of the pile As ſoon as the pile is burnt down, rake ſuch aſhes as lie thin on the outſide, a little in towards the middle; add no freſh fuel, nor throw on any of the brands. The aſhes muſt lay without being ſtirred, till you can bear your hand in them, and no longer; then place them in a ſhade on a plank floor; there wet them, until they are brought near to the conſiſtence of mortar in the firſt mixture of lime and ſand, or ſo as to ſtick together, and ram them in a heap, in which they muſt continue not leſs than twenty days, but may continue many months. This is called WOOD-ASH.

Kilns are alſo made for the more advantageous burning of wood into aſhes.

Wood-aſhes, put into veſſels with falſe latticed bottoms, covered with clean ſtraw, are to be firmly preſſed together; then cover their ſurface four or five inches deep with ſoft water, and as it ſubſides, add more; place a receiver underneath to receive the ſolution, and continue adding water until the ley is very weak; paſs this ley through a freſh parcel of aſhes, until it is ſtrong enough, which is when it weighs eighteen carats, or more. This ley muſt be conveyed, as it is wanted, into a pan to be evaporated to dryneſs, and the produce is called *pot-aſh*.

If the ley of *wood aſhes*, made ſtrong enough to bear an egg, is boiled briſkly, until a pellicle appears on the ſurface, then gently boiled until it thickens, then continued juſt bubbling until it is very hard, after which taken out in pieces, which muſt be cut out with a cold chiſſel, and ſpread on the floor of a furnace, the middle door of which is to be kept open, and the flues ſtopped up ſo as to make a gentle fire at firſt, and to keep the ſalt juſt covered with the flame: if it is thus continued until it begins to look fair, and incline to look red, then kept red-hot, and turned now and then, until it is of a pearl colour, it is called PEARL-ASH. When this *pearl-aſh* is cold enough to handle, put that which is imperfectly calcined, with ſuch as falls into powder, back into a caldron, with freſh ley. From contact with ſome inflammable matter it hath ſometimes a blue colour, but it ſhould be of a pearl colour.

POT-ASH is ſaid to be a creature of the fire. In ſome parts of Germany it is prepared from the ſame wood of which charcoal is made. A number of tubes made of copper, or of iron, are ſo diſpoſed in the pile of wood intended to be burnt into charcoal, that the water, acid, and oil, which are obtained in ordinary diſtillations, ſhall, when ſeparated from the wood by fire, paſs through theſe tubes into buckets placed to receive them. The oil is then to be ſeparated from the acid liquor, which is then to be boiled in copper or iron veſſels, and the reſiduum dried and calcined. By this calcination, the acid ſalt is alkalized. This method, and the preparation of ſalt of tartar, by calcining tartar, ſhews that vegetable alkali is produced by converſion of an acid to an alkali; but the general practice, wherever *pot-aſh* is made, is to burn wood, lixiviate the aſhes, evaporate the ley, and calcine the produce. Sometimes in calcining, too much heat being admitted, ſome part of the *pot-aſh* will be fuſed, and then it appears of a blue colour, but this circumſtance ſhould be guarded againſt.

PEARL-ASH is entirely ſoluble in water, and is, in all reſpects, the ſame as the fixed ALKALINE SALT. See ALCALI.

POT-ASH, if good, is equal to *pearl-aſh* in every conſideration, particularly if prepared according to Mr. Stevens's method.

The Ruſſian *pot-aſh* contains a large portion of quick-lime.

Pot-aſh often, though carefully prepared, contains ſome portion of neutral ſalt, which is either a vitriolated tartar, or ſea-ſalt. It alſo contains ſome earth. The earth is ſeparable by diſſolving the ſalt in water. The neutral ſalt diſſolves with difficulty. and ſo may eaſily be ſeparated by ſolution in cold water, which readily diſſolves the alkaline ſalt, but leaves the neutral unaffected; or the *pot-aſh* may be left to deliquiate in the air, and thus its ſeparation will be perfect, for no part of the neutral ſalt will be thus diſſolved. The ſea-ſalt diſcovers itſelf by decrepitating, if laid on red-hot iron; and is ſeparated by diſſolving one part of *pot-aſh* in two parts of water, for in this the ſea-ſalt will not diſſolve.

Pot aſh is met with of various colours; but when good, if it is expoſed to the air, it firſt grows clammy, then runs to an oily liquid, which, when dried, leaves an impalpable powder of a whitiſh colour. It hath but little ſmell, and is of a quick, pungent, urinous taſte; does not crumble in ſolution, but diſſolves gradually; it ferments, but does not foam, with acid; and it unites with oil.

As a medicine, the virtues of the alkaline ſalt of *pot-aſh* are the ſame as thoſe of any other vegetable fixed alkaline ſalt.

See ALCALI. Neuman's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chemiſtry, 4to. and Mr. Stevens's Plan for making *Pot-aſh*.

CLAVI SILIGINIS. See Secale.

CLAVICULA. In botany. See CLAVICULUS.

CLAVICULÆ. In ANATOMY, the CLAVICLES. From *clavis, a little key*, So the COLLARBONE is called from its likeneſs to an ancient key, called alſo FURCULÆ, ſometimes *cleidion*, or *elidion*; *claves*.

Each *clavicle* reſembles the Italian letter *ſ*: they bend forwards near the ſternum, and backwards near the ſcapula. They are more ſtrait in women than in men. They are placed almoſt horizontally, between the ſternum and acromion, and are connected to the ſternum by a ſort of arthrodia. At their extremities, next the ſternum, is a ligament, which runs acroſs to the other *clavicle*, and it is connected to the firſt rib likewiſe by a ligament. Theſe bones, by keeping the ſcapulæ in their proper ſituation, ſerve for the more free and eaſy motion of the arms.

CLAVICULUS, vel CLAVICULA. See CIRRHUS.

CLAVIS. IN ANATOMY, the ſame as *clavicula*. IN CHEMISTRY, it is any menſtruum, particularly of minerals, which unlocks them, as it were, and penetrates to their inner ſubſtance.

CLAVUS. An inſtrument in ſurgery mentioned by Amatus Luſitanus, which was deſigned to be introduced into the ulcerated palate, for the better articulation of the voice. Sometimes this word ſignifies indurated tubercles of the womb. Alſo

——— A CORN. Called likewiſe *callus*, *condyloma* and *tylloma*. Dr. Cullen defines it a lamellated hard thickening of the cuticle. He ranks it as a genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS, LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES.

Corns are a ſort of horny excreſcence growing on the feet and toes, and on the hands of labouring people. Theſe calloſities reſemble an inverted wart, and are ſeated in the cutis and cuticle, ariſing chiefly from preſſure and attrition, and are exceſſively painful when rooted near a tendon. The eaſieſt and beſt way to get rid of them, is to take off all uneaſy preſſure, and apply a piece of plaſter, ſpread with ſoap, or plaſter of litharge, little more than the ſize of the corn, which may be cloſe on the part for four or five days together, to render its ſurface ſoft, and that part which appears ſodden pared away, but by no means ſo low as to touch the quick, after which the plaſter is to be renewed, and the whole proceſs may be repeated in five or ſix days, till the *corn* appears likely to turn out at the root, or waſte away. Soaking the part in bran and warm water, is very uſeful previous to each cutting. Hog's gall dried in the bladder, ſpread thin upon rag and applied to the *corn* only has often proved efficacious; it is apt to inflame the part a little, but the *corn*

generally

generally withers after a few applications of this kind, and turns out at the root. See White's Surgery, alſo Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 539.

CLAVUS HYSTERICUS. A ſymptom attending ſome hyſteric patients, which is thus deſcribed by Sydenham: "Hyſterics ſometimes attack the external part of the head, between the cranium and the pericranium, occaſioning violent pain, which continues fixed in one place, not exceeding the breadth of one's thumb; and it is alſo accompanied with enormous vomiting." See CEPHALALGIA. Such again attends a venereal caries, or an exoſtoſis of ſome bone of the cranium.

——— OCULORUM. See STAPHYLOMA.

CLEIDION, vel CLIDION. An epithet of a paſtil deſcribed by Galen and P. Ægineta. It is the name of an epithem, deſcribed by Actius. Sometimes it ſignifies the ſame as *clavículæ*.

CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS. See CLINOMASTOIDEUS.

CLEISAGRA, from κλεὶς, the *clavicle*, and ἄγρα, a *pain*. See ARTHRITIS.

CLEITHRON. See CLAUSTRUM.

CLEMA. A twig or tendril of a plant.

CLEMATIS. See ATRAGENE and VINCA PERVINCA.

CLEMATIS RECTA. See FLAMMULA JOVIS.

CLEMATITIS PERUVIANA. See BEXUGO.

CLEONIS COLLYRIUM. The name of a collyrium deſcribed by Celſus.

CLEONIS GLUTEN. Is mentioned by Oribaſius, lib. iv. and recommended for reſtraining fluxes; it conſiſts of terra Samia, myrrh, grains of frankincenſe, of each equal parts; the white of egg, a ſufficient quantity; ſpread on linen cloth, to be applied to the temples, and forehead.

CLEPSYDRA, from κλέπτω, *to conceal*, and ὕδωρ, *water*. Properly an inſtrument to meaſure time by the dropping of water through a hole from one veſſel to another; but it is uſed to expreſs a chemical veſſel perforated in the ſame manner. It is alſo an inſtrument mentioned by Paracelſus, contrived to convey ſuffumigations to the uterus.

CLIBANUS. A little portable oven.

CLIDION. See CLEIDION.

CLIFTON-WATER This well lies a mile from Deddington in Oxfordſhire. It is a weaker water of the ſame ſort with TILBURY, which ſee.

CLIMACTERICUS ANNUS. From *climacter*, *a round of a ladder*. The CLIMACTERIC YEAR. According to ſome, this is every ſeventh year; but others reckon only thoſe years that are produced by multiplying ſeven by odd numbers, viz. 3, 5, 7, 9, to be *climacterical*. Theſe years they ſay bring with them ſome remarkable changes with reſpect to health, life, or fortune. The grand *climacteric* is the ſixty third year; ſome making two, add to this the eighty-firſt year. The other remarkable ones are the ſeventh, twenty-firſt, forty-ninth, and fifty-ſixth. The credit of *climacteric* years depends on Pythagoras's introduction of the doctrine of numbers.

CLIMAX, alſo called *ſcala ſacra*. A name given by the ancients to ſome antidotes, the ingredients in which gradually diminiſhed in quantity, e. g. Chamædryo ℥iij. centaurii ℥ij. hyperici ℥j. See PULVIS AD RHEUMATISMUM, under CHAMÆDRYS.

CLIMIA. See CADMIA.

CLIMIA EREPS. Rulandus explains it by cadmia auripigmenti.

CLINICUS, from κλίνη, *a bed*, alſo *cataclines*. CLINICAL. It is applied to patients who keep their beds. Hence a *clinical* phyſician is one who attends the ſick.

CLINOIDES. The four ſmall proceſſes of the os ſphenoides, which form the *ſella turcica*, from εἶδος, *reſemblance*, and κλίνη, *a bed*.

CLINO-MASTOIDEUS vel CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS. See MASTOIDEUS MUSCUL.

CLINOPETES. A perſon who, on account of great weakneſs, or any diſorder, is obliged to lie in bed, or on a bed.

CLINOPODIUM. See MARUM.—*Majus acinos*. See BASILICUM.

CLISSUS. In Paracelſus, it is a certain virtue, or occult viciſſitude of things, which go and return; thus the flowers of all vegetables grow flaccid in the evening, but revive, and are expanded in the morning. It is alſo a chemical technical term, and denotes mineral compounded ſpirits. But particularly antimony is conſidered. Baſis clyſſi. Hence ſpiritus antimonii, is called CLYSSUS.

CLITORIDIS FLOS TERNATENSIBUS. A beautiful flower growing in the iſland of Ternate. The inhabitants boil and eat it; but it hath no medical virtues attributed to it.

CLITORIDIS MUSCULUS. Innes calls it *erector clitoridis*, and deſcribes it as ariſing from the crus of the os iſchium internally, and in its aſcent covers the crus of the clitoris, as far up as the os pubis It is inſerted into the upper part of the crus and body of the clitoris. Its uſe is to draw the clitoris downwards and backwards, and may ſerve to make the body of the clitoris more tenſe, by ſqueezing the blood into it from its crus.

CLITORIS, called alſo *æſtrum Veneris*, *columella*, *dulcedo Veneris*, *epideris*, *hypodermis*, *myrtus*. It is a part of the external pudenda, ſituated at the angle which the nymphæ form with each other. In the angle between the labia externa, and the upper angle, we obſerve the prominent extremity of the *clitoris*, which is covered with a preputium ſimilar to that of the penis. It is very vaſcular and villous; the villi are very nervous, and full of veſſels, to occaſion a greater irritation in coitu. The *clitoris* is in many reſpects analogous to the penis; the two *crura clitoridis*, which are two ſpongious bodies, and form the clitoris by their union, ariſe from the iſchium, and running along the lower edge of the os pubis and the os iſchium, unite, to form the corpora cavernoſa of the *clitoris*. It is furniſhed with two erector muſcles, whoſe origin and inſertion are the ſame as in the penis; but though the *clitoris* has a glans, there is no corpus ſpongioſum urethræ; its trunk is ſuſtained by a ſuſpenſory ligament, fixed in the ſymphyſis of the oſſa pubis. Like the penis it has an erection, and it is thought to be the principal ſeat of venereal pleaſure.

The *clitoris* is of different ſizes in different women; but in general, it is ſmall and covered with the labia.

The preternaturally enlarged *clitoris* is what conſtitutes an hermaphrodite.

When the *clitoris* is too large, it is ſtyled *cercoſis*, and may be ſo extirpated as to remove the unneceſſary part; but this requires much care, for a farther extirpation ſubjects the patient to an involuntary diſcharge of urine.

CLITORISMUS. A morbid enlargement, or ſwelling of the clitoris,

CLOACA. A JAKES. In comparative anatomy, it imports the canal in birds, through which the egg deſcends from the ovary in its exit. In this it is remarkable, that the part which is next the ovary is jagged like the morſus diaboli, and fluctuates in the abdomen without any attachment to the ovary; hence anatomiſts have been puzzled to comprehend by what means the egg falls into it.

CLONICUS. See CLONOS,

CLONICI. Diſeaſes from clonic ſpaſm. See SPASMUS CLONICUS.

CLONODES. An epithet for a ſort of pulſe which is vehement and large, at the ſame time unequal in one and the ſame ſtroke.

CLONOS. Κλόνος, alſo *clonicus*. Any tumultuary, interrupted, or inordinate motion. It is applied to the epileptic and convulſive motions. See SPASMUS CLONICUS.

CLOUS. See CARYOPH. AROMAT.

CLUNES. The BUTTOCKS, called alſo *ephidſama pygæ*. Theſe are the two poſterior and lower parts of the abdominal cavity; and are ſeparated by a foſſa, which leads to the anus, and each buttock is terminated downwards by a large fold, which diſtinguiſhes it from the reſt of the thigh. They conſiſt of ſkin, fat, and muſcles, principally thoſe of the glutæi.

CLUNESIA. See PROCTALGIA.

CLUPEA. See ALOSA.

CLUS. & CLUS. HIST. An abbreviation of Caroli Cluſii rariorum Plantarum Hiſtoria.

CLUS. HISP. An abbreviation of Caroli Cluſii rariorum aliquot ſtirpium per Hiſpanias obſervatorum Hiſtoria.

CLUS. CUR. POST. An abbreviation of Caroli Cluſii Curæ Poſteriores.

CLUTTONI DOM. SPIRITUS FEBRIFUGUS. See FEBRIFUGUS SPIRITUS, &c.

CLYDON. A fluctuation and flatulency in the ſtomach and inteſtines.

CLYMA. The fæces of ſilver and gold.

CLYMENUM ITALORUM. See ANDROSÆMUM.

CLYPE-

CLYPEALIS CARTILAGO. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

CLYPEUS. It is ſuppoſed to be an inſtrument uſed in the ancient baths, to increaſe or diminiſh their heat, by admitting or excluding air.

CLYSMA. See CLYSTER.

CLYSSIFORMIS DISTILLATIO. A diſtillation of ſuch ſubſtances as are ſubject to take fire, and fulminate, by a tubulated retort.

CLYSSUS. *Cliſſus* vel *Cliſtus*. Among the ANCIENT CHEMISTS, this word imported an extract prepared of various ſubſtances mixed together. Among the MODERNS, it ſignifies a mixture, containing the various productions of one ſubſtance united with each other: e. g. when the diſtilled water, the ſpirit, the oil, the tincture, and the ſalt of wormwood are ſo blended, that the mixture is poſſeſſed of all the united virtues of the ſimple, from which theſe preparations are obtained. *Cliſſuſes* were formerly prepared from the vapours of different matters joined with nitre; ſeveral inſtances of which may be ſeen in the Dictionary of Chemiſtry; and as their virtues merit not the trouble of preparing them, the curious are referred thereto.

CLYSSUS ANTIMONII, } It is obtained by deflagrating
——— MINERALIS, } a mixture of antimony, nitre, and ſulphur, in a red-hot retort, fixed to a receiver, in which is ſome water. But as it is no other than a weak ſpirit of ſulphur, it is not worth the labour of preparing. See Dict. of Chemiſtry, and Neumann's Chemical Works.

CLYSTER. A CLYSTER, alſo CLYSMA. From Κλυζω, *to waſh* or *cleanſe out*. See ENEMA.

CNAPHOS. See HIPPOPHÆS.

CNECUS. See CARTHAMUS; alſo the ſeeds of the carthamus.

CNEMIU. Galen expounds it, ſomething belonging to the tibia.

CNEMODACTYLÆUS. See EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS.

CNEORON. See THYMALÆA.

CNESIS, } Κνησις, the ſame as *cniſmos*, and *cnyma*,
CNESMOS, } from κναω, *to ſcratch*. That eager, hurrying ſcratching obſerved in brutes; but is more generally meant of the itching itſelf.

CNESTON. It is a ſpecies of thymalæa; a RASP, which is alſo called cneſter, and particularly a raſp for ſcraping cheeſe.

CNESTRUM. See THYMALÆA.

CNICELÆON, from κνικος, *cnicus*, and ελαιον, *oil*. Oil made of the ſeeds of *cnicus*. The virtues are the ſame as of the ol. ricin. only weaker.

CNICION. A name of the trifolium.

CNICUS. The heads are ſurrounded with a crown, formed of a complication of a multitude of leaves. Boerhaave ſpeaks of nine ſpecies, among which are the *carduus benedictus*, the TANGIER PERENNIAL BLUE DISTAFF THISTLE, the *cnicus* Hiſpanicus arboreſcens fœtidiſſimus, STINKING SPANISH TREE-DISTAFF THISTLE, *carduus pinea*, which ſee.

CNICUS, ſee alſo ATRACTYLIS. That uſed as a purge by Hippocrates, is ſuppoſed to be the *carthamus*, which ſee: but modern botaniſts exclude it from the ſpecies of this plant.

——— ALBIS MACULIS NOTATUS. See CARDUUS LACTEUS SYRIACUS.

——— SYLVESTRIS. See CARDUUS BENEDICTUS.

CNIDE. See URTICA.

CNIDELÆON. Oil made of the cnidia grana.

CNIDIA COCCUS. See THYMALÆA.

——— GRANA. CNIDIAN BERRIES; called *Ætolion*. *Cocca cnidia*. *Coccalos*. *Coccum*. *Gnidia grana*. Some ſay theſe are the fruit of the thymalæa, which ſee; others of the mezereon. Ray ſays, the berries of the thymalæa are not the grana *cnidia*, but the ſeeds contained in the berry.

CNIDOSIS. An itching and ſtimulating ſenſation, ſuch as is excited by the cnide, or nettle. Celſus renders it prurigo.

CNIPOTES. ITCHING. Some take it to ſignify a dry ophthalmy.

CNISMOS. See CNESIS.

CNISSOREGMIA, from κνισσα, *a nidorous ſmell*, and ρηγνυμι, *an eructation*. A nidorous eructation.

CNYMA, from κνυω, *to ſcrape*, or *grate*. In Hippocrates it ſignifies a raſure, punction or vellication; and alſo the ſame as *cneſmos*. See CNESIS.

COAACHIRA INDORUM. See INDICUM.

COACUS. An epithet of a treatiſe of Hippocrates, called Coacæ Prænotiones, from Cos, his birth-place.

COAGULANTIA. In general ſuch things as coagulate fluids; but in medicine it ſignifies more particularly ſuch remedies or poiſons as coagulate the blood and juices flowing from it.

COAGULATIO. COAGULATION, is when a fluid, or ſome part of it, is rendered more or leſs ſolid. This is variouſly effected, and from the different methods, as well as means, the appellations vary.

Heat and cold are the two principal natural agents for *coagulating* fluids. When heat is uſed by art, its effect is called *coagulatio* per ſegregationem, vel ſeparationem. When cold is thus made uſe of, its effect is called *coagulatio* per comprehenſionem, which is when no part of the fluid is loſt, and all its parts are brought into a ſolid ſtate.

Different means *coagulate* different matters; thus heat *coagulates* ſalts by diſſipating their moiſture; cold *coagulates* water by freezing it; water *coagulates* camphor, if it is diſſolved in ſpirit of wine; ſpirit of wine, if pure, *coagulates* the white of egg and other matters; and motion *coagulates* milk into butter.

The *coagulatio*-continua is produced either by impaſtation, that is, when powders, &c. are mixed with the fluid; or by condenſation, that is, when coldneſs is applied to water ſo as to congeal it.

The *coagulatio*-partis is when one ſubſtance ſo adheres to another, as to form a more ſolid body; for example, dry things with moiſt, oil with water, &c.

The *coagulatio*-totius is preternatural, when heterogeneous matter is united; and natural, when homogeneous fluids are coagulated by way of generation.

COAGULUM. Curdled concretions, formed by the mixture of two liquors, are thus called; ſuch as the curd for cheeſe, ſeparated from the ſerous part of milk, by means of rennet infuſed in warm water, &c. It means alſo RENNET, or RUNNET; and is the concreted milk found in the ſtomachs of ſucking quadrupeds, which as yet have received no other nourithment than their mother's milk. In ruminating animals, which have ſeveral ſtomachs, it is generally found in the laſt, though ſometimes in that which is contiguous.

If *rennet* is dried in the ſun, and then cloſe kept, it may be preſerved in perfection for years.

Not only the *rennet* itſelf, but alſo the ſtomach in which it is found, curdles milk, without any previous preparation. But the common method is, to take the inner membrane of a calf's ſtomach, clean it well, ſalt and hang it up in brown paper: when this is uſed, the ſalt is waſhed off, then it is macerated in a little water during the night, and in the morning the infuſion is poured into the milk to curdle it.

The medicinal qualities of *rennet* are its acrimony, reſolvent power, and uſefulneſs in ſurfeits from food of difficult digeſtion.

COAGULUM ALUMINIS, called alſo *cataplaſma aluminis*. In ophthalmia it is found very ſerviceable, particularly in that ſpecies called purulent, applied between two pieces of fine ſoft linen rag. It is alſo very effectual as a remedy for chilblains. See alſo ALUMEN.

COALESCENTIA. COALESCENCE. The union, or growing together of two bodies, which before were ſeparate.

COALTERNÆ FEBRES. Fevers mentioned by Bellini, which are moſt probably imaginary. He deſcribes them as two fevers affecting the ſame patient, and the paroxyſm of one approaching as that of the other ſubſides.

COARCTATIO. COARCTATION. A rendering the canals more narrow, or contraction of the diameters of the veſſels. A *coarctation* of the pulſe is its diminution of the capacity of the arteries.

COARTICULATIO. See ARTICULATIO.

COATLIS. See BEN.

COAVA. The infuſion of coffee, as it is uſually drank. See COFFEA.

COBALTUM, called alſo *cadmia metallica*. COBALT. It is a ponderous hard foſſil, or metallic and earthy mineral, or a kind of marcaſite. It hath been found in ſome parts of Aſia, is now chiefly dug up in Saxony, and alſo met with in ſome parts of England. The beſt way of diſtinguiſhing it from other mineral matters, is to turn it into glaſs, or to melt it therewith, for it gives thereto a ſapphire blue colour.

Cobalt is the foundation of *ſaphera*, *zaffer*, or *ſmaltum*; and from it the greateſt quantity of arſenic is obtained, that is uſed all over Europe.

The *cobalt*, when dug up, is mixed with various other

ſubſtances; it is then broken into ſmall pieces, and calcined in a reverberating furnace, ſo formed as that the flame of the fire may paſs over the calcining matter, and keep it ignited: the flame, in paſſing over the *cobalt*, carries off a copious fume, which is conveyed from the top of the furnace into a large winding wooden chimney, which is ſome ſcores of yards long, to the inſide of which the fumes adhering in the form of a white ſoot, are at proper intervals ſwept down, and when melted form the white arſenic.

After the arſenic is thus ſeparated, the *cobalt* is calcined two or three times; and then being finely ground with two or three times its weight of powdered flint, with which being melted, ZAFFER is produced. The zaffer being powdered and waſhed, the whitiſh part that ſeparates from it thereby, is called *eſchel*, and the blue powder is named *blanc turbe*.

If two parts of calcined *cobalt*, one part of pot-aſh, and three parts of common ſand, are melted together, a vitreous, opake, bluiſh maſs is formed, which when ground to powder is called *ſmaltum*, SMALT, or *encauſtum cæruleum*, POWDER-BLUE.

Biſmuth, ſmall portions of ſilver, and other matters, are found in different parcels of *cobalt*.

On the outſide of the mines where *cobalt* is found, there is a mineral of the colour of ſtreaked roſes, called the FLOWER OF COBALT.

The chief uſe of this mineral is for obtaining arſenic, and the reguline part, which is the blue made uſe of for colouring glaſs, china, and other ſuch like manufactures. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. 4to. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

COBASTOLI. ASHES.

COBBAN. A ſmall tree much like the peach-tree. It grows in Sumatra: the fruit quenches thirſt, and the kernel affords an oil by expreſſion, which is externally uſed againſt pains. Raii Hiſt.

COBHAM-WATERS. Theſe ariſe from a ſpring which lies a mile ſouth from Church Cobham, about twenty-four miles from London. It is conſidered as one of the weaker ſaline purging waters. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

COBRA DE CAPELLO. A venomous ſerpent, which is alſo called *ſerpens Indicus coronatus*, *vipera Indica vittata geſticulatio*, *vipera pileata*. The INDIAN SERPENT. The part in uſe is a ſtone taken out of its head, called *pedra del cobra*, and by miſtake *piedra di cobra*: it is of an oval figure, plain on the outſide, and gibbous on the other, of a brown colour, ſhining, with pores interſperſed. It is ſaid to be an antidote to the poiſon of venomous animals; but neither this quality, nor the truth of its being a natural production are aſcertained. For the Pierres de Cobras are diſcovered by FELIX FONTANA to be artificial productions, and to conſiſt only of calcined hartſhorn.

COBRE VERD. See BOJOBI.

COBRELLO. See EPILEPSIA.

COBUS DE CIPO. See BOITIAPO.

COCAO AMERICÆ. See CACAO.

COCCA BAPTICA. See CHERMES.

——— CNIDIA, or GNIDIA, } See CNIDIA GRANA.
COCCALOS. }

COCCARIUM. The name of a very ſmall pill mentioned by Oribaſius in his Synop. lib. iii.

COCCEIRA INDICA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

COCCI CNIDII. See LAUREOLA FŒMINA.

——— ORIENTALES. See COCCULUS INDUS.

——— RADICUM. See CHERMES.

COCCIÆ MINORES PIL. *colocynth.* pil. cum aloe. See CATHARTICUM EXTRACTUM.

COCCINILLA, alſo called COCCINELLA, *ficus Indiæ grana*, *ſcarabæolus hæmiſphericus*, *cochinelifera cochenilla*, *coccus Americanus*, *cochinelle*, *cochinille*, *cochinilla*, *cochinille*, *coccus Indicus tinctorius*, COCHINEAL.

It is an inſect, but, as brought to us, appears in little grains, that are wrinkled, of an irregular figure, convex on one ſide, and flat or hollow on the other; externally they are of a dark red colour, generally ſprinkled with a whitiſh clammy powder; internally of a deep bright red. It is brought from Mexico and New Spain; and found adhering to the leaves and branches of the OPUNTIA, called *nochetzli*, *nopalli*; or *nochezuapatli* in New-Spain, or the AMERICAN PRICKLY PEAR-TREE, or INDIAN FIG. COCCUS CACTI, CACTI COCCINELLIFERI, Linn. The natives carefully collect, preſerve, and cure them. The male inſects have wings, and are about the ſize of a flea; the females have no wings, and are larger: when full of young they ſwell ſo as to reſemble berries, in which ſtate they are ſwept off from the leaves and branches of the *opuntia* with a pencil: if left until the young ones creep out, the parent dies, and its body becomes an empty huſk. It is the female ſort that we uſe.

The greateſt conſumption of this article is amongſt the ſcarlet dyers, and for making carmine. By different management it affords all the ſhades of red, from the loweſt to the higheſt.

Carmine is a fecula or powder that ſettles at the bottom of the water wherein *cochineal* hath been mixed; with this the drapers rub ſcarlet cloth where it miſſes to take the dye.

Aq. regia, impregnated with pewter, improves the Bow ſcarlet into a flame colour.

Aq. fortis, impregnated with pewter, produces from *cochineal* a ſcarlet dye.

Cochineal affords alſo the fineſt lake.

Rags dyed in the dregs of the ſcarlet dye made from *cochineal*, take the name of TURNSOLE, which is uſed to colour wines, &c.

Cochineal gives a fine durable red to proof and rectified ſpirit, and a deep durable crimſon to water, and none of them loſe any of their colour by inſpiſſating them to an extract.

This inſect hath been commended as diuretic, diaphoretic, and corroborant. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. But in the preſent practice, they are very properly conſidered of no uſe, except as a colouring ingredient.

COCCOBALSAMON. The fruit of the true balſam.

COCCONES. The grains or acini of the pomegranate. See GRANATA MALA.

COCCOS. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

——— or COCCUM. In Hippocrates, when without any addition, it ſignifies the *cnidia grana*: but *coccus* implies any berry or grain.

COCCULI INDI AROMATICI. See PIPER JAMAICENSE.

COCCULUS INDUS, called alſo cocculæ officinarum, *cocci orientales*. INDIAN BERRY. It is a brown fruit, of the ſize of a very large pea; it is rough, brittle, and when perfect hath a white kernel. It is brought from Malabar and the Eaſt Indies, where it grows in cluſters on a large tree called *natſiatam*. It is poiſonous; it brings on a nauſea, fainting, and convulſion, if ſwallowed. The noxious quality reſides in the kernel, and it operates both as an emetic and purgative. It is only uſed externally, and that very rarely: made into ointment, or infuſed in water, it deſtroys lice more effectually than the ſtaves-acre. Mixt with paſte it ſtupifies fiſhes ſo that they will lie on the water and not attempt to eſcape from the hand that takes them. Condronchius wrote a treatiſe on theſe berries. Wepfer takes notice of ſeveral experiments made with them in his work De Cicuta Aquatica. See alſo Raii Hiſt. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

COCCUM. See CNIDIA GRANA.

COCCUM BAPHICUM, *infectorium*, *tinctorium*, *chermeſinum* vel *ſcarlatinum*. See CHERMES.

COCCUS AMERICANUS, } See Cocc-
——— INDICUS TINCTORIUS. } NILLA.
——— DE MALDIVIA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.
——— POLONICUS. } It is ſaid to be
——— RADICUS TINCTORIUS. } found of different

ſizes, from a poppy-ſeed to a pepper-corn, and in greater or leſſer numbers adhering to one plant. Breynius deſcribes it as being round, ſmooth, and of a purple violet colour; it has a thin ſkin, incloſing a blood-red juice; one half or more of it is covered with a rough dark-brown cruſt, by which it adheres to the roots. It is gathered in ſummer and dried in earthen platters. One of theſe expoſed to the ſun, by the latter end of July produces a ſmall worm, which worm, after a few days, produces from 50 to 100 or more eggs; theſe in a month after are hatched, and the young ones fixing to the roots of the plant, and its loweſt branches, live by ſucking its juice. Theſe berries are uſed as a colour in dying, for they abound with a purple juice. As a medicine, their virtues are the ſame with the chermes, and for theſe they are a good ſuccedaneum. See Neumann's Chem. Works, and Raii Hiſt. Plant.

COCCYGÆUS Muſc. It riſes from the ſpine of the iſchium, and is inſerted into the ſide of the os coccygis: this muſcle and its fellow form a ſling to bring that bone upwards

upwards and inwards. It is nothing elſe but a continuation of the poſterior part of the levator ani. It is Winſlow's *coccygæus poſterior*.

COCCYGÆUS ANTERIOR, called alſo *Iſchio-coccygæus*. This muſcle is fixed in the anterior portion of the ſmall tranſverſe ligament, at the upper part of the foramen ovale of the os innominatum; from thence it runs between the great tranſverſe ligament of the pelvis and the muſculus obturator internus, and is inſerted in the lower part of the os *coccygis*.

——— POSTERIOR. This muſcle is fixed to the inner concave edge of the two firſt vertebræ of the os ſacrum, to the inner and lower edge of the ligamentum ſacro-ſciaticum, and to the ſpine of the os iſchium, and is inſerted in the inſide of the os coccygis, above the *coccygæus* anterior, it is called alſo *ſacro coccygæus*.

COCCYGIS OS. Alſo called *cauda*; *coccyx*; *oſſis ſacri acumen*. It is ſituated at the extremity of the os ſacrum, and is in ſome meaſure an appendix thereof; it is bent forward towards the pelvis; the fore ſide is flat, the back part rather convex; it is made up of four or five pieces, like falſe vertebræ, joined together by cartilages, more or leſs pliable; ſometimes all the pieces are cemented together. The firſt piece is the largeſt; it hath two ſhoulders, betwixt which and the os ſacrum is a notch, through which a pair of nerves paſs. The other pieces are irregular ſquares, diminiſhing in ſquares as they deſcend.

Daventer and ſome other writers ſay, that difficult labours are often cauſed by theſe bones being anchyloſed; but experience manifeſts that theſe gentlemen were ſometimes impatient, and waited not always long enough for nature to do her own buſineſs: for it is generally found that when the head is confined in the pelvis, and advances but ſlowly, or not at all, by waiting and leaving the work to nature, the head is moulded into the ſhape of the pelvis, and comes along very well.

COCCYS. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

COCCYX. See COCCYGIS OS, κόκκυξ.

COCCHENILLA. } See COCCINILLA.
COCHENILLE. }

COCHIA. A name formerly of ſome officinal pills: the etymology of this word is obſcure. There were two compoſitions bearing this name; the pil. *coch.* majores, which were taken from Rhaſes, and the pil. *coch.* minores, which were taken from Galen: the firſt is totally excluded from practice; the ſecond is called *pil. colocynth. cum aloe*, or *extractum colocynthidis compoſitum*. See COLOCYNTHIS.

COCHINILLA. } See COCCINILLA.
COCHINILLIFERA. }

COCHLEA, } Called alſo *antrum buccinoſum*. The
COCHLIA, } firſt mention made of this part of the
COCHLIAS. } ear is by Plutarch, who ſays that Empedocles, a ſcholar of Pythagoras, was acquainted with it and its uſe, for he ſaid that ſounds were formed there. It is a winding cavity, which turns round a nucleus in a ſpiral manner. It is larger where it begins, and becomes ſmaller like a horn, the ſecond turn almoſt within the firſt, and the third within the ſecond, making about two turns and a half. It is divided into a ſuperior and inferior cavity, by a partition in the middle, perpendicular to the axis of the ſpindle of the *cochlea*: that part of the partition next the axis is bony, which terminates in an edge, where it is membranous; it grows narrower towards the apex. The ſcala, which is next the baſis, opens into the tympanum by the feneſtra rotunda; that towards the apex into the veſtibulum by the feneſtra ovalis.

That the *cochlea* is a part of the organ of hearing, may be concluded from its ſpiral lamina, which is hard, dry, ſlender and eaſily broken; all which conditions are required in bodies ſuſceptible of tremulous motions. Again, when the large branch of the portio mollis of the ſeventh pair of nerves ariſes at the baſis of the *cochlea*, it is divided into a great number of ſmaller branches, which paſſing through all the ſmall meatuſes with which the ſpindle is perforated, are diſtributed to the various windings and meanders of this ſpiral lamina, where they loſe themſelves. This lamina is not only calculated for receiving the vibratory motion of the air, but its ſtructure ought alſo to be looked upon as a convincing proof that it is qualified and diſpoſed for accommodating itſelf to the different characters and degrees of theſe motions; for ſince it is broader at the beginning of its firſt circumvolution than at the extremity of its laſt, and ſince the breadth of its other parts are in like manner proportionably diminiſhed, we may venture to affirm that its broadeſt parts are only fit for the reception of ſlow and languid vibrations, which are productive of grave tones, ſince they may be put into a commotion without the other parts undergoing any change; and vice verſa, that when its narrower parts are ſtruck, their vibrations are briſk and lively, and conſequently produce acute tones. Therefore, according to the various commotions of the ſpiral lamina, the nerves diſtributed through its ſubſtance receive the various impreſſions of the air, which exhibit and repreſent various tones or modulations of ſound. See SONUS.

COCHLEA CELATA. See ARDROSACE.

——— FOSSILIS and LAPIDEA. See COCHLITA.

COCHLEÆ, κοχλιαι, *to wind*, or *wreathe*. SNAILS.

The *ſnail* is an animal lodged in a ſhort thick turbinated ſhell, whoſe aperture is cloſed in the winter with a kind of cement. The land *ſnails* are called *operculares*: that ſort which adheres to briars and tendrils of vines, &c. are ſometimes called *ſeſelon* and *pomaticæ*.

Before the time of Serenus Samonicus, who flouriſhed in the third century after Chriſt, ſhell-*ſnails* were not recommended in phthiſical caſes. But indeed, abſtracted from the ſhell, *ſnails* without ſhells do not differ from thoſe that have them; it is the different ſhells that form the different ſpecies.

Snails abound with a viſcid ſlimy juice, which they readily give out, by boiling, to milk or water, ſo as to render them thick and glutinous. They are a tender ſubſtance, therefore eaſily digeſtible; very nutritious and demulcent. Employed in caſes of emaciation and hectic fever, though as animal food, they cannot be refrigerant according to the opinion of many, ſtill perhaps they are only ſlightly ſtimulant.

In Holland the ſea-*ſnail*, called the PERIWINKLE, is eaten; in France the land-*ſnail*, called the vine ſhell-*ſnail*, is eaten; but the ſmall white ſhell-*ſnail* is the moſt valued.

Naturaliſts deſcribe a great variety; the following only have medical virtues attributed to them, though the large aſh-coloured *ſnail* is ſaid to be that which is intended for medicinal uſe; but the ſmaller, dark-coloured, ſpotted, or ſtriped ſort, more common in gardens, is taken indiſcriminately, and their qualities do not appear to differ.

Earth-worms, or any other jelly, are as good as *ſnails*, if not better.

If ſalt is put upon the *ſnail* it ſoon dies, but it firſt contracts itſelf ſo as to force out all its mucus.

Cochlea aquatica. The WATER-SNAIL or PERIWINKLE.

—— *cælata*, *antinomaſtica*. This is a good ſhell-*ſnail*, found in the Mediterranean. Its operculum or cover is, according to ſome, the *umbilicus marinus* of the ſhops.

—— *margaritifera*. See CONCHA MARGARITIFERA.

COCHLEARE, cochlear, *doedyx*, and cochlearium. A SPOON. Perhaps ſo called from reſembling a ſhell. The ancients had two kinds of *cochlearia*; the greater, which contained a dram, and the leſſer, which contained a ſcruple. Various indeed are the accounts of the ancient *cochlearia*; but in the preſent London and Edinburgh Diſpenſatories, a *cochleare* is, of ſyrup half an ounce in weight, and of diſtilled waters three drams in weight, by meaſure half an ounce.

COCHLEARIA. SCURVY-GRASS, a low plant, with thick juicy leaves, ſomewhat hollowed, ſo as to reſemble a ſpoon, whence its name; thoſe from the root ſtanding on long pedicles; thoſe on the ſtalk joined cloſe to it without pedicles; producing toward the upper parts of the ſtalks ſmall white tetrapetalous flowers, followed by roundiſh ſeed veſſels. It is annual, grows wild in ſeveral parts of England, particularly about the ſea-coaſts and ſalt-marſhes, and flowers in May or ſooner. In Greenland and ſome other northern parts it is mild and totally deſtitute of pungency, and yet as effectual as that which grows with us, when eaten for the ſame purpoſes. The COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS is the COCHLEARIA *foliis radicalibus ſubrotundis, caulinis oblongis ſubſinuatis*, caulis ramoſus. CLASS, TETRADYNAMIA; ORD. SILICULOSA; LINN. Genera Plant. 803. The COMMON or GARDEN SCURVY-GRASS. And a variety of this, viz. COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS MINOR, i. e. COCHLEARIA MINOR *rotundo folio noſtras*, Linn. SMALL-LEAVED SCURVY-GRASS.

—— BATAVA, called alſo cochl. hortenſis, vel rotundifolia; ROUND-LEAVED, DUTCH, or GARDEN SCURVY-GRASS. The radical leaves are unevenly roundiſh, and thoſe

thoſe on the ſtalks are oblong. It is cultivated in gardens. It does not change its qualities with the ſoil.

—— Britannica, called alſo cochl. marina, cochl. folio ſinuato. English scurvy-grass or sea scurvy-grass. It is the cochlearia Anglica, Linn. All its leaves are alike, oblong, pointed, deeply and irregularly indented and ſinuated.

The freſh leaves of both ſorts have a diſagreeable ſmell, and a penetrating acrid taſte: the firſt ſort is by much the ſtrongeſt. The leaves are the ſtrongeſt part of the plant: they are antiſeptic, attenuant, aperient, and diuretic, and are ſaid to open obſtructions of the viſcera, and remoter glands, but neither heat nor irritate ſo much as their pungency would cauſe one to ſuſpect. It has long been conſidered as one of the moſt effectual antiſcorbutic plants. Sydenham and Lewis recommend this plant highly, combined with arum, and wood-ſorrel, in rheumatic and wandering pains, accompanied with fever. It is of ſervice alſo in paralytic and cachectic indiſpoſitions.

A ſmall quantity of nutmeg covers their diſagreeable flavour.

Their active parts are wholly in the expreſſed juice. Water or ſpirit alike extracts their whole virtue. The pungent part exhales in drying, and in evaporating the liquors which poſſeſs it.

The method of preſerving the herb with all its virtues, is by beating it up with ſugar into a conſerve, and keeping it in a cloſe veſſel. But as an antiſcorbutic, this does not promiſe ſo much benefit as the freſh plant, eaten as a ſallad, or the expreſſed juice as directed in the Pharmacopœias.

The principal virtue reſides in an eſſential oil, ſeparable in ſmall quantities by diſtillation in water; this oil ſinks in water, yet it is very volatile, ſubtil, and penetrating. Rectified ſpirit of wine carries the oil with it in diſtillation as eaſily as water does. A pint of ſpirit will take with it all the oil from two pounds weight of the leaves. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

Spiritus Cochleariæ. *Spirit of* Scurvy-grass.

Take ten pounds of the leaves of freſh *ſcurvy-graſs*; of rectified ſpirit of wine, five pints: macerate the herb twelve hours, and with a water-bath draw off five pints. This is called ſimple ſpirit, in contradiſtinction to what is called golden. The doſe is from twenty to an hundred drops. Horſe-radiſh may be mixed, or wholly ſubſtituted, without any ſenſible difference in any point of view.

Succus Cochleariæ compositus Compound juice of scurvy-grass; formerly succi scorbutici; scorbutic juices.

Take of the juice of garden *ſcurvy-graſs*, two pints; of brooklime, and water-creſſes, each a pint; of Seville oranges, twenty ounces; mix them, and after the fæces have ſubſided, decant off the liquor, and ſtrain. Doſe from two ounces to four, twice a day. This is antiſcorbutic, gently diuretic, and maintains a laxative habit

Succus cochleariæ aureus, golden spirit of scurvy-grass.

To a pint of the ſimple ſpirit of *ſcurvy-graſs* add an ounce of gamboge. The doſe is from twenty to ſixty drops. This operates as an aperient and diuretic ſtimulant, and participates much of the virtues of the gamboge, which is thus made to act in a mild manner. See Gambogia.

—— Armoracia. See Raphanus rusticanus.

COCHLIA, Cochlias. See Cochlea.

COCHLIAXON. A name for a part in a machine deſcribed by Oribaſius.

COCHLITA. It is alſo called *cochlea foſſilis* or *lapidea*. It is a ſtone of the ſhape and figure of a certain ſhell-ſnail. It is ſaid to be lithontriptic.

COCHONE. Galen explains this to be the juncture of the iſchium, near the ſeat or breech; whence, ſays he, all the adjacent parts about the ſeat are called by the ſame name. Hippocrates often mentions theſe parts. Heſychius ſays, that *cochone* is the part of the ſpine which s adjacent to the os ſacrum and breech, and tells us that ſome call the parts on both ſides the os ſacrum by this name, and adds, that the iſchia are thus called.

COCILIO. A weight of eleven ounces.

COCKENILLE. See Coccinilla.

COCO. See Palma Coccifera.

COCOLATA. See Cacao.

COCOMICA Signa. A term uſed by Paracelſus, but his meaning is unknown.

COCOS. See Palma Coccifera.

COCTIO. Boiling. Alſo *decoctio*, *aphepſema*, *apozema*. The effect of *boiling* differs from that of infuſion in ſome material particulars. In the heat of *boiling* water the eſſential oils of vegetables, in which their virtue generally reſides, are diſſipated; and when the medicine to be obtained is to conſiſt of the more volatile parts of the ingredients, infuſion is obviouſly preferable to decoction.

In decoctions, thoſe ingredients ſhould be boiled firſt from which their virtues are moſt difficultly extracted; and thoſe which more readily give them out may be reſerved until the latter end of the *boiling*; ſuch volatile ones as hardly bear the heat of *boiling* water may be added when the decoction is removed from the fire; they may ſtand cloſely covered until the liquor is cool enough to be ſtrained off.

Agglutinants, aſtringents, and emollients, are the chief ſubjects of this operation, and ſuch other materials as require ſome force to ſeparate their parts. See Decocta.

By decoction the fermentation of fermentable liquors is deſtroyed. See Dict. Chem. &c.

By the *coction* of humours is meant the digeſtion of the aliment into chyle with the *firſt coction*; the reduction of the chyle into blood, which is the *ſecond*; and the ſeparation of the juices from the blood by means of the glands, is the third and laſt.

COCUSTA. See Courbaril.

COCYTA. See Malis.

CODAGA Pala. See Conessi.

CODDAM-PULLI. See Carcapuli and Cambogia.

CODESELLA. See Carbunculus.

CODIA, in Hippocrates, ſignifies a poppy-head. See Papaver album. The heads of other plants are alſo thus named.

CODIAMINUM. } See Narcissus lutæus syl-
CODIANUM. } vestris.

CODI-AVANACU. An under-ſhrub growing in ſandy ſoils in the Eaſt Indies. The juice of the whole plant taken in wine is a good remedy for fluxes. Some other preparations are made from it.

CODOSCELLA. See Bubo.

CŒCALIS VENA. A branch from the concave ſide of the vena meſaraica major; it runs to the beginning of the colon; it divides by two arteries, one of which communicates with the gaſtro-colica; the other, after ſending branches to the inteſtinum cœcum and appendicula vermiformis, communicates below with the extremity of the great meſaraic vein.

CŒLA. The hollow of the eyes, or rather above and below the eye-lids They are puffed up in a cachexia. The *cœla* of the feet are the hollow parts at the bottom of the foot, adjacent to the heels.

CŒLESTINUS COLOR. In Paracelſus it ſignifies a ſky colour.

CŒLIA. It ſignifies a cavity in any part of the body, or in any of the viſcera; it is alſo the ſame with alvus: if *ανω* is joined with it, it ſignifies *ſtomachus*, and ſometimes the *thorax*; and κατω joined with it, is the *abdomen*, or lower-belly, or inteſtinal tube, from the cardia to the anus.

CŒLIACA ARTERIA, κοιλια, *venter*. The *cœliac artery* ariſes anteriorly from the *aorta deſcendens*, as ſoon as it has paſſed through the diaphragm; its trunk is ſhort, but it ſends off from the right ſide two ſmall *diaphragmaticæ*, though ſometimes there is but one. The left branch, which riſes from the *intercoſtales* and *mammariæ*, ſends ramifications to the ſuperior orifice of the ſtomach, and to the glandulæ renales of the ſame ſide, as the right furniſhes the renal gland on the right ſide, and the pylorus. After theſe the *cœliac artery* ſends off the *arteria ventriculi coronaria*, and the *gaſtrica ſuperior*; then divides into the *arteria hepatica* on the right hand, and the *arteria ſplenica* on the left. Sometimes this *artery* is divided into the *coronaria*, *hepatica*, and *ſplenica*; in the ſame place, very near its origin, the trunk going out from the aorta in a ſtraight line, and the branches from the trunk almoſt at right angles, like radii from an axis, whence this trunk hath been called *axis arteriæ cœliacæ*.

CŒLI-

—— Mucosa, } See Diarrhoea.
—— Chylos, }
—— Lactea. }

—— Passio. The coeliac passion is a species of diarrhœa, in which the aliment is carried off in a liquid state, but not well digested; the discharges resemble chyle. Aretæus calls those afflicted with this disorder κοιλιακοι; Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *ventriculosi*; Hippocrates does not name the disease. Sauvages enumerates four species, the chylosa, purulenta, mucosa, and lactea; but the first is generally understood by the *cœliac passion*, which is a chronic discharge of liquid indigested aliment; in this disease, on account of the debility of the digestive power, the aliment is left half digested, and becomes depraved both in colour, smell, and consistence, for the colour is white; the excrementitious matter filthy, and offensive; there is a rumbling in the intestines, and flatus break forth with some violence, the pain of the stomach is severe, resembling pricking; the patient becomes weak, and emaciated. The disease continues long, is periodic, and difficult to cure. Dr. Cullen considers it as synonymous with diarrhœa, and mentions it, in his third and fourth species, under the terms mucosa, chylosa, lactea, making the purulenta only symptomatic

It is caused by a disorder in the first passages, which admits of the aliment being dissolved, but not properly digested. Dr. Freind says, that it originates from an obstruction of the intestinal glands, on which account a sufficient quantity of lymph cannot, by these, be supplied for diluting the chyle, and rendering it fit to pass into the lacteals; hence it passes off with the excrements. He distinguishes it from the chylous flux, by observing that in this the cause is an obstruction of the lacteal vessels.

The symptoms attending this disorder are in general such as are met with in different patients labouring under a diarrhœa, which are as the constitution and various other circumstances differ.

It must be distinguished from other intestinal discharges, and from what Celsus calls *cœliacus* ventriculi morbus.

The cure is tedious at best, but often uncertain. It sometimes abates, but is apt, upon the least irregularity, to return.

As the cause is in part an interception of the humours which used to be discharged from the glands in the first passages, astringents are obviously prejudicial; and those remedies which gently irritate the bowels, and deterge the mouths of their glands, are manifestly the means of relief; to this end vomits of ipecacuanha may now and then be given, and gentle purges frequently repeated in small doses. As indigestion or weakness of the stomach in part contributes to the production of this disorder, warm strengthening stomachics will be useful; the diet and other non-naturals also must be properly regulated. See Diarrhoea.

See Aretæus, lib. ii. cap. 7. Cœlius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. iv. cap. 3.

Cœlie. See Venter.

Cœli-flos. } Paracelsus called this *nostoch*
Cœlifolium. } and *cerefolium*; others call it *flos terræ*. In some places it is known by the name of star-fall. *Purgamentum stellarum.*

It is a species of jelly, sometimes clear, at others greenish, and agitated with a kind of tremulous motion so long as it is fresh.

It is found after rain in meadows, and in dry parched grounds, generally betwixt the spring and summer seasons. If it is not gathered before the rising of the sun, it will be shrivelled up to a thin membrane of a browniſh colour. Magnol, in his Botanicum Monspelienſe, calls it *muscus fugax*; *membranaceus pinguis*. And Tournefort calls it nostoch ciniflonum.

It is a production of the earth, to which it adheres by one or more slender roots. The embryo at first appears like a small tubercle, which is fleshy, soft, and diversified with inconsiderable inequalities, like those on strawberries, at first of a greenish blue colour, but afterwards clear. Afterwards this membrane is unfolded on the earth, and thus it remains while the weather is moist, not fading till the wind and sun dries the earth. It affords a clear insipid liquor, that turns hydrargyrus muriatus white, and syr. violar. green. It affords a volatile salt well crystallized, a volatile urinous spirit, and a fetid oil.

The Germans use it to make the hair grow.

Coeli Spectator. See Uranoscopus.

Cœloma. κοιλωμα, *hollow*. See Bothrion.

Cœlostomia, from κοιλος, *hollow*, and στομα, *the mouth*. A defect in speaking, when a person's speech is obscured by sounding as if his voice proceeded from a cavern.

Cœmentatio. } Cement, also Cæmentum,
Cœmentum. } *cementum, cementatio.* It is a tenacious matter by which two bodies are made to adhere. What is used by the chemists is commonly called lute. See Lutum.

Besides, *cements* are those powders and pastes with which any body is surrounded in pots or crucibles, and which, by the help of fire, produce changes in the bodies about which they are spread. The common cement which Schroder directs, is the following: Take half a pound of finely powdered brick-dust, four ounces of common salt prepared, and of nitre and verdigrise, each an ounce; mix.

There are many compositions for *cementing*, which may be seen in chemical writings; one of the chief of them is what is called the royal cement, because used in purifying gold from silver. It is thus made: Take four parts of fine brick-dust, one part of green vitriol, calcined to redness, and one part of common salt; mix them well, and then work them into a firm paste with water See Dict. of Chem. 4to. Newmann's Works.

Cœna. Supper. *Suppers* that are heavy should be avoided, because the stomach is more oppressed with the same quantity of food in an horizontal posture than in an erect one, and because digestion goes on more slowly when we sleep than when we are awake. They should also be eaten long enough before bed-time, that they may be nearly digested before going to sleep, and then a draught of pure water will usefully dilute that which remains in the stomach. Indeed suppers, in many cases, are very pernicious, inducing disagreeable dreams, disturbed rest, the incubus or night mare, and laying the foundation for visceral obstructions, particularly in those who have weak digestions, bringing on a variety of unpleasant complaints.

Cœnotes, from κοινος, *common*. The physicians of the Methodic sect asserted that all diseases arose from relaxation, stricture, or a mixture of both. These were called *cœnotes*, because diseases have these in common.

Cœruleum montanum. Mountain blue. It is a blue ore of copper.

—— Fossile. See Armenus lapis.

Cœruleus lapis. See Vitriolum coeruleum.

Coffea, called also *jasminum Arabicum, castanea folio flore albo odoratissimo*, coffe, *chaava, jasminoides*, coffee tree or bush. It is the coffea Arabica, Linn. called also ban, bon, and buna arbor. When made fit to drink, it is then named *cauva, chaava, csava.*

The fruit of the *coffee*-tree, called its berries, is of a pale colour and oval shape, rather less than a common bean, convex on one side, and flat on the other, with a remarkable furrow.

The tree is of the jessamine kind, with leaves like those of the bay-tree: it grows in Arabia Felix; from thence it was introduced into the West Indies. The fruit is a juicy berry, including two of the seeds, joined by the flat sides, and covered each with a thin shell.

Coffee was but little known in Europe before the seventeenth century. The first *coffee*-house in London was erected in the Tilt-Yard, in the year 1652. In Paris it was scarcely known until 1669; though at Marseilles it was used in 1644. Rauwolfius, a German, and Prosper Alpinus, an Italian, were the first Europeans who writ on the use of it.

The Arabian *coffee* is called the Levant *coffee*, and is the smallest; the Java *coffee* is called the East India *coffee*; it is larger, and of a whitish livid colour: the American *coffee* is called English or Surinam *coffee*; the berries are large and of a greenish colour; but the best are small, close, and somewhat transparent.

The Arabic word *cahoua*, signifies any kind of liquor, consequently the liquor made with *coffee*. Hence the Turks derive their *cahveh*; whence again the European word *café*.

In Arabia, persons of rank only use the seminal capsules, and the pellicles immediately covering the berries; these produce a grateful liquor, but for this purpose the

capſules, &c. muſt be freſh. The French call this *caſé à la ſultane*.

The *coffee*-berries have a farinaceous, ſomewhat unctuous bitteriſh taſte; and little or no ſmell. They are roaſted to deſtroy that flatulence that they have in common with all farinaceous ſubſtances. Many ſeeds, &c. by roaſting, acquire the flavour for which *coffee* is admired. Dillenius hath given a diſſertation in the Ephem. Nat. Curioſ. on the ſubſtances which in ſmell and taſte reſemble *coffee*; and finds that roaſted rye, with a few roaſted almonds, to furniſh the neceſſary proportion of oil, comes the neareſt to it.

From ſixteen ounces of roaſted *coffee*, Neumann obtained ſeven ounces, two drams, and two ſcruples of watery extract; and afterwards five drams and one ſcruple of ſpirituous extract. On reverſing the operation, he obtained four ounces and four ſcruples of ſpirituous extract, and four ounces of watery; the reſiduum, in both caſes, was nearly the ſame, viz. about one half of the whole.

The roaſted ſeeds ground into powder ſoon loſe their flavour in the air, impart it to water and to ſpirit by light coction, or digeſtion, and give over a great part of it with water in diſtillation. The roaſted berries keep very well; to recover their briſk flavour, lay them before the fire a few minutes, and, when they are warm, they may be ground for uſe, and are then as agreeable as when firſt roaſted.

Coffee ſhould be boiled eight or twelve hours before it is drank, and if the liquor is mixed with an equal quantity of milk, it is excellent.

If *coffee* is drank warm within an hour after dinner, it is of ſingular uſe to thoſe who have head-achs from a weakneſs in the ſtomach, contracted by attention, or from drunkenneſs. It is uſeful when digeſtion is weak. The phlegmatic and corpulent are much benefited by its uſe. In ſome delicate habits it produces nervous ſymptoms. It is ſlightly aſtringent and antiſeptic, moderates alimentary fermentation, and is powerfully ſedative. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newmann's Chem. Works; Percival's Eſſ. Med. and Exp. vol. ii. Letſom's edit. of Fothergill's Works, vol. ii.

COHOB. *Cohobatio, cohobium, cohoph.* COHOBATION. It is the returning of a liquor, diſtilled from any ſubſtance, back again upon the ſame ſubſtance, and diſtilling it again, either with or without an addition of freſh ingredients. The alembic, called a pelican, was invented for the more eaſily effecting this operation. Modern chemiſts neglect it.

COHOL. See ALCOHOL. Caſtellus ſays, it is uſed in Avicenna, to expreſs dry collyria for the eyes, in fine powder.

COHOPH. See COHOB.

COILIACOI. See CŒLIACA PASSIO.

COILIMA. A ſudden ſwelling of the belly from wind.

COIRA. See TERRA JAPONICA.

COITIO. The act of venery. See VENUS.

COLATORIA LACTEA. See FLUOR ALBUS.

COLATORIUM. A ſtrainer of any kind.

COLATURA. So any ſtrained or filtered liquor is called. See DEPURATIO.

COLCAQUAHUITL. An American plant commended in palſies and uterine diſorders. Raii Hiſt.

COLCESTRENSIS AQUA. COLCHESTER WATER. This mineral water is of the bitter purging kind, ſimilar to that at Epſom, but not ſo ſtrong. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

COLCHICUM, called alſo COUM, *colchicum autumnale*;—*commune*;—*Anglicum, purpureum*, & *album*.

Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies. It is the *colchicum foliis planis lanceolatis erectis*. CLASS, HEXANDRIA; ORD. TRIGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 457. MEADOW SAFFRON.

It grows in meadows that are moiſt and rich; and ſometimes it is found in marſhy grounds. It hath two fleſhy bulbous roots, the one producing from its lower part a ſmaller bulb. From the laſt ariſes in autumn, along a furrow, in the ſide of the old root, a ſlender, hollow, tranſparent pedicle, widening at the top into a flower like thoſe of the crocuſes, divided into ſix ſegments, of a purpliſh or whitiſh colour, withering in two or three days. From the ſame root there come forth in the next ſpring three or four upright leaves, like thoſe of the lily, in the middle of which appear, on ſhort pedicles, commonly three triangular pods, about the ſize of ſmall walnuts, divided into three cells, full of roundiſh dark-coloured ſeeds. The outer root is barren and ſhrivelled, the inner one produces the plant.

When the root is young and freſh, its taſte is very acrid; but when old, it is mealy and faint. For medical purpoſes it is beſt when full of ſap. Two drams of this root killed a large dog; after putting him to great torment for about thirteen hours, it operated violently by vomit, ſtool, and urine. One grain of it being ſwallowed by a healthy man, produced heat in the ſtomach, and ſoon after flaſhing heats in different parts of the body, with frequent ſhiverings, followed by colicy pains; after which an itching in the loins and urinary paſſages was perceived, and then came on a continual inclination to make water, a teneſmus, pain in the head, a hurrying pulſe, thirſt, and other diſagreeable ſymptoms.

Notwithſtanding theſe effects, when made into an oxymel, it becomes a ſafe, but powerful medicine. The roots ſhould be freſh, and full of ſap, when they are uſed. In ſlicing them, they emit acrid particles, which affect the head, irritating the noſtrils, throat, and breaſt; the fingers that hold them when cutting, become numb for a time, and loſe their ſenſation; though, after being ſteeped in vinegar, they are almoſt inſipid, their acrimony being taken up by it.

When this root is imprudently ſwallowed, the following method gives the ſpeedieſt relief. To a pint of water add an ounce of vinegar, or lemon-juice, and half an ounce of the ſyrup of poppy heads. Of this take three ounces every quarter of an hour. After the uſe of this hath removed the immediate effects of the *colchicum*, finiſh the cure with demulcents.

Acetum Colchici. VINEGAR OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

Take of the freſh roots of *meadow ſaffron*, ſliced, an ounce; white wine vinegar, a pint. Mix and digeſt in a glaſs veſſel, over a gentle fire, during forty-eight hours, then ſtrain off the liquor.

To render this vinegar more mild, and leſs diſagreeable, it is made into an oxymel, as follows:

Oxymel Colchici. OXYMEL OF MEADOW SAFFRON.

With a pint of the vinegar of the *meadow ſaffron*, mix two pounds of clariſied honey; gently boil the mixture, frequently ſtirring it with a wooden ſpoon, to the thickneſs of a ſyrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788. It is of conſequence that the bulbs be in perfection, they ſhould therefore be taken up in autumn.

This oxymel is agreeably acid, gently vellicates the tongue, is moderately aſtringent, excellent for cleanſing the tongue from mucus; in an increaſed doſe it is an emetic, and ſometimes a purge; but its moſt general effect is as a diuretic, and as ſuch it is very conſtant, and remarkably powerful.

The doſe ſhould be ſmall at the firſt; half a tea-ſpoonful may be given two or three times a-day, increaſing the doſe as the ſtomach will admit. In dropſies, and tertian agues, its ſucceſs has been great; as an expectorant it ſucceeds when ſquills fail; and, when opiates are joined with expectorants, this oxymel ſhould be preferred, for no medicines in conjunction interfere with its operation. See Dr. Storck's Eſſay on the Uſe and Effects of the Root of the *Colchicum Autumnale*. Its uſe in dropſies, ſee London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 395. In *Germany* and *France*, it continues ſtill to be a favourite medicine. In *England*, from its want of ſucceſs, it is generally thought a leſs efficacious diuretic than the ſquill, which yet excels it more as an expectorant.

—— ILLYRICUM. See HERMODACTYLUS.

—— ZEYLANICUM. See ZEDOARIA.

COLCOTAR. See VITRIOLUM.

COLCOTHAR, SAL. When the *colcothar* of vitriol is waſhed in water, a ſalt is obtained from it which is thus called; it is alſo named fixed ſalt of vitriol. If borax is added to this ſalt, and the mixture expoſed to the fire, it eaſily ſublimes in the form of ſilver-coloured ſaline flowers, thus forming the *ſal ſedativus Hombergii*. Two ounces of this fixed ſalt of vitriol, well calcined, muſt be diſſolved in a quart of warm water; the ſame quantity of borax muſt be diſſolved alſo in a quart of warm water: theſe ſolutions being mixed and filtered, the clear liquor muſt be evaporated in a glaſs alembic to dryneſs, then the dry maſs muſt be ſublimed. By mixing oil of vitriol with twice its weight of borax, the ſame ſedative ſalt may be obtained.

COLES, or COLIS. See PENIS.

COLI DEXTRUM, LIGAMENTUM. Where the meſentery changes its name for that of meſocolon (which is about the extremity of the ileum) the particular lamina, which

which is turned to the right ſide, forms a ſmall tranſverſe fold, which is thus named.

COLI SINISTRUM, LIGAMENTUM. It is a contraction of the meiocolon, a little below the left kidney.

COLICA. The COLIC; *tiberianum tormentum*, alſo termed *rachialgia*; but this term is more particularly confined to the *colica pictonum*, ſpecies 2, below.

The appellation of *colic* is commonly given to all pains of the belly, almoſt indiſcriminately, but properly it is confined to pains ſeated in the colon; however it is not neceſſarily ſo limited. From the different cauſes and circumſtances of this diſorder it is differently denominated, and ſome difference in the mode of cure is alſo to be obſerved in different caſes.

When the pain is accompanied with a vomiting of bile, or with obſtinate coſtiveneſs, it is called a BILIOUS COLIC; if flatus cauſes the pain, it takes the name of flatulent or WINDY COLIC; theſe two laſt named are varieties only of the ſpaſmodic *colic*: when accompanied with ſymptoms of heat and inflammation, it takes the name of INFLAMMATORY COLIC, &c. The different kinds ſeem to be properly included under the diſtinctions of inflammatory, ſpaſmodic, or from irritation, and flatulent, or from wind.

The INFLAMMATORY is when actual inflammation ſeizes ſome part of the inteſtinal canal, the diſorder will then be conſidered and treated as an inflammation of the reſpective part. See INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI, & INTESTINORUM.

The SPASMODIC is when pain affects the belly principally about the navel, attended with an obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and either a naufea, or actual vomiting. In the beginning it is abſolutely void of inflammation, though, as a conſequence, this ſymptom ſometimes appears.

The FLATULENT is when, from a ſudden rarefaction of vapours in the inteſtinal canal, there is pain; and as an effect of the diſtenſion, or of the pain, a conſtipation of the belly.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI; and defines it, pain of the abdomen, particularly running round the umbilicus, attended with vomiting and coſtiveneſs. He enumerates ſeven ſpecies. 1. *Colica ſpaſmodica*, with retraction of the navel, and ſpaſm of the muſcles of the belly. 2. *Colica Pictonum*, called alſo *rachialgia pictonum*; *metallica*; *abdiapneuſtia*; *traumatica*; *ſpaſmodica*. It is alſo called *bellon*, when produced by lead. Beaſts and poultry, as well as men, are ſubject to it, if they remain much about ſmelting houſes. The ſymptoms of this ſpecies are a ſenſe of weight or uneaſineſs, firſt affecting the abdomen, particularly round the navel; ſucceeded by a colicy pain in the beginning, ſlight, not continued, and encreaſed eſpecially after eating: at length its violence increaſes, and remains almoſt conſtant, with pains of the arms and back, terminating in paralyſis. 3. *Colica ſtercorea*, which happens from obſtinate, and long continued coſtiveneſs. 4. *Colica accidentalis*, called alſo *cholera ſicca*, from ſharp undigeſted matters. 5. *Colica meconialis*, in infants, from a retention of meconium. 6. *Colica calloſa*, from a ſenſation of a ſtricture in ſome part of the colon, and frequently before this, of flatulence, collected with ſome pain; which flatulence, gradually paſſing off, vaniſhes; the habit being coſtive, and parting at length with liquid fæces, but in ſmall quantity. 7. *Colica calculoſa*, from calculi formed in the inteſtines, attended with a fixed hardneſs in ſome part of the abdomen, having before parted with calculi downwards.

THE SPASMODIC COLIC is treated of under a variety of names: Hippocrates ſeems to include it under pains of the belly, where he calls all pains of the inteſtines, iliac; others, ſince him, have named it CHORDAPSUS, ILEUS, VOLVULUS, &c. Writers of a more modern date have named it differently, according as it appeared epidemically in a particular country, or was apprehended to proceed from a particular cauſe, or had certain ſymptoms attending it: hence the names *colica Pictonum*, *colica* ſaturnina, *colica* plumbariorum, *colica* Damnoniorum or of Devonſhire, bilious *colic*, dry belly-ach, the painter's *colic*, ſpaſmodic *colic*, nervous *colic*, *colic* of Surinam, &c. &c.

Pains of the bowels are common to all ages, but the tender, and eaſily irritable are moſt frequently ſubject to them.

As to the ſeat, the whole region of the inteſtines is the ſubject of this diſorder; in any part of them it may manifeſt its preſence.

Whatever be the preceding, *the immediate cauſe is always a ſpaſm*: and with reſpect to the theory of pains in the inteſtines, it may be obſerved, that the cauſe from whence they ariſe, hath its ſeat in a part diſtant from where the uneaſineſs is felt. Whenever an inflation happens in an inteſtine, there is either an obſtruction from excrements, or a ſpaſm in another part. When either obſtruction or conſtriction happens in ſome part of the ſmall inteſtines, or a compreſſion on them; or when a load of excrement is lodged in the beginning of the colon on the right ſide, there ariſes a great and painful inflation of the belly above and below the navel, and alſo in the middle of the ſame. If the lower part of the colon, or the inteſtinum rectum, is thus affected, the colon in the left hypochondrium, towards the ſpleen, together with that part of it which is ſeated beneath the ſtomach, and near the liver, becomes greatly inflated. When, as it often happens in hypochondriac and hyſteric diſorders, the beginning of the jejunum, or end of the duodenum, is ſpaſmodically affected, there preſently ariſes a ſevere pain in the loins, on account of the ſuperior meſenteric, and intercoſtal branch of the nerves, which ſpread themſelves on the jejunum. In this caſe the duodenum and ſtomach are inflated, the breathing is thereby affected, and great anxiety comes on.

Spaſms may be excited by extraordinary agitations of mind, or uneaſy affections thereof; alſo by acrid and ſtimulating matter thrown upon the bowels. Bile, and other excrementitious ſordes, may be too long retained, or otherwiſe have changed their healthy qualities; acrid ſubſtances may be ſwallowed, or conveyed to the inteſtines by other means; vapours from lead, in the various employs where its uſe is frequent, as well as ſolutions of it from the tinning, by which kettles, &c. are lined, and various other methods by which this pernicious metal is conveyed into our bodies; the matter of the gout, &c. diverted from their original ſeat to the inteſtines; worms; obſtructed periodical evacuations, &c.

Whatever be the cauſe, the approach and progreſs of this diſorder is nearly the ſame. It begins with a ſenſe of weight, or pain, at the pit of the ſtomach, attended with loſs of appetite, yellowneſs in the countenance, a ſlight ſickneſs and coſtiveneſs; the pain gradually increaſes, and from wandering about becomes fixed ſomewhere about the navel, from whence painful dartings proceed, at times, in various directions; wherever pain is felt, a forenefs and tenderneſs remain ſome time afterwards; the ſickneſs keeps pace with the pain, and, at length, a vomiting of bilious matter comes on; the urine is diminiſhed in its uſual quantity, and a teneſmus ſometimes adds to all the other grievances. While the pain is ſpaſmodic, the pulſe remains unaffected, except concurring circumſtances produce a change in it; the urine is various; if the ſmaller inteſtines are the ſeat of the pain, it is felt more acutely; if the larger inteſtines are the parts aggrieved, the ſenſe of the pain is more dull and heavy; ſometimes there is a bitter taſte in the mouth, and a yellowneſs in the countenance: if the ſymptoms are not relieved, an inflammation or a gangrene may enſue; or the excrements returning, are ejected by vomit, and the iliac paſſion puts an end to the whole, by opening the way for death.

The *colic* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a fit of the gravel; ſtones paſſing through the ureters; rheumatic pains in the muſcles of the belly; a beginning dyſentery; the blind piles; from a ſtone paſſing through the gall-duct; and from the flatulent pains which receive the denomination of flatulent *colic*.

Of the remarkable ſymptoms that ſometimes come on in conſequence of this diſorder, a palſy is the chief. Dr. Thierry ſays, that it is the natural criſis of a *colic*: however, it may be obſerved, that though it ſometimes comes on during the fit, it generally follows; and, ſecondly, it ſeldom appears after the firſt fit, if the *colic* was not ill-treated.

When the *colic* attacks with a ſhivering, and the pain is very violent, great danger attends it, for an inflammation is denoted thereby. When lead is the cauſe, the *colic* is apt to terminate in a ſpaſmodic aſthma, or a palſy. A ſweat, a ſalivation, an hæmorrhage at the noſe, or from the hæmorrhoidal veins, ſpontaneouſly occurring, ſometimes terminates the *colic*: though, if after the ſtrength is exhauſted, a colliquative ſweat comes on, a ſtupor of the hands or feet is to be feared, if not a true palſy. If the violence of the pain continues to increaſe, fatal effects are to be expected.

As

As preventives of this complaint, thoſe who are at times afflicted with pains in the belly, ſhould be careful to keep from all violent agitations of the mind, ſhun expoſures to the northern winds, keep the feet dry and warm, abſtain from flatulent food, and ſpirituous liquors. Thoſe whoſe occupation ſubjects them to the fumes of lead, or to the influence of any of its preparations, ſhould breakfaſt on fat broth, or eat bread that is ſpread with ſweet lard, before they begin their work.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, as a ſpaſm is declared to be the immediate cauſe, its reſolution is the chief indication; to which end relaxing and antiſpaſmodic medicines, with purges, which, while they ſolicit the internal diſcharge, will not increaſe the morbid irritation, are the proper means.

If the pains are violent, and the pulſe full, take away blood in proportion to the ſtrength of the patient; after which the ſtomach may be cleanſed with as much warm camomile tea as will excite two or three diſcharges by vomiting, or, if need be, a few grains of ipecacuanha may be given.

After the ſtomach is cleanſed, opium ſhould be given, and the doſe, which may be more or leſs, according to the violence of the pain, muſt be repeated every two or three hours, until ſleep is procured, and eaſe obtained. The notion that a free uſe of opium may cauſe the palſy, is erroneous.

As ſoon as by a due uſe of opium the ſickneſs and pain abate, let gentle purges, that is, ſuch as operate with the leaſt irritation, be given: when the pain is firſt moderated by the uſe of opium, take ʒ ii. of the ſal amar. in warm water; if repeated every two hours it will operate with ſufficient efficacy; though the ol. ricini ſhould be preferred, becauſe its repetition need not be ſo frequent as the other purgatives; however, in want of it, ʒ i. of cryſtal. tart. or ʒ ſs. of ſulph. præcip. may be repeated every hour or two. The ol. ricini may be given to ℥ i. with an equal quantity of the tinct. card. comp. Ph. Lond. or any other agreeable mixture. If the ol. ricini is not to be had, any other purgative, that is not painful in its operation, may be uſed. When a free paſſage is obtained downwards, laxatives muſt ſtill be continued, until all danger of a relapſe ſeems to be removed.

If doſes of a grain or two of opium, repeated every ſix hours, fail to relieve, forty drops of the tinct. opii may be mixed with four ounces of warm olive oil, and injected clyſterwiſe. This may be repeated as often as the pain returns.

In caſe of a relapſe, after the good effect of purges, the propereſt method is to begin as at the firſt, and moderate the pain by means of opium, before the uſe of purging medicines.

Fomentations, and warm baths, may prove auxiliaries, but no great dependence is to be had on them. It is true, that while the patient is ſet in the warm bath, the pain abates, but when he is taken out, it returns. In this diſorder, the pain muſt be allayed during ſome hours before the inteſtines will be diſpoſed to perform their office of excretion; and few, if any patients, can continue in the bath ſo long as eaſe is required. Some aſſert, that the warm bath being uſed before the belly is evacuated, is hurtful, by conveying the offending humours into the blood, inſtead of determining them to the ſkin, and thus may be cauſe of convulſions.

Drs. Warren and Biſs relate their ſucceſs in attempting the cure of the *colica Pictonum*, as it is denominated by one, and the dry belly-ach by the other, by means of a ſalivation with mercury; and obſerve, that as ſoon as the ptyaliſm was perceived, the pain abated, and returned no more. One of theſe gentlemen obſerves, that in mild caſes, where a ſalivation ſeemed not neceſſary, bliſters applied to the upper and fore-part of the thighs, near the groin, were ſometimes effectual. Dr. Hugh Smith adviſes to apply the bliſters on the belly.

Dr. Graſhuis commends alum as a ſpecific in this diſorder: and Dr. Percival, in his Eſſ. Med. and Exp. relates the ſucceſs which hath attended his uſe of this medicine in various painful diſorders of the bowels. He gives it from gr. x. ad xx. every four or ſix hours; and a few doſes, thus adminiſtered, never failed to procure relief, and, duly repeated, to effect a cure.

Dr. Percival alſo propoſes as follows, in a letter to Dr. Duncan, which is inſerted in the 5th vol. of Edinb. Med. Comment. p. 172, &c. In violent *colics*, attended with vomiting and an obſtinate conſtipation of the bowels, it has been the common practice amongſt phyſicians to give opiates, in conjunction with purgatives. This method of treatment has been lately improved by adminiſtering the opiate firſt, and the purgative an hour or two afterwards. But I take the liberty of ſuggeſting to you another mode, which, as far as my own experience extends, has proved the moſt ſucceſsful. I direct three or four ounces of a ſtrong decoction of poppy heads, with twenty, thirty, or forty drops of tinctura opii, to be injected into the inteſtines, and retained as long as poſſible. If it be ſpeedily diſcharged, the glyſter is repeated till the pain is relieved, and the vomiting ceaſes. A doſe of calomel and jalap, or of any other briſk cathartic, is then adminiſtered, and its operation quickened by the uſe of ſena tea, of a ſolution of the neutral ſalts, or of caſtor oil. By this proceſs, evacuations are procured with more eaſe, certainty, and expedition, than by any other which I have tried. For opium, when given in a clyſter, does not check the periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines, nor counteract the operation of any purgative, ſo powerfully as when received into the ſtomach. And, in this way, it is moſt efficacious in alleviating the ſickneſs, and in putting a ſtop to the violent retchings with which *colics* are often attended. The taſte of laudanum is often ſo nauſeous, that it is frequently rejected as ſoon as ſwallowed. And, if the extractum opii be given in a ſolid form, time muſt be allowed for its ſolution, before any effect can be expected from it.

The *columbo-root* infuſed in boiling water, and given to the patient in the beginning of this diſorder, may be uſeful to abate the ſickneſs and vomiting.

The palſy which remains after the removal of the *colic*, is beſt relieved by the uſe of Bath-water; but as the circumſtances of many do not admit of this method, the whole length of the ſpine may be rubbed with Barbadoes tar, diſſolved in rum; and ſuch other antiparalytics may be uſed, as the conſtitution of the patient, and other circumſtances, may admit.

See Dr. Tronchin on the *Colica Pictonum*, with Dr. Schomberg's Notes. Dr. Thierry on the *Colica Pictonum*. Dr. De Haen on the *Colica Pictonum*. Dr. Huxham on the *Colic* of Devonſhire. Dr. Warren's account of the *Colica Pictonum*, in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. ii. Dr. Sydenham's Works, with Notes, by Dr. Wallis. Dr. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. vol. ii. p. 194, &c. Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 579, &c. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

COLICA FLATULENTA. The FLATULENT COLIC is uſually a ſymptom or conſequence of ſome other diſorder, and is neither accompanied with fever nor thirſt; however, the pain is acute, as the ſeat of the complaint is in the ſmall inteſtines; cardialgic ſymptoms, with efforts to vomit, ſometimes attend, and a coſtiveneſs is the conſequence of the great diſtenſion.

Sometimes it is cauſed by wetting the feet, or otherways checking the perſpiration; in which caſe, inſtead of taking heating medicines, rubbing the legs with warm cloths, and afterwards keeping the feet for ſome time in warm water, will be the moſt effectual remedy.

When a perſon is ſubject to frequent returns of this diſorder, it proves that the digeſtive powers are weak; and in order to the cure, this circumſtance is to be attended to.

To promote the diſcharge of wind, clyſters of warm water, with a little common ſalt, may be frequently repeated. Warm camomile tea may be now and then drank, and tinct. of rhubarb, with a few drops of the oil of mint.

Cryſtals of tartar, diſſolved in water, form a uſeful drink.

Sometimes the conf. opiata, joined with rhubarb, gives ſpeedy relief.

COLICA COLCOTOR. See VITRIOLUM.

—— SINISTRA, ARTERIA. } See MESENTERICÆ.
—— SUPERIOR, ARTERIA. } ARTERIÆ.

—— VENA. It is a branch from the *meſeraica vena major*. It runs from the anterior part of the trunk before it joins the artery, to the middle of the colon, where it divides to the right and left, and forms arches. On the left it communicates with the upper branch of the hæmorrhoidalis, and on the right with the ſecond branch of the meſeraica.

—— RECTA, VENA. It is a branch of the *gaſtro-colica vena*; it goes to the right portion of the colon, from thence to the upper part thereof, where it divides, and anaſtomoſes with the *colica*, and the cœcalis.

COLIFORME OS. See ETHMOIDES OS.

COLINIL. Called alſo *Nil*; *Indigo ſpuria*; *Polygala Indica*

Indica minor. The name of an American plant, the juice of which, with a little honey, cures puſtules in the mouth. Raii Hiſt.

COLIPHIUM. Bompournickel. A ſort of bread made of the flour and bran, as it comes from the mill. It was made for wreſtlers, and uſed by the Greeks. Bread made of fine flour neither nouriſhes nor ſtrengthens ſo much as the coarſer made with the addition of the bran. Indeed bread made of bran alone is more ſtrengthening, than that of fine flour, when made for labouring men. The Romans, for three hundred years, only made bread of bran. In *Norfolk*, that ſort of bread is now in uſe, and alſo in *Weſtphalia*. The name *Coliphium* is derived from the Greek words, which imply ſtrength of limbs, κωλον, *a member*, and ιφι, *ſtrength*. Some of the moſt ancient nations called the bread thus made *panis furfuraceus*. See Aulius Gellius, lib. ii. cap. 9. *Panis impurus*. See Hippocrates. Athenæus, lib. iii. calls it *ſyncomiſton*, *bread* prepared of unſifted meal. Cœlius Rhodiginus, lib. ix. c. 16. calls it *panis cibarius*, and *panis gregarius*. Terence calls it *panis ater*.

COLIS. See Penis.

COLLATENNA. A certain ſpecific for the cure of wounds. It is mentioned by Paracelſus in his work De Vita Longa.

COLLATERALES. See Erectores penis.

COLLATITIUM. A ſort of food prepared, according to Blancard, of the fleſh of a capon, or a pullet bruiſed, and then mixed with mutton broth, and given with verjuice, or lemon-juice.

COLLETICA, from κολλα, *glue*. Conglutinating medicines.

COLLICLÆ. The union of the ducts which convey the humours of the eyes from the puncta lachrymalia to the cavity of the noſe.

COLLICULA } A diminutive of *collis*, *a hill*. See
Colliculum. } Nymphæ.

COLLIGAMEN. See Ligamentum.

COLLIQUAMENTUM. An extremely tranſparent fluid in an egg, obſervable after two or three days incubation, containing the firſt rudiments of the chick. It is included in its own proper membranes, diſtinct from the albumen. Harvey calls it *oculus*.

COLLIQUATIO. Colliquation, from *colliquo*, *to melt away*. A diſſolving, or waſting.

COLLISIO. See Contusa.

COLLIX. A ſort of round loaf or cake; but in Hippocrates, and other Greek medicinal writers, κολλυξ imports a ſort of paſtil, or troche, of the form above mentioned. See Trochisci.

COLLOBOMA. The growing together of the eyelids.

COLLODES, from κολλα, *glue*. Glutinous.

COLLUM. See Cervix.

COLLUTORIUM ORIS. See Gargarisma.

COLLUVIES, from *colluo*, *to waſh*, *or rinſe*, in its primitive ſenſe means *filth*, *ſink*, *hogwaſh*: hence the term applied to people, means the *rabble*. In a medical ſenſe, it is expreſſive of any corrupted or contaminated fluid.

COLLYRIUM, from κολλα, *glue*, and ουρα, *a tail*, becauſe the ancient collyria were in the form of a rat's tail, and prepared of powders made up of ſomething glutinous; according to ſome, from κελυω, *to ſtop*, and ρυσις, *a running*. Suppoſitories, tents, and other things, have been called *collyria* from their form; but as they were uſed whole, or in their proper form, they were called *entire*; but what were called *collyria*, without the epithet *entire*, were powdered fine and applied to the eyes.

At preſent a *collyrium* only means a topical medicine for the eyes, called eye-water. It differs not from a lotion; but as applied to the eyes, it is now called a *collyrium*.

Collyriums made with vegetables and ſalts that entirely diſſolve, are more elegant, and agree better with the eyes, than when they are made with powders.

Hoffman condemns all acrid, aſtringent, cooling, drying, and mucilaginous applications to the eyes. Wedelius ſays, that opium does not eaſe pain in the eyes when externally applied, but rather excites greater heat. He ſays, that aloes relieve the eyes more than opium. Experience however proves this erroneous, particularly in ophthalmia; after proper evacuations have preceded, two drams of tincture of opium, mixed with two ounces of roſe water, will very often produce every deſired effect; or in ſome obſtinate caſe, the tincture of opium may be uſed alone with ſucceſs. See Ophthalmia. Beſides there are a variety of other collyria againſt inflammations and other complaints of the eyes, of which the principal ones in uſe may be found in the Pharm. Chirurg. p. 25, to p. 29.

Collyr cœruleum. See Cupri ammoniati aqua.

—— Siccum. See Plumbum. No. 1.

COLOBOMA, from κολοδω, *to maim*, the growing together of the eye-lids. Alſo the want of a particular member or part of the body.

COLOBOMATA. In Celſus, this word is expreſſed by *curta*. Both the words ſignify a deficiency in ſome part of the body, particularly the ears, lips, or alæ of the noſtrils.

COLOCASIA. See Faba Ægyptia.

COLOCHIERNI CARDUUS CRETENSIUS. A plant which differs very little from the atractylis.

COLOCYNTHIS. Bitter-apple. Alſo called *handala*, *alhandala*, *colocynthidis medulla*, *coloquintida*, *alandahal*. *Bitter* or wild-gourd. It is the dried pulpy part of a ſpecies of *gourd*. The cucumis colocynthis, or cucumis *foliis multifidis*, *pomoſis*, *globoſis*, *glabris*. Class, Monœcia; Ord. Syngenesia. Linn. Gen. Plant. 1092: differing from the common ſort only in the leaves being deeper jagged, and the fruit not eatable. It is brought from Aleppo, and grows in many parts of Turkey. It is very light, white, and of a fungous texture, compoſed as it were of membranaceous leaves, with a number of roundiſh ſeeds lodged in the cavities.

The ſeeds are unctuous and ſweetiſh like thoſe of cucumbers, but not purging: the fungous medulla, freed from the ſeeds, is acrid, nauſeous, and bitter to the taſte, and is a ſtrong, irritating cathartic; ſome commend it alſo in leſſer doſes, as an alterative in chronical diſorders. It is rarely uſed alone, though ten or twelve grains will purge violently, frequently producing violent gripes, bloody diſcharges, and even diſordering the whole ſyſtem; but is mixed with other purgatives, to quicken their operation.

When boiled in water, it gives out a large quantity of ſlime; to proof ſpirit it does the ſame; the watery decoction, inſpiſſated to an extract, purges briſkly, but with leſs irritation than the *colocynth* itſelf, and half its weight. Mr. Balduc ſays, that the active matter reſides in its ſalts, which far exceed the reſin and the oil in quantity, and that hence water is its beſt menſtruum. But the beſt method of abating its virulence, without diminiſhing its purgative qualities, ſeems to be by triturating it with gummy farinaceous ſubſtances, or the oily ſeeds, by which means its reſinous particles are prevented from adhering, and ſticking upon the membranes of the inteſtines, ſo as to irritate, inflame, or corrode them.

COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum extractum. See Catharticum extractum.

Colocynthis fructu rotundo major. The greater *coloquintida*. It grows where the above ſpecies is met with, and poſſeſſes ſimilar virtues.

COLON, from κολον, *hollow*. It is the firſt of the large inteſtines, and the moſt conſiderable of them all, called alſo *enteron*. From the cœcum it reaches in the form of an arch above the umbilical region, and extends to the lower part of the left hypochondrium, then runs down before the left kidney, to which it is connected, and below which it turns toward the ſpine, and forming two oppoſite convolutions, terminates in the rectum, which having paſſed below the laſt vertebra of the loins to the inſide of the os ſacrum, is bent backwards on the concave ſide, to which it is joined, and running in the direction of the os coccygis, bends a little forwards, and terminates in the extremity of that bone.

The continuity of the *colon* is a little interrupted by the inteſtinum ileum, which advances into the cavity of the *colon*, and, together with a certain fold of that inteſtine, forms what is called *valvula coli*.

The whole convex ſide of the *colon* is divided longitudinally into three parts by three ligamentary bands, continued from thoſe of the cœcum, and of the ſame ſtructure with them. Two of theſe bands run on each ſide along the great curvature of the colon, and the third along the ſmall curvature. This laſt was firſt noticed by M. Morgagni. Between theſe ligaments the inteſtine is formed into cells, called the cells of the *colon*, which are proceſſes of all the coats. The cellular coat does not differ from that of the ſmall inteſtines; the internal coat is not villous, but papillous; the rugæ are waved and irregular.

Where the ileum terminates, there is a valve called *valvula cæci*, *coli*, *or ilei*. Its figure is oval, it keeps

ſoft and looſe, and upon the very edge there is a diſtant ſphincter, which acts ſo as to hinderthe fæces from returning into the ileum.

The whole courſe of this inteſtine is ſuch, that when warm clyſters are plenteouſly injected, their efficacy is by it applied to almoſt all the abdominal viſcera, for it begins under the right kidney, and runs up on its fore-part, paſſes under the gall-bladder, then runs upon the firſt curvature of the duodenum, to all which it adheres; from thence it runs before the great convexity of the ſtomach, then touches the ſpleen, and goes on to the left kidney, &c. as above mentioned.

The *colon* on its upper part receives arteries from the meſenterica ſuperior and inferior: the lower portion is ſupplied from the meſenterica inferior, one of which forms the internal hæmorrhoidal artery. The veins are from the vena portæ ventralis, the meſeraica major and minor, or hæmorrhoidalis interna. The nerves of the arch of the *colon* are the two meſenteric plexuſes.

When pain is in the *colon*, it is *leſs acute*, and with *a ſenſe of weight*; when in the ſmall guts, there is *not any ſenſe of weight*, but *an acute pain*. If fever attends pain in the *colon*, the pain extending to the ribs gives a ſuſpicion of pleuriſy, though the *colon* in reality is only affected. The *colon* is narrower in the right ſide than elſewhere, whence colic pains riſe more frequently, and rack more violently in this part. The excrements are long retained here, and often are much indurated before they paſs further on.

COLOPHONIA. COLOPHONY, or BLACK ROSIN, called alſo *berrionis*;—*fricta*;—*rezina torta, vel nigra*; DRIED or BLACK ROZIN. PHRYCTE is uſed alone in this ſenſe, as a diſtinction from the liquid ſort called HYGRA. It is only *roſin* whoſe humid and volatile parts are moſt diſſipated. It receives its name of *colophonia* from Colophon, a city of Ionia, becauſe the beſt was formerly brought from thence

Two ſorts are mentioned in ancient writings, the one dry, the other in a liquid form. The latter ſeems to have been liquid pitch, which is the crude *reſin* of the pine brought from Colophon, the former was the reſina fricta. The latter Greeks called every kind of *reſin*, *colophony*.

The beſt *colophony* is the *reſin* of turpentine, which, after the ethereal oil is diſtilled, is again urged by a ſtrong continued fire.

COLOQUINTIDA. See COLOCYNTHIS.

COLOR INDUS. It is a mixture of blue and purple.

COLOSTRUM. The firſt milk of any animal after bringing forth its young, is thus called; that from cows is alſo called BEESTINGS. It is gently cathartic, and purges off the meconium: thus it ſerves both as aliment and medicine.

An emulſion prepared with turpentine, diſſolved with the yolk of egg, is ſometimes called *coloſtrum*.

COLOTOIDES. Variegated like the ſkin of a lizard. Hippocrates applies it to the excrements.

COLPOCELE, from κολπος, *ſinus*, and κηλη, *hernia*. A hernia of the urinary bladder protruding into the vagina. Hence called *cyſtocele vaginalis*, ſeu——*in vagina, elytrocele*. A patient had been for many years liable to violent hyſteric affections, which at laſt were ſucceeded by a dry, convulſive kind of cough. When in courſe of time, this cough diſappeared, ſhe was ſeized with a ſuppreſſion of urine, together with great pain and tenſeneſs in the abdomen. Other remedies failing, the catheter was had recourſe to, for evacuating the urine, but it was with difficulty introduced. This ſuppreſſion returned very frequently; was always preceded by the convulſive cough, and ſometimes even with convulſions, which commonly ended in faintings. The obſtruction which occurred to the introduction of the catheter, ſeemed to proceed from a conſiderable weight and pain which the patient complained of in the forepart of the genitals, and which was always moſt ſevere when the ſuppreſſion of urine was not conſiderable. On examining the parts, the hypogaſtric region was tenſe and painful, but there was no conſiderable tumor perceivable, as there uſually is, in the under part of the belly, when the urine has been long ſuppreſſed; but, upon introducing the finger into the vagina, while the ſuppreſſion continued, a large tumor was diſcovered, which occupied the whole cavity of the vagina. In this ſwelling, a fluctuation was perceived, but no urine could be evacuated by compreſſing it, unleſs the catheter was at the ſame time introduced, and then a plentiful evacuation enſued; though, even in this manner, the contents of the ſwelling could not be entirely diſcharged, unleſs the compreſſion was continued. When the urine was entirely evacuated, the catheter could be eaſily introduced; the tumor diſappeared; the ſuperior part of the vagina felt lax and flaccid; and the finger could be eaſily puſhed up to the mouth of the uterus, till the tumor began again to increaſe, by the urine collecting in the bladder. Then the ſuppreſſion returned, attended with tenſion and pain as before, which commonly ended in convulſions, unleſs the urine was in due time evacuated by the introduction of the catheter. The urine, which at firſt was of a natural appearance, after the diſorder had ſubſiſted for ſome time, became leſs pure, and ſeemed to contain a number of ſmall membranous filaments, as if the internal coat of the bladder had been eroded by it. From this time, the ſenſibility of the bladder became ſo much increaſed, that it was found neceſſary to introduce the catheter much more frequently than before. On conſidering the caſe, it appeared, that a peſſary, properly adapted for the ſupport of the relaxed parts, would, in this caſe, probably be the moſt effectual remedy; and an inſtrument of that kind being procured, and ſo conſtructed as not to prevent the diſcharge of the menſtrual flux, it was introduced; and being continued for ſeveral years, till the parts had again recovered their tone, a complete cure was at length obtained. The peſſary was then no longer neceſſary, and the patient diſcharged her urine with perfect eaſe. See Edin. Med. Comment. Vol. V. p. 257. Sauvages, Noſol. Meth. Vol. I. p. 216.

COLPOS. See SINUS.

COLPOPTOSIS. See PROCIDENTIA VAGINÆ.

COLUBER BERUS. See VIPERA.

COLUBRINA. See SERPENTARIA, DRACONTIUM, and BISTORTA.

COLUBRINA LUSITANICA, HERBA. See CAACICA.

COLUBRINUM, called *colubrinum lignum, radix colubrina, nux vomica* minor Molicana, *modira, canirum, nux vomica* altera, *ſolanum arboreſcens Indicum*, SNAKE-WEED TREE.

It is the wood of the trees on which the nux vomica grows, and of other trees of a ſimilar kind. Linnæus mentions two ſpecies of ſtrychnos, viz. *ſtrychnos nux vomica*, and *ſtrychnos colubrina*. See STRYCHNOS. They are brought from the Eaſt Indies in pieces about the ſize of a man's arm, covered with a brownith or ruſty-coloured bark, internally of a yellow colour, with whitiſh ſtreaks.

It hath a faint ſmell, but not a diſagreeable one; on chewing it ſome time, it is bitteriſh: it gives a gold colour to water and to ſpirit. It affords a fourth of its weight of extract by means of ſpirit, but not ſo much by water.

It hath been given in doſes to half a dram, as an anthelmintic; in quartan agues and ſome other diſorders. It operates differently, ſometimes paſſing off by urine, at others by ſweat, and alſo by ſtool. In a leſſer degree it poſſeſſes the ill qualities of the nuces vomicæ.

COLUBRINUS LAPIS, alſo called *ſerpentis lapis*. It hath its name from the *coluber* ſnake, from which it was thought to be taken; but it is now known to be an artificial compoſition. It is made of hartſhorn, luted up in an earthen pot, where it burns to a blackneſs, and is afterwards poliſhed. The Moors ſay it is made of a kind of clay. It is fabled to be a cure for the bites of ſerpents, by applying it to the wound.

COLUMBA. See COLUMBO.

COLUMBAC. See AGALLOCHUM.

COLUMBO, COLUMBA, COLUMBE, or in the Portugueſe language, *raijs de Moſambique*.

It is produced in Aſia, from whence it was tranſplanted to *Columbo*, a town in the iſland of Ceylon, whence its name, and from whence all the Eaſt Indies are ſupplied with it.

It is brought into Europe in circular pieces of different ſizes, up to three inches diameter; its ſides are covered with a thick wrinkled bark, of a dark brown hue externally; when cut tranſverſely they exhibit a large central diſk with brown ſtreaks, and yellow points. The root conſiſts of three laminæ, viz. the cortical, which in the larger pieces is a quarter of an inch thick; the ligneous, which is about half an inch; and the medullary, which forms the middle, and is near an inch in diameter. This laſt is ſofter than the other parts, and when chewed, ſeems to be very mucilaginous. Many ſmall fibres run longitudinally through it. The cortical and ligneous parts are divided by a circular black line.

It hath an aromatic ſmell, but is diſagreeably bitter, and ſlightly pungent to the taſte.

It is almoſt a ſpecific in the cholera morbus, naufea, vomiting,

vomiting, purging, diarrhœa, dyſentery, bilious fever, indigeſtion, want of appetite, acidity in the primæ viæ, and moſt diſorders of the ſtomach and bowels. It is powerfully ſedative, corroborant, and antiſeptic. The bark more powerfully reſiſts the putrefaction of animal fleſh, but this root exceeds it in preſerving the bile from putridity, and alſo in correcting its begun putreſcency. It is a good ſubſtitute for the bark where an averſion thereto renders the taking of it difficult. As it does not belong to the claſs of heating bitters, it may be uſed in hectic fevers. A tincture of this root in brandy is the moſt uſeful remedy known for moderating the retchings ſo commonly attendant on pregnant women during the firſt months of pregnancy. Dr. Cullen ſays it is a ſtrong and agreeable bitter, and has employed it in many inſtances of dyſpepſia with great advantage. In ſtopping vomiting, it has frequently anſwered, but not always, even where there ſeemed to be a redundancy of bile; but in changing the acrimony, and correcting the putreſcency of the bile, he has not found it more powerful than other bitters.

It may be given in powder from three grains to two drams, but the common doſe is from ten to thirty grains, every three or four hours; and in bilious caſes, it ſhould be joined with equal part of vitriolated kali. The powder has been applied to ulcers which by common remedies cannot be brought into a healing ſtate; and Mr. Home thinks it next to rhubarb; nay even when rhubarb begins to loſe its effect, columbo will frequently renew the healing proceſs, and ultimately be ſucceſsful.

Diſtilled with ſpirit, it ſends over little or nothing of its taſte or ſmell; but the extract, made by evaporating a decoction of it in rectified ſpirit of wine, is better than the root itſelf in powder: about two-thirds of this root is obtained in the ſpirituous extract.

The College of Phyſicians, London, order the following tincture:

TINCTURA COLUMBÆ, *Tincture of* COLUMBO.

Take of *columbo-root*, powdered, two ounces and an half; proof-ſpirits of wine, two pints; digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain: one or two drams, or more of which may be taken repeatedly in mint-water, or an infuſion of orange-peel, which laſt renders it the moſt grateful. It powerfully and ſpeedily relieves colicky pains from flatulence or from indigeſtion.

EXTRACTUM COLUMBÆ. *Extract of* COLUMBO-ROOT.

Take twelve ounces of *columbo-root* in powder, digeſt it four days in rectified ſpirit of wine, three pints; filter this tincture; boil the reſiduum repeatedly in different waters, until it yields little or no taſte to the liquor; ſtrain the decoction, and evaporate until ſix pints only remain; then evaporate in a vapour-bath, and, when nearly finiſhed, add to it the tincture, and reduce the whole to the conſiſtence of a pill.

In diſorders of the ſtomach, attended with a violent fermentation of the food, with flatulence and great acidity, no other known medicine equals this extract. See APEPSIA.

See Dr. Cullen's Mat. Med. Dr. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. vol. i. ed. 2. Notes to Sydenham by Dr. Wallis, vol. iv. p. 221.

COLUMELLA. The *clitoris*, alſo the *uvula*, and *hypoſtaphile*, or falling down of the uvula. See alſo CAPSULA.

COLUMELLARES DENTES. See CANINI DENTES.

COL. ET COLUM. ECPH. An abbreviation of Fabii Columnæ minus cognitarum rariumque ſtirpium Ecphraſis, 1, 2. Romæ, 1616. 4to.

COL. ET COLUM. PHYT. An abbreviation of Fabii Columnæ Phytobaſanos ſive Plantarum aliquot Hiſtoria. Neap. 1592.

COL. ET COLUM. IN RECH. An abbreviation of Fabius Columna in Rechum in Hernandez. Romæ, 1649.

COLUMNÆ. See CARDUUS PINEA.

—— ORIS. See UVULA.

COLUMNÆ CORDIS, vel *Carneæ*. Theſe are ſmall, long, and round fleſhy productions in the ventricles of the heart. According to Le Dran, the baſis of the heart is alſo thus named. See COR.

COLUMNA NASI. The loweſt and fleſhy part of the noſe, which forms a part of the ſeptum.

—— SEPTIPALATI. See PALATUM MOLLE.

COLUMOBE. See COLUMBO.

COLUTEA, called alſo *ſenna pauperum*, *colutea veſicaria*, *ſenna Mauritanorum*, *pſeudo-ſenna*, *ſenna Europea*, *ſenna ſpuria*, BASTARD SENNA. Botaniſts enumerate ſix ſpecies.

It is a buſh whoſe flowers are ſucceeded by large, ſwelled, thin bladders, flattiſh on the upper part, ſharper and boat-faſhioned underneath, with a crooked appendix at the end, full of black kidney-like ſeeds. It grows wild in Italy, and flowers in July. The leaves and ſeed purge violently both upward and downward. Miller's Bot. Offi.

COLUTEA, caule geniſtæ fungoſo. See POLYGALA VERA.

COLUTEA INDICA HERBACEA. See INDICUM.

—— SCORPIOIDES, MAJOR & HUMILIS. } See E-
—— SILIQUOSA. } MERUS.

COLYMBADES. Olives pickled in ſalt. Some ſay, olives pickled, and ſwimming in their own oil.

COLYMBETHRA. See DEXAMENE.

COLYTEA. See SILIQUASTRUM.

COMA. (κωμα, a head of hair.) The hair of the head. In BOTANY, a ſpecies of Bracte, terminating the ſtem in a tuft, or buſh. A ſpike of flowers terminated by a coma is called *comoſe*. And plants with ſuch flowers are ranged in the thirty-ſixth of the natural orders of LINNÆUS's *Philoſophia Botanica*.

In Galen's Exegeſis it is expounded by *cataphora*, and in his treatiſe of a *coma*, he ſays, that *coma* includes every cataphora, both the ſleepy and wakeful. By the word *coma* the author of Prorrheticon often expreſſes a lethargy. Some call the *coma* by the name typhomania, being ſuppoſed to conſiſt of a mixture of phrenzy and the lethargy. It is the *coma* ſomnolentum of authors. In reality, it is a leſs violent degree of apoplexy, in which the loſs of ſenſation is not ſo conſiderable. See CAROS.

COMA AUREA. GOLDEN LOCKS, alſo GOLDEN CUDWEED. See ELICHRYSUM.

—— VIGIL; called alſo *agrypnocoma*. A diſeaſe, wherein the patients are continually inclined to ſleep, but ſcarce can. Blancard. See CAROS.

COMAROIDES. } See ARBUTUS.
COMARUS. }

COMATA. The ſecond claſs, NEUROSES, *nervous diſeaſes*, and FIRST ORDER, COMATA of Dr. Cullen's Noſologia, defined, a diminution of voluntary motion, attended with ſleep, or a deprivation of the ſenſes. Under which he ranks APOPLEXIES, PALSIES, and mentions TREMORS. We therefore find, in this order, he comprehends thoſe affections which have generally been called ſoporoſe diſeaſes; but ſays they are moſt properly diſtinguiſhed by their conſiſting in ſome interruption or ſuppreſſion of the powers of ſenſe and voluntary motion, or of what are called the animal functions. Theſe (he adds) are uſually ſuſpended in the time of natural ſleep; but in all theſe diſeaſes, ſleep, or even the appearance of it, is not conſtantly a ſymptom. Theſe are alſo termed *nervorum reſolutiones*.

COMBUSTIO and COMBUSTURA, from *cōn* and *uro*. See CALCINATIO.

COMEDONES. A ſort of worms. See BOVINA AFFECTIO, and CRINONES.

COMETES. See AMYGDALOIDES.

COMETZ. HALF A DROP.

COMISDI. See GUMMI ARABIC.

COMISTE, } See EPILEPSIA.
COMITIALIS MORBUS. }

COMITISSÆ PULVIS. See CORT. PERUV.

—— PALMÆ, or PALMERI PULV. See MAGNESIA ALBA.

COMMAGENUM. The name of an ointment mentioned by Galen. It is alſo called *Syriacum unguentum*.

COMMANDUCATIO. See MASTICATIO.

COMMANSUM. See APOPHLEGMATICA.

COMMEL. PLANT. USU. An abbreviation of Caſpari Commelinis Horti Medici Amſtælodamenſi Plantarum Uſualium Catalogus. Amſtel. 1724.

—— PRÆLUD. An abbreviation of Caſpari Commelini Præludia Botanicæ, Ludg. Batav. 1715.

—— FLOR. MAL. An abbreviation of C. Commelini Flora Malabarica, ſive Horti Malabarici Catalogus.

—— INDIG. An abbreviation of Caſp. Commelini Catalogus Plantarum Indigenarum Hollandiæ.

COMMENDATORIUM (BALS.) The balſam of the commander of Berne, Balſ. Traumaticum. Now *Tinctura benzoes comp.* See BENZOINUM.

COMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

COM-

COMMINUTIO. COMMINUTION. From *comminuo, to break to pieces*, alſo *contritio*. It is the reduction of any ſolid body into finer particles by any means whatever, and is of two kinds, viz. CONTUSION or PULVERIZATION, and LEVIGATION or TRITURATION.

Subſervient to pulverization, where extremely fine powders are required, two ſecondary motions are neceſſary, viz. SEARCING and ELUTRIATION: the *firſt* is the paſſing of any pounded matter through a ſearce of a proper degree of fineneſs; the latter is by diffuſing the powdered ſubſtance in a proper quantity of water; then decanting the liquor with the lighteſt part of the powder, &c. as directed in the preparation of crude antimony. See ANTIMONIUM.

In powdering any ſubſtance, care ſhould be taken to accommodate the ſubſtance to the inſtruments: ſuch things as will diſſolve metals ſhould be prepared in ſtone or glaſs mortars; very hard bodies will abrade ſoft marbles: to prevent then the mixture of the inſtruments made uſe of, with the medicine that is prepared by them, ſuch mortars, ſtones for levigating on, &c. muſt be choſen, as cannot be affected by the uſes they are employed in.

Light dry ſubſtances, reſins, roots of a tenacious texture, are more eaſily pulverized if the mortar is previouſly rubbed with oil; camphor and cortex require a little water; tough ſubſtances may be grated or raſped; hard minerals, as flint, calamine ſtone, &c. ſhould previouſly undergo an *extinction*, that is, ſhould be made red-hot and then quenched in water; the alkaline and calcareous ſtones need not this proceſs, for they would thereby be converted into lime.

Some metals, if heated to a proper degree, are rendered brittle, and then by agitation are eaſily powdered: of this kind is tin. This *comminution* of metals is called GRANULATION.

Simple as this pharmaceutic operation is, its importance is conſiderable in medicine: reſinous purgatives, when well triturated, are more eaſily ſoluble in the animal fluids, and operate more briſkly with leſs irritation: antimony, finely powdered, diſcovers but little efficacy; but exquiſitely levigated, is a powerful alterative. Mercury, and many other medicines, owe their virtue to *comminution*.

Roots, and ſuch other articles as conſiſt of different parts, viz. a reſinous, ligneous, &c. ſhould be wholly powdered, and then the whole powdered ſubſtance ſhould be well mixed together, for without this precaution one part will be too active, and another too inert.

In levigating, ſome fluid muſt be added to the levigated matter. Earthy and other hard bodies that are not ſoluble in water, muſt firſt be finely powdered in a mortar, then levigated with water on a hard marble ſtone, and afterwards dried on a chalk ſtone.

Bezoar, on account of its colour, ſhould be levigated with ſpirit of wine.

COMMISSURA. See SUTURA, & ARTICULATIO.

COMMISSURES. See LABIÆ PUDENDÆ.

COMMOSIS, κομόω, *ornatum accuratum & ſupervacuum adhibeo*. The firſt ſtratum of gummy matter with which bees line their hives. It alſo ſignifies that art which is employed in concealing natural imperfections with reſpect to beauty: this is diſtinguiſhed from the coſmetic art, which conſiſts in preſerving the beauty which is natural.

COMMUNICANTES FEBRES. According to Bellini, they are two fevers which infeſt a perſon at one and the ſame time, the paroxyſm of one beginning as ſoon as the other ceaſes.

COMMUNIS SAL. See MARINUM SAL.

COMOSE. See COMA.

COMPASSIO. COMPASSION. In Noſology it is the ſuffering of one part on account of an affection of ſome other part: this is called ſuffering by conſent, or *ſympathy*. See SYMPATHIA.

COMPEBA, } See CUBEBÆ.
COMPIPER. }

COMPRESSOR NARIS. See NASALIS.

COMPLEXUS, called alſo *Trigeminus*. This muſcle runs obliquely, riſing from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the ſix inferior cervical vertebræ, and ſixth, ſeventh, or eighth ſuperior dorſal vertebræ: it then directs its courſe upwards, and is inſerted into the concavity, below the tranſverſe line of the occiput, and bends the head back. It ſometimes receives a few ſlips from the ſpinal proceſſes of ſome of the vertebræ of the dorſum. The complexus being removed, we ſee the two recti and the two obliqui.

COMPLEXUS MINOR, called alſo *maſtoideus lateralis, trachelo-maſtoideus, & capitis, par tertium Falloppii*. When the ſplenius muſcle is removed, we ſee the *complexus* and the *complexus minor*; the *complexus* is neare the ſpine, and the *complexus minor* is under the upper edge of the ſplenius; it is various in different bodies. Albinus deſcribes its originations twelve different ways: it riſes from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the three uppermoſt vertebræ of the back, and from the five lowermoſt of the neck, where it is connected to the tranſverſalis cervicis, by as many thin tendons, which unite into a belly, and run up under the ſplenius. It is inſerted into the middle of the poſterior ſide of the maſtoid proceſs, by a thin tendon. Its uſe is to aſſiſt the *complexus*, but it pulls the head more to a ſide. Innes.

COMPREHENSIO. See CATALEPSIS.

COMPRESSUS. See CEREBRI COMPRESSIO.

COMPUNCTIO. See PARACENTESIS.

CONARIUM, See CEREBRUM.

CONCAUSA. A cauſe which co-operates with another in the production of a diſeaſe.

CONCENTRANTIA. Abſorbents of acids are ſometimes thus named.

CONCENTRATIO. CONCENTRATION. To *concentrate* a body is to approximate its principal parts by removing thoſe which keep them aſunder, and which are not proper to the body *concentrated*. This word is generally applied to the dephlegmation of acids, and particularly of the vitriolic by diſtillation, and of vinegar by congelation.

CONCEPTIO. CONCEPTION. After all the conjectures, inquiries, obſervations, &c. to diſcover this proceſs in nature, with many others, it is ſtill only to be reſolved into the divine contrivance. Dr. Berdoe, in his Enquiry into the Influence of the electric Fluid, defines conception to be, "The firſt occult ſenſation by which the unformed being unites itſelf to its parent." He farther obſerves, that the fœtus is not perfected at once, but paſſes through different gradations of its exiſtence as follow:

"1ſt. The fecundating powers of the uterus are employed to collect the colliquamentum, in which the gonè of Hippocrates is to eſtabliſh the rudiments of the future embryo. This firſt diviſion in the formation of the fœtus, is perhaps the primitive attractive power of the animated mucus, collecting together the firſt particles of the nervous ſyſtem to form the cicatricula, medulla oblongata, &c.

"This 2d diviſion is what Hippocrates calls *cuèma*, or the *conception*, and is what *conception* is above defined to be.

"The 3d diviſion in the formation of man was called *embryon, cuema, cyema*, by Hippocrates; in this ſtate it conſiſts of a trunk without limbs, the expanding of which completes the embryo ſtate.

"The laſt diviſion is called *courot, paidion, fœtus*, or CHILD."

However ſecretly conception is effected, its effect on thoſe who are its ſubjects is very manifeſt by ſymptoms that immediately appear, particularly in the human ſpecies; all which are produced by a preternatural irritability being induced into the uterus, and indeed into the general habit. If we conſider that the fœtus is ſometimes extra-uterine, we are certain that impregnation has taken place in the Fallopian tubes, ovaria, or even within the graſp of the fimbria called morſus diaboli. Hence the appellation of tubal, ovarial, or abdominal fœtus, for the placenta has been found adhering within the two former, and inſtances have occurred, where the membranes of the abdomen have been the ſeat, without any appearance of the leaſt alteration occurring in either the tubes, or ovaria. Might it not therefore be concluded, that impregnation is the effect of the vital principle, or aura vivificans a ſemine maſculino influencing the ova?

See Malpighius, De Graaf, and Harvey; alſo Berdoe's Enquiry, Kirkland's Treatiſe on the Child-bed Fever, Hamilton's Outlines.

CONCEPTUS. The very firſt rudiments of the fœtus in the uterus after conception.

CONCHA. A SHELL ANIMAL. Some confine this word to the ſhell, whilſt others intend by it the animal with its ſhell. Some uſe it only to ſignify fiſhes with two ſhells, the hiſtory of which ſort ſee in the Spectacle de la Nature, tom. i.

Sea *ſhell-fiſh*, when boiled, are eaten as wholeſome food,

food, and are alcalescent: their shells are absorbent; if calcined, become a quick-lime, possessing a lithontriptic virtue.

CONCHA ANATIFERA. These shell-fishes are thus called, because it was fabulously said that a species of duck was formed in them.

—— AURICULÆ. See AURICULA.

—— CYTHERIACA. } See CONCHA VENEREA.
—— ERYTHRÆA. }

—— MARGARITIFERA. This word belongs to every shell-fish in which pearls are found; but because the best pearls are found in the East Indies, it is confined for the most part to the CONCHA INDICA MAGNA, whose shells are moderately hollow, thick, and externally of a yellowish colour, rough, uneven, and not striated; internally they are smooth, and shine like pearls. It is a species of oyster, and is eaten raw or roasted. It is principally found in the Persian sea. The shell of this fish is the *mater perlarum*. It is also called *cochlea margaritifera*.

—— MATER UNIONUM, } See MATER PERLA-
—— VALVIS ÆQUALIBUS. } RUM.

—— STRIATA. The COCKLE. This is a shell-fish employed as a nutrient, but being of a firmer substance than the oyster, is not so easily digested: in other respects it seemingly possesses the same properties. See OSTREA.

—— VENEREA, VENERIS, or ERYTHRÆA. VENUS'S SHELL.

It is an univalve wreathed shell having a small longitudinal and denticulated chink or aperture in it. It is also called *concha porcellana*, from its aperture resembling the mouth of an hog, and *concha cytheriaca*, from Venus, who received the epithet Cytherea from Cythera, a Grecian island.

As a medicine, for these shells the cockle shell may be substituted.

CONCHA. A liquid measure among the Athenians, which contained half an ounce, or, according to some, three spoonfuls, and others again say five spoonfuls, or six drams. Galen says that the *concha magna* was the same as the *acetabulum*, which of liquid contained an ounce and a half, and in weight fifteen drams; and that the *concha minor* was half an ounce of liquid, and five drams of weight.

CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES, the inferior spongy laminæ of the nose. Also called CONVOLUTA INFERIORA, *laminæ spongiosæ inferiores*. They are situated in the nasal fossæ, one in each side; they are suspended like the ethmoidal *concha*, without resting on any thing. The inferior edges are the most considerable of their three edges; they are rough, thick, a little rounded, and turned outwards, that is, toward the os maxillare. By their anterior superior edge, they are joined to the anterior transverse eminences of the os maxillare; their posterior superior edge is the longest, and is joined backwards to the small transverse eminence of the middle portion of the os palati. See Winslow's Anatomy.

—— NARIUM SUPERIORES. So Winslow calls the inferior part of each lateral portion of the os ethmoides. Also named *convoluta superiora ossa*, and *laminæ spongiosæ interiores*.

CONCHARUM ANTIFEBRILE. In Bate's Pharmacopœia it is thus directed: pour vinegar upon the muscle shells, and macerate them for twenty-four hours, wipe off the external mucus, dry and reduce them to a powder, during which operation add a spoonful of carduus water, to prevent the light parts from flying off. A dram is a dose as a febrifuge and diaphoretic.

CONCHIFOLIA. See MANGA.

CONCHIS. Among the Romans it is an entire bean wrapped up in its entire capsule.

CONCHYLIA FOSSILIA. FOSSILE SHELLS. They are lithontriptic.

CONCHYROIDES. See CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.

CONCIDENTIA. A decrease of bulk in the whole or any part of the body, or the subsiding of a humour.

CONCOAGULATIO. The *coagulation*, concretion, or crystallization of different salts, first dissolved together in the same fluid.

CONCOCTIO. CONCOCTION. It is generally understood to be such a work upon the morbid matter, by the power of nature or assistance of art, as renders it fit for separation from the healthy parts of our fluids, and to be thrown out of our bodies. But this doctrine, at least in fevers, is doubtful, if not false. That morbid matter passes off from the blood in a crude state, or in the state it was first formed in, appears from the matter of the small pox and measles, both which are effectual in inoculating, in whatever state of the disease it is taken. And it is most probable that, in every infectious fever, the morbid matter, after assimilating some of the humours into its own nature, passes off in the same state that it was in when the body was first disordered by it. Farther, acrimony in the blood is not rendered mild by any process in our frame; on the contrary, it is always expelled by some of the emunctories. And as to what is observed in pus, none of a kindly nature is formed whilst the heat of the body much exceeds the degree that is proper to health; but in its stead there is an ichor.

Sydenham's notion of *concoction* was, that "the *concoction* of the febrile matter means no more than a preparation and separation of the morbific from the sound particles."

See Kirkland on Fevers, p. 14, 27.

CONCREMATIO. See CALCINATIO.

CONCRETIO. In CHEMISTRY it is the condensation of any fluid substance into a more solid mass, importing the same as coagulation. In SURGERY it is the growing together of any parts which are separate in a natural state.

CONCURSUS. See SYNDROME.

CONCUSSIO. A CONCUSSION, from *concutio, to shake*. A JOLT or SHOCK OF THE BRAIN by blows or falls.

Extravasation and commotion is what old writers, when they found no fracture or depression of the scull, and yet the patient died in consequence of the injury received, called a *concussion*. A *concussion* of the brain is a sudden and a violent motion thereof, and of the pia mater, with such a sudden distension of their blood-vessels (occasioned by a determination of their contained blood, both arterial and venal, into one direction by the force of the accident) as occasions them to lose their power of propelling their contents as formerly, or of continuing the circulation of the blood as before. Mr. Deafe, in his Observations on Wounds of the Head, remarks, that the two carotid, and the two vertebral arteries, supply the brain with blood; that these arteries lose their strong elastic coats on entering the cavity of the cranium; that their capacities are enlarged, and their tunics become similar to those of veins. That elevation and descension we see on exposing the dura mater, and which corresponding with expiration and inspiration, gives us room to imagine the brain is not always in so close a contact with this membrane, as is generally supposed. From this disposition, he adds, we can readily conceive, how easily the *concussion*, in consequence of fractures or smart strokes on the head, will be transmitted, so as to affect the vessels of the pia mater and brain. And the degree may appear from a temporary suspension of the faculties of the brain, to a total abolition of them, as happens when death ensues. Many of these cases are not attended with any immediate alarming symptoms, and yet those vessels will suffer so much by the shock, as to be rendered incapable, by their oscillating powers being weakened, to continue the circulation; and which, after some time, if not restored, will infallibly lay the foundation of their future inflammation. When we consider the infinite number of vessels that run through this viscus, and the general communication that exists between them; we shall not be surprised that a great number may be obstructed, or rather rendered incapable of the office of circulation, and the fluids be suspended in them, and no immediate injury arise that will impede the functions of the brain, and, of course, the patient feel no present complaint. However, we know that our fluids cannot long exist in this situation, without being liable to degenerate from their original mild nature, and become a principle of irritation, which will excite the surrounding vessels to quicker oscillations, so as to determine their fluids with redoubled velocity towards the point irritated; and of course an inflammation will succeed. Dr. Whytt, on the Motion of the Fluids in the small Vessels, p. 240, says, an inflammation is not owing to an increased force of the heart and large arteries, consequent upon an obstruction, as some say; but to an increased alternate contraction of the small vessels, whether this arises from some obstructing matter overstretching their fibres, or acrid matter irritating them. Mr. Schmucker, in his Chirurgical Observations, published at Berlin, deserves to be consulted on this subject. He observes, that in many cases of wounds of the head, especially in those from gun-shots,

which at firſt, and for many days after being inflicted, appear to be attended with no kind of danger, at laſt turn worſe, and frequently carry off the patients. He adds, that on the opening the heads of ſuch patients after death, either pus was found diffuſed upon the pia mater, or a gelatinous ſemi-purulent kind of matter was obſerved. Moſt frequently the brain itſelf appeared perfectly ſound. Mr. Schmucker attributes the loſs of life in theſe caſes, chiefly to an affection of the tunica arachnoidea, (i. e. upper lamina of the pia mater) and of different lymphatics. The contuſion occaſioned by gun-ſhot wounds, and ſimilar accidents, produces always, he ſays, an effuſion and ſtagnation of lymph, which, in cachectic and debilitated ſubjects, is with difficulty abſorbed, and is commonly therefore either converted into pus or ichor.

It is often very difficult, when an accident from external violence happens to the inſide of the head, to know of what kind it is, and where is its ſeat: in ſuch circumſtances, conſider the ſymptoms; how the misfortune happened, with any other circumſtance that may throw light on the caſe; ſometimes the misfortune proves fatal, only for want of knowing what part is injured.

The ſigns of a concuſſion do not always appear immediately after the injury is received Mr. Pott remarks, that the ſymptoms attending a *concuſſion* are generally in proportion to the degree of violence, which the brain itſelf has ſuſtained; and which, indeed, is diſcoverable only by the ſymptoms. *If the concuſſion be very great*, all ſenſe and power of motion are immediately aboliſhed, and death follows ſoon: but, between this degree, and that ſlight confuſion, (or ſtunning as it is called) which attends moſt violences done to the head, there are many ſtages. SOMETIMES *a concuſſion produces the ſame kind of oppreſſive ſymptoms as an extravaſation*, and the patient is either almoſt or totally bereft of ſenſe; AT OTHER TIMES, no ſuch ſymptoms attend, but *the patient gets no ſleep at all, hath a wild look, an eye much like that of a perſon who hath long watched through apprehenſion and anxiety; talks much, and very inconſiſtently; hath a hard labouring pulſe, ſome ſmall degree of fever*, and *ſometimes an inclination to vomit; if not retained, the patient will get out of bed, and act with a kind of frantic abſurdity, and appears in general much hurt by a ſtrong light.* Stunning is a ſlight degree of commotion, which ſoon goes off. Mr. Deaſe, in his Obſervations on Wounds of the Head, ſays, that if the inſtrument with which the blow was given, was not heavy, nor the force very great, the patient, after a few minutes, perceives no complaint more than might be expected from a ſimple wound. If the patient be attended, it is very ſeldom that the ſurgeon will be able to determine, the firſt days, whether any farther injury has actually taken place or not. The wound digeſts as kindly, and the patient performs all the functions neceſſary to health, as well as before he received it. In ſuch as became afterwards affected, whether they underwent profuſe evacuations, or were entirely left to nature, it made ſo very little difference as to the time or manner in which they were firſt invaded by the ſymptoms that uſually attend an inflamed or ſuppurated ſtate of the parts underneath the cranium, that the variation could never be attributed to the treatment. The firſt ſymptoms, that generally alarmed thoſe patients who were brought to the hoſpital, were ſlight ſhiverings, attended with an inclination to puke. In ſome, this was preceded by a languor, accompanied with more or leſs fever, and often with a dull pain in the head, and melancholy look. The wound, in ſome, put on the appearance which Mr. Pott deſcribes in his book on Wounds of the Head, p. 63. But this was not always that infallible ſign of the inflammation and putrefaction of the dura mater he makes it; nor did this appearance often take place, until the fever and other ſymptoms were far advanced. In ſome, theſe ſymptoms made a rapid progreſs, ſo as to carry off the patient in a few days. In others, they ſeemed to advance more ſlowly, and were leſs ſevere, although not leſs fatal. Mr. Deaſe goes on to obſerve, that he hath ſeldom ſeen *theſe ſymptoms appear earlier than the eighth, or later than the ſixteenth or ſeventeenth day*, between the eighth and the ſixteenth being in general the period moſt to be dreaded. If the trepan was applied at any time after thoſe ſymptoms took place, the appearance of the dura mater was invariably this; either it was detached and in a ſtate of ſuppuration and ſloughy, or found in every reſpect. If the injury was confined to it, the operation was uſually ſucceſsful. If the patient died, he ever found the cauſe of his death in the ſuppuration of the pia mater, or brain, but more generally both.

A violent blow on the head, not beating the head to the ground, nor againſt any hard body, moſt frequently cauſes a fracture or fiſſure, with but ſmall *concuſſion*; when a blow is given with ſuch violence as to knock the perſon down, and his head hits the ground, if the ſkull is not thereby broken, a *concuſſion* will be the conſequence. If the head ſtrikes againſt a hard immoveable body, in conſequence of a fall from a conſiderable height, a *concuſſion* with an extravaſation uſually follows, and generally death is the conſequence. A *concuſſion* of the brain ſeldom is attended, if ever, with extravaſation, unleſs when re-action follows the blow. A *concuſſion* with a fracture is leſs dangerous than one with a fiſſure, becauſe in the firſt caſe the extravaſation is leſs.

To diſtinguiſh betwixt a *concuſſion* and an extravaſation of and in the brain, is ſometimes extremely difficult, though, in many inſtances, very eaſy. The firſt ſtunning or deprivation of ſenſe, whether total or partial, may be from either, and no man can tell from which; but when theſe firſt ſymptoms have been removed, or have ſpontaneouſly diſappeared; if ſuch patient is again oppreſſed with drowſineſs, or ſtupidity, or total or partial loſs of ſenſe, it then becomes moſt probable that the firſt complaints were from commotion, and that the latter are from extravaſation. But when, after ſeveral days from the accident, at which time the ſymptoms were inconſiderable, or ſoon paſſed off, the watchfulneſs above noticed, &c. attends, the caſe is clearly a *concuſſion*. See COMPRESSIO CEREBRI.

In thoſe who recover from a commotion of the brain, the office of ſome particular nerve or nerves is often deranged or deſtroyed; as a ſquint of one eye produced, which laſts for life; a diſtortion of the corner of the mouth; an incapacity of retaining the urine for a great length of time; and often a total incapacity through life of diſtinguiſhing by the ſmell the rankeſt leek from the ſweeteſt roſe.

The caſe diſcovered, bleeding and antiphlogiſtics ſhould be uſed, to prevent if not remove the inflammation; and if the injured part of the inſide of the head cannot be diſcovered, the chief dependence is on bleeding, purging, and ſweating.

Bleeding may be performed in the temporal artery, or in the jugular vein, though generally from the arm ſuffices.

Except there is a depreſſion of the ſkull, the trepan does not ſeem neceſſary. On this ſubject authors vary much.

Lenient purges, which operate with the leaſt irritation, are of ſingular efficacy: according to Joba Meekren and ſome others, they prevent an abſceſs forming itſelf in the liver, which ſometimes, when they are omitted, follows in conſequence of a *concuſſion* of the brain.

The diet ſhould be cooling and ſlender.

If great heat is perceived in the head, apply thereto an embrocation of oil, vinegar, and ſal ammoniac.

From Mr. Schmucker's view of the cauſe of the diſorder, is ſuggeſted the idea of aſtringent applications as proper; and he informs us, that he employed them with the greateſt advantage. The following he ſeems to prefer. ℞ Aq. pur. ℔ x. acet. acerrim. ℔i. ſal. nitri ℥ iv. ſal. ammon. crud. ℥ ij. m. With this embrocation he orders the part affected to be frequently well bathed; at the ſame time that blood-letting is preſcribed, together with the internal uſe of nitre, ſtimulating injections and laxatives. In all the ſlighter affections of the head, the greateſt ſucceſs, he ſays, has been obſerved from ſuch a courſe; and, even in ſuch as have required the trepan, Mr. Schmucker thinks he has often ſeen it put in practice with advantage. In *concuſſions* of the brain, even without any external wound, cold epithems and fomentations, he ſays, are very ſerviceable, eſpecially if conjoined with ſtimulating clyſters, and the application of leeches to the temples. Mr. Schmucker farther obſerves in the ſame work, that violent *concuſſions* of the brain are often produced merely from the paſſage of cannon-balls near to the head, without any external affection being obſervable. In ſuch caſes, and in all ſimilar *concuſſions*, emetics, he ſays, are commonly attended with the beſt effects; venæſection, however, muſt always be premiſed to the uſe of theſe remedies.

Mr. Bromfield aſſerts the happieſt ſucceſs in theſe caſes from the uſe of Dover's ſweating powder; after bleeding, if required, he orders the bowels to be evacuated by

by means of a clyſter, and then a ſcruple of Dover's powder, the operation of which muſt be encouraged by putting the patient between blankets, and repeating it every twelve or twenty-four hours, according as the violence of the ſymptoms requires. As it is chiefly from the attenuating property of the opium that relief is expected, he uſes ſuch a proportion of the vin. antim. mixed with tinct. opii, as will be needful to keep up a diaphoreſis when the violent ſymptoms are allayed, and until ſuch a freedom from complaint, as needs no farther ſimilar aid, is brought about: of this he gives ten or fifteen drops every four or ſix hours. As oft as the violent ſymptoms return, he hath recourſe to the powder: and ſuch was his ſucceſs, that in more than a hundred caſes he ſucceeded, and in two which were attended with fractures of the ſkull, cures were thus effected without the uſe of the trepan. Mr. Juſtamond ſays, that the trepan is never required, and that the beſt we can do, is to leave the patient entirely at reſt.

From all which, we may collect, that gentle evacuations, ſufficiently continued, are chiefly to be depended upon, to which, from Mr. Bromfield's account, we may add, that they are not a little aſſiſted by the ſedative power of opium, more than from any attenuating property it poſſeſſes.

See Bohnius, in Renunciatione Vulnerum de Vibratione Cerebri; Berengarius de Commotione Cerebri; Monſ. Bertrandi's Diſ. on the *Concuſſion* of the Brain, in the 3d vol. of the Mem. of the Royal Acad. of Surgery; Wiſeman's Surgery, book v. ch. ix. obſ. x. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, ed. 2. and Bromfield's Chirurgical Obſ. and Caſes, vol. i. ch. i. Deaſe's Obſ. on Wounds of the Head; Pott's Works; Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 132.

CONDENSATIO. CONDENSATION. It implies a contraction of the cutaneous pores by means of cooling, drying, or aſtringent medicines. It is alſo an inſpiſſation of any ſort of fluid, whether in or out of the body: hence *condenſantia medicamenta* are medicines that condenſe or inſpiſſate the juices.

CONDER. See OLIBANUM.

CONDIMENTUM. *Artyma, conditura.* A CONDIMENT or PRESERVE. From *condio, to ſeaſon, pickle,* or *powder.* It ſignifies whatever procures ſweetneſs and a grateful taſte to any ſubſtance. But, in a more reſtrained ſenſe, that is called *condimentum* which is uſed in preparing aliments, whether with an intention of rendering them palatable or aſſiſting their digeſtion. See CONDITUM.

CONDIO. *To embalm*; alſo *conditura.* The Latins call it *pollincio.* The practice of embalming is as ancient as the firſt record of the character of phyſician. See Geneſis, ch. l. v. 2. In the Eaſt it is ſtill practiſed, but ſeems not ſo general as formerly. On this ſubject ſee Paré Dionis's Surgical Operations, Gooch's Treatiſe on Wounds, p 456; Greenhill's Art of Embalming; Bell's Surgery, p. 465.

CONDITUM. PRESERVES. They are made by ſteeping or by boiling recent ſimples (of the vegetable kind) firſt in water, then in ſyrup or a ſolution of ſugar. The ſubject is afterwards either kept moiſt in the ſyrup, or taken out and dried, that the ſugar may candy upon it: this laſt is the moſt uſual method. This art was formerly a branch of the apothecary's buſineſs, but now is wholly in the hands of confectioners.

The Latins and the latter Greeks meant by *conditum* a ſort of *acratomeli*, that is, a wine impregnated with honey and aromatics. See MULSUM.

CONDITURA. See CONDIMENTUM; alſo CONDIO.

CONDRILLA. See CHONDRILLA.

CONDUCTIO, in Cælius Aurelianus, is a ſpaſm or a convulſion.

CONDUCTOR, from *conduco, to guide.* A CONDUCTOR. It is an inſtrument uſed in ſurgery for the direction of a knife when a ſinus is laid open. It is alſo a name of the inſtrument called a GORGET, which is uſed in the operation of lithotomy.

CONDUPLICATUM FOLIUM, *con* and *duplicor, to be doubled,* a term in foliation, ſignifying, that the ſides of the leaf within the gemma are parallel, and approach each other, or are doubled over each other at the midrib. It is uſed alſo in the ſleep of plants in the ſame ſenſe, when the leaves during the night fold together, like the leaves of a book.

CONDYLI. Knots in the bones about the joints of the fingers, which make them thicker.

CONDYLOIDÆ. APOPHYSES. See MAXILLA INFERIOR.

CONDYLOMA, κονδυλος, *a joint,* or *tubercle.* A tumor ſo called from its reſemblance to a *condyle,* a joint bent, or a tubercle. It is a hard eminence, which ariſes in the folds of the anus, or a hardening or a ſwelling of the wrinkles there. Theſe tumors often happen in the orifice of the uterus, and other parts. It is variouſly deſcribed in authors; one ſays it is a tumor of the cuticle; another ranks it as an inſtance of ſarcoma. An anonymous French writer ſays, it is in general a fleſhy excreſcence which appears on the fingers, hands, feet, and principally about the anus, the perinæum, and the private parts of both ſexes. He adds, that warts, the tumors called *ficus, mariſca, ſycoſis, thymus,* &c. are all but different inſtances of *condylomas.* See ATRICES.

It generally proceeds partly from a fault in the quality and partly from a fault in the quantity of the fluids flowing there. At firſt it is named a tubercle, but when hardened, a *condyloma.*

Authors abound with unneceſſary diſtinctions reſpecting tumors, &c. but all tubercles and fungi, whether within the verge of the anus or more outward, are of the ſame nature, and are cured by the ſame method, whether called *condyloma, ficus, fungus, criſta,* or whatever elſe, and are tumors of the glandules of the part, which increaſing, like a polypus of the noſe, prove troubleſome, being often painful. Thoſe who are troubled with the piles have them very much. They often appear in the pudenda from the lues venerea.

If the roots are ſmall, a ligature may extirpate them; if broad, they are beſt removed by a cauſtic, if care is taken that it doth not injure any other part.

See P. Ægineta, Celſus, Heiſter, Turner, Wiſeman; Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 264.

CONDYLOMA. A CORN. See CLAVUS.

CONDYLUS. A CONDYLE. It is a knot in any of the joints, formed by the epiphyſis of a bone. In the fingers it is called the knuckle. See PROCESSUS. IN BOTANY it ſignifies the joints of plants.

CONEION. In Hippocrates it imports the *cicuta.* It is ſaid to be thus named from κωνειν, *to turn round*; becauſe it produces a vertigo in thoſe who take it internally.

CONESSI, called alſo *codaga pala,* coneſſi ſeca, *cadaguſpali.* It is the bark of a ſmall tree, called *arbor Malabarica lacteſcens;—jaſmini flore odoro, ſiliquis oblongis,* growing in Ceylon and Malabar, and on the Coromandel coaſt, where it is called *coneſſi.* It is blackiſh outwardly, and covered more or leſs with a whitiſh moſs or ſcurf, which ſhould be ſcraped off. To the taſte it is gratefully auſtere and bitter. When powdered and made into an electary, it is commended in diarrhœas; half a dram may be taken three times a day; or taken in four milk, it alſo reſtrains, not only alvine fluxes, but hæmorrhages. The root, boiled in water, makes good fomentations againſt inflammatory tumors; and taken inwardly, deſtroys worms. When uſed it ſhould be freſh powdered, for it ſoon loſes its medical qualities under any form or preparation. When taken to reſtrain an alvine flux, an emetic of ipec. ſhould precede its uſe. Thoſe with whom a diarrhœa is frequent in moiſt weather, are much benefited by its uſe, if a dote is taken morning and evening. Raii Hiſt.

CONFECTA COMFITS or SUGAR-PLUMS. Seeds or other ſubſtances incruſted with ſugar. Theſe, when impregnated with purging ingredients, are given to children when they will not take the uſual forms of medicines.

CONFECTIO. A CONFECTION, called alſo *aliguius.* In general it is any thing prepared with ſugar In particular it is the ſame as *conditum.* Theſe articles are alſo called dry confects. The word *confectio,* when alone, ſignifies a ſoft electary. The dry confects are now a branch of the confectioner's buſineſs, though formerly a part in the apothecary's: they are dry ſubſtances, ſuch as the roots of eringo, the peels of oranges, &c. which are incruſted with ſugar, and are called CANDIED ROOT, OR PEEL. As to the ſoft electaries, the London College preſcribes the following:

Confectio Cardiaca. The CORDIAL CONFECTION, now called *Aromatica. The* AROMATIC CONFECTION.

Take of zedoary in coarſe powder, ſaffron, of each half a pound; diſtilled water, three pints; let them macerate for twenty-four hours, then preſs and ſtrain them. Evaporate the ſtrained liquor to a pint and an half, to which

add

add the ſubſequent ingredients reduced to very fine powder; compound powder of crabs' claws, ſixteen ounces; cinnamon, nutmegs, of each two ounces; cloves, one ounce; leſſer cardamom ſeeds huſked, half an ounce; double-refined ſugar two pounds: and thus form the *confection*. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is altered from the laſt Diſpenſatory, and may be conſidered as an improvement. It is certainly an agreeable cordial, and carminative, but ſhould not be long kept, as by that means it loſes its efficacy. This is ſubſtituted for the confect or cordial of ſir Walter Raleigh.

CONFECTIO ALKERMES. See CHERMES.

—— ANACARDII. See ANACARDIUM.

—— AROMATICA. See CONFECTIO CARDIACA.

Confectio *Damocratis*. DAMOCRATES'S CONFECTION, called alſo *Diaſcinci*.

This was formerly called *Mithridatium*, from Mithridates king of Pontus and Bithynia, who, after the example of Attalus of Pergamus, is ſaid firſt to have experienced the virtues of ſimples ſeparately, and then combined them. But it ſhould be noted that the original compound, as prepared by this king, conſiſted of but a few ingredients. Serenus Sammonicus ſays, that when Pompey took the baggage of this prince, he was ſurpriſed to find that this antidote conſiſted of only twenty leaves of rue, two walnuts, two figs, and a little ſalt. Of this he took a doſe every morning, to guard himſelf from the effects of poiſons. It is now, however, very judiciouſly thrown out of the London Diſpenſatory of 1788.

—— OPIATA. See PHILONIUM.

—— SAPIENTUM. See ANACARDIUM.

CONFERTUS. See ATHROOS.

CONFIRMANTIA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which reſtore or confirm the ſtrength of the body, or any part of it: or medicines which faſten the teeth in their ſockets.

CONFLUENTIA. A term uſed by Paracelſus to expreſs the agreement, conjunction, or confederation of the microcoſm with the ſtars, or of a diſeaſe with remedies: hence,

CONFŒDERATIO, is of the ſame import.

CONFORMATIO. CONFORMATION. Some diſeaſes are called *morbi malæ conformationis*, or organical diſeaſes; that is, which depend upon the ill *conformation* of the parts. Theſe, if external, may admit of a chirurgical cure; and proper exerciſe, regimen, and medicines may ſometimes contribute much to the relief, even of thoſe which are internal, or at leaſt may render them ſupportable. See alſo DIAPLASIS.

CONFORTANTIA. } See CARDIACA.
CONFORTATIVA. }

CONFRICATIO. In pharmacy, is the reducing of any eaſily friable ſubſtance to powder by rubbing it with the hands, as ſtarch, for inſtance: or it ſignifies the rubbing any ſoft and ſucculent vegetable with the hands, to expreſs the juice.

CONFRICATRICES. Laſcivious women, who gratify their luſtful deſires with what the Greeks call ὀλισβος, *penis coriaceus*, and hence plunge themſelves into a variety of chronic diſeaſes.

CONFUSÆ FEBRES. Bellini ſays he met with ſuch, and that they were two fevers attending at the ſame time, beginning and ending together, but ſo confuſedly as not to be diſtinguiſhed.

CONFUSANEUS PANIS. Bread made of meal, from which the bran has not been ſeparated.

CONFUSIO. A diſorder of the eyes, which happens when, upon a rupture of the internal membranes which include the humours, they are all confounded together.

CONGELATI, or CONGELATICI. Perſons afflicted with a catalepſis are ſo called. See CATLEPSIS.

CONGELATIO. CONGELATION; alſo CONGLACIATIO; COAGULATIO. It is ſuch a change produced by cold in a fluid body, that it becomes condenſed; thus *conglaciation* is when a liquid is converted into ice.

Water is rarefied or expanded by *congelation*; but pinguious bodies and fixed metals are rendered more compact by it.

The condenſation of any liquor, by ſetting it in a cold place, is called *congelation*.

The ſtones produced in ſome caverns from the drops of petrifying waters are called *congelations*.

CONGELATIVA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which ſtop fluxions, inſpiſſate and dry.

CONGELATUS. *Frozen*, or *froſt-bitten*. Perſons thus affected by the cold are compared to cataleptic patients, but ſtill there is much difference between a catalepſy and a *froſt-bitten* caſe.

Cold draweth up the body when applied to it in a certain degree; upon this conſtriction being increaſed, the humours are carried in a larger quantity to the internal parts, and are principally accumulated in the head; they ſtagnate in the veſſels of the brain, and diſtend them; hence they produce a ſtricture in, or a compreſſion on the nerves that ariſe from the brain, which is the origin of a catalepſis, attended with an abolition of the ſenſes. The cold continuing, with its effects juſt mentioned, at length there is an extravaſation of the blood or ſerum in the head, by which the cerebellum is compreſſed, whence death enſues, which is aſhered in by a lethargy, ending in an apoplexy.

When a man is pierced with cold, ſo as to be benumbed, if he attempts to warm himſelf by the fire, pains are preſently produced in the part expoſed to the heat, and a mortification is too often the conſequence; juſt as is ſeen in frozen fruit, which if put into cold water that is near freezing, it recovers, but if put into warm water, or in a warm place, it ſoon rots; and if men, when too ſeverely affected with cold, would firſt put the frozen part into cold water, or cover it with ſnow, until a ſenſe of warmth is perceived, or ſome degree of motion returns, at which time a little warm wine, mixed with camomile tea, might be drank, or either of theſe alone, and then proceed gradually to allow of warmth, a mortification would be avoided.

When travellers begin to be drowſy, in the cold they ſhould redouble their ſpeed to extricate themſelves from danger: for though their ſleepineſs is eaſy, it is often fatal.

The heat of our bodies, when in health, exceeds that of the ambient air, even in the hotteſt weather; whence a conſiderable degree of cold is required to freeze the ſoft parts of our bodies: it is becauſe our extremities are the coldeſt parts, that froſt always affects them ſooneſt. And when a mortification from cold approaches, Van Swieten obſerves, that the part affected by it is firſt pale, then red; this redneſs is attended with a troubleſome pain, and a violent itching; after this the colour becomes almoſt purple, and at laſt black.

That ſudden heat, applied after extreme cold, ſhould produce the ſame ſymptoms and conſequences, will be readily underſtood by what follows. As water cools, it condenſes, until it comes to the freezing point; but in the act of *congelation* it expands with a violence that nothing can reſiſt. When a perſon goes into the cold air, his fluids are gradually condenſed, the veſſels collapſe, and the ſkin is pale, the circulation again puſhes the blood into the arteries, whoſe contracted extremities allow it only to paſs ſlowly, and make the ſkin look red; alſo produces an itching, becauſe of the obſtruction that it meets with; the blood being puſhed from behind, whilſt the obſtruction is increaſed before, a livid colour is produced, and a tingling pain; at laſt the circulation being ſtopped, a gangrenous black finiſhes the ſcene, with a loſs of all ſenſation, the veſſels being ſtretched far beyond their natural dimenſions by the frozen juices. In this caſe, applying of cold water diſſolves the frozen juices, and condenſes them; thus the veſſels have room to contract, and are aſſiſted in ſo doing by the coldneſs of the water: after this, if warm diluting liquor is drank, a diaphoreſis is produced, and all danger is overcome; if warmth is applied at the firſt, the outer parts are quickly thawed, but the inner veſſels, ſtill obſtructed, ſoon burſt by the rarefaction of their contents, and deſtruction to the part is inſtantly produced.

See Tiſſot's Advice to the People; Van Swieten's Com. on Boerh. Aph. 422, 427, 454. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 71.

CONGENERES. When ſpoken of muſcles, it imports thoſe which concur in the ſame action.

CONGER, or CONGRUS. The CONGER-EEL. It is a large ſea-eel. It is often called the ſea-ſerpent.

CONGESTIO. CONGESTION, or COLLECTION. From *congero, to gather into a heap*. A ſwelling which gradually ariſes, and takes time to ripen; in oppoſition to that defluxion, which ſoon is formed, and ſoon terminated.

CONGIUS. A GALLON. This is a very ancient meaſure, and is generally ſaid to have been equal to ten pints of wine, and nine of oil. The Athenian congius, or conchus, weighed nine pounds, and the Roman weighed

weighed ten, or contained ten Roman pints of wine. In the London and Edinburgh Diſpenſatories the gallon is only eight pints. See CHU.

CONGLACIATIO. See CONGELATIO.

CONGLOBATA GLANDULA. A CONGLOBATE GLAND, from *conglobo, to gather ſingly into a ball.* All the glands are either *conglobate*, or conglomerate. A *conglobate gland* is a little ſmooth body, wrapped up in a fine ſkin, by which it is ſeparated from all other parts, only admitting an artery, and a nerve to paſs in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to paſs out. Of this ſort are the glands of the brain and the teſtes.

Under the title of *conglobate glands* Winſlow includes the lymphatic glands alone; and he calls all the other conglomerate. See Winſlow's and Keil's Anatomy.

CONGLOMERATA GLANDULA, from *conglomero, to heap up together.* A *conglomerate gland* is compoſed of many little *conglobate glands* all tied together, and wrapped up in one common membrane. Sometimes all their excretory ducts unite, and make one common pipe, through which the liquor of all of them runs, as the pancreas and parotids do. Sometimes the ducts uniting form ſeveral pipes, which only communicate with one another by croſs canals, and ſuch are the mammæ. Others again have ſeveral pipes, without any communication with one another; of which ſort are the glandulæ lacrymales & proſtatæ; and there is another ſort when each *gland* hath its own excretory duct, through which it tranſmits its liquor to a common baſin, as the kidneys. See Winſlow's and Keil's Anatomy.

CONGLUTINANTIA. Healing medicines; from *conglutino, to glew together.*

CONGRUS. See CONGER.

CONIA. LIME, κονια. When joined with ΠΙΤΥΟΣ, it imports lixivium, or ley of vegetable aſhes; alſo wine impregnated with fir. Dioſcorid. lib. v. c. xlviii.

CONIFERÆ ARBORES. *Coniferous trees.* They are ſuch which bear cones, as the cedar, fir, pine, &c.

CONILE. See MYRRHIS.

CONIS, κονις, *duſt*; fine powder; aſhes; a nit in the hair; ſcurf from the head; and ſometimes it ſignifies lime.

CONISTERIUM. See APODYTERIUM.

CONIUM MACULATUM. } See CICUTA MAJOR FOETIDA.
—— MAJUS. }

CONJUNCTA CAUSA. The *conjunct cauſe*, or the immediate cauſe. See CAUSA.

—— SIGNA. The pathognomonic ſigns of a diſeaſe are ſo called.

CONJUNCTIVA TUNICA. The *conjunctiva* is erroneouſly confounded with the adnata; they are two diſtinct coats, and both but partial coverings of the forepart of the eye, though the *conjunctiva* is alſo ſpread over the inſide of the eye-lids. This is a thin tranſparent membrane, which lines the inner ſurface of the eye-lids, and, at the edge of the orbit, has a fold, and is continued forward, over the anterior half of the globe of the eye. It is exterior to all the other coats of the eye, and connected with the albuginea, by means of a cellular ſubſtance; from which it may eaſily be ſeparated in the dead ſubject by diſſection. See Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. p. 5. Some call it the *mucous coat.*

CONNA. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

CONNECTIO. See SYMPHYSIS.

CONOIDES. } See PINEALIS GLANDULA.
CONOIDES CORPUS. }

CONQUASSATIO. CONQUASSATION. In pharmacy it is a ſpecies of comminution, or an operation by which moiſt concreted ſubſtances, as recent vegetables, fruits, the ſofter parts of animals, &c. are agitated and bruiſed, till partly by their proper ſucculence, or by an affuſion of ſome liquor, they are reduced to a ſoft pulp.

CONSERVA. A CONSERVE. *Conſerves* are compoſitions of recent vegetable matters, and ſugar, beat together into one uniform maſs.

On account of the large quantity of ſugar contained in *conſerves*, it is obvious that their uſe in medicine is as an auxiliary to other more efficacious drugs. Though of the *conſerves* of lavender, roſemary, orange and lemon peels, arum, wormwood, an uſeful doſe may be taken.

Mucilaginous ſubſtances, if mixed with ſugar, become glutinous; aſtringents become ſoft; bitters are every way improper for this form; and lightly flavoured vegetables ſoon ſpoil: ſo none of theſe are proper to make *conſerves.*

The general obſervations for properly making *conſerves* are but few: 1. Leaves are to be picked from their ſtalks. 2. Flowers are to be ſeparated from their cups. 3. When the flowers or leaves are properly prepared, they muſt be beat into an uniform maſs, in a marble mortar, with three times their weight of powdered lump ſugar.

Orange peel may be raſped, or ground in a mill, and then beat up with the ſugar.

Roſes are to be ground before being beat up into a *conſerve.*

CONSERVATIO. In pharmacy, the ſame as *aſſervatio*: it is preſerving, pickling, or keeping from putrefaction, and evaporation, by the addition of ſome other ſubſtance, or the repoſiting things ready for uſe.

CONSERVATIVA MEDICINA. That part of medicine which relates to the preſervation of health.

CONSILIGO. See HELLEBORUS NIGER HORTENSIS FLORE VIRIDI.

CONSISTENTIA. When uſed *with reſpect to diſeaſe*, it imports the ſtate or acme thereof. When applied *to the humours, excrements, or excretions*, it imports their conſiſtence.

CONSOIDES. See AMIANTHUS.

CONSOLIDA, COMFREY, called alſo *alum*, *alus*, *alus Gallica.* Of this there are many ſpecies.

CONSOLIDA MAJOR, called alſo *ſymphytum majus*, GREATER COMFREY.

It is the SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE, or, SYMPHYTUM *foliis ovato-lanceolatis decurrentibus, flore purpureo.* Linn.

A rough hairy plant, with large, ſomewhat oval, pointed leaves, producing on the tops of the branches ſpikes of white or purpliſh pendulous, nearly cylindrical flowers, followed each by four ſhining black ſeeds. The root is thick and fleſhy, black on the outſide, and white within. It is perennial, grows wild in moiſt grounds, and flowers in May or June. There is a ſort with purple flowers, but it is rarely met with. The purple and the white flowers are but varieties of the ſame ſpecies.

The whole plant is uſed, but the root is the only part that deſerves much notice; it gives out to water by decoction about two thirds of its weight of mucilage, that is almoſt void of ſmell and taſte, and ſimilar to that from the althæa, but more tenacious; whence in all the purpoſes for which the althæa root is uſed, the *comfrey* is to be preferred. This mucilage is its only medicinal principle. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Raii Hiſt.

—— AUREA. } See CHAMÆCISTUS.
—— AUREA CORDI. }

—— MEDIA. DAISY. See BUGULA, and BELLIS MAJOR.

—— MINIMA. See BELLIS MINOR.

—— MINOR. See BRUNELLA.

—— RUBRA. See TORMENTILLA.

CONSOLIDA SARACENICA. See VIRGA AUREA.

CONSOLIDANS. CONSOLIDATING, from *conſolido, to make firm.* This is applied to medicines that produce new fleſh.

CONSOMMÉ. See CONSUMMATUM.

CONSPERSIO. See CATAPASMA.

CONSPICILIUM, or CONSPICILLUM. A PAIR of SPECTACLES.

Theſe helps to the ſight are with convex, concave, or plain glaſſes. The *firſt* magnifies the objects looked at, the *ſecond* diminiſhes them, and the *third* are called conſerves, being made of white or green glaſs, for preſerving the ſight.

It is a caution of importance not to uſe *ſpectacles* too ſoon; and, when they are begun with, not to change them too often, for it may happen that in time none can be obtained that will ſuit.

Sometimes, after the uſe of *ſpectacles* during ſome years, it has been known that the cryſtalline reaſſumes its proper form, ſo that they are no more required. See Martin's Eſſay on Viſual Glaſſes.

CONSTANS. When applied to the ſtrength, or vital powers, it imports firmneſs, or a good condition.

CONSTELLATUM UNGUENTUM. It is an ointment made of earth worms, cleanſed, dried, powdered, and mixed with the fat of bears or bears.

CONSTIPATIO. } OBSTIPATIO, ADSTRICTIO.
CONSTIPATUS. } COSTIVENESS. Dr. Cullen gives this diſorder the name of *obſtipatio.* A perſon is ſaid to be *coſtive*, not only when the excretion from the inteſtines does not daily happen, but alſo when what is diſcharged is too hard to receive its form from the impreſs of the rectum upon it. See OBSTIPATIO.

Hoffman ſays, that *coſtiveneſs* is generally owing to ſpaſms in the inteſtines themſelves, or as propagated by conſent; but various cauſes conduce to this habit, as an inert bile, acidity prevailing greatly in the firſt paſſages, coldneſs of the feet, ſitting much, eſpecially if the body is to be bent forwards, working with vigour, drinking but little, and that after a full meal, &c.

This habit of body is generally attended *with head-ach, vertigo, diſagreeable taſte in the mouth, a diſreliſh of food*, and as it is a ſure ſtep towards chronic complaints, hath, in different perſons, very various effects. In *coſtive* bodies, the moiſture which ſhould be diſcharged with the excrements is abſorbed into the conſtitution, and though a ſtrong perſpiration may diſcharge ſome part of it, yet the groſſer part remains in the blood, which fails not to produce one diſorder or another, as it happens to be at laſt thrown on one or another part.

The *coſtiveneſs, peculiar to ſtudious people*, is much relieved by alkaline ſalts, or the ol. ricini. *Artificers* who ſit much, and work with their bodies leaning forward, are beſt relieved by the ſame.

In *melancholy caſes*, alkaline ſalts anſwer the beſt if long continued, for they leave no effects which tend to render the body *coſtive*.

Women during pregnancy are ſometimes *coſtive* from the preſſure of the child's head againſt the rectum. Early care ſhould be had to prevent an accumulation of fæces, by a due adminiſtration of the milder purges, for rugged ones are to be abſolutely rejected in this caſe.

Old people, from the weakneſs of their muſcles, have hard fæces collected in the rectum: and notwithſtanding they take laxative medicines, which procure a diſcharge of what is thin, the indurated matter ſtill lodges, except manual aſſiſtance is given.

ALOES given in ſmall doſes proves ſufficiently laxative, and this effect is continued longer after its uſe than is obſerved with reſpect to any other medicine; and when flatulencies are very troubleſome, if a little aſſa fœtida is joined, therewith, more conſiderable relief may be expected.

CALOMEL very much prevents other purging medicines from leaving *coſtiveneſs* behind. The extract. colocynthidis compoſ. united with calomel, and corrected by the addition of oleum carui, ſeu aniſi, forms an excellent remedy for relieving, and preventing coſtiveneſs, uſed occaſionally.

Habitual *coſtiveneſs* hath been much leſſened both by the cold and hot baths, alſo by early riſing and walking in the open air.

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. are two caſes of *coſtiveneſs*, which reſemble diarrhœas.

CONSTRICTIVA. See STYPTICA.

CONSTRICTOR ALÆ NASI, alſo called *trianguris; depreſſor labii ſuperioris*. Fallopius firſt deſcribed theſe, though Placentinus aſſumes the diſcovery. They riſe fleſhy below the root of the nares, immediately above the gums of the dentes inciſorii, and aſcending tranſverſely, are inſerted into the coats of the alæ naſi, and the ſuperior part of the upper lip.

—— ANI. See SPHINCTER ANI.

—— ISTHMI FAUCIUM. From the uvula two arches run down, and there is a cavity between them, where the tonſils are lodged. The anterior arch goes down to the baſis of the tongue, and is thus called; the other paſſes down the palatum molle, and goes to the pharynx, whence it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *palato-pharyngæus*.

—— LABIORUM. See SPHINCTER LABIORUM.

—— MUSCULUS. See BUCCINATOR.

—— PALPEBRARUM. See ORBICULARIS PALPEBRARUM.

—— PHARYNGIS INFERIOR. See CRICO-PHARYNGÆI.

—— PHARYNGIS MEDIUS. See HYO-PHARYNGÆUS.

—— PHARYNGIS SUPERIOR. See CEPHALO-PHARYNGÆUS.

—— VESICÆ URINARIÆ. See DETRUSOR URINÆ.

CONSTRICTORES PHARYNGÆI. See PHARYNX.

CONSTRICTORII. Diſeaſes attended with conſtriction.

CONSTRINGENTIA. See ASTRINGENTIA.

CONSUETUDO. CUSTOM. Alſo *hexis*. CUSTOM and HABIT are two terms, uſed by many ſynonymouſly, and indeed the former is often confounded with the latter. By CUSTOM is meant a frequent repetition of the ſame act; by HABIT, the effect that cuſtom has on the mind or body; ſo that one appears to be the cauſe of the other. THE EFFECTS OF CUSTOM AND HABIT IN THE ANIMAL ŒCONOMY, may be reduced to five heads. 1ſt. On the ſimple ſolids. 2nd. On the organs of ſenſe. 3rd. On the moving power. 4th. On the whole nervous power. 5th. On the ſyſtem of blood-veſſels; for an explanation of which, ſee Encyclopædia Britannica, vol. 5. page 620. But the word habit is often made to expreſs conſtitution, as a plethoric habit, &c. means the conſtitution ſuperabundant with blood, &c.

IN MEDICINE this chiefly reſpects the non-naturals, and produces habits which ſometimes are pernicious. *Cuſtom* ſometimes increaſes the efficacy of applications, though ſometimes the contrary happens. When *cuſtom* hath formed an habit that is improper, it is beſt to remedy it by degrees. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 58. &c.

CONSUMMATUM. The French call it *conſommé*. It is a *broth* ſo ſtrong as to concrete into a jelly when cold. Frequent mention is made of it in the French medicinal writers.

CONSUMPTIO. See PHTHISIS.

CONTABESCENTIA. See ATROPHIA.

CONTAGIO vel INFECTIO. CONTAGION, or INFECTION, alſo *aporrhœa*. Of diſorders from theſe cauſes, it is ſaid, ſome require an immediate contact with the bodies of the infected, as in the caſe of the lues venerea, and the ſmall pox, as alſo the meaſles, which require at leaſt an approach within the reach of the *effluvia* from an infected body. In other inſtances the *infection* is ſpread by more general cauſes, ſuch as the air, diet, &c. Of theſe there are three kinds, which differ only in their being more or leſs in quantity, and are all curable by the ſame means, applied in different degrees. Theſe *infectious* effluvia ſpring from either fermenting vegetable fluids, putrifying animal or vegetable bodies, or mineral exhalations. And it is remarkable that each of theſe alike are deſtructive of flame.

It is by the deſtruction of the vital principle in us, that *infection* proves ſo fatal; it is thus that ſome poiſons ſo ſoon deſtroy us.

According to the kind of effluvia and its degree, different diſeaſes are produced, e. g. where mineral exhalations prevail, nervous colics, nervous and intermittent fevers, peripneumonia notha, &c. When putrid ones are diffuſed in the air, ſcurvies, plagues, gangrenes, &c. are the conſequence. Theſe are called *fomites*.

At every inſpiration theſe effluvia are taken into our bodies, and thus produce their ill effects. They are ſwallowed with our food, by which their quantity being increaſed, their power of action is alſo greater: poſſeſſing an aſſimilating property too, no wonder that deſtruction is ſo ſpeedy, as in many inſtances is obſerved. See MIASMA.

In ſhort, ſo ſimilar are the effects of *infection* and poiſon, that they may be conſidered as the ſame, differing only in their modes of communication. See VENENUM.

See on this ſubject Mead on Poiſons, eſſay the fifth; and Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic; Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. But there is another diſtinction to be made between the two terms, which appears not altogether uſeleſs. There are ſome diſeaſes, which are acquired, by the particles of morbid matter floating in the atmoſphere, either from that matter being inhaled by the lungs, impregnating what we eat or drink, or abſorbed by the inhaling veſſels of the ſkin, noſe, or fauces; whilſt others are communicated by contact alone: hence the former of theſe ſhould be termed *infectious*, the latter *contagious*, and for this reaſon, *the mode of prevention would be different*: in a country or town where the firſt were rife, quitting thoſe places is abſolutely neceſſary; where the laſt, cautious reſidence in the ſame is ſufficient, avoiding commerce with perſons ſo contaminated, or touching any materials which are capable of retaining the contagious matter, that have by them been uſed or handled. Beſides, in this country, it proves, in caſe of the plague, the ſecurity in drawing lines of circumvallation to prevent its progreſs, for this is agreed to be a contagious diſeaſe. Indeed other modes, from this idea, might be found out to be of great utility under theſe unhappy circumſtances. WALLIS on Health and Diſeaſe.

CONTAGIOSI. Diſorders from infection, or contagious diſeaſes.

CONTEMPERANTIA. See TEMPERANTIA.

CONTENSIO. It ſometimes is uſed to expreſs a tenſion or ſtricture.

CONTENTA. CONTENTS. By these are understood any fluids contained within a solid part of the body.

CONTENTUS. STRETCHED.

CONTINENS FEBRIS. A *continual* or a *continent fever*, which proceeds regularly in the same tenor, without either intermission or remission. This happens rarely, if ever.

CONTINUA FEBRIS. A CONTINUED FEVER, attended with exacerbations, and slight remissions, but no intermission; some use the term *assidua*.

CONTORSIO, from *contorqueo, to turn aside*, CONTORSION. In MEDICINE this word hath various significations. See ILIACA PASSIO; LUXATIO; LUXATION OF THE VERTEBRÆ, and CAPUT.

CONTRA-APERTURA. A COUNTER-OPENING. This is sometimes necessary in wounds made by puncture, or a bullet, &c. to discharge what is contained in them, or to prevent their growing fistulous. The circumstances requiring this procedure are so various, as to demand the sagacity of a surgeon: however, in general the opening is made by passing a trochar, or such like instrument, to the bottom of the wound, directing its point to the nearest skin, and continuing it through, so as to make the old and the new *aperture* one continued passage: or, secondly, by cutting through the skin, &c. directly upon the intruded body, or upon the button of the probe, which may be introduced to the bottom of the wound to direct the incision. See Petit and Heister's Surgery.

CONTRACTURA. CONTRACTURE, called also by Dr. AITKIN, *beriberia*. An immobility of any of the joints, induced by a preternatural *contraction* of some of the muscles destined in a natural state to move them; or from some derangement of the osseous or ligamentous parts about the joint affected.

Dr. Cullen ranks this as a genus of disease in the class locales, and order dyscinesiæ, and defines it, "a continued, rigid contraction, of one or more of the limbs."

He distinguishes two species. 1. CONTRACTURA PRIMARIA, from a rigid *contraction* of muscles, termed also *obstipitas*: which word, with any other annexed, is only one or other variety of contracting; this is the instance known by the name of WRY-NECK, called *torticollis*. Of this species, he forms four varieties. 1st. When the muscles become rigid *from inflammation*. 2d. *From spasm*. 3rd. When contracted, *from the antagonists being paralytic*. 4th. *From irritating acrimony*. 2. CONTRACTURA ARTICULARIS, from rigid joints.

Dr. Aitkin observes, that joint *contraction* (as he terms this disorder) is most frequently symptomatic: and when it depends on muscular *contraction* only, he advises the tepid bath, and deligation, and counteraction by weights, hung in due proportion, to oppose the *contraction*.

CONTRA-FISSURA. CONTRA-FISSURE. See FISSURA.

CONTRAHENTIA. Medicines which shorten and strengthen the fibres. Astringent medicines are generally reckoned the only medicines which do this.

CONTRA INDICATIO. See ANTENDEIXIS.

CONTRALUNARIS. An epithet given by Dietericus to a woman who conceives during the menstrual discharge.

CONTRA-VERMES (Sem.) See SANTONICUM.

CONTRAYERVA. called also *Drakena*, *Cyperus*, *longus odorus & inodorus Peruanus*, *dorstenia*, *bezoardica radix*. COUNTER-POISON. It is the *dorstenia contrayerva*, (called *dorstenia*, by father PLUMIER, in honor of Dr. DORSTEN, a German physician) scapis radicatis, foliis pinnatifido-palmatis, serratis, receptaculis quadrangulis. CLASS, TETANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA; LINNÆI, Gen. Plant. 158.

This root was first brought into Europe about the year 1581, by sir Francis Drake, whence its name *Drakena*. It is the root of a small plant which is found in Peru, and other parts of the Spanish West Indies. There are two kinds, the one *placenta ovali*, the other *angulari & undulata*. That sort which is generally brought to us is about an inch or two long, half an inch thick, full of knots, surrounded on all sides with numerous long tough fibres, most of which are loaded with scaly knobs, of a reddish brown colour on the outside, and pale within.

The tuberous parts of these roots are the strongest, and should be chosen for use. They have an agreeable aromatic smell; a rough, bitter, penetrating taste; and, when chewed, they give out a sweetish kind of acrimony.

They are diaphoretic and antiseptic: of use in low nervous fevers, and those of the malignant kind; though taken freely, they do not produce much heat.

Dr. Cullen says, both this and serpentaria are powerful stimulants, particularly the last, and both have been employed in fevers in which debility prevailed. However he thinks wine may always supersede the stimulant power of these medicines, and that debility is better remedied by the tonic and antiseptic powers of cold, and Peruvian bark, than by any stimulants.

By the assistance of heat, both spirit and water extract all their virtues, but carry little or nothing over with them in distillation; extracts made by inspissating the decoction retain all the virtues of the roots.

The London College directs the following preparation.

Pulvis Contrayervæ *Compositus. Compound Powder of* CONTRAYERVA.

Take of the compound powder of crabs' claws, a pound and a half; of *contrayerva* root, five ounces; mix, and make them into a powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This powder was formerly made up in balls, and called lapis *contrayervæ*. It is excellent in the decline of ardent fevers, and through the whole course of low and nervous ones.

The rad. serp. V. in all cases may be well substituted, for it excels the *contrayerva*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Raii Hist. and Cullen's Mat. Med.

CONTRAYERVA NOVA, or MEXICAN CONTRAYERVA. It was introduced into Europe after the above sort, and is brought from Guiana, as well as from Mexico. The root is longish, about two fingers thick, externally rough, and of a brownish colour, internally white, with a pith in the middle, of a sweetish aromatic taste, and but little inferior to the sort introduced before it.

—— ALBA.
—— GERMANORUM. } See ASCLEPIAS.
—— VIRGINIANA. See SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.

CONTRITIO. See COMMINUTIO.

CONTUSA, from *contundo, to knock together*. *Contusio, contusura, collisio, phlasma*. CONTUSED WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, or BRUISES. When any part is bruised, one of these two are always consequent, and commonly both happen together; either the small blood-vessels of the *contused* part are broken, and the blood they contained spread about in the adjoining parts; or else without such an effusion of it, these vessels have lost their tone, or active force, and no longer contributing to the circulation, their contents stagnate. In either of these if nature, with or without the assistance of art, does not remove the impediment, an inflammation comes on, followed by an imperfect unkindly suppuration, with putrefaction or gangrene. Beside which, there are peculiar symptoms from the injury done to a nerve, a blood-vessel, or a bone.

In general the symptoms consequent on *bruises* may be reduced to three classes; for,

First, They arise either when the solids are destroyed, and the humour discharged: then those functions are abolished which depend upon a due and determinate motion of the fluids through the sound vessels.

Secondly, The discharged humours, collected either in the natural or preternatural cavities of the body, by their bulk and quantity press upon the adjacent parts, and either totally destroy or at least disturb their respective functions.

Thirdly, The humours, thus discharged, may, by their continuance and stagnation in the cavities, acquire such a degree of acrimony as to corrode and destroy the adjacent parts.

When the internal parts are *bruised*, and the external integuments are entire, or confine the extravasated fluid, the consequence is, 1. An ecchymosis. 2. A spurious aneurism. 3. A sugillation. 4. Ulcers and gangrenes. 5. A caries, 6. A scirrhus, or a cancer.

Boerhaave observes, that *contusions* on fleshy parts may produce suppuration, gangrene, palsy, or a contraction. On a large nerve, a palsy, atrophy, incurable insensibility, and a gangrene in all the parts below the injured part: this peculiarly may follow *contusions* of the spine and its marrow. *Contusions* of the viscera, he justly observes, are often speedily fatal, and no wonder, seeing how tender they are, and how little force may burst their vessels.

Contusions from gun-shot wounds are not so dangerous from the destruction of the injured vessels and the consequences thereof, as from the general concussion that the whole

whole body ſuffers from the air which is violently impelled againſt it; and from this concuſſion it is that moſt of the grievous ſymptoms proceed, which are conſequent on wounds or bruiſes from fire-arms.

In no caſe ſhould we be more cautious of pronouncing the event of any diſaſter than where a concuſſion or a *contuſion* happens; and where both may have occurred, the caution, if poſſible, ſhould be greater.

Bohnius de Renunciat. Vulner. § 2. cap. 1. gives the following caſe from Paaw: A man was ſtruck on the bregma; on examination no fracture was found nor fiſſure, and he continued vigorous, during ten months after, when, being ſeized with a vertigo, he dropped down, and ſoon after died: on opening his cranium, in the place where the blow was received, the bone and membranes of the brain were putrid and fetid. Similar inſtances have occured to others in their practice, and the ſame happening to any other bone, by affecting the marrow, may be as deſtructive as in the cranium. When *bruiſes* are received inwardly, it is not eaſy to judge readily of the extent of injury done by them, and when the caſe becomes more manifeſt, it is too late to attempt relief.

In order to the moſt effectual relief, remedies muſt be uſed that diſſolve coagulated fluids, and that reſtore the tone of the veſſels.

For external uſe, where the ſkin is not much deſtroyed, a mixture of ſharp vinegar, with twice its quantity of water, may be applied frequently by means of linen cloths wrung out of it, and as often as they dry, moiſtened again. If there is much inflammation preſent, the following called EMBROCATIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ CUM SAPONE, *acetated ammoniated embrocation with ſoap*, is very uſeful. ℞ Aq. Ammoniæ acetatæ, ſolutionis ſaponis ää ℥. i. m. But where the inflammation has ſubſided, two drams of aqua ammonia pura added to the above is conſidered as very efficacious. Spirituous applications ſhould not be uſed, except where the ſole intention is to ſtrengthen the injured fibres; in ſlighter caſes a ſmall quantity of ſpirit may be mixed with vinegar, and uſed on the firſt reception of the *bruiſe*.

If on account of a tumour or wound a poultice is applied, the common bread poultice is the beſt.

If the *bruiſe* is conſiderable, and particularly if any internal part is affected, bleed as freely as the conſtitution will admit; direct a cooling liquid diet: let clyſters be repeatedly injected, if the lower belly be the ſeat of complaint; and, in all caſes, repeated gentle purging is of the greateſt advantage; of all the purging medicines perhaps none excel the volatile tincture of aloes.

The advantages of the tinct. opii externally as a reſolvent, of Dover's powder, and the anodyne antimonial drops recommended in the article CONCUSSIO, deſerve the ſame attention when *contuſions* happen, and on the ſame principles.

See Bohnius de Renunciat. Vulner. Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphoriſms; Tiſſot's Advice to the People; Bilguer's Diſſertation on the Inutility of amputating Limbs, p. 69. 73. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 446.

CONTUSIO. } See CONTUSA.
CONTUSURA. }

CONUS. A CONE. The fruit of the pine, fir, or cedar-tree. Or fruit with a broad baſis, and which gradually diminiſhes to a point. The trees which bear ſuch fruit are called *coniferous*. Dioſcorides ſays that κεδρος is a name of liquid pitch.

CONUS FUSORIUS, alſo called *Pyramis*. A CONE. It is a veſſel reſembling an inverted *cone*, made of braſs or iron, and is uſed for ſeparating reguluſes from their ſcoriæ: for while the fuſed mineral is pouring into the crucible, it is ſtruck with a mallet, in order to produce a tremulous motion in it, by which the heavier parts fall to the bottom.

CONVALLARIA. See LILIUM CONVALLIUM.

—— POLYGONATUM. See POLYGONATUM.

CONVOLUTA SUPERIORA OSSA. See CONCHÆ NARIUM SUPERIORES.

—— INFERIORA. The lower ſhelves of the noſe. See CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES.

CONVOLVULUS. See ILIACA PASSIO. It is alſo the name of a plant, of which botaniſts enumerate nineteen ſpecies with ſcandent ſtalks, and nine with ſtalks that are not ſcandent. See alſo JALAPA, MECOACHANA; TURBITH. The whole plant uſually abounds with a milky juice that is ſtrongly cathartic and cauſtic.

—— COLUBRINUS. See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CONVOLVULUS INDICUS RADICE TUBEROSA EDULI, CORTICE RUBRO. POTATOES. See BATTATAS HISPANICA.

—— MARITIMUS. See BRASSICA MARITIMA.

—— MARITIMUS ZEYLANICUS, &c. See BINTAMBARU ZEYLANENSIBUS.

—— *Cantabrica;—ſpicæ foliis;—linariæ folio*. See CANTABRICA.

—— SOLDANELLA. See BRASSICA MARITIMA.

—— SYRIACUS. See SCAMMONIUM.

—— PERENNIS. See LUPULUS.

CONVULSIO. A CONVULSION, or involuntary contraction of the muſcles, from *convello, to pull* or *haul together*. Called alſo *Hieranoſos*, *diſtenſio nervorum*.

Of *convulſions* there are different ſpecies, as the *epilepſia*, *emproſthotonos*, *opiſthotonos*, *tetanus*, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI; and defines it "an irregular clonic contraction of the muſcles without ſleep," of which he enumerates nine ſpecies, idiopathic; and five ſymptomatic. See Noſol. Methodicæ Synopſis, p. 216, vol II.

The brain, and its expanſions, the nerves, are the ſeat of theſe diſorders. Primarily, any nervous part is the ſeat, as the ſtomach, and, as frequently as any other, the duodenum, which being irritated by its contents, *convulſions* are the conſequence.

Weakly habits with impure juices are moſt ſubject to theſe affections; thoſe of choleric temper, acute genius, and a delicate turn of mind, are all liable to attacks of this kind.

The *immediate cauſe* of *convulſions* is generally diſtinguiſhed from the immediate cauſe of an epilepſy (which yet is a ſpecies of *convulſion*) by being ſeated differently; or rather the *convulſion* and epilepſy are ſaid to differ thus, a ſpaſm of the coats of the medulla ſpinalis is the immediate cauſe of *convulſions*; in the dura mater, of the *epilepſy*. The *mediate cauſes* are paſſions of the mind, uneaſineſs in the ſtomach and bowels, or other nervous parts; and among the *material cauſes*, are worms, acrid medicines, a repulſion of morbid matter from the ſuperficies of the body inwardly, wounds, diſlocations, &c.

In infants, whoſe diſorders of this kind are ſymptomatic, an acrimony in the contents of the bowels is the general cauſe, though the pain excited by the teeth paſſing through the gums is alſo a frequent one.

Sometimes *convulſions* attack ſuddenly, at others their approach is indicated by certain ſymptoms; ſuch as coldneſs of the feet, or a ſenſe of formication, which alſo ſeizes the os coccygis, and like a cold vapour aſcends through the ſpine of the back; the left hypochondrium is affected with tenſive and flatulent pains, and a coſtiveneſs attends; the urine is thin and pale; tremors and various unuſual ſenſations are perceived, and in different patients other ſymptoms alſo attend, as the prelude to more violent ones. During the fit the motions are violent and involuntary, in ſome continuing longer, in others paſſing off ſooner, and ſooner returning; after the fit there continues in ſome a conſiderable languor; though in others this is not complained of; delirium, ſleepineſs, vomiting, or other ſymptoms ſometimes follow upon the departure of a *convulſive* paroxyſm, and there are cauſes in which little or no ſenſible uneaſineſs is perceived on recovery from it.

Infants while in that ſtate which ſo generally ſubjects them to *convulſive* diſorders, and particularly when diſpoſed thereto, are attended with a cough, vomiting, or diarrhœa; their features are at times diſtorted; a blueneſs appears about their eyes and upper lip, and twitchings or ſtartings are often obſerved, particularly a contraction of the fingers into the palm of the hand, and during the intervals of the fits they are drowſy. As death draws nigh, the *convulſions* are more frequent.

Convulſions, as diſtinguiſhed from an epilepſy, ſhould not be confounded with thoſe that conſtitute the epilepſy, or are accompanied therewith.

Theſe diſorders often degenerate into a melancholy, or take off the patient by inducing an apoplexy.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, to correct or to diſcharge the material cauſe, to allay the ſpaſm, and to ſtrengthen the nervous ſyſtem.

In the fit there can be but little done. The only caſes that require immediate aſſiſtance in the fit are, when it is ſo violent as to ſwell the neck, and the face becomes red, and there ſeems to be danger of an apoplexy: alſo when *convulſions* ſeize pregnant women, and labour at the ſame time comes on; in this latter inſtance delivery muſt be haſtened as the only cure.

Dr. Bland thinks that *convulſions* in pregnant women, and

and during labour, have nothing peculiar in their cauſe, from thoſe which happen to women differently ſituated; and though external agents, particularly violent affections of the mind, may ſometimes, as at other periods, excite them; yet this will rarely happen, unleſs there is ſome peculiar vice in the conſtitution, diſpoſing to them: and, from obſervation, he thinks, he is juſtified in ſaying, that the puerperal ſtate is far from favouring them; as women at that time may do and ſuffer, almoſt with impunity, what at any other time would be attended with the moſt ſerious conſequences. But whatever may be the cauſe, he obſerves, there is evidently in the fit, as in the apoplexy, a too rapid and dangerous determination of the blood to the head, which demands the moſt immediate and ſerious attention. To remedy this, blood muſt be immediately drawn, and, if poſſible, from the jugulars. The ſtate of the labour ſhould then be inquired into, and if the child is not too far advanced in the pelvis, it will be right to preſcribe a large ſtimulating clyſter to empty the bowels; and at the ſame time leſſen the determination to the head; this, if not ſufficient for the purpoſe, ſhould be aſſiſted by a few grains of jalap and calomel, or ſome other briſk purge. If the labour is far advanced, the *convulſions* will act upon the fœtus; and if there is no impediment, either from wrong preſentation, or diſproportion of the child to the pelvis, will, in a little time, ſafely expel it. If any obſtacle to delivery is found, the poſition of the child, if faulty, muſt be altered; or we ought to have recourſe to other neceſſary aſſiſtance, in the ſame manner as if *convulſions* were not preſent. In either way the termination of the labour will frequently put an end to the *convulſions*. But if this is too haſtily performed, before the veſſels have been properly emptied, and the rapid motion of the blood in them diminiſhed, there will be danger, from the torrent ruſhing too impetuouſly into the inteſtines or other abdominal viſcera, of inflammation in ſome of thoſe parts, inducing puerperal fever, and oftentimes death. But where the labour is not far advanced, after the exhibition of the clyſter and purgative, thirty drops of the tinct. opii may be given, and repeated, interpoſing occaſionally the clyſter or cathartic, as ſymptoms ſhall indicate. See Dr. Bland's Eſſays on the Treatment of *Convulſions* during Parturition.

Convulſions are ſometimes a ſymptom attending fevers, and may be produced by inanition, as when hæmorrhages, &c. have happened; alſo by repletion; irritation is moſt frequently their cauſe; in theſe caſes relief will moſt readily be procured by means adapted to remove it: the ſame method of relief, as is laſt propoſed when *convulſions* are a ſymptom of fevers, ſhould be attended to when they are cauſed by wounds; here warm oil, or the warmer kind of balſams, applied to the injured part, are often a ſpeedy cure, where no ſtricture in the part remains unrelieved by manual operation: the cauſes of irritation are indeed various, and therefore different means will be required to effect this one end.

Convulſions in children, from teething, require the loſs of blood, particularly if the gums are ſwelled and painful; in this caſe bleeding is the grand ſpecific.

When depletion is the cauſe, cordials muſt immediately be adminiſtered, and a generous nouriſhing diet allowed.

If ſuppreſſed menſes or piles, their return muſt be promoted; here hot and acrid means ſhould be avoided; warm baths, with antiſpaſmodic and gentle anodynes, preferred.

Worms, producing this diſorder, are to be deſtroyed, and the preſent ſymptom relieved, by clyſters of milk, ſweet and oily ſubſtances; calomel may be mixed with rhubarb and valerian; but irritating medicines muſt be ſhunned.

Irritating poiſons cauſe *convulſions*, which generally are fatal: however demulcents and gentle opiates ſhould be tried.

The itch or other morbid humours being repelled, and producing this diſorder, will require abſorbents to correct the primæ viæ; and to relieve from the preſent ſymptom, antiſpaſmodics, with cordials and gentle anodynes, ſhould be uſed.

Other cauſes may produce the ſame complaint; and, as in other inſtances, they muſt be inveſtigated, as the ſureſt way towards relief.

Muſk produces happy effects, if given in doſes from a ſcruple to half a dram, as is inſtanced in a caſe related by Dr. Owen of Salop. See the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 183, &c. The cauſe was a ſhock received from an electric machine; the quantity of muſk which he preſcribed at the firſt, was half a dram every four hours.

Bleeding is only neceſſary in plethoric habits; and Hoffman ſays, that this operation ſhould not be performed until after the fit, for otherwiſe the diſorder will be protracted.

Laxatives are eſſentially neceſſary, as an open belly conduces to prevent and relieve this kind of affliction: of theſe kinds of medicines, rhubarb, manna, and diuretic ſalt, are to be preferred.

Warm bathing, in many caſes of this kind, is followed with happy effects.

Clyſters, in which are from x. to xxx. drops of laudanum, give ſpeedieſt relief, when the inteſtinum rectum is affected with the ſpaſms.

Bliſters, applied upon the part affected, are powerful means of relief. Dr. Whytt relieved a patient who complained of an alternate motion of the muſcles of his belly, by a bliſter applied thereon; and he ſays farther, that, when epilepſies ariſe from an uneaſy ſenſation in the arm or leg, a bliſter applied there is the moſt effectual remedy. And in the *convulſions* peculiar to children, as a drain, a bliſter may be highly uſeful.

Æther, in many inſtances, hath been uſefully applied for the removing of ſpaſmodic complaints.

See Aretæus, Proſper Alpinus's Preſages, Hoffman, Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 562. Van Swieten's Com. on Boer. Aph.

CONVULSIO *clonica*, and *tonica*, are diſtinctions made by authors. The *firſt* is when contraction and relaxation alternate with each other; the *laſt* when contraction continues, and is not ſucceeded by relaxation. See SPASMUS CLONICUS, & TONICUS.

—— INDICA. See TETANUS.

—— A NERVI PUNCTURA. See TRISMUS.

—— RAPHANIA,—SOLONIENSIS,—ab Uſtilagine. See RAPHANIA.

—— TONICA. See CONVULSIO CLONICA.

—— UTERI. See ABORTUS.

CONYZA. FLEA-BANE, alſo *danais*. The leaves of this plant are commonly glutinous and ſtrong-ſcented, the cup of the flower generally ſcaly and of a cylindrical form. The flower conſiſts of many florets, which are ſucceeded by ſeeds covered with a downy ſubſtance. See ELICHRYSUM and VIRGA AUREA.

—— ÆTHIOPICA. See ELICHRYSUM.

—— MAJOR VULGARIS. See BACCHARIS.

—— MAS THEOPHRASTI, *conyza* major Dioſc. *pulicaria, virga aurea major foliis glutinoſis et graveolentibus*. GREATER FLEA-BANE.

Boerhaave mentions ten ſpecies, and Dale adds two more.

CONYZA MINOR FLORE GLOBOSO, alſo called *pulicaria, aſter paluſtris* parvo flore globoſo, *conyza* minima, *conyza* mediæ ſpecies flore vix radiato; SMALL FLEA-BANE.

The chief uſe of all the *flea-banes* is to deſtroy fleas and gnats, by burning them ſo as to waſte away in ſmoak.

COOPERTIO. COVERING, CLOATHING; or A SMALL CLOAK, by which the body is defended from the air, the ſame as περιβολαιον, *amictus*. According to HIPPOCRATES, from περιτιθημι, *cooperire, tegere, to cover*, in which ſenſe it is ſeveral times uſed by him. It is applied to the belly, and uterus inveſting the fœtus; and alſo to a medicament, which is placed upon the tooth, involving it like a plaſter, by SCRIBONIUS.

COOPERTORIA, i. e. *Cartilago thyreidea*, called alſo *abicum*. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

COOSTRUM. See DIAPHRAGMA.

COPAIBA,
COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS,
COPAIVA. } See CAPIVI BALSAMUM.

COPAIBÆ INJECTIO. ℞ Balſ. copaibæ ʒ ij. mucilaginis g. arab. ʒ ſs. aquæ calcis ℥ ſs. m. This is an aſtringent injection, proper in gleets, in the latter ſtage of gonorrhœa, and in the fluor albus.

COPAIBÆ cum OLIBANO MISTURA. *Mixture of Capivi with Olibanum.*

℞ Balſami copaibæ ℥ ſs. olibani ʒ ij. mucil. g. Arab. ℥ ſs. mellis deſpumati ℥ i. Aquæ cinnamomi ℥ v. Olibanum prius pulverizetur, & cum balſamo miſceatur, deinde melle, & mucilagine bene concorporentur; et poſtea cinnamomi aqua gradatim addatur. Doſis,

cochlearia larga duo vel tria, bis terve indies. This will be found of great benefit in gleets, leucorrhæa, &c.

COPEIA, COPELLA AMERICANORUM, COPEY, and COPELGA. The name of a tree in Hiſpaniola, in America, whoſe leaf ſerves for paper, and of which the Spaniards there make cards. This tree affords a kind of matter of which a ſort of pitch is made. Raii Hiſt.

COPELLA. See CUPELLA.

COPHOS, κωφος, *deaf*. A ſort of toad mentioned by Nicander. It alſo ſignifies deaf, dumb, or both together. It is alſo uſed to expreſs a dulneſs of any of the ſenſes.

COPHOSIS. DEAFNESS, DUMBNESS, or dullneſs of any of the ſenſes. See DYSECÆA.

COPOS. WEARINESS. A gently-warm bath ſooneſt relieves it; for what is *wearineſs* but an overſtretching or too great a tenſity of the fibres, occaſioned by uſing them too long or too violently? and muſt, upon their being relaxed, go off again. It is for the ſame reaſon that ſleep takes off *wearineſs*.

COPOVICH OCCASSOU. A tree mentioned by De Laet, which grows in the Weſt Indies; the leaves reſemble thoſe of the pear-tree; and the fruit called OUMERY, is like a large pear, and when ripe is eaten as a delicacy. Raii Hiſt.

COPRAGOGUM, from κοπρος, *dung*, and αγω, *to bring away*. The name of a gently-purging electary, mentioned by Rulandus.

COPRIEMETOS, from κοπρος, *dung*, and εμεω, *to vomit*. A perſon who vomits up his excrements.

COPROCRITICA MEDICAMENTA, from κοπρος, *excrement*, and κρινω, *to ſeparate*. See ECCOPROTICA.

COPROSTASIA. A CONSTRICTION of the BELLY.

COPTARION. A medicine in the ſhape of a very ſmall cake. Theſe were directed for diſorders of the aſpera arteria and lungs, and for many other intentions, by the ancients. It is a diminutive from

COPTE, from κοπτω, *to beat or pound*, becauſe it was formed by beating or pounding the ingredients into a paſte. It was the form of a medicine uſed by the ancients, generally made of vegetable ſubſtances, and applied externally, as on the ſtomach, &c. alſo given internally on many occaſions.

COPULA. See LIGAMENTUM.

COQUENTIA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which promote concoction.

COR. IN CHEMISTRY ſignifies *gold*; and ſometimes an *intenſe fire*. IN BOTANY, it is the *heart* of vegetables, or their pith. See MEDITULLIUM, and alſo CORCULUM.

COR, called alſo by the ancients *cardia*. The HEART. This viſcus conſiſts eſſentially of two cavities, ſerving for two circulations of the blood, one through every part of the body, and one through the lungs. The right ſide of the *heart* is ſimilar to the left, excepting that both the auricle and ventricle have fewer muſcular fibres, and that the auricle receives blood from the venæ cavæ, and the ventricle throws it into the pulmonary artery.

The ſituation of the *heart* is in the middle of the cavity of the thorax, but rather inclining to the left; on each ſide of it lie the lungs, looſe, playing upon the ribs and diaphragm, and attached at their roots to the *heart* by the pulmonary veſſels.

The *heart* is attached, on its lower ſide, to the diaphragm, by the pericardium, which is a membranous bag, incloſing the *heart* and all the parts belonging to it.

The figure of the *heart* is conoid, its baſe is irregular, becauſe of all the large veſſels fixed there. The human *heart* differs from thoſe of quadrupeds, which are round every where; the human rather repreſents half a cone, becauſe the under part which lies upon the diaphragm is flat.

The apex of the *heart* is to the left and forwards, its ſituation varies ſomewhat with the motion of the diaphragm, but that is very little, as it lies upon the tendinous part.

The body of the *heart* is compoſed of two large muſcular cavities, called VENTRICLES, one to the right and forwards, the other to the left and backwards. Winſlow calls them anterior and poſterior.

At the baſis of the *heart* are two muſcular bags, called AURICLES, adjoining to the ventricles; they lie contiguous to one another below; but above they are diſtant, as the aorta and pulmonary artery lie betwixt them. The *right* is larger than the left, and it is very thin. The *left* is pretty thick, unequally ſquare; into which the four pulmonary veins empty themſelves.

The *heart* hath a ſeptum divided into two, called SEPTUM VENTRICULARUM, and AURICULARUM SEPTUM.

The right auricle receives the two venæ cavæ, one at the upper part, the other at the lower; the blood brought thither, by the contraction of the auricle, paſſes into the right ventricle, from thence into the pulmony artery, then through the pulmonary veins, into the left auricle, which propels it into the left ventricle, from whence it is ſent into the aorta, to be diſperſed all over the body, and at laſt is returned by the two cavæ to the right auricle.

The two cavæ go into the middle part of the auricle, each ſomething inclined inwards; the angle between them is partly filled up by the left auricle; there is a tranſverſe ridge upon the ſeptum auricularum, called TUBERCULUM LOWERI, which is placed there to hinder the current of the blood from each cava ruſhing directly againſt each other.

The right auricle hath an appendicle which ſerves to fill up the part between that and the aorta; for the ſame reaſon the left hath an appendage upwards, and to the left ſide, to fill up the ſpace between the pulmonary artery and the left ventricle. The whole of the cavity of the auricles internally is not ſmooth, but compoſed of faſciculi, running from one ſide to the other; this faſciculated texture obtains leſs in the left than in the right auricle; it is moſt obſervable in the appendages of the auricles, which no doubt is with a view to hinder the blood from concreting, as there it is moſt out of the way of the circulation.

Under the tuberculum Loweri, we ſee the FORAMEN OVALE, which runs upwards from the right to the left auricle, and goes through the AURICULARUM SEPTUM, directly oppoſed to the vena cava inferior. After the child is born, and a little grown up, this hole cloſes, though in ſome inſtances, it remains a little open, even through old age. In the fœtus there is a valve which is looſe, but this valve in adults is connected to the ſeptum.

The coronary vein opens into the right auricle, between the orifice of the cava inferior, and the paſſage into the ventricle.

The fibres of the auricle are ſo irregularly diſpoſed as to act as ſphincters, and hinder the regurgitation of the blood.

At the inſertion of the cava inferior, is a valve called VALVULA NOBILIS: it is larger in the fœtus than in the adult; whoſe office is to hinder the blood from flowing back into the vein.

The right ventricle, called *lagares*, on its lower part, lies on the diaphragm; on its upper part, it makes the larger part of the *heart*; this ventricle is thicker than the auricle, and the whole internal ſurface of it is faſciculated. It hath two orifices, one at the lower part, where it receives the blood, and one at the upper part where it expels it: the auricular orifice is ſurrounded by a looſe membrane, which is notched into three parts, called VALVULÆ TRICUSPIDALES, which, though reckoned three, are really but one.

From the edge of the valves we ſee certain fibres continued, called *chordæ tendineæ*, which, collected, make what are called the *columnæ carneæ*, and lead to the internal ſtructure of the *heart*: their uſe is to hinder the valvulæ tricuſpides from being inverted; and the faſciculi are of uſe to churn the blood, and are only in the middle to hinder this fluid from ſtagnating.

The other orifice, which leads into the pulmonary artery juſt at its beginning, is furniſhed with three ſemilunar valves, whoſe looſe floating edges lie towards the artery, whilſt the others are fixed to the ventricle. In order to make theſe valves catch more, each hath a little mamilla in its middle (to fill up the triangular ſpace which is left) called the CORPUS SESAMOIDEUM of Arantius: theſe valves hinder the blood from regurgitating into the *heart*.

The left auricle lies rather on the back part, behind the baſis of the *heart*, and towards the left. It is ſituated below the bifurcation of the trachea and pulmonary artery. It is ſtronger than the other, and is ſmooth internally, except at the little appendicle, becauſe the pulmonary veins being two on each ſide, the blood cannot ſtagnate. There are no valves on the orifices of the pulmonary veins. This auricle is ſtronger than the right, becauſe the left ventricle is ſtronger than the right, and therefore requires more force to open it.

The left ventricle is faſciculated. At the orifice, between the auricle and the ventricle, is a valve, called the VALVULA MITRALIS vel EPISCOPALIS, ſo called from reſembling

reſembling a mitre, which runs from the one to the other; it is fiſſured into two points, which are fixed to the auricles; and hang down looſe into the ventricles. The CHORDEÆ TENDINEÆ, and COLUMNÆ CARNEÆ, are the ſame as in the other, but much ſtronger. The orifice, by which it expels the blood, is ſituated in the middle of the ventricle; ſo the aorta riſes from the middle of the baſis of the *heart*. The larger flap of the valvula mitralis hangs down between the auricle and ventricle; and ſome imagine it ſerves as a valve to both the auricular and arterial orifices; but this is abſurd.

The coronary arteries are two. See CORONARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

The FORAMINA THEBESII are venal orifices, ſaid to open into all the cavities of the *heart*.

The fibres of the *heart* are muſcular; at each of the orifices is a tendinous ring, where the fibres of the ventricles begin, which go downwards to the apex, where they turn in, and run up on the inſide, repreſenting in perſpective a figure of 8. There are ſome fibres common to both ventricles, which, as they compreſs them both, Dr. Hunter thinks is a proof of the ventricles being in action at the ſame time.

According to Lanciſi, the nerves of the *heart* are both numerous and large. In each ſide there are inſerted five pair, viz. from the par vagum, the ſuperior intercoſtal pair, the vertebral pair, the inferior intercoſtal pair, and the phrenic pair. The *heart* hath two motions, *ſyſtole* and *diaſtole*. Harvey, and others ſay, that the ſyſtoles of the two auricles of the *heart*, the two ventricles, and the aorta and pulmonary artery, are reſpectively ſynchronous with each other. But Dr. Nichols, with great probability, thinks that the motion of the auricles are aſynchronous, and that the ventricles and arteries are likewiſe dilated and contracted at different periods of time. As the auricles throw blood into their reſpective ventricles, ſo do the ventricles perform the ſame duty, viz. *the right* throws blood into the pulmonary artery, the left into the *aorta*.

See Winſlow's Anatomy. Haller's Phyſiology.

CORACINE. An epithet for a ſort of paſtil, quoted by Galen from Aſclepiades.

CORACINI LAPIDES. Certain bones found in the head of the

CORACINUS, the CROW-FISH, which is found in the Nile, and other rivers in the Mediterranean ſea.

CORACOBOTANE, from κόραξ, *a crow*, and βοτανη, *a plant*. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

CORACO-BRACHIÆUS (MUSCULUS), from κόραξ, *a crow*, and *brachium*, *an arm*; alſo called *coracoides*, *coracoideus*. It riſes from the point of the coracoid proceſs, and is inſerted internally into the middle part of the os humeri. Riolanus gives it this name, and Arantius firſt took notice of it as belonging to the arm. Winſlow calls it *coracobrachialis*. It hath been called *perforatus Caſſerii*, becauſe this author firſt gave a particular account of it, and becauſe it is perforated in the middle, to give paſſage to a nerve. Spigelius calls it *nonus humeri placentini*.

CORACO-HYOIDÆUS, called alſo *omo-hyoidæus*, *omoplato-hyoidæus*, and *coſto-hyoidæus*. It riſes from the ſuperior part of the uppper coſta of the ſcapula, and is inſerted into the baſis of the os hyoides, to pull it downwards and backwards.

CORACOIDES PROCESSUS. The BEAK-LIKE PROCESS. Its name is from its likeneſs to a crow's beak; called alſo *ſigmoides proceſſus*. It projects from the anterior extremity of the upper coſta of the *ſcapula*, which ſee. This proceſs is a little crooked, with its point inclining forwards: a ligament goes out on its ſuperior part, to connect it to the acromion and clavicle. At the birth of children it is cartilaginous; it is alſo called *anchoralis proceſſus*, *ancoralis*, *ancyroides*, *anchyroides*, *cornicularis proceſſus*, *conchyroides*.

—— MUSCULUS. See CORACO-BRACHIÆUS. It is called *coracoides*, from κόραξ, *a crow*, and εἶδος, *form*, becauſe it proceeds from the proceſs which is formed like a crow's beak.

CORACOIDEUS. See CORACO-BRACHIÆUS.

CORACUM EMPLASTRUM. The name of a plaſter deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

CORALATUM. See MERC. PRÆCIP. RUB.

CORALLINA. Called alſo *Muſcus Marinus*, *Muſcus Maritimus*, *Corallina* Anglica, *Corallina* Alba, SEA CORALLINE, and WHITE WORM-SEED.

It is a marine production, common on rocks and ſhells in ſhallow water, &c. It reſembles a ſmall plant without leaves, conſiſts of ſeveral jointed branches, generally of a greyiſh colour, ſometimes greeniſh, yellowiſh, or reddiſh; of a brittle ſtony ſubſtance, friable betwixt the fingers, and crackling between the teeth. It hath commonly been ſuppoſed a vegetable; but late obſervations give us to believe that it is of animal origin. Its height is about two or three inches.

It ought to be entire, of a ſtrong ſea-ſmell and ſalt taſte. Worms will live in a ſtrong infuſion of it for ſeveral days, notwithſtanding it is given in doſes of ten grains or upwards, even to a dram, as an anthelmintic. By calcination in a ſtrong fire, it becomes true quick-lime. It is alkaline and abſorbent, and conſiſts of the ſame general nature as crabs' claws, and other teſtaceous marine bodies. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CORALLIUM, CORALIUM, or CORALLUM. CORAL. It is alſo called *lithodendron*, or TREE-STONE; *almarago*, *mergen*, *almargen*, *armolgol*, *boleſis*, *gorganias*.

—— ALBUM RAMOSUM, *Madrepora vulgaris*, *corallium*, officinarum oculatum, and WHITE CORAL.

—— NIGRUM. Alſo called *antiphates*, *lithophyton nigrum*, *pſeudocorallium nigrum*, and BLACK CORAL.

What is uſually ſhewn for black *coral*, is a woody, and not a ſtony plant. See KERATOPHYTON.

The beſt ſort of *white coral* is brought from the Mediterranean, and is not porous, but ſolid.

—— RUBRUM. RED CORAL, called alſo *acme*, *azur*.

This is what hath been chiefly uſed in medicine. It is a hard, brittle, branched ſubſtance, reſembling a plant without leaves, uſually about the thickneſs of a gooſequill, full of knots, ſometimes ſtraight, and ſometimes variouſly bent, both externally and internally of a deep bright red colour. It is found adhering to rocks and other bodies, particularly in the Indian and Mediterranean ſeas, and in the Perſian gulf. It has generally a covering of ſoft fungous matter, in which is a great number of cells, containing a milky liquor. This cortical part is ſeparated eaſily whilſt freſh and ſoft. *Corals* are ſuppoſed now to be of the animal kind.

Red *coral* contains ſome iron; its baſis ſeems to be the ſame calcareous animal earth as that of *corraline* and other animal earths. It is alkaline and abſorbent.

The common teſtacea, coloured with dragon's blood, is ſold for it; but by ſhaking this ſubſtitute in water, the fraud is diſcovered; for the colouring matter being ſeparated, the other becomes white, whilſt red *coral* is ſtill red.

Oil of aniſeeds, white wax, milk, or juice of citrons, all extract the red colour from *coral*.

Many preparations have formerly been made from red *coral*; but as the preſent practice juſtly rejects them, it is only farther obſerved, that chalk, *coral*, or oyſter-ſhells, may be indiſcriminately uſed.

CORALLODENDRON. It reſembles a tree; the leaves are for the moſt part conſiſting of three lobes; the flowers are papilionaceous, and are ſucceeded by knobbed bivalve pods, which contain ſeveral kidney-ſhaped ſeeds.

Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies. A confect made with the flowers is called *caryl*.

Arbor *coral.* alſo called Arbor *coral* ſiliquoſa; *ſiliqua ſilveſtris ſpinoſa*, *arbuſcula corallii*, or *coralloides*, and the THREE-LEAVED AMERICAN CORAL-TREE, with deep red flowers, commonly called in America the BEAN-TREE.

Arbor *coral.* min. or the LESSER THREE-LEAVED AMERICAN CORAL-TREE, with blacker ſeeds and ſpines.

Ray informs us, that the inhabitants of Malabar make ſheaths for their knives and ſwords with the wood; that they uſe the wood with the bark for waſhing of their garments, which they call *ſaraſſas*, and of the flower they make the confection called *caryl*. The powdered leaves, when boiled with the mature cocoa-nut, conſumes venereal buboes, and eaſes pains in the bones. The juice of the leaves, taken with the oil *ſergelim*, mitigates venereal pains.

CORALLOIDES. So called from their likeneſs to coral. See DENTARIA, and CORALLODENDRON.

They are a dry juiceleſs ſubſtance, brittle, ligneous, ramous, and furniſhed with apices: on the apices of the tops of the branches, grow fungous tubercles, which contain many ſmall ſeeds. Boerhaave enumerates nine ſpecies. They are ſaid to be aſtringent, but are not of any note in medicine.

—— FLAVA. A ſort of fungus.

CORALLOIDES FUNGUS, alſo called EROTYLUS. Tournefort uſes it to expreſs a genus of muſhroom; which are thus diſtinguiſhed—they are of a fleſhy, fungous texture, and are branched in the manner of coral. The ſpecies he enumerates are nineteen. They are ſaid to be corroborant and aſtringent, but little notice is taken of them.

CORCHORON. See ANAGALLIS.

CORCULUM, called alſo *cor*. The heart or eſſence of a ſeed, and the primordium of the future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledon. It conſiſts of the *plumula*, the aſcending ſcaly part, and the *roſtellum*, the deſcending part of the corculum.

CORD. EUR. An abbreviation of Euricii *Cordi* Botanologicon, ſive Colloquium de Herbis.

CORD. An abbreviation of Valerii *Cordi* Hiſtoria Stirpium.

CORDA, or CHORDA. See CHORDEE.

CORDA TYMPANI. The portio dura of the ſeventh pair of nerves: having entered the *tympanum*, it ſends a ſmall branch to the ſtapes, and another more conſiderable one, which runs acroſs the *tympanum* from behind forwards, paſſes between the long leg of the incus, and the handle of the malleus, then goes out at the ſame place where the tendon of the anterior muſcle of the malleus enters.

Dr. Monro thinks, that the *corda tympani* is formed by the ſecond branch of the fifth pair, as well as by the portio dura of the ſeventh.

It is called *chorda tympani*, becauſe it croſſes the tympanum as a cord croſſes a drum-bottom.

CORDÆ WILLISII. See DURA MATER.

CORDE' or CHORDE'. See CHORDEE.

CORDIA SEBESTINA. See SEBESTEN.

CORDIALA. See CARDIACA.

CORDOLIUM. See CARDIALGIA.

CORE. See PUPILLA OCUL.

COREMATA. BRUSHES, or BESOMS; but in P. Egineta it is uſed to ſignify medicines for cleaning the ſkin.

CORIANDRUM. CORIANDER. Probably derived from κορις, *cimex*, a bug; becauſe the green herb, ſeed, and all, ſtinks intolerably like bugs: alſo called *caſſidbott*, *caſſibor*, *corianon*. The CORIANDRUM SATIVUM or CORIANDRUM MAJUS, *fructibus globoſis*. CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 356. This plant is an umbelliferous one, with finely-divided leaves; the lower ones are like parſley; the ſeeds are of a pale yelloviſh-brown colour, they are ſtriated. The plant is a native of Italy, and is cultivated in ſome parts of England. It is annual, flowers in June, and ripens, it is ſaid, in July or Auguſt.

The leaves have a ſmall degree of an aromatic ſmell, mixed with a greater degree of what is offenſive. The ſeeds, when freſh, are alſo diſagreeable, but by drying they become grateful: to the taſte, they are moderately warm and pungent. Notwithſtanding Dioſcorides has aſſerted, that theſe ſeeds, taken in a conſiderable quantity, produce deleterious effects; Dr. Withering ſays, he has known ſix drams of the ſeeds taken at once without any remarkable conſequences. Mathiolus ſays, they are antiſeptic. They are generally uſed as ſtomachic and carminative. Mixed with ſenna in infuſion, they more powerfully correct the odour and taſte than any other aromatic; and are equally powerful in obviating the griping it is very apt to produce. Rectified ſpirit of wine takes up all their virtue, but water only partially extracts it. Diſtilled with water, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained, which partakes agreeably of the quality of the ſeeds. Pure ſpirit carries off in evaporation a great part of their flavour. Raii Hiſt. and LEWIS's and CULLEN's Mat. Med.

CORIANON. See CORIANDRUM.

CORIARIUM. See RHUS.

CORIS. See SYMPHYTUM PETRÆUM.

CORIS LUTEA, CORIS LEGITIMA CRETICA. See HYPERICUM SAXATILE.

CORIUM. The ſkin of a beaſt; alſo leather, from whence the buff appearance upon the blood is called CORIACEOUS. See alſo DARTOS.

CORNACHINI PULVIS. See SCAMMONIUM.

CORNEA. A COAT of the EYE, which is alſo called *ſclerotica ceratoides*. It is the firſt coat which is proper to the eye; it is ſtrong, thick, and tendinous; its anterior part is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *cornea tranſparens*, or *cornea lucida*, and the poſterior part is called *cornea opaca*. Some call the tranſparent part *cornea*; and the poſterior part *cornea opaca*, and *ſclerotica*, or *ſclerotis*. The tranſparent part of this coat is elaſtic, the opake part is not. The opake part is made up of ſeveral laminæ cloſely connected, whoſe fibres run in different directions, and form a denſe, compact ſubſtance. The fore part of this coat, bearing a fancied reſemblance to tranſparent horn, takes the name of *cornea*.

The *cornea* conſiſts of two principal laminæ, an external and internal one, each of which is compoſed of thinner laminæ. The ſubſtance of the *cornea* is in ſome degree elaſtic, the better to fit the eye to the different magnitudes and diſtances of objects; it is alſo perforated with many ſmall holes, through which a fluid is ſuppoſed to be conſtantly diſcharged, but which ſoon evaporates.

The *ſclerotica* and *cornea* are furniſhed with arteries, chiefly from a branch of the internal carotid. The nerves proceed chiefly from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair.

The *cornea* tranſmits the rays of light into the eye, and produces the firſt refraction of thoſe rays which are neceſſary to viſion.

The natural tranſparency of the *cornea* is liable to be obſcured by inflammation, or by humours affecting it, by abſceſſes and ulcers.

It ſeems more proper to conſider this coat of the eye as the SCLEROTICA, which ſee, and the *cornea* only as its tranſparent part.

CORNESTA. See CORNUMUSA.

CORNI. The CORNEL-TREE. The fruit is moderately cooling and aſtringent. The *ſchagri cottam* is a ſpecies *of cornel* which grows in Malabar, the expreſſed juice of which, drank with ſugar, is cooling and aſtringent.

CORNICULA. An inſtrument of horn, which was uſed by the ancients for the purpoſe of a cupping-glaſs. The broad part was applied to the ſkin, and the oppoſite part ended in a point with a hole in it, through which, by ſucking, the ſkin was raiſed into the inſtrument.

CORNICULARIS PROCESSUS. See CORACOIDES PROCESSUS.

CORNICULATÆ PLANTÆ. Plants which produce many diſtinct horned ſeed-pods, called *ſiliquæ*.

CORNU CERVI. In CHEMISTRY, is the beak of an alembic. It is particularly the HORN of the STAG or HART. Thoſe of the *hart*, or male red deer, are to be underſtood; but thoſe commonly uſed are the male or female of the common fallow deer. See DAMIA.

HART'S-HORN ſhaved gives out to water, by boiling, a ſoft gelatinous matter, inſipid and flavourleſs, in quantity about one-fourth of the weight of the *horn*. This jelly is uſed as a nouriſhing diet, and to obtund acrimony. It is putreſcent, ſo ſhould be mixed with acids, as the juice of lemons, or with wine or ſpice, according to the different circumſtances of the patient. The Edinburgh College directs the following:

JELLY *of* HART'S-HORN.

Boil half a pound of the ſhavings of *hart's-horn*, in ſix pints of water, to a quart: to the ſtrained liquor add one ounce of the juice of lemon, or of Seville orange, four ounces of mountain wine, and half a pound of ſugar, then boil again to a proper conſiſtence.

The *horns* of deer are uſed for obtaining a liquor, ſalt, and oil, denominated, liquor, ſal, and oleum cornu cervi; but there is no obſervable difference betwixt one animal ſubſtance and another for this purpoſe, except that one affords more oil than another: hence the bones of oxen and other animals, the hoofs of horſes, the horns of oxen, ivory, blood, urine, ſoot, the white of eggs, the ſhells of tortoiſes, hair, ſilk, &c. all afford the ſame liquor, ſalt, and oil. See ALCALI.

Hart's-horn is ſaid to be prepared philoſophically, when it is ſuſpended in a ſtill, while diſtilling any ſpirituous liquor; the *horn* being cut into thin ſlices, and placed in the neck of the ſtill, ſo as only to be affected by the vapours: thus it is rendered white and friable. This preparation was accidentally diſcovered at Dreſden, in Saxony, by Caſpar Pantzerus, an apothecary, and native of Pruſſia. At preſent it is boiled till the black part ſeparates, and then the inner white part is dried for uſe. Hoffman orders ſome alkaline ſalt to be put in the water when boiling, to make the black part ſoon ſoft. This proceſs frees the *horns* from their glutinous matter, and thus renders them friable.

By calcination, the earthy part is obtained moſt pure and perfect, in quantity to about half the weight of the *horn*. The London College directs to burn pieces of

hart's-

hart's-horn, till they become perfectly white, then rub them to a very fine powder; it is then called CORNU CERVI CALCINATUM, calcined *hart's-horn*, and is to be powdered and levigated for use. As the intention of this operation is to burn out from the *horns* all that is volatile, and leave only the terreſtrious part, here therefore the heat cannot be too great; for the earth of *hart's-horn* is not, like that of coral and the teſtacea, convertible into quick-lime. The *horns* left after diſtilling the ſpirit, ſalt, and oil, are as proper as freſh ones. The calcined *hart's-horn* is found to be a mixture of calcareous earth and phoſphoric acid, and is the weakeſt of the abſorbents, being the moſt difficult of ſolution in acids. The earth of all bones is the ſame as the earth of *hart's-horn*.

Solutions of this earth in vegetable acids are reſtringent, and it is probable that it only checks fluxes by uniting with acid humours in the primæ viæ. The London College only directs the following decoction:

Decoctum Cornu Cervi vel *Decoctum Album*. DECOCTION *of* HART'S-HORN.

Take of burnt *hart's-horn* prepared, two ounces; gum arabic, ſix drams; diſtilled water, three pints; boil the water away to a quart, and ſtrain it off. This is uſed as a common drink in fevers attended with laxity of the bowels.

Decoctum Cretaceum. CHALK DECOCTION.

Take of *chalk* ſubtily powdered, two ounces; of gum arabic, half an ounce; boil in water three pints to two; pour off the liquor from the heavier parts that fall to the bottom. This may be ſubſtituted for the former.

If a little cochineal is added, it is called DECOCTUM RUBRUM, red decoction.

Theſe decoctions are uſed as common drink in acute diſeaſes, attended with a diarrhœa, and where acrid humours prevail in the primæ viæ, and to this end *chalk* is to be preferred to the calcined *hart's-horn*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newmann's Chem. Works.

CORNU UNICORNU. } See UNICORNU.
—— FOSSILE. }

—— CERVINUM. See CORONOPUS.

CORNUA. Horny excreſcences, which ſometimes ariſe on ſome part of the body.

CORNUA UTERI, called alſo *plectenæ*. In comparative anatomy, the *horns* of the *womb*. The *womb* is ſo divided in ſome quadrupeds, as to form *corners* reſembling *horns*.

CORNUMUSA. A RETORT, called alſo *batia*, *corneſta*, *cornuta*.

CORNUS. The CORNELIAN CHERRY. That uſed in medicine is the CORNUS MAS Linn. or *cornus hortenſis*, called alſo CRANEIA. The CORNELIAN CHERRY TREE hath an upright ſtem, riſing 20 feet high, branching and forming a large head, garniſhed with oblong leaves, and ſmall umbels of yellowiſh-green flowers, at the ſides and ends of the branches, appearing early in the ſpring, and ſucceeded by a ſmall red, cherry-like, eatable, acid fruit. They poſſeſs the ſame properties as the CERASUS, which ſee.

CORNUTA. A RETORT. See CORNUMUSA.

CORN. An abbreviation of Jacobi *Cornuti*, M. D. Canadenſium Plantarum, &c. Hiſtoria.

COROCRUM. See FERMENTUM.

COROLLA (from *corona*, *a crown*), one of the ſeven parts of fructification, according to LINNÆUS, who defines it, the bark of the plant preſent in the flower: it is the coloured or painted leaves of the plant, conſiſting of *petala*, and *nectarium*. The corolla of LINNÆUS, Engliſh botaniſts call bloſſon.

CORONA. A CROWN. In botany it is a ſeries of ſmall beards, or rays, in diſcoid flowers.

—— SEMINIS is the appendage to the top of many ſeeds, enabling them to diſperſe, ſerving them as wings. This is either the *calyculus*, formed of the perianthium of the flower; as in the ſcabioſa, knautica, &c. or it is the *pappus* (down), as in the hieracium, ſonchus, &c.

—— CILIARIS. See CILIARE LIGAMENTUM.

—— IMPERIALIS. CROWN IMPERIAL.

It is a bell-ſhaped flower, a fine ornament in gardens. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies. In the petals is a juice that is very ſweet, which the Turks uſe as an emetic; but the whole plant is eſteemed poiſonous.

—— REGIA. See MELILOTUS,

—— SOLIS. SUN-FLOWER, called alſo *chimalath*, *chimalati*. This flower is well known as an ornament in gardens. Boerhaave enumerates eighteen ſpecies. It is a native of Peru, and other warm countries of America. It is not known to poſſeſs any valuable medicinal qualities; though ſome take notice of it as heating, and an agreeable food. It produces a reſinous tear which is its moſt active part. A gum alſo flows from it, copiouſly obtained, if the ſeed veſſels are taken when ripe, cut ſmall, and boiled in water. The ſeeds are made into bread.

CORONA SOLIS RAPUNCULI RADICE. The ſpecies is uſed as food in Canada.

—— SOLIS PARVO FLORE, TUBEROSA RADICE. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

—— TERRÆ. See HEDERA TERRESTRIS.

CORONALE OS. See OS FRONTIS.

CORONALIS vel ARCUALIS SUTURA. The future upon the crown of the head.

CORONARIA LIGAMENTA. The *coronary ligament* of the radius is a ſort of ligamentary hoop, ſurrounding the circular circumference of the head of that bone, reaching from one ſide of the ſmall lateral ſigmoid, or tranſverſe cavity of the ulna, to the other, in an arch, which is about three fourths of a circle. It is nearly as ſolid as a cartilage. It connects the radius very cloſely to the ulna, yet admits of the pronation, and the ſupination of the arm.

CORONARIA VASA. Veſſels that ſurround the heart like a crown; alſo in the ſtomach. See

CORONARIÆ ARTERIÆ & VENÆ. The CORONARY ARTERIES and VEINS. Thoſe of the heart are alſo called *cardiacæ*. The firſt branches which the aorta ſends off, are the *coronary arteries* of the heart; they appear between the aorta and the pulmonary *artery*, run round the baſis of the heart and to the apex, giving branches chiefly to their reſpective ventricles. They frequently anaſtomoſe both at the baſis and apex. One of theſe runs anteriorly, the other poſteriorly on the heart, and ſometimes there are three. They are loſt in the ſubſtance of the heart.

The *coronary veins* of the heart are diſtributed on its ſurface, much in the ſame manner as the *arteries*; they riſe chiefly from the right auricle, and come out in the angle between the vena cava and the paſſage into the ventricle; one principal branch runs to the apex; the great trunk, to the other parts. Dr. Hunter ſays, that the *coronary vein* of the heart opens into the right auricle, between the orifice of the cava inferior, and the paſſage into the ventricle, and is furniſhed with a ſemilunar valve, to hinder the blood from flowing back.

Mr. C. F. Wolf obſerves, in his paper in the Tranſactions of the Imp. Acad. of Scienc. at St. Peterſburgh, that the great *coronary vein*, and the orifice by which it communicates with the right ſinus of the heart, were known to Galen, but Euſtachius ſeems to have been the firſt who noticed the valve with which this orifice is furniſhed. Since his time, Mr. Wolf ſays, anatomical writers have conſtantly ſpoken of this valve as being of a ſemilunar ſhape, but he aſſerts that its figure is oblong and narrow; and that it is a valve of its own kind, different from any other to be met with in the human body.

The *coronary artery* of the ſtomach riſes from the cœliaca, goes firſt to the left ſide of that organ, a little beyond the ſuperior orifice, round which it throws branches, and alſo to every part of the ſtomach near it: and theſe branches communicate with thoſe which run along the bottom of the ſtomach to the pylorus: afterwards it runs on the right ſide of the ſuperior orifice, along the ſmall curvature of the ſtomach, almoſt to the pylorus, where it communicates with the *arteria* pylorica, and turning towards the ſmall lobe of the liver, it gives off ſome branches to it; then it advances under the ductus venoſus to the left lobe of the liver, in which it is loſt near the beginning of the duct juſt named, having firſt given off ſome ſmall branches to the neighbouring parts of the diaphragm and omentum.

The *coronary vein* of the ſtomach is ſometimes a branch from the vena portæ ventralis, or from its principal branches. It ſometimes ſprings from the ſplenica. The *coronaria ventriculi* is ſo called, becauſe it ſurrounds the upper orifice thereof. It runs along the ſmall arch to the pylorus, and gives out branches to the ſides of the ſtomach.

CORONARIUM LIGAMENTUM. See JEJUN.

CORONARIUS STOMACHICUS. The ramification of the nerves from the eighth pair near the upper orifice of the ſtomach.

CORONE. So the acute proceſs of the lower jaw-bone is called. See alſo PROCESSUS.

CORONILLA INDICA. See INDICUM.

—— MONTANA. See EMERUS MINOR.

CORONOID. See PROCESSUS.

CORONOIDAS APOPHYSIS ULNÆ. It is at the upper end of the *ulna*, prominent, and a little pointed, reſembling a broad ſhort bea'. It is received into the anterior cavity above the pulley, at the lower extremity of the os humeri, when the fore-arm is bent.

CORONOIDAS APOPHYSIS MAXILLÆ. See MAXILLA INFERIOR.

CORONOPUS, from κορωνη, a *carrion crow*, and πους, *foot*, the plant being ſaid to reſemble *a crow's foot*. It is alſo called *cornu cervinum*, *herba ſtella*, *ſtella terræ*, *plantago*, BUCK'S HORN PLANTAIN.

Its flowers and fruit are like thoſe of plantain, but its leaves are deeply cut. Its root is long and ſlender; many of its leaves lie flat on the earth in a circular manner, whence the name *ſtella terræ*, or *ſtar of the earth*. The leaves are downy, long, and narrow; the ſtalk is hoary; the ſeeds are ſmall, and of a dark brown colour. It grows on ſandy places and heaths, and flowers in June.

Its medical virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the other plantains; See PLANTAGO. Botaniſts enumerate five ſpecies.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA. See CEREBRUM.

—— CAVERNOSA PENIS, called alſo *nervea ſpongioſa*. The two bodies, thus named, riſe by two diſtinct crura from the lower part of the oſſa pubis; after which they join, and are continued to the glans. They are ſeparated by a ſeptum, diſpoſed like the teeth of a comb, ſo that any fluid forced into one, diſtends the other. The two crura are connected to the ſymphyſis of the os pubis by the *ligamentum ſuſpenſorium*, which proceeds from the cartilage, and is diffuſed upon the ſheaths of the *corpora cavernoſa*. Towards the upper extremity of the *corpora cavernoſa*, are ſeveral white ligaments, which ſeem to be placed there to hinder the *penis* from being over much diſtended. In the axis of each *corpus cavernoſum*, an artery and a vein run, which enter near the union of the crura, and ramify throughout the ſpongy ſubſtance.

—— FIMBRIATA. A border on the edge of the fornix in the brain is thus named. See FORNIX.

—— LOBOSA. See RENES.

—— OLIVARIA. Two eminences on the medulla oblongata are thus named. Winſlow calls them *corpora olivaria*, which Willis calls

—— PYRAMIDALIA; but theſe are two eminences on the medulla oblongata, near the corpora olivaria. The ſpermatic veſſels have this name given them by ſome.

—— STRIATA. Two prominences in the lateral ventricles of the brain. They got this name, becauſe by ſcraping them with a knife, we meet with a great number of white and aſh-coloured lines alternately diſpoſed, and which are only the tranſverſe ſection of the medullary and cortical laminæ mixed together. See CEREBRUM.

CORPULENTIA. See OBESITAS and POLYSARCIA.

CORPUS CALLOSUM, called alſo CALLUS. If the falx is cut away from the criſta galli, turned backwards, and the two lateral parts of the cerebrum gently ſeparated, we ſee a longitudinal portion of a white convex body, named *corpus calloſum*, which is a middle portion of the medullary ſubſtance of the brain: under the inferior ſinus of the falx, and alſo a little towards each ſide, it is parted from the maſs of the cerebrum, to which it is ſimply contiguous from one end of that ſinus to the other; ſo that at this place the edge of the inſide of this hemiſphere only lies on the *corpus calloſum* much in the ſame manner as the anterior and poſterior lobes lie on the dura mater. Both extremities of this medullary body terminate by a ſmall edge bent tranſverſely downwards. The ſurface of the *corpus calloſum* is covered by the pia mater; along the middle of its ſurface, from one end to the other, there is a kind of raphe, which hath on each ſide a white cord. The *corpus calloſum* covers the two lateral ventricles. See CEREBRUM.

—— GLANDULOSUM. See PROSTATÆ.

—— MUCOSUM. See RETE MUCOSUM.

—— PAMPINIFORME, } The SPERMATIC CHORD.
—— PYRAMIDALE } See SPERMATICA CHORDA.

—— RETICULARE. See RETE MUCOSUM.

—— SESAMOIDEUM. See COR.

CORPUS SPONGIOSUM URETHRÆ. The SPONGY BODY OF THE URETHRA. It is of the ſame ſubſtance as the corpora cavernoſa, and ſurrounds the *urethra*. That part which is next the proſtatæ is thick, but as it runs on it becomes ſmaller, and at the extremity forms the gland. That end next the proſtatæ, becauſe of its bigneſs, is called the bulb of the *urethra*; the other end forms the glans upon the extremities of the corpora cavernoſa.

—— VARICOSUM. See SPERMATICA CHORDA.

CORRAGO. See BORRAGO.

CORÆ. See TEMPORA.

CORRECTIO. CORRECTION. This word, in pharmacy, ſignifies, firſt, that medicines, which operate violently, are corrected by adding ſomething which checks their action. Secondly, when ſome addition leſſens the noxious quality of a medicine. Thirdly, when nauſeous medicines are made more palatable; or thoſe which are apt to gripe by themſelves, have that effect leſſened or prevented.

CORRIGIOLA. See GRAMEN POLYGONUM.

CORROBORANTIA, alſo ROBORANTIA, CORROBORANTS. All ſuch medicines as are ſuited to ſtrengthen the body, and therefore to reſtore the ſtrength when it has been loſt, may come under this head. But Dr. CULLEN thinks, as a general term, it is improper: ſtill as it is employed for medicines which increaſe the tone of the moving fibres, it may be allowable. See, on this ſubject, Conſpectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ Doctoris Gregory de remediis roborantibus. Under this head are placed abſorbents, agglutinants, and aſtringents. Theſe give bulk and firmneſs to the ſolids, which are rendered neceſſary by the continual waſte which the actions of life occaſion. *Abſorbents* remove redundant moiſture, *aſtringents* contract the relaxed fibres, and agglutinants add ſubſtance, where a previous waſte renders a ſupply neceſſary.

CORRODENTIA. CORROSIVES, or corroding medicines, alſo called *cathæretica*. They are thus divided: 1ſt, The MILD, ſuch as burnt alum, the aſhes of green wood, calomel, calx hydrargyri alba, and zincum vitriolatum purificatum. 2, The STRONG, as hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, colcoth. vitr. troch. de minio vigonis. 3d, The STONGEST, as butyr. ant. lap. infern, hydrargyr. muriatus, aqua kali, & acidum vitriolicum. *Corroſives* act by their acrimony, by which they deſtroy not only foreign ſubſtances adhering to animal bodies, but alſo the ſolids themſelves, provided they meet with any moiſture when applied to them; and particularly if ſo confined upon the part, as to have their actions excited by the heat of the body. In the two firſt caſes they are called cathæretics; in the laſt, potential cauſtics. See ESCHAROTICA.

CORROSIO, from *corrodo*, *to eat away*. CORROSION. It is the acting on bodies by means of proper menſtrua, ſo as to produce new combinations, and a change of their form, without converting them to fluids. This depends on the ſame principles as ſolution. The ſubjects are uſually metals; and the modes are either, firſt, by immerſing the body to be *corroded*, in ſome fluid menſtruum, and this is called *corroſion* by immerſion; or, ſecondly, by expoſing it to the action of ſome vapour, and this is called *cementation*. There are other kinds of *corroſion*, as by ſprinkling the ſubject with ſome proper fluid, rubbing it with ſome dry ſubſtance, &c.

CORRUGATOR COITERII Volcherus Coiter firſt took notice of this pair of muſcles. So called from *con* and *rugo* to wrinkle. The *corrugator* ariſes fleſhy from the internal angular proceſs of the os frontis, above the joining of the os naſi, and naſal proceſs of the maxillary bone; from thence, it runs outwards, and a little upwards. It is inſerted into the inner and inferior fleſhy part of the occipito-frontalis muſcle, where it joins with the orbicularis palpebrarum, and extends outwards as far as the middle of the ſupercilliary ridge. When one of theſe muſcles acts, it draws the eye-brow of that ſide towards the other; and makes it project over the inner canthus of the eye: when both act, they pull down the ſkin of the forehead and make it wrinkle particularly between the eye-brows. This muſcle is called by WINSLOW *muſculus ſupercilii*; by DOUGLAS, *frontalis verus muſculus*; and by RIOLAN, *carneſa muſculoſa membrana*.

CORSÆ. See TEMPORA.

CORSOIDES. See AMIANTHUS.

CORTALON. See ERIGERUM.

CORTEX CARDINALIS DE LUGO. The *cort*
Peruv.

Peruv. was thus called, becauſe the cardinal Lugo had teſtimonials of above a thouſand cures performed by it in the year 1653.

CORTEX CARYOPHYLLOIDES. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

—— CRASSIOR. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

—— CULILAWAN, alſo called *culilavan*, is a hot aromatic bark found in New Guinea, of ſimilar virtues to the *cortex maſſory*. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

—— ELATERII. See THURIS CORTEX.

CORTEX FLAVUS. See FLAVUS CORTEX.

—— MAGELLANICUS. See WINTERANUS CORTEX.

—— MASSORY. It is a warm aromatic bark, found in New Guinea. It is alexipharmic, carminative, and ſtomachic. The inhabitants powder, then mix it with water to anoint their bodies with in cold wet weather. It is alſo uſed againſt pains and gripes.

—— PERUVIANUS. The PERUVIAN BARK; alſo called *cinchona, china chinæ, gannana, gannanaperide, kinkina, chinchina, cina cinæ, kina, kina-kina, magnum Dei donum, quinquina, quina-quina, holquahuilt, cortex patrum, cortex Peruanus, cortex cardinalis de Lugo*, and the JESUIT BARK. The tree from whence it is acquired is called by ſome the ARBOR FEBRIFUGA PERUVIANA, *chilli arbor*. The powder of this *bark* hath been ſold under various names, as *pulvis comitiſſæ, patrum & Jeſuitarum pulv.* BERLIN POWDER, &c. CINCHONA is the practical name in the new London Diſpenſatory.

It is the *bark* of a tree which grows in Peru, according to the account given of it by Mr. Arrot, a ſurgeon, who lived a long time there. It is the cinchona officinalis, or cinchona panicula brachiata, PERUVIAN JESUIT-BARK-TREE, or rather CINCHONA OFFICINALIS *foliis ellipticis ſubtùs pubeſcentibus, corollæ limbo lanato.* CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. Lin. Gen. Plant. 228. There are four ſorts of this *bark*, viz. the reddiſh, yellowiſh, whitiſh, and the curling; the two firſt are the beſt, the curling is from young trees. Mr. Condamine ſays, that the tree is call *caſcarilla*, and is very different from the *quinquina*. He alſo aſſerts, that, according to an ancient tradition, the Americans owe the diſcovery of this remedy to the lions, which ſome naturaliſts pretend are ſubject to a kind of intermittent fever, of which they were obſerved to be cured by eating inſtinctively the bark of the cinchona. But it is more generally believed, and with the greateſt probability, that its virtues were diſcovered by the Indians about the year 1500. A lake near a town in Peru was ſurrounded by theſe trees, which were torn up by an earthquake, and falling into the adjacent water, they rendered it bitter. An Indian, urged by his thirſt during a fever under which he laboured, drank of this water, becauſe no other could be had: however, obſerving that he ſoon recovered, he related the caſe, and others were alſo cured. On this, inquiry was made, and to the trees it was found that the water owed its virtue; then it was ſoon diſcovered, that the *bark* alone poſſeſſed the medicinal quality. In 1640, a Spaniſh ſoldier was quartered in an Indian's houſe, and being ſeized with an ague, his landlord, moved with compaſſion, told him of a cure, and with the ſame he cured his companions. At length the vice-queen, wife of the count de Cinchon, then vice-roy of Peru, was ſeized with an intermitting fever; this ſoldier cured her alſo; hence the name CINCHONA and COMITISSA. The counteſs on her recovery diſtributed a large portion of this bark to the Jeſuits, in whoſe hands it greatly increaſed its reputation: hence was it called Jeſuitarum pulvis, and patrum cortex vel pulvis. After this, father de Lugo at a great expence brought a parcel of it to Rome, and diſtributed it among the religious, poor, &c. and from him it received the name of CORT. CARD. DE LUGO. From Rome it was ſpread into France and England, and at length became general. By way of eminence it is called the BARK.

This *bark* is brought in pieces of different ſizes, ſome rolled up in ſhort thick quills, and others flat; the outſide is browniſh, and generally hath a whitiſh moſs ſpread upon it; the inſide is of a yellowiſh, reddiſh, or ruſty iron colour. The beſt ſort is bitter, reſinous breaks cloſe and ſmooth, is friable betwixt the teeth, pulverizes eaſily; when powdered, is of a cinnamon colour, but rather paler; and according to the opinion of ſome, as the ſureſt teſt of its goodneſs, it hath a muſty kind of ſmell; and at the ſame time ſo much of the aromatic, as not to be diſagreeable. The inferior kinds, when broken, appear woody; and in chewing, ſeparate into fibres. That which is called female bark, is redder in the inſide; it is alſo thicker, and on the outſide more white and ſmooth, is weaker to the ſmell and taſte than the above, and, in medical virtue, greatly inferior.

The variety of diſorders, in which the *bark* can be uſed to advantage, may ſeem to entitle it almoſt to the character of an univerſal medicine; in many diſeaſes it is a ſovereign remedy; and every practitioner, in proportion as his knowledge of its qualities increaſes, finds he can ſtill employ it in a larger extent of caſes. It is certainly a bitter, and aſtringent, and has ſome degree of aromatic conjoined; but it is upon the two former qualities its power altogether depends as a tonic. With regard to the ſtomach, it is indiſputable; and it is well known that the ſtate of the ſtomach is readily communicated to the reſt of the ſyſtem: hence it may be diſcovered, where this medicine is likely to be attended with advantage in its application, and where it may be hurtful. In all diſorders where the *bark* is uſeful, other medicines of the aſtringent, or bitter kinds, or combinations of them, have alſo been of ſervice, though not equally with the *bark*, if it is given in ſubſtance; its virtue reſides in the whole of its parts mixt together, none anſwering ſo well, if ſeparated.

Dr. Cullen ſays that the *Peruvian bark* belongs to the claſs of bitters, and along with its bitterneſs has an aromatic acrimony, depending on an eſſential oil preſent; with this it has a ſtypticity and aſtringency, which ſome have thought proper to deny it, but which is ſufficiently evident when, by diſtillation or ſolution, part of the other qualities are extracted; all the common qualities of bitters are aſcribed to the *bark*. I has the ſame effects in the ſtomach, and inteſtines. In a large quantity, he has ſeen it purge, and habitual coſtiveneſs cured by it, which has proceeded from the weakneſs in the alimentary canal, by giving doſes of 3 i. for ſeveral days together, which ſeemed to work a conſiderable change in the ſyſtem. Carried into the blood, little notice has been taken of the diuretic or diaphoretic powers of the *bark*. It is ſuppoſed to ſtrengthen the whole ſyſtem; and, indeed, we may conclude that its virtues chiefly reſide in its tonic powers.

Some are intimidated from the uſe of the *bark*, though manifeſtly indicated, becauſe of their apprehenſions of its aſtringency: for example, in aſthmas it is forbid, though an ague requires it; but it is ſafe in all diſorders, when there is a fair remiſſion of the fever, and the pain that may attend it. The truth is, the *bark* is not very aſtringent; the prejudices on that account have very little foundation. It is ſafely given juſt before the acceſſion of the cold fit in agues; and in general if the pulſe of an adult does not exceed ſeventy ſtrokes in a minute, it is ſafe and uſeful. So far from cauſing obſtructions, it, in many inſtances, reſolves thoſe already formed; in many glandular tumors, in ſcrophulous diſeaſes and venereal phymoſes, &c. this medicine is a powerful remedy; it hath long been given to women, ſucceſsfully, to the quantity of a dram every three hours, two days after delivery, without leſſening the lochia; during the natural flux of the menſes, it hath been frequently adminiſtered without interrupting them; in the confluent ſmall-pox, its uſe does not leſſen the ſpitting: whence it does not ſeem probable, that the *bark* is ſo powerful an aſtringent as to obſtruct either any natural or critical diſcharge; ſo that when on other accounts it is indicated, its adminiſtration is ſafe. If ever injury was derived from its uſe in any caſe in which it is adapted to relieve, a too late, and not too early adminiſtration, muſt be blamed; from its aſtringency it never can endanger.

As a febrifuge, it was firſt and principally celebrated, and in this character it maintains its reputation. In every kind of fever, except the inflammatory, or in their inflammatory ſtage, it is extremely uſeful: in the ardent, if given when they intermit, it effects a cure; in the lower kind its uſe is earlier, and its effects as ſalutary. Almoſt all diſorders which appear in the form of intermittents, yield to its power.

Its antiſeptic power is a diſcovery of later date; but in this reſpect its credit is eſtabliſhed. It, by invigorating the ſolids, and increaſing the craſſamentum of the blood and its adheſion, thus reſiſts a putrid ſtate and diſpoſition in our bodies.

ABSCESSES AND ULCERS that diſcharge a ſanies inſtead of pus, are ſoon reduced to a healing ſtate, ...

ing

ing the *bark*; the ſanious and bloody matter in variolous puſtules ſoon change their appearance on its uſe, and only need be with-held, if the difficulty of breathing ſhould be increaſed by it. The glandular tumors are reſolved by it, and in inflammatory ones it promotes a laudable ſuppuration.

Moſt ſymptoms that attend a STRUMOUS HABIT yield to the efficacy of the *bark*, except when the bones are affected, and pain attends tumors of this kind, from their being ſituated contiguous to tendons and membranes: it then increaſes the uneaſineſs.

It almoſt every caſe from a LAX FIBRE, the *bark* is of ſervice, either as a principal or an auxiliary remedy.

In NERVOUS ASTHMAS, joined with fetids, the *bark* is greatly advantageous, after expectoration hath removed all tenſion in the lungs; and in humoral aſthmas, if there is a ſediment in the urine, a moiſt ſkin, and a weak pulſe, it is both uſeful and ſafe

In many inſtances the EXTERNAL APPLICATION of the *bark* anſwers in a good degree its internal uſe. In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. are inſtances of cures effected by quilting it in waiſtcoats which were worn next the ſkin.

Again, it ſhould be noticed, that as a judicious uſe of this medicine is of extenſive benefit, ſo an improper one may be productive of as ill effects; for, although it is a febrifuge, its uſe in ardent fevers is during their intermiſſion only; when the fibres are tenſe, its uſe is not required, as to increaſe their firmneſs is its primary effect; conſequently in all diſeaſes ariſing from or attended with tenſe fibres, the *bark* is obviouſly improper. Though the *bark* is a powerful antiſeptic, yet in thoſe gangrenes that are attended with a fulneſs of the pulſe from a ſanguine plethora, it ſhould not be admitted; its excellency is in thoſe mortifications where the blood is poor, and that take their riſe from this poverty.

In all caſes where the *bark* is depended on for the cure, the doſes ſhould be as large, and their repetition as frequent, as the ſtomach will eaſily admit; in moſt caſes its efficacy will be improved by ſome ſuitable auxiliary; as in groſs habits, purging with calomel, rhubarb, or jalap, ſhould precede its uſe; in bilious, and when heat is complained of, nitre ſhould be joined with it; in lax habits with thin and poor blood, aromatics and chalybeates, bitter and warm diaphoretics, greatly aſſiſt it; and if obſtructions are ſuſpected in the abdominal viſcera, the kali acetatum will be a proper adjunct. Of late it hath been much employed in acute rheumatiſms, particularly after the violence of the diſeaſe has been in ſome meaſure moderated by the antiphlogiſtic treatment, or when evident remiſſions take place. Many, however, have recourſe to this medicine in the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, and its ſucceſs has been witneſſed in ſome of the London hoſpitals, even whilſt the inflammatory ſymptoms prevailed to a conſiderable degree. In the confluent ſmall-pox, the bark has been recommended to promote the riſing of the puſtules: this opinion, Dr. WOODVILLE ſays, his own experience has taught him to reject; but after the maturation of the puſtules is completed, or where ſymptoms of putreſcency, or a diſſolved ſtate of the blood ſupervenes, the bark cannot be too liberally employed. The other diſeaſes in which the bark is recommended, are gangrenous ſore throats; and indeed almoſt every ſpecies of gangrene, dyſentery, all hæmorrhages of the paſſive kind, likewiſe other increaſed diſcharges, ſome caſes of dropſy, eſpecially when unattended with any particular local affection, ſcrophula, ill-conditioned ulcers, rickets, ſcurvy, ſtates of convaleſcence, certain ſtages of phthiſis pulmonalis, &c. In fine, if we direct our attention to the TONIC POWER of the *bark*, we may almoſt, in all the variety of caſes for which it is recommended, readily determine the propriety or impropriety of its uſe in their different ſtages.

Various are the preparations of the *bark*; but when the ſtomach will bear it, the powder, if very fine, is the moſt agreeable and the moſt uſeful; in caſe of averſion to the powder, the next beſt preparation is the infuſion in cold water, prepared as follows:

INFUSION *of the* BARK.

Take one ounce of bark in fine powder, and twelve ounces of ſoft water; add the water, by a little at a time, continuing to triturate it for about ten minutes in a marble mortar; then let them ſtand together, without ſubjecting them to any heat, for three-quarters of an hour, and ſtrain. The elegance and ſtrength of this preparation is increaſed by the addition of a ſmall quantity of French brandy during the triture. This infuſion is ſooner prepared, is as ſtrong, and more agreeable than the decoction: it may be taken in doſes of two and three ounces.

In boiling, the reſinous matter of the *bark* is haſtily ſeparated by the heat, but is not properly diſſolved by the water: hence in cooling it begins to ſeparate, renders the liquor turbid, and at length falls to the bottom: but when macerated in cold water, the medicinal parts are gradually ſeparated and extracted together, and are retained by the water in a ſtate of perfect ſolution. For weak ſtomachs no preparation excels this.

Dr. Saunders relates the following experiment, in his obſervations on the ſuperior efficacy of the red Peruvian *bark*. A decoction of both red and common Peruvian *bark* was prepared by taking an ounce of each, and boiling them in a pint and half of water, to one pint; the former had greatly the ſuperiority in ſtrength and power. A pint of freſh water was added to each decoction; the boiling ſtill continued till that quantity was evaporated. The decoction of the common Peruvian *bark* ſeemed gradually to loſe its ſenſible qualities, while that of the red *bark* ſtill retained its own. The ſame quantity of water was added as before to each, and the decoction repeated until a gallon of water was exhauſted; at the expiration of which time, the common Peruvian *bark* was rendered almoſt taſteleſs; the red *bark* ſtill retaining nearly its former ſenſible qualities. This experiment proves, that the common practice of boiling the *bark* is hurtful to its powers.

Next to this infuſion in water, an infuſion in Rheniſh wine may be preferred; and the next to it, a tincture drawn with good French brandy. In SCROPHULA, the ſhell-lime-water is a good menſtruum for the *bark*; and in caſes where relaxation ſimply demands the uſe of the *bark*, the lime-water made with ſtone-lime ſhould be preferred.

The diſguſtful taſte of the *bark* is covered by liquorice, or orange-peel, or a ſmall quantity of Winter's bark. In the following electary, mucilage is thought uſeful in covering the taſte, which is made in the following manner, and conſidered an excellent medicine in ſcrophulous caſes, adequate to burnt ſponge. ℞ ſodæ pp. ʒij. pulveris cort. Peruv. ʒi. mucilaginis gum. Arab. q. s. m. The doſe ʒij. two or three times a-day.

The College of London directs two extracts, and two tinctures from the *bark*.

Extractum Corticis *Peruviani* ſeu CINCHONÆ. EXTRACT *of* PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of *Peruvian bark* coarſely powdered, one pound; diſtilled water, twelve pints; boil for an hour or two, and pour off the liquor, which, while hot, will be red and pellucid: but as ſoon as it grows cold, it becomes yellow and turbid; boil the *bark* again in the ſame quantity of water as before, repeating theſe boilings till the liquor remains tranſparent when cold: than evaporate all theſe decoctions, ſtrained and mixed together, to a proper conſiſtence. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This extract is to be prepared under a double form; one of the conſiſtence of a pill; the other hard enough to be reduced to powder.

The extract is not ſo ſtrong of the *bark* as is imagined; beſides, it is hardly poſſible to make it without ſome degree of empyreuma, and the advantage of its form no way compenſates for the expence and trouble in preparing it. Ten grains of the hard extract are computed to be equal to half a dram of the *bark* in powder.

Extractum Corticis *Peruviani* ſeu CINCHONÆ, cum *Reſina*. EXTRACT *of* PERUVIAN BARK *with* RESIN.

Take of *Peruvian bark* coarſely powdered, one pound; rectified ſpirit of wine, four pints; digeſt for four days, and then pour off the tincture; boil the reſiduum in ten pints of diſtilled water, to two; then ſtrain the tincture and decoction ſeparately, evaporating the water from the decoction, and diſtilling off the ſpirit from the tincture, until each begins to be thickened: laſtly, mix the reſinous with the aqueous extract, and make the maſs fit for forming into pills. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Tinctura Corticis *Peruviani* ſeu CINCHONÆ. TINCTURE *of* PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of the *Peruvian bark*, four ounces; of proof ſpirit of wine, a quart; digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This

This is an agreable preparation, but as it is too heating if a large dose is given, it would be better to add twice the quantity of the *bark* to this quantity of spirit, and then the *bark* would be given more plentifully in each dose of tincture.

Tinctura Corticis *Peruviani* seu CINCHONÆ *composita.*
COMPOUND TINCTURE *of* BARK.

Take of *Peruvian bark* in powder, two ounces; exterior peel of Seville oranges, one ounce and an half; Virginian snake-root bruised, three drams; saffron, one dram; cochineal powdered, two scruples; proof spirit of wine, twenty ounces; digest for fourteen days, and strain. This was the tinctura *corticis* Huxhami, and is certainly a good tonic and cordial. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

TINCTURA AMMONIATA CINCHONÆ

Take of *Peruvian bark* in powder, by weight four ounces; compound spirit of ammonia, two pounds; digest them in a close vessel for ten days, and filter it. Pharm. Lond. 1788. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Percival's Essays Med. and Exp. Cullen's Mat. Med.

In the year 1782, Dr. Saunders, physician to Guy's hospital, published his Observations on the Superior Efficacy of the Red *Peruvian Bark*. This publication may be referred to, as not only the first on this subject, but also containing many other important hints respecting the practice of medicine. The following few extracts are here subjoined.

The red *Peruvian bark* is in much larger and thicker pieces than the common *Peruvian bark*. It evidently consists of three different layers. The external is thin, rugged, and frequently covered with a mossy substance, and of a reddish brown colour; the middle is thicker, more compact, and of a darker colour: in this appears chiefly to reside its resinous part, being extremely brittle, and evidently containing a larger quantity of inflammable matter than any other kind of *bark*. The innermost hath a more woody and fibrous appearance, of a brighter red than the former. The entire piece breaks in that brittle manner described by writers on the materia medica, as a proof of the superior excellence of the *bark*. In reducing it to powder, the middle layer, which seems to contain the greatest proportion of resin, will not give way to the pestle so easily as the other layers; this should be particularly attended to when it is used in fine powder. Its flavour is chiefly discoverable, either in powder or solution, is evidently more aromatic, and has a greater degree of bitterness than the common *bark*.

It is highly probable, that it is the *bark* of older trees than that which is called quill *bark*; that it is from the trunks and larger branches of them; and that a more particular care may be taken in collecting and drying it; whence its superior qualities.

The taste and flavour of the red *bark* is more difficultly evolved, and is therefore at first not so obvious, from the closeness of its texture, and from the resinous coat being so well defended, and inclosed between other two layers. It is evidently heavier than any other kind of *bark*, and seems to have been prepared and dried with greater attention, its original appearance and form being better preserved.

The red *bark* is so much warmer than the other, that it would seem to answer all the purposes derived from the union of cordials, aromatics, serpentaria, and the like, so much recommended in the obstinate quartan intermittents of elderly people.

By the testimony of many practitioners, it appears that intermitting fevers are more speedily and effectually cured, either by infusion, decoction, or powder of the red *bark*, than by those of the common *bark*; and this also by smaller doses of the former than of the latter. Dr. Saunders says, that from the numerous trials he hath made with it, in intermitting fevers, and other diseases, he is disposed to conclude that it need be employed only in half the quantity we generally recommend of the other *bark*.

The infusion, decoction, and tincture, made with red *bark*, are considerably stronger than those from the same quantity of common *bark*; and it is said to have afforded more than twice the quantity of extract, than is obtained from the same portion of common *bark*.

In an infusion of the red *bark*, the spirit of vitriol lost its acidity more perfectly than in an infusion of the *bark* before in use. A decoction of the red *bark* keeps perfectly good, during more than a month in the summer season; whilst that of the common *bark* is sensibly changed in a few days. In the decoction of the red *bark*, the powder, which is separated during the cooling of it, remains intimately diffused through the liquor, so that it continues loaded and turbid whilst at rest: in the decoction of the common *bark*, it separates, and easily subsides to the bottom. See also FLAVUS CORTEX.

CORTEX WINTERANUS SPURIUS. See CANELLA ALBA.

CORTICALIS SUBSTANTIA. The *cortical substance* of the brain. See CEREBRUM.

CORTUSA. See SANICULA MAS.

CORU CANARICA, Lusitanis MALABARICA HERBA.

It is a dwarf tree, resembling that of the quince. The bark of the tree, if wounded, distils a copious milky juice, which is much used in Malabar against alvine fluxes. Raii Hist.

CORYCOMACHIA. } A small ball made of leather,
CORYCUS, κώρυκος. } and stuffed with bran, or sand, or other materials; it was suspended by a string about the height of the navel of the person who used it. When people were too fat they took it in both hands and pushed it from them, and receding as it returned, they received it into their hands, and so continued the exercise. See SPHÆRISTICA.

CORYLUS. See AVELLANA.

CORYMBAS, or CORYMBE. See HEDERA ARBOREA.

CORYMBUS. A cluster of flowers or fruit standing on pedicles, which are so disposed as to form a sphere. In its proper acceptation it is a cluster of ivy-berries. Berkenhout says, Linnæus makes it a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow in clusters, each upon a separate pedunculus, as in the siliquose plants in general. Martyn prefers Rose's explanation: "Corymbus, "where the lesser flower-stalks of unequal lengths are "produced along the common peduncle on both; and "rise to the same height, so as to form a flat or even "surface at top."

CORYPHE. κορυφὴ. See VERTEX.

CORYZA. See GRAVEDO and CATARRHUS.

—— CATARRHALIS. }
—— PHLEGMATORRHAGIA. } See CATARRHUS.
—— FEBRICOSA. }

COSCULIA. The grains of kermes. See CHERMES.

COSMET. See ANTIMONIUM.

COSMETORGES. A word invented by Dulæus to express the sensitive soul.

COSMIANA ANTIDOTUS. The name of an antidote in Marcellus Empiricus.

COSMOS. In Hippocrates, it is the order and series of critical days.

COSSI. Tubercles in the face. See VARUS.

COSSUM. A malignant ulcer of the nose, mentioned by Paracelsus.

COSTA PULMONARIA. } See HIERACIUM
—— HERBA PANONICA. } ALPINUM.

COSTÆ. The RIBS. Littleton says, from *consto*, on account of their firmness (as if they were custodes, or guards, to the heart and lungs). The *costæ*, in ANATOMY, are generally twelve on each side, though sometimes there are but eleven, at others thirteen are found: their extremities next the vertebræ are rounder and stronger than those which join the sternum; the upper edges are more round than the lower, which are depressed internally for lodging the intercostal vessels and nerves; this channel is not observable at either extremity, which is a plain direction to perform the operation for the empyema rather towards the sides of the thorax than at either extremity.

The *ribs* are articulated at each extremity, of which the posterior is doubly joined to the vertebræ; for the head is received into the cavities of the two bodies of the vertebræ by ginglymi, and the larger tubercle is articulated to the transverse process of the inferior vertebra by arthrodia, by which means they are properly guarded against luxations.

They are divided into true called *veræ*; and false called *spuriæ*, *illegitimæ*, *mendosæ*, *nothæ*. The true are the seven superior, whose cartilages are joined to the sternum; these *ribs* include the heart, lungs, &c. The false are five inferior, whose cartilages are not joined to the sternum; unto all these the diaphragm is connected; and within them the stomach, liver, spleen, &c. are contained.

The cartilages of the falſe *ribs* are only connected to one another by a membrane which covers them; the two laſt are joined to the vertebræ by a round head, and their cartilaginous extremities are loſt in the interſtices of the muſcles, by both which circumſtances they become more moveable than the other *ribs*.

The upper *rib*, contrary to the reſt, is flat upwards and downwards, that it may not incommode the lungs, and leave room for the ſubclavian veſſels and muſcle.

The anterior extremity of each *rib* is lower than the poſterior; therefore, when elevated, the cavity of the thorax will be increaſed in its diameter backwards and forwards, and the middle part of the ſuperior ridge is lower than the poſterior part; thus, when elevated, the diameter of the thorax will be laterally increaſed.

The *ribs* are but little uſed in ſleep, reſpiration being then carried on by the diaphragm and intercoſtal muſcles.

COSTÆ, in BOTANY. The nerves and leaves, or the long tough ſtrings which run either acroſs or lengthways through them, are called their *ribs*.

COSTALES NERVI. See DORSALES.

COSTO-HYOIDÆUS. See CORACO-HYOIDÆUS.

COSTUS, COSTUS ARABICUS Linnæi, alſo called *coſtus Indicus,—amarus dulcis Orientalis, inpinguedo porci, tſianakua*. SWEET and BITTER COSTUS.

It is a root which is brought from the Eaſt Indies; it is about the ſize of a finger, of a pale greyiſh colour outwardly, and yellow within. In Arabia, a bitter and a ſweet ſort were formerly diſtinguiſhed; but now there is but one ſort known, and is rarely to be met with.

The root of *coſtus* is recommended as being ſtomachic, diaphoretic, and diuretic; it impregnates the urine with a violet ſmell. On evaporating a decoction of this root, almoſt all its ſmell is diſſipated; but a bitter extract is obtained nearly to two thirds of the root. The ſpirituous extract is but ſmall in quantity. Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. See ZEDOARIA.

—— CORTICOSUS. See CANELLA ALBA.

—— HORTORUM MINOR. See AGERATUM.

—— NIGRA. See CINARA.

COSTYLE. The ſocket of the hip-bone. See ACETABULUM.

COTARONIUM. A word coined by Paracelſus. It implies a liquor into which all bodies, and even their elements, may be diſſolved.

COTHON. In Galen it ſignifies a veſſel in which cadmia is burnt.

COTINUS. Among the ancients it ſignified the word *oliva*; but amongſt the moderns, it is the Venetian or RED SUMACH.

COTIS. According to ſome, it is the back part of the head, but others ſay it is the hollow of the neck.

COTONASTER. See SORBUS.

COTONEA. See CYDONIA.

COTONIUM. See BOMBAX.

COTTI VINI. A name of ſome thick and luſcious Italian wines, made ſo by boiling the muſt of the poorer ſorts.

COTULA. See COTYLE, and CYATHUS. Bugs are alſo ſo named, as well as a twelve-ounce meaſure. See CIMEX.

—— FLORE LUTEO RADIATO. See BUPHTHALMUM.

—— FŒTIDA. See CHAMÆMELUM FŒTIDUM.

COTYLA. See COTYLE.

COTYLA, is any deep cavity in a bone, in which any other bone is articulated; but it is generally uſed to expreſs the cavity which receives the head of the thigh-bone. It alſo ſignifies a deep ſinus ſurrounded with large lips, or any cavity like the glene, but deeper.

COTYLE, *Cotyla*, or *Cotula*. Among the ancients it was a drinking cup, or any thing which had a cavity, as the hollow of the hand. Among the Greeks it was a meaſure, and is the ſame as the hemina of the Romans, which held nine or ten ounces. See CYATHUS.

COTYLEDONES. COTYLEDONS. Certain glandular bodies adhering to the chorion of ſome animals, are called *cotyledons*; but no ſuch ſubſtances are obſerved in the human chorion: they are alſo called *acetabula*.

COTYLEDON, (from κοτύλη, *cavity*.) The lateral bibulous, periſhable lobe, or placenta of the ſeed, deſtined to nouriſh the heart, and then fall off. The greater part of ſeeds have two lobes; ſome have more; ſome only one, and others none; hence a diſtinction of all plants into *acotyledones, monocotyledones, dicotyledones, polycotyledones*.

COTYLEDON, alſo called *umbilicus veneris, acetabulum, cotyledon major*, KIDNEY-WORT, NAVEL-WORT, and WALL PENNY-WORT.

Its whole appearance reſembles houſe-leek; the root thick, knotted, and hath many ſmall fibres ſpringing from it. It grows on old ſtone walls and buildings, and flowers in May. The leaves are cooling, aſtringent and diuretic; but are not much uſed. Botaniſts enumerate eleven ſpecies, nine of which are called *African navel-worts*. Raii Hiſt.

COTYLEDON MARINUM. See ANDROSACE.

COTYLEDUM, ALTERUM. See CRASSULA.

COUM. See COLCHICUM.

COUP DE SOLEIL. See ICTUS SOLARIS.

COURADI. See PAIANELI.

COURAP. The modern name for a diſtemper very common in Java and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. It is a ſort of herpes or itch on the arm-pits, groins, breaſt, and face; the itching is almoſt perpetual, and the ſcratching is followed by great pain, and a diſcharge of matter, which makes the linen ſtick ſo faſt to the ſkin, as not eaſily to be ſeparated without tearing off the cruſt. *Courap* is a general name for any ſort of itch, but this diſtemper is thus called by way of eminence. It is ſo contagious that few eſcape it. For the cure, gentle and repeated purging is uſed, and externally the ſublimate in a ſmall quantity is a good topic. See Bontius de Med. Ind.

COURBARIL. The American name of the tree which produces GUM ANIME. This tree is called *excuſta*, the LOCUST-TREE. Alſo *animifera arbor Braſiliana; Braſilienſis arbor ſiliquoſa; cancamum Græcorum; ceratia diphyllos; iétaiba*; COURBARIL. It grows in many parts of the Weſt-Indies.

COURBARIL. RESIN. See ANIME.

COURONDI. It is a tall evergreen tree which grows in the Eaſt Indies; its juice and the kernels of its fruit are aſtringent. Raii Hiſt.

COUROS. So Hippocrates called the child in the womb when perfected there. See CONCEPTIO.

COUROY-MOELLI. A ſhrub growing in ſandy places in the Eaſt Indies: the bark and root boiled in milk are eſteemed as an antidote againſt the poiſon of ſerpents. Raii Hiſt.

COUSCOUS. The African name of a ſort of paſte made of the flour of millet, into which ſome fleſh is infuſed, and when eaten, a ſmall quantity of *lait* is alſo put. It is much uſed as food about the river Senegal.

COUTON. A tree which grows in Candia: it reſembles the walnut-tree. Bauhine calls it *arbor vinifera couton juglandi ſimilis*. When this tree is wounded, an agreeable liquor flows out, which reſembles Orleans wine.

COVALAM, called alſo *cucurbitifera trifolia*, &c. *beli*, ſeu *ſerifole Bengalenſium, capotes, cydonia exotica*.

It is a tall tree, growing in Malabar and in the iſland of Ceylon: its fruit is ſhaped like an apple, the outer rind is thin and green, under it is a woody one, incloſing a viſcid yellowiſh moiſt ſubſtance, of a ſweetiſh acid taſte, in which are long, flat, white ſeeds; it is turgid, with a gummy pellucid juice. This fruit is aſtringent whilſt it is unripe, but when ripe, of a delicious taſte. The bark of the tree ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and relieves in hypochondriac languors. Raii Hiſt.

COUVRE CHEF, LE GRAND. } See RICÆ; DE-
———— CHEF, EN TRIANGLE. } LIGATIO, 5, 7.

COWPERI GLANDULÆ; COWPER'S GLANDS, ſo called, from COWPER the diſcoverer. They are ſmall, hemiſpherical, and compound. One of them is ſituated on each ſide of the urethra, without the corpus ſpongioſum, and acceleratores muſcles, between the bulb and proſtate. Each has an excretory duct, through which a mucous liquor is evacuated upon the internal ſurface of the urethra, for its defence. Whether there be other glands belonging to this part, as ſome authors ſay, it is uncertain. In women, we obſerve, before the hymen, an orifice on each ſide, from Cowper's glands, which lie upon each ſide of the perinæum, and ſerve the ſame purpoſe as in the male. They are called alſo *mucoſæ glandulæ*, and *glandulæ veſiculares*.

COXA. See FEMUR.

COXÆ DOLORES. See ISCHIADICUS MORBUS.

COXÆ OSSA. See OS INNOMINATUM.

COXENDIX. See ISCHIUM, and OS INNOMINATUM.

COYUTENA LUZONIS. See FAGARA MAJOR.

COZTIECZOCOTL. See MACAXOCOTLIFERA.

CRAB YAWS. A name in Jamaica for a kind of

ulcer

ulcer on the soles of the feet, with hard callous lips, so hard that it is difficult to cut them. The ungt. hydrargyri fortius is their cure.

CRADE. In Hippocrates it is the branch of a fig-tree.

CRÆCA MAJOR. See VICIA.

CRÆPALE. Galen says, it is a disorder of the head, produced by excessive drinking of wine; called also CRAPULA.

CRAMBE. A CABBAGE. See BRASSICA.

CRAMBEION. See CICUTA. In Hippocrates it signifies a decoction of cabbage.

CRAMPUS. So Helmont calls the CRAMP. It is a sudden, painful rigidity of a muscle, the pain now and then being excruciating. This complaint is often very troublesome; it is not usually dangerous, though instances have occurred, in which, passing from the limbs to the bowels, the patient hath with difficulty recovered: it principally affects the limbs or neck.

In the Med. Mus. vol. iii. is an instance of a cure effected by drinking a glass of tar-water every night and morning. It hath been advanced by some, that for present relief, the readiest cure is to take hold of a roll of brimstone, which quickly breaks, and thus the patient is eased. But this disease, is either idiopathic, or symptomatic. When of the former class, it affects the legs, thighs, or other parts suddenly, whilst swimming in cold water, or whilst the tibiæ are exposed to the cold night air; or, when the muscles are uneasily situated; the digastric muscles are subject to this complaint; whilst the neck is exposed naked to the cold air, the pain is intolerable, but in a minute or two abates spontaneously, particularly if warmth with friction is applied to the parts, counteracting the contraction of the muscle, by external pressure, or placing the part affected in a situation where extension may be produced.

The sympathetic *cramp* is that which affects the lower extremities, particularly in the cholera morbus, with strong distention and excruciating pain of the calves of the legs; from whence the afflicted moving their legs cry out; and as often as a vomiting supervenes, they are in great torture. After a vomit has been premised of chicken water, twenty drops of liquid laudanum should be administered. If the breast should be affected with this spasm, a *fugitive pleurodyne* arises, but violent, with a fear of suffocation; if the throat, a *spasmodic angina*.

CRANEIA. See CORNUS.

CRANGON, also called *squilla crangon*, and the PRAWN. It is a sea shell-fish affording good nourishment

CRANIUM, called also *calva*, and *calvaria*, *cerebri galea*. The SKULL. It is that part of the head which is covered with hair; besides the os frontis, it consists of the two parietalia, the two temporal, the occiput, the os ethmoides, and os sphenoides. See CAPUT. As to its medicinal virtues, they differ not from those of other bones.

CRANTERES. See SAPIENTIÆ DENTES.

CRAPULA. See CRÆPALE. It is also a SURFEIT. A disorder from something taken into the stomach, and occasioning a sickness, or at least a loathing of that to which the disorder was owing, though sometimes it signifies a plethora, from indolence, and full but improper feeding, in which case perspiration is defective, and eruptions form themselves in the skin: this though more properly is the *cholera accidentalis*. See CHOLERA MORBUS.

A *surfeit* from animal food, as muscles, putrid flesh, &c. is best remedied by the use of vegetable acids, which may be taken diluted with water, a vomit being premised, and this, even though a vomiting and purging both attend.

When an excess of feeding is the cause, the primæ viæ being evacuated, and the nature of the plethora attended to, that the load may be properly evacuated, the indication of cure will be, to recover the perspiratory discharge; consistent with which, diuretics may be used: but the increase of any other evacuation would interfere with the principal design.

CRASIS, from κεραννυμι, *to mix*. The temper of the blood peculiar to every constitution.

CRASPEDON. See HYPOSTAPHYLE.

CRASSA ARTERIA. See AORTA.

—— MENINX. See DURA MATER.

—— INTESTINA. See INTESTINA.

CRASSAMENTUM. So the red globules in the blood are called: in the due proportion of which, consists the health and life of a man. See CALIDUM INNATUM.

CRASSENA. A term of Paracelsus, by which he would signify certain saline, putrefactive, and corrosive particles, which produce ulcers and tumors of various forms.

CRASSULA, called also *faba crassa*, *faba inversa*, *sedum*, *telephium*, *fabaria*, *anacampseros*, *cotyledum alterum*, *scrophularia media vel tertia*, *acetabulum alterum*. COMMON ORPINE, or LIVE-LONG. The sort used in medicine is the SEDUM TELEPHIUM, Linn.

It is a plant with unbranched stalks, which are clothed with thick, fleshy, oval leaves, but producing no leaves immediately from the root: the flowers stand in form of umbels on the top of the stalk, and are followed each by three, or four, or six pods full of small seeds: the root is irregular and knobby. It is indigenous in England, and perennial.

Common orpine, with the leaves slightly or not at all serrated, grows in hedges and shady grounds, hath reddish or whitish pentapetalous flowers. The leaves are anti-inflammatory, but their power seems too inconsiderable for a place in practice.

CRASSULA MINOR. See SEDUM.

CRATÆGUS. The WILD SERVICE-TREE.

—— ALPINUS. The WHITE BOAM-TREE. See ARIA.

—— OXYCANTHA. See SPINA ALBA.

CRATÆOGONUM. See MELAMPYRUM.

CRATEVÆ SIUM. See NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM.

CRATIBULA. } The iron bars or grate which covers
CRATICULA. } the ash-hole in chemical furnaces.

CRATICULARIS. from *craticula*, *a gridiron*. Bread broiled on the hearth or on a gridiron.

CRATON. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

CREA. See TIBIA.

CREBER. *Frequent*. It is applied to respiration, and to the pulse, when the intervals, betwixt each inspiration, or each pulsation of the artery, are short.

CREMASTER, from κρεμαω, *suspendo*, *to suspend*. These muscles are also called *suspensorii testium*. Dr. Hunter says, they arise from the inside of Poupart's ligament on each side, run down to the perforation where the seminal cord comes out, and being expanded over it, make part of the tunica vaginalis communis. The course of this muscle being very oblique, makes the spermatic cord seem much more so than it really is. Their use is to draw up and suspend the testes.

CREMER. The name of a distemper endemial in Hungary, which seems to be a sort of crapula. It is cured by drinking a small quantity of any cordial water.

CREMNOI. The lips of ULCERS, also the *labiæ pudendæ*, from κρημνος, *a precipice*, or *shelving place*.

CREMOR, χυμος, or χυλος. It is the expressed juice of any grain; also the strained juice of any grain, particularly of barley boiled till it be so soft as to pass through a strainer (see PTISANA); and lastly, it is the cream of milk, or expressed water of barley. See CHYLUS.

—— CALC. VIV. The cream or flour of quick-lime is the pinguious substance floating on the top of new-made lime-water, which, when taken off and dried, becomes insipid.

CREMOR LITHARGYRI ACETAT. See PLUMBUM, N°. 6.

CRENATUM, or *crenated*, (from *crena*, *a notch*.) Having the edge cut with angular or circular incisures, not inclining to either extremity. When the edge of a leaf is cut into segments of small circles, instead of angular teeth, it is said to be *obtusely crenate*; when the larger segments have smaller ones upon them, the leaf is then said to be *doubly crenate*: the same term is applied to the *corolla*, and *nectarium*, in some cases.

CREPATIO. } In pharmacy, is the cracking or
CREPATURA. } bursting of any seed in boiling, and this is to be understood when seeds are directed to be boiled *ad crepaturam*. See also HERNIA SCROTALIS.

CREPINUM. See TARTARUM.

CREPITA ÆTAS. See ÆTAS.

CREPITATIO. See DECREPITATIO.

CREPITUS, or crackling of the joints

This may happen either from a defect of synovia, or a disposition of cretaceous matter, as in the gout. Mr Sharp recommends, in order to the cure, a frequent use of fomentations, rubbing the joint with the ungt. hydrargyri, and to administer purges now and then.

A dis-

A discharge of air from the anus, when attended with a noise, is thus called.

CREPITUS LUPI. See LYCOPERDON VULGARE.

CRESPINUS. See BERBERIS.

CRESPULUM. See BUPHTHALMUM.

CRESSIO. See NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM.

CRETA. CHALK. Kentman mentions fifteen sorts; but the only one now used in medicine is the white *chalk*.

—— ALBA. So called because the best was formerly found in Crete, now Candia: it is also called *terra Creta*, and *creta candida*. It is also named *glisomargo*.

It is now found in most parts of the world. It is a pure white mineral calcareous earth, of different degrees of hardness; it crumbles between the fingers, and stains them white; also readily diffuses itself in water, and as soon subsides again; it sticks to the tongue without any astringency. It is met with both in the form of stones and in powder.

The best is that which is perfectly white, soft, close, and solid, equal and uniform when broken, free from sand and other bodies, and rather agreeable than insipid to the taste. Many other earths are of a similar nature; but this being the purest, is preferred.

It does not dissolve in the vitriolic acid, but readily in all others, even totally in vinegar. The vitriolic acid precipitates it from all other acids, and forms with it a selenites. It is convertible into quick-lime; with borax it melts into a transparent glass. The solutions of it in acids are bitter.

Chalk is employed as a remedy against the heart-burn, and other disorders that have acidity in the primæ viæ for their cause. Dr. Slare asserts from experiments, that it absorbs acids sooner, and more powerfully, than crabs'-eyes, calcined harts-horn, or coral. Some use it when finely powdered, to sprinkle on erysipelatous inflammations. When *chalk* is saturated with an acid, it is said to become subastringent, otherwise it hath no such property; hence *chalk*, given when acidity prevails in the stomach, sometimes produces costiveness; this though is much doubted by Cullen and others. Two drams for a dose, and repeated at proper intervals, have often effected a speedy cure, both in a diarrhœa and a dysentery; but this effect was owing to its absorbing those acrid juices whose stimuli caused the morbid excretion. When milk turns sour on the stomach, a scruple of *chalk* may be given with each half pint. When on any account a free use of *chalk* is required, if the belly is inclined to costiveness, laxative medicines should now and then be taken, otherwise concretions will be formed in the bowels, or the mouths of the lacteals will be clogged, and a marasmus may be the consequence.

Chalk should be finely powdered, and separated from its grosser parts by elutriation. Boerhaave prefers it to the C. c. c. for making the white decoction with. Bates formerly used to boil half a pound of *chalk* in three pints of water to a quart, after which he just permitted the grosser parts to fall, and poured off the yet turbid fluid for use. And the London College directs the following:

CHALK MIXTURE, *Mistura Cretacea, formerly called* JULEPUM E CRETA.

Take of the whitest *chalk* prepared, one ounce; of double refined sugar, six drams; of gum arabic, finely powdered, two ounces; of distilled water, a quart: mix. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

See Dale, Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works, Cullen's Mat. Med.

Besides these the following are often used:

CRETÆ UNGUENTUM COMPOSITUM. *Compound Ointment of Chalk*; vel CERATUM NEUTRALE, *Neutral Cerate*, of Kirkland.

℞. Cretæ pp. aceti distillati, olei olivæ ää ℥ iv. emplastri lithargyri ℥ 8. aq. lithargyri acetati ℥ ss. The chalk and vinegar are to be mixed together, and over a slow fire, incorporated with the litharge plaster, and oil, when sufficiently, the water of acetated litharge is to be added. This is allowed to be an efficacious remedy, when applied to inflamed parts and ulcers, and is much employed in practice.

Decoctum e CRETA. See CORNU CERVI.

Pulvis e CRETA *Compositus.* } See BOLUS.
Pulvis e CRETA *Comp. cum Opio.* }

The two last supply the place of the pulvis e bolo compositus, and pulvis e bolo compositus cum opio, of the old London Pharmacopœia.

CRETA NIGRA. BLACK CHALK, called also *humus nigra pictoria*.

—— RUBRA. See OCHRA.

—— SELENUSIA, called also *terra selenusia*. The best is of a shining white friable appearance, and readily diluted with a fluid. It is drying and astringent.

CRETA CIMOLIA. TOBACCO-PIPE-CLAY. } See CI-
—— FULLONICA. } MOLIA ALBA.

CRETHMON. See CRITHMUM.

CREVIS. See ASTACUS FLUVIATILIS.

CRIBRATIO, CRIBRATION, or SEARCING. In pharmacy, it is the passing of powders and pulps through sieve.

CRIBRIFORME Os. } from *cribrum*, *sieve*. See
CRIBROSUM Os. } ETHMOIDES OS.

CRISELASIA. The driving a ring or circle. Driving a hoop was one of the ancient gymnastics: this hoop was as high as the breast of the person who used it. It was commended for rendering the limbs pliable, and for strengthening the nerves.

CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDÆI MUSCULI, from κρικος, *a ring*, αρυταινα, *a funnel*, and ειδος *forma*. Muscles of the larynx, whose office is to open the glottis. They rise from the cricoid cartilage, and are inserted into the arytænoid.

—— ARYTÆNOIDES LATERALES. They lie laterally upon the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage, and are inserted into the lower part of the side of the arytænoid. They serve to dilate the glottis.

—— ARYTÆNOIDES POSTICI. They lie upon the back part of the cricoid cartilage, and are inserted into that knob which stands on the back part of the basis of the arytænoid cartilage, near the angle of the basis, one on each side. They open the larynx, and are called by Casserius, *par cucullare*.

—— PHARYNGÆI. These muscles arise from the lower part of the side of the cricoid cartilage. They seem to be appendices of the *thyro-pharyngæi*, shewing no other marks of distinction but these insertions, and a small difference in direction, because as they run backward they descend a little; for this reason, Winslow says, he hath sometimes looked on them as one, and called them *thyro-crico-pharyngæi*. The lowest of these muscular fibres, he says, make a complete circle backwards, between the two sides of the basis of the cartilago cricoides; this circle is the beginning of the œsophagus, and has been thought by some to form a distinct muscle, called œsophagus. Sometimes there is another fasciculus of fibres detached from the thyro-pharyngæus, and inserted laterally in the thyroid gland, for which reason I call it musculus *thyro-adenoidæus*.

Innes calls it the *constrictor pharyngis inferior*; and describes it as follows. It arises from the side of the thyroid cartilage, near the attachment of the sterno-hyoidæus and thyro-hyoidæus muscles, and from the *cricoid* cartilage, near the *crico-thyroidæus*. This muscle is the largest of the three, and is inserted into the white line, where it joins with its fellow, the superior fibres running obliquely upwards, covering nearly one half of the middle constrictor, and terminating in a point; the inferior fibres run more transversely, and cover the beginning of the œsophagus. Their use is to compress that part of the pharynx which they cover, and to raise it with the larynx a little upwards. See PHARYNX.

—— THYROIDÆI. Certain muscles of the larynx, which shut up the glottis. They rise from the anterior and lateral part of the *cricoid* cartilage, and are inserted into the lower edge of the thyroid cartilage. Some call these *crico-thyroidæus anticus*.

CRICOIDES, also CYMBOLARIS CARTILAGO; κρικος, *a ring*, and ειδος, *a form*. The name of the *annularis cartilago*, annular cartilage belonging to the larynx, which it encompasses. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

CRICOS, κρικος, *a ring* or *circle*. So Hippocrates calls the annular cartilages, which form the aspera arteria.

CRIDONES. Worms which breed in the skin. See CRINONES.

CRIMNODES, from κριμνον, *bran*. An epithet for urine, which deposits a *branny* sediment.

CRIMNON. Dioscorides describes it as being a coarse sort of meal produced from zea and wheat, of which they make pulse. Galen says, that κριμνα are the largest particles

ticles of torrefied barley, which have eſcaped due contuſion in the mill.

CRINATUM, from κρινον, *a lily*. An epithet of a *thymiama*, or ſuffumigation, mentioned in P. Ægineta.

CRINEDONES. } See CAPILLARES VERMICULI.
CRINES. }

CRINIS. See CAPILLUS.

CRINITUS, from *crinis*, *a hair*. Hairy, or having long hair, or beards reſembling hair, as in phlegm crinitum, applicable alſo to *frondi*.

CRINOMYRON, from κρινον, a *lily*, and μυρον, *an ointment*. OINTMENT OF LILIES, conſiſting of *lilies* and ſome other aromatics. It was alſo called *Ægyptium album*, and *ſuſinum*.

CRINON. A *lily*.

CRINONES, called alſo *comedones*, *crinones*. Ambroſe Paré deſcribes this diſeaſe as follows: "The mention of dracunculi calls to my memory another kind of abſceſs, altogether as rare. This our Frenchmen name *crinones*, I think, *a crinibus*, i. e. from *hairs*. It chiefly troubles children, and pricks their back like thorns. They toſs up and down, being not able to take any reſt. This diſeaſe ariſeth from *ſmall hairs*, which are ſcarce of a pin's length, but thoſe thick and ſtrong. It is cured with a fomentation of water more than warm, after which you muſt preſently apply an ointment made of honey and wheaten flour; for ſo, theſe *hairs* lying under the ſkin are allured and drawn forth; and being thus drawn, they muſt be plucked out with ſmall mullets." See Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 64.

In the Hiſtory of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, for the year 1776, is a paper as follows, on this ſubject, by Monſ. Baſſignet. "This diſeaſe, which is ſaid to be peculiar to the town of Seyne and its neighbourhood, attacks almoſt all the new-born children. Authors call it *crinons*, or comedons. In the place itſelf it is called *cées*, a corruption of *ceddés*, a provincial word that ſignifies *a briſtle*. It appears in many caſes within twelve hours, in others not till a month after birth, and ſometimes, though rarely, at a more advanced age, of even twelve or more years. The ſymptoms are deſcribed to be *a violent itching, which is increaſed by the heat of the bed, and prevents ſleep; a continual agitation; incapability of ſucking, the child's tongue not being able to accommodate itſelf to the nipple*; and laſtly, *a hoarſeneſs, and gradual extinction of the voice*. Of all theſe ſymptoms *the laſt is conſidered as the moſt certain*, ſo that by the weakneſs of the child's cries, and the alteration in its voice, the degree of the diſorder is to be judged of. As ſoon as it is obſerved, they proceed to the cure, which conſiſts of frictions by women of the country, who are ſo accuſtomed to this diſeaſe, that they ſeldom call in either a phyſician or a ſurgeon. Theſe frictions are made on different parts of the body, according to the three ſtates of the diſeaſe, which are ſometimes diſtinct, at others complicated. *In the firſt*, to a diminution of voice is joined an inability to ſuck. This, we are told, requires frictions at the upper part of the ſternum, neck, cheeks, and about the jaws, and temples. If the child's tongue is at liberty, and yet he is ſtill unable to ſeize the nipple, his arms or fingers at the ſame time feeling tenſe, this is the *ſecond ſtate* of the diſeaſe, and requires frictions on the fore-arm. The *third* is known only by the change in the voice, and is cured by rubbing the arms, ſhoulders, back, and calves of the legs. The mode of friction is as follows: the woman wets her hand with ſaliva, and rubs the ſkin of one of the child's arms, for inſtance, along the tenſor muſcles, till ſhe feels a conſiderable roughneſs. She then quits this arm and begins with the other, rubbing always in ſmall circles, and conſtantly in the ſame direction. Nothing particular is obſerved in the ſkin previous to theſe frictions. Some of the moſt experienced women, however, ſpeak of a ſort of tenſion which gives way to rubbing. In many caſes where this practice hath been neglected, the child, it is ſaid, has been carried off by convulſions or diarrhœa. In ſome ſubjects a ſpecies of dark, rough hairs, not longer than the tenth of an inch, and in others, little ſubſtances reſembling very fine red hair, not quite ſo rough as the former, and furniſhed with a minute bulb at their extremity, appear on the ſkin, and terminate the diſeaſe. This circumſtance it is that gives name to the diſeaſe. To what is above ſaid, a caſe is related of a girl ten years old, who, after having been for ſome time ill, and taking different medicines, at length tried frictions as above deſcribed, and theſe brought out a prodigious quantity of dark-coloured, rough hairs, after which ſhe got well."

Mr. Loppy, in his Tractatus de Morbis Cutaneis, treats on this diſeaſe. See the London Medical Journal, vol. ii. p. 289, &c. See alſo BOVINA AFFECTIO.

CRIOGENES. An epithet for certain troches mentioned by Paulus Ægineta, and which he commends for cleanſing ſordid ulcers.

CRIOMYXUS. An epithet for perſons abounding with mucus in the noſe.

CRIPSORCHIS, from κριπτω, *to hide*, ορχις, *a teſticle*. See TESTES and PARORCHIDIUM.

CRISIMOS. CRITICAL.

CRISIS, from κρινω, *to indicate*, alſo *criterion*. The termination or change of a diſeaſe either by recovery or death.

Hippocrates firſt eſtabliſhed the doctrine of *criſes*, and *critical* days, which were 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, 21. The reaſon why in his time this exactneſs happened was, becauſe phyſicians committed fevers to themſelves, and did nothing to diſturb the procedure of nature, ſo that the diſorder always kept the ſame type. A *criſis* only reſpects acute diſeaſes, and more particularly continual fevers. Now the phyſician is called in to give ſome aſſiſtance, *critical* days are not a ſubject of attention, the type of the diſorder, or the *criſis*, being accelerated or retarded by what is adminiſtered.

Aſclepiades and Celſus deny that diſeaſes have their *critical* days; and Langius ſays, "if a *criſis* is to be expected, medicine is ſuperfluous."

The word *criſis* is not confined to this ſignification; for ſometimes it means the excretion of ſomething noxious from the body, or the ſecretion of the noxious humours in a fever; for the word κρινω, ſignifies alſo *to ſeparate*, or as it were to paſs through a ſieve, &c.

Thoſe who obſerve *critical* days, conſider CRUDITY as that ſtate of the morbid matter wherein it is unfit for a regular ſeparation from the ſounder juices; CONCOCTION, as that work upon the morbid matter by the power of nature, or aſſiſtance of art, which renders it fit for ſeparation from the healthy part of our fluids, and to be thrown out of our bodies; CRISIS is the actual diſcharge of the morbid matter, whether brought on by the power of nature, or by medical aid; and the CRITICAL DAY is the time that this diſcharge happens.

Perhaps the fallacy of this may be ſeen into, by adverting to the article CONCOCTION, already noticed.

In favour of this ſubject, ſee Hippocrates, Galen, P. Ægineta, and Fernelius; on the other ſide, ſee Aſclepiades, Celſus, Langius, and Faber.

CRISPATURA, CRISPATURE, CURLING. In medicine it is a ſpaſmodic contraction of the membranes and fibres.

CRISPINUS. See BERBERIS.

CRISTA. The name of a tubercle about the anus and pudenda. Tubercles of this ſort are ſo called on account of their form. The cauſe and cure are the ſame as the *condyloma*. See alſo PROCESSUS.

CRISTÆ CLITORIDIS. See NYMPHÆ.

CRISTA GALLI. In anatomy, it is an eminence riſing from the upper part of the *os ethmoides*, to which the beginning of the falciform proceſs is attached. It is called *criſta galli*, from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to the *comb* of a *cock*. See ETHMOIDES OS.

CRISTA PAVONIS. See POINCIANA flore pulcherrimo.

CRISTA PAVONIS CORONILLÆ FOLIO. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

CRITERION. See CRISIS.

CRITHAMUM. See CRITHMUM.

CRITHE. BARLEY; and, from its ſimilitude, a ſort of tubercle on the eye-lid is thus named; this tumor is called alſo a STYE. By Aetius, *grando*; it is a hard ſcirrhous immoveable STIAN in the interior part of the eye-lid, containing a pellucid body. When ſmall it is ſeated on the edge of the eye-lid, but when large it ſpreads further. When the ſtians do not ſuppurate, they become wens. They are apt to diſappear and return. If there is inflammation, endeavour to ſuppurate it with the white bread poultice: if it is hard, deſtroy it with a mixture of equal parts of hog's lard and quickſilver. If the lower eye-lid is affected, the tumor is more frequent on its inſide, and then is beſt if diſſected, or to make way for it outwardly by applying a cauſtic on the ſkin juſt upon it. See St. Yves on Diſorders of the Eyes. Alſo HORDEOLUM and CHALAZA.

CRITHMUM, called alſo *fœniculum marinum majus*, *herba Sancti Petri*, *cauponga*, *critmum*, CRETHMON, *paſpier*, *baticula*, *crithamum*, *batis*, *fœniculum maritimum minus*, *crithmum marinum*; SAMPIRE, and SAMPHIRE.

It grows wild on rocks, and in maritime places; the leaves reſemble thoſe of fennel, but the ſegments are thicker and ſhorter; to the taſte they are warm and bitter, to the ſmell ſomewhat like ſmallage. They are aperient and diuretic. Their chief uſe is as a pickle.

CRITICA SIGNA. Thoſe ſigns which are taken from the criſis of a diſeaſe, as to recovery or death.

CRITICI. CRITICAL FEVERS. Thoſe which terminate with a lateritious ſediment in the urine.

CRITICI DIES, called *internuncii*. Critical days. See CRISIS.

CRITMUM. See CRITHMUM.

CROCIDE CONFECTIO. The name of a confect commended by Nicolaus Myrepſus for the colic.

CROCINUM. OIL of SAFFRON. It is mentioned by Dioſcorides as conſiſting of olive oil, myrrh, and a ſmall quantity of *ſaffron*.

CROCODES. An epithet for certain troches in P. Ægineta.

CROCODILION. See CARLINA, ERYNGIUM, ECHINOPUS MAJOR.

CROCODILUS TERRESTRIS. See SCINCUS.

CROCOMAGMA. Dioſcorides informs us, that it is prepared of the ungt. crocinum, and ſpices preſſed and made into troches, called alſo *Ecmagma*.

CROCUS. SAFFRON; called *crocus* ſativus, *crocum*, *crocus* autumnalis ſativus; becauſe of its golden colour the chemiſts call it *aroma philoſophorum*, by contraction *aroph*; others have called it *ſanguis Herculis*, *aurum vegetabile*, *anima pulmonum*, and *Jovis flos*. For its extraordinary efficacy in ſome diſeaſes, it is entitled *rex vegetabilium*, and *panacea vegetabilis*; from its power of exciting laughter it hath the appellation of *hortus lætitiæ*, and from its cheering effects, *medicina triſtitiæ*. Beſides theſe, various other names are to be met with in different authors. Its name of *ſaffron* is from the Arabian word *zaffaran*, or *zahafaran*.

Saffron is a bulbous-rooted plant; its leaves are ſhaped like thoſe of graſs; the flower is of a purpliſh blue colour, cut deep into ſix ſegments; in the middle of the flower, among the ſtamina, ariſes a piſtil, which is divided at the top into three fleſhy filaments; the upper part of theſe filaments is of a deep orange-red colour, and are the *ſaffron* of the ſhops. The plant is perennial; the flowers blow in September, and October. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-eight ſpecies. The officinal *crocus* is the CROCUS SATIVUS, vel CROCUS *ſpatha univalvi radicali corollæ tubo longiſſimo*. CLASS, TRIANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 55.

The filaments of the *ſaffron* flowers are carefully ſeparated, and moderately dried in a kiln, and when no farther manufactured are ſold under the name *ſaffron* in the hay. But the greateſt part of this article is, after being dried to a certain degree, preſſed into thin cakes.

It is cultivated in France, Spain, Auſtria, Hungary, &c. but the beſt is produced in England, and is now indiſputably aſcertained to be a native of this country. It may be diſtinguiſhed from all others by the greater breadth of its blades; the beſt is in long broad filaments, of a deep red colour, without any yellow parts, moderately dry, yet flexible and ſoft to the touch, difficultly pulverized, of a ſtrong and agreeable ſmell, eſpecially at a diſtance; affecting the eyes ſo as to draw tears from them; of a pungent and ſomewhat bitteriſh taſte; it readily impregnates the hand with its ſmell, and ſtains the moiſt hand with a deep yellow colour.

As a medicine it has been eſteemed an agreeable aromatic, of a warm pungent bitteriſh taſte; alſo an anodyne, antiſpaſmodic, cordial, and attenuant. Boerhaave ranks it among narcotic poiſons, and in caſe of an imprudent doſe being taken, he orders a vomit and acidulated draughts. It has been called a very powerful emenagogue, and in this intention ſaid to require caution in its uſe, as ſome patients are more extraordinarily affected by it than others; in diſorders of the lungs it hath been ſo eſteemed as to obtain the name of anima pulmonum. In coughs it is highly commended; and Camerarius ſays, that a ſcruple of *ſaffron*, with half a grain of muſk, is of conſiderable efficacy in aſthmas. Notwithſtanding all which, Dr. Cullen affirms, very frequent experiments in practice do not at all ſupport the opinions commonly entertained of it; he has given it in large doſes without producing any ſenſible effects, hardly, in any degree, increaſing the frequency of the pulſe; and as anodyne or antiſpaſmodic, he ſcarcely obſerved its operation. In one or two inſtances he had ſome reaſon to believe in its emenagogue power, but in others not at all, though repeatedly employed in large doſes. And though the Doctor has given it in every ſhape, and in larger doſes than authors ever propoſed, he ſtill has not diſcovered in it any conſiderable power or virtue. Indeed though the ſenſible qualities of this medicine are pretty conſiderable, it appears to poſſeſs no other power than that of a weak aromatic. In this medicine very little confidence is at preſent placed; though it enters into ſeveral officinal compoſitions, more for its colour perhaps than its conſequence.

Rectified ſpirit of wine, proof ſpirit, wine, vinegar, and water, all extract the whole virtue and colour of *ſaffron*. About three parts in four of the *ſaffron* are taken up by each of theſe menſtrua; and what remains undiſſolved, is inodorous, inſipid, and of a pale clay colour.

Tinctures drawn by acid liquors ſoon loſe their fine colour; the watery and the vinous tinctures ſoon fade, and participate part of the diſſolved *ſaffron*; but thoſe made with proof or rectified ſpirit will keep good during many years.

In diſtillation, water is ſtrongly impregnated with its flavour; and if the quantiy of *ſaffron* is large, a ſmall portion of a fragrant and very pungent eſſential oil may be collected, which, according to Vogel, amounts to about a dram and a half from ſixteen ounces. The remaining decoction, inſpiſſated to an extract, retains all the virtues of the *ſaffron*, except the cordial one. The ſpiritous extract retains much of the cordial quality.

The dearneſs of *ſaffron* ſubjects it to many artifices, by which it is adulterated; but the beſt method of avoiding them is to purchaſe only the ſort called hay-*ſaffron*.

The London College directs the following preparation from *ſaffron*:

Syrupus Croci. SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of *ſaffron*, one ounce; boiling diſtilled water, two pints; macerate the *ſaffron* with the water for two hours, in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped; and to the ſtrained liquor add, of double refined ſugar, ſufficient to make a ſyrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt. Plant. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

CROCUS ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM. N° 4, 5, 6.

—— INDICUS. See CURCUMA.

—— MARTIS APERIENS, and ASTRINGENS. See EXTRACTUM MARTIS under FERRUM and ANTIMONIUM. N° 12.

—— METALLORUM. See ANTIMONIUM. N° 4.

—— SARACENICUS. Baſtard *ſaffron*. See CARTHAMUS.

CROMMYON, or CROMYON. An ONION. See CEPA.

CROMMYOXYREGMIA. Acid and fœtid eructations reſembling the taſte of onions.

CROTAPHI. See TEMPORA.

CROTAPHITES. See TEMPORALIS MUSC. from κρόταφος, *tempus*, *temple*, *pars capitis*, or κρότος, *to beat* as the pulſe.

CROTAPHIUM. A pain in the head near the temples.

CROTAPHOS. See CEPHALALGIA.

CROTON. According to Foeſius, it ſignifies in Hippocrates, the bronchia of the lungs expectorated; a name alſo of the ſeeds from whence the ol. ricini is taken. See CATAPUTIA.

CROTON BENZOE. See BENZOINUM.

—— CASCARILLA. See THURIS CORTEX.

CROTONE. A fungous excreſcence on trees; but, by a metaphor, it is applied to excreſcences and fungous tumors on the periоſteum.

CROUSMATA. This word is met with in Myrepſus, and is tranſlated by *deſluxions*, *rheums*: but Fuchſius thinks it ſhould be read, ῥεύματα.

CRUCIALIA, LIGAMENTA. They riſe from the inſide of each condyle, and are attached to the femur. They give ſtrength to the joint, and limit its motion.

CRUCIALIS INCISIO. An inciſion in the form of a croſs.

CRUCIALIS GALLII SPECIES. See CRUCIATA VULGARIS.

CRUCIATA

CRUCIATA. CROSS-WORT. So called becauſe its leaves are diſpoſed in the form of a croſs. Boerhaave divides the ſpecies into ſpicated and verticulated.

CRUCIATA VULGARIS; alſo named *crucialis*; *cruciata hirſuta*, *crucialis gallii ſpecies*, *gallium latifolium flore luteo*, MUG-WEED and CROSS-WORT.

The roots are ſlender and creeping, the branches hairy, about a foot high; at the joints of the ſtalk are placed four round pointed leaves that are hairy, and have foot-ſtalks; the flowers are ſmall and yellow, each followed by two ſmall round black ſeeds. It grows in hedges, and the ſides of fields, and flowers in July. The leaves and tops are commended for promoting expectoration. Raii Hiſt.

CRUCIBULUM, alſo called, *tigillum*, *catinus fuſorius*, *albot*, *alkaza*, *alkozeal*, or CRUCIBLE. It is an earthen veſſel, made for enduring the greateſt degree of heat, generally wider above than below, and of a round, or triangular figure. Calcined bones are equal, if not ſuperior, to any other materials for making them; ſome are made of equal parts of the beſt potter's clay dried, of plumoſe alum, and of baſtard talc, finely powdered, formed into a paſte with whey, and then baked as other pottery wares. Chalk cut into the form of a *crucible*, then ſteeped in linſeed oil for twenty-four hours, anſwers many purpoſes very well; ſome uſe the powder of common tiles, and an equal quantity of chalk; theſe are mixed with linſeed oil, and then baked. They may be either made of earth, black lead, forged iron, or platina; Chaptal ſays, they ought to ſupport the ſtrongeſt heat without melting, and be capable of reſiſting the attacks of all ſuch agents as are expoſed to heat in veſſels of this kind. Thoſe crucibles which poſſeſs the greateſt degree of perfection, are made in Heſſe, or Holland. Thoſe made of platina unite the moſt excellent properties. They are nearly infuſible, and at the ſame time indeſtructible by fire. M. Achard, and M. Morveau have made them by firſt fuſing platina with arſenic: at firſt though it remains brittle, but in proportion as the arſenic is driven off by the continuance of heat, it becomes more ductile. Theſe chemiſts, by melting it a ſecond time in moulds, formed crucibles. Various other materials, and modes of combining them, may be ſeen in POTT's Diſſertation on *Crucibles*, and in the Dict of Chem. CHAPTAL's, and LAVOISIER's Elements of Chemiſtry.

CRUDITAS. CRUDITY. It is applied to unripe fruits, to raw fleſh, undigeſted ſubſtances in the ſtomach, humours in the body which are unprepared for expulſion, and to the excrements. See CRISIS.

CRUENTA SUTURA. BLOODY SUTURE; when the lips of a wound are brought together by means of a ligature made with a curved needle.

CRUNION. The name of a diuretic compound medicine deſcribed by Actius.

CRUOR. Blood extravaſated and congealed, from κρυος, *frigus*. Sometimes it means the BLOOD in general, and ſometimes the venal only.

CRUPINA. See CALCITRAPA.

CRURA CLITORIDIS. See CLITORIS.

—— MEDULLÆ OBLONGATÆ. The two largeſt legs, or roots, of the medulla oblongata, which proceed from the cerebrum. See CEREBRUM.

CRURÆUS, CRUREUS, or CRURALIS, from *crus*, *a leg*. The *crureus*, the vaſtus externus, and vaſtus internus, may be conſidered as one muſcle. See VASTUS INTERNUS.

The *crureus* muſcle covers almoſt all the fore-ſide of the os femoris, between the two vaſti. The tendons of the *crureus* rectus anterior, and of the two vaſti, unite into one, and are inſerted into the ſide of the patella, in the edge of the ligament of that bone, and in the adjacent lateral part of the head of the tibia. They extend the leg.

CRURALES ARTERIÆ. The CRURAL ARTERIES.

The external iliac arteries paſs out of the belly under the inguinal glands, and there take the name of *crural*; they run over the heads of each os femoris, turn under the crural vein, preſently after paſſing out of the abdomen; here they are not covered with any muſcles, but preſently plunge betwixt the ſartorius, vaſtus internus, and triceps muſcles, and are covered by them all the way to the lower part of the thigh. A little above the internal condyle of the os femoris they perforate the tendon of the triceps, and run to the poſterior part of the thigh, down the ham, and there take the name of *popliteæ*. In the courſe of theſe arteries, they give out the *pudicæ externæ* and other branches to the different muſcles of the thigh.

CRURALIS NERVUS. The nerve which paſſes from the loin into the thigh is thus called. The ſecond lumbar nerve joins the third, and that again communicating with the fourth, they produce this *crural* nerve (ſee LUMBARES), which paſſing under Poupart's ligament, runs on the forepart of the thigh upon the iliacus internus muſcle; it diſperſes itſelf into many branches, one of the principal of which accompanies the vena ſaphena all the way to the ankle.

CRURALIS VENA, called alſo *iſchiac*. The external iliac vein, going out from under the ligamentum Fallopii, on the inſide of the iliac artery, is there called *crural*. About an inch below its paſſing out of the abdomen, it ſends off a large branch, called the *ſaphena*; after which it ſinks in between the muſcles, and is diſtributed to all the inner parts of the lower extremity, accompanying the *crural* artery to the toes. In its deſcent down the thigh, it runs behind the *crural* artery: when it hath arrived into the lower part of the thigh, its ſituation is between the *crural* artery, and the inner condyle of the os femoris, and juſt above the ham it takes the name of *poplitea*.

CRUREUS. See CRURÆUS.

CRUS. The LEG. It includes the whole of the lower extremities from the os innominatum to the toes, viz. the thigh, *leg*, and foot. It ſometimes ſignifies only *femur*, the thigh, and by ſome it is alſo confined to that part between the knee and ankle.

CRUSTA. The ſhell of a lobſter, crab, cray-fiſh, prawn, or ſhrimp; alſo the name of a ſcab, or ſcurf, upon a diſeaſed part, or an eſchar; or a ſort of cruſt or cream which coagulates on the ſuperficies of any liquor, as upon blood, urine, or upon fermentable liquors during one ſtage of their fermentation.

CRUSTA LACTEA. See ACHOR.

CRUSTACEA. } And μαλακοστρακα, are animals which
CRUSTATA. } have the external parts firm and hard, but contain a fleſhy ſoft ſubſtance within; or, which being covered with ſlender cruſts or ſhells, are deſtitute of bones internally; which have their heads furniſhed with horns and other appendages: they have eight feet obliquely bent, and two arms called claws, notched like a forceps. Pliny comprehends all cruſtaceous animals under the name of CRABS. Linnæus claſſes them among inſects without wings, under the generical name of CRABS.

Dr. Cullen takes notice in general of the lobſter, crab, prawn, and ſhrimp only, of which he ſays the two former hardly differ in any quality from one another: and from the ſmall proportion of volatile alkali that is obtained from their entire ſubſtance, or extract, he concludes they contain leſs of animal ſubſtance than the fleſh of quadrupeds, birds, or even the amphibia. With reſpect to them as aliment, they are much of the nature of moſt fiſhes; approaching to the nature of many, in being without oil, or having it in a very ſmall proportion, and therefore affording leſs nouriſhment. They appear to be more difficult of digeſtion than moſt fiſhes. Mat. Med.

CRUSTULA. See ECCHYMOSIS.

CRUSTUMINA PYRA. PEARS much admired by the Romans, and mentioned by Columella, lib. v. c. x. Rhodius takes it to be the bergamot pear, but from its hiſtory his notion ſeems not probable.

CRUSTUMINATUM. A ſort of rob made of the juice of apples and pears, boiled up with honey and rain-water. Aetius gives directions for making it.

CRUX CERVI. See CERVUS.

CRYMODES, from κρυος, *cold*. An epithet for a fever wherein the external parts are *cold*.

CRYOXA. Erotian ſays it is a kind of pot-herb.

CRYPTÆ, from κρυπτω, *to hide*. Hollow places, like cavities, containing ſome fluid. See FOLLICULUS.

CRYPTOGAMIA. From κρυπτος, and γαμος, concealed nuptials. The 24th of Linnæus's claſſes of plants. They are ſo called from the obſcurity of their manner of impregnation. Their parts of generation are obſcure. They comprehend vegetables whoſe fructification is concealed, or at leaſt too minute to be obſerved by the naked eye. The *moſſes*, *muſhrooms*, *flags*, and *ferns* are of this ſort. In ſome of them, as in the fern, the ſeeds are found on the back of the leaves of the plant.

CRYPTOPYICA. ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine,

urine, from a retraction of the penis within the body. See ISCHURIA, 4th ſpecies.

CRYPSORCHIS. A retraction, or retroceſſion, of one of the teſticles.

CRYSTALLI. See CRYSTALLINÆ.

CRYSTALLI TARTARI. See TARTARUM.

CRYSTALLINA. The CRYSTALLINE HUMOUR of the EYE; from κρυσταλλος *ice*; which comes from κρυος, *cold*, and σηλλομαι, *to grow together*, called alſo *cryſtallinus humor*. *Diſcoides* from its reſembling a diſk or quoit of the Romans.

Immediately behind the aqueous humour, is ſituated the *cryſtalline*; it is tranſparent, of the colour of cryſtal, and therefore is thus called. It is ſituated between the aqueous and vitreous humours, its anterior part being oppoſite to, and very near the pupil; its poſterior part is lodged in a cavity, formed for its reception in the middle and fore-part of the vitreous humour: the figure of the *cryſtalline* is that of a lens, convex on both ſides, but rather more ſo poſteriorly. The *cryſtalline* is the leaſt, but of the moſt firm conſiſtence, of the three humours of the eye. It is more firm in the middle than in the ſides; and, in time, is apt to change both in its conſiſtence and colour, growing ſtill more firm, and becoming yellowiſh. It is inveſted with a denſe, firm membrane, which is rather looſely connected to it; it is perfectly tranſparent, but when injected, appears furniſhed with an immenſe quantity of blood-veſſels. In the fœtus there appears a branch of the artery that paſſes through the axis of the optic nerve, which comes through the vitreous humour, and ramifies through the capſula of the *cryſtalline* in a radiated manner; this is much larger in the fœtus, and ſtronger than in adults; theſe branches go to the tips of the proceſſus ciliaris, and are there imperceptible. The *cryſtalline humour* is membranous, and conſiſts of many coats incloſed in one another, the whole of which are contained in a capſula, formed by a continuation of the covering of the vitreous humour. This capſula is called ARANEA, which ſee. The *cryſtalline humour* produces a ſecond refraction of the rays of light; the firſt refraction, which is produced by the cornea and the aqueous humour not being ſufficient to bring them to a focus at the retina.

CRYSTALLINÆ. CRYSTALLINES. Alſo CRYSTALLI. The Italian phyſicians call them *taroli*. They are puſtules filled with water, tranſparent, and on that account receive their name. They are ſometimes about the ſize of a lupin, and break out all over the body. But, when they attend a gonorrhœa, they are conſidered as one of the moſt troubleſome ſymptoms. They are lodged on the prepuce without pain, and though cauſed by coition, have nothing of infection attending them. The cauſe is ſuppoſed to be a contuſion of the lymphatic veſſels in the part affected. Dr. Cockburn, who hath deſcribed this caſe, recommends for the cure a mixture of three parts of lime-water, and two of rectified ſpirit of wine, to be uſed warm, as a lotion, three times a day.

CRYSTALLINÆ MANUS. In Hippocrates, are hands ſo cold as to ſeem frozen.

CRYSTALLINUM. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

CRYSTALLINUS HUMOR. See CRYSTALLINA.

CRYSTALLION. See PSYLLIUM.

CRYSTALLIZATIO. CRYSTALLIZATION. The parts of all bodies which take the ſolid ſtate are diſpoſed to arrange themſelves in ſuch a manner, as to produce ſome regular geometrical figure in the ſolid. This property is called CRYSTALLIZATION, and the regularly-figured bodies we call CRYSTALS. In this proceſs the integrant parts of a ſolid body, ſeparated from each other by the intervention of a fluid, are made to exert the mutual attraction of aggregation, ſo as to coaleſce, and produce a ſolid maſs.—When the particles of a body are only ſeparated by caloric, and the ſubſtance is thereby retained in the liquid ſtate, all that is neceſſary for making it cryſtallize, is to remove a part of the caloric, which is lodged between its particles, or in other words to cool it. If this refrigeration be ſlow, and the body be at the ſame time left at reſt, its particles aſſume a regular arrangement; and cryſtallization, properly ſo called, takes place; but if the refrigeration is made rapidly, or if the liquor be agitated at the moment of its paſſage to the concrete ſtate, the cryſtallization is irregular, and confuſed. The ſame phænomena occur with watery ſolutions, or rather in thoſe made partly in water, and partly by caloric. So long as there remains a ſufficiency of water and caloric to keep the particles of the body aſunder beyond the ſphere of their mutual attraction, the ſalt remains in a fluid ſtate; but whenever either caloric or water is not preſent in a ſufficient quantity, and the attraction of the particles for each other becomes ſuperior to the power which keeps them aſunder, the ſalt recovers its concrete form, and the cryſtals produced are more regular in proportion as the evaporation has been ſlower, and more tranquilly performed.

To diſpoſe a ſubſtance to cryſtallization, it is neceſſary in the firſt place, to reduce it to the moſt complete ſtate of diviſion. This may be effected either by ſolution, or by an operation merely mechanical. Solution may be effected either by the means of water or fire. The ſolution of ſalts is generally performed in the firſt liquid, that of metals by means of the ſecond; and their ſolution is not complete, until a degree of heat is applied, of ſufficient intenſity, to convert them into the ſtate of gas. In order that the form of a cryſtal may be regular, three circumſtances are required; TIME, a SUFFICIENT SPACE, and REPOSE. TIME cauſes the ſuperabundant fluid to be ſlowly diſſipated, and brings the integral parts by inſenſible gradation nearer each other, and without any ſudden ſhock. Theſe integral parts, therefore, unite accordingly to their conſtant laws, and form a regular cryſtal. For this reaſon it is that ſlow evaporation is recommended by all good chemiſts. SPACE, or ſufficient room, is likewiſe a condition neceſſary for obtaining regular cryſtallization. If nature be reſtrained in her operations, the product of her labour will exhibit ſymptoms of this ſtate of conſtraint. It may be aſſerted that nature performs her productions according to all the circumſtances which may influence her operations. A ſtate of repoſe in the fluid is likewiſe neceſſary to obtain very regular forms: uninterrupted agitation oppoſes all ſymmetrical arrangement; and in this caſe the cryſtallization obtained will be confuſed and indeterminate.

This term however is moſt commonly applied to bodies of the ſaline kind; and their ſeparating in regular figures from the water, or other fluid in which they are diſſolved, is called their cryſtallization. This word is never applied to the freezing of water, or to the conſolidation of metals, after they have been melted, yet it might certainly with as much juſtice to theſe ſubſtances as any others. Though this is accounted one of the proceſſes of chemiſtry, it is truly a proceſs of nature, which the chemiſt can only prepare for, leaving the operation in her hands. All the alcaline ſalts are excluded from this operation, for fixed ones never aſſume this form, and the volatile fly off before a pellicle can be diſcovered. Some of the neutral kind, particularly thoſe of which certain metallic bodies are the baſis, are as incapable of *cryſtallization* as any other ſort of ſalt, except ſome other ſubſtance be added, with which the water hath a greater affinity. Different ſalts alſo require different quantities of water to diſſolve them; hence, if a mixture of two ſalts be diſſolved in one fluid, they will begin to ſeparate at different times of the evaporation: upon this foundation ſalts are freed not only from their impurities, but alſo from one another; that which requires the moſt water to diſſolve in, ſhooting firſt.

All ſalts when diſſolved in ſuch a quantity of water as is not ſufficient to keep them in that ſtate, and prevent their coaleſcence, do form themſelves into ſimilar figures of a peculiar kind, each according to its ſpecies. The nature of ſaturation, and the variation of the ſolvent power of hot and cold water, which are principles on which this operation depends, ſee in the article SOLUTION and MENSTRUUM. The end of *cryſtallization* is, to render the ſalts pure and diſtinguiſhable, as well by freeing them from feculence, and giving them their proper form, as by ſeparating each kind from every other.

The manner of *cryſtallizing* ſalts is, to make a ſaturate ſolution of them in boiling water (hot water diſſolves more ſalt than it can ſuſpend when cold); then put the ſolution into a proper veſſel, and let it ſtand ſtill in a cool place till the *cryſtals* are formed; this requires ſome days. When *cryſtals* are formed, the remaining ſolution, called the mothers, muſt be poured off, and what the *cryſtals* retain muſt be drained from them, which is done on a paper, then dried; the mothers may be evaporated to dryneſs, or kept for the ſame purpoſe again.

If ſalts are diſſolved in too much water, evaporate ſlowly until the ſalts ſhew a diſpoſition to concrete, even from the hot water, by forming a pellicle on the ſurface. If large, and the moſt perfect *cryſtals* are required, remove the ſolution from the fire before the pellicle appears; otherwiſe

otherwiſe the ſuddenneſs of the *cryſtallization* will diminiſh the perfection of the *cryſtals*. In this caſe evaporate until ſome drops of the liquor, let fall on a cold glazed plate, diſcover cryſtalline filaments; where this mark of ſufficient exhalation appears, remove the veſſel from the fire into a leſs warm, but not cold place; cover it with a cloth, to prevent the acceſs of cold air, and thus leave it till *cryſtals* are formed. If the ſalt is pure, no more is neceſſary; but if not, filtration will be required, previous to the ſolution being left for the ſeparation of its contents.

In *cryſtallizing* large quantities, ſticks are placed acroſs in the veſſels, on which the ſalts forming, are taken out in a more perfect figure, and with leſs trouble, than when they adhere in thicker concretions to the ſides and bottoms of the veſſels.

Sudden cooling, or ſhaking the veſſel, will either of them prevent the ſalts from being properly and regularly formed.

Care ſhould be taken that the ſubſtances of the veſſels are ſuch as not to endanger corroſion.

The figures of ſalts cannot be deſtroyed; for if they are comminuted ever ſo ſmall, yet upon *re-cryſtallization*, they form themſelves again into their proper ſhapes. *Common ſalt* diſcovers quadrilateral pyramids, with ſquare baſes, or nearly cubes. *Sugar* diſcovers the ſame pyramids with oblong and rectangular baſes. *Alum* hath ſix ſides ſupported with an hexagonal baſe. *Cryſtals of vitriol* reſemble iſicles, among which are ſome polygons. *Sal ammoniac* reſembles the branches of a tree, or feathers. *Salt of hart's horn*, a quiver of arrows. *Glauber's ſalt*, both ſea-ſalt and vitriol. *Nitre* appears in priſmatical columns, or hexagonal priſms. *Salt of tin* repreſents a ſtar, its lines radiating from the centre to the circumference.

Salts retain in *cryſtallization* a portion of water, and on this their *cryſtalline* form ſeems much to depend. *Nitre* contains about one-twentieth of its weight of water; *alum* one-ſixth; *ſea-ſalt* one-fourth; *borax*, *green vitriol*, and the *bitter purging ſalts*, from one-third to one-half.

Rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves ſome ſalts, aſſiſts the *cryſtallization* of others, and is neceſſary for ſeparating any oily matters therefrom.

See Chaptal; Fourcroy; Lavoiſier's Elements of Chemiſtry; the Encyclopædia Britannica; Boerhaave's Chemiſtry; Dictionary of Chemiſtry; and Neumann's Chemical Works.

CRYSTALLUM MINERALE. See SAL PRUNELLÆ, under NITRUM.

CRYSTALLUS PHILOSOPHORUM. See AZOTH.

CRYSTALLOIDES TUNICA. See ARANEA.

CRYTHE. A hard, ſcirrhous, immoveable ſtian in the interior part of the eye-lid, containing a pellucid body. See CHALAZA, CRITHE-HORDEOLUM.

CTEIS. See PUBIS OSSA.

CTENES, the plural of Cteis, implies thoſe teeth which are called *inciſores*.

CTESIPHONTIS MALAGMA. A plaſter deſcribed by Celſus.

CUBARIS. See ASELLI.

CUBEBÆ. CUBEBS, alſo called *piper caudatum*; by Actuarius, *compeba*, and by Myrepſus, *compiper*. PIPER CUBEBA, vel PIPER *foliis oblique ovatis, f. oblongis venoſis acutis, ſpica ſolitaria pedunculata oppoſiti folia, fructibus pedicellatis*, LINN. The cubeb tree is alſo the *Baccifera arbor Braſilienſis fructu piper recipiente*. The berries are dried, of an aſh-brown colour, generally wrinkled, greatly reſembling pepper, but furniſhed each with a ſlender ſtalk. They are brought from Java, and other different parts of the Eaſt Indies. They are a warm ſpice, agreeable to the ſmell, and ſomewhat pungent to the taſte. *Their qualities reſemble thoſe of pepper, but are much milder.* Diſtilled with water, they yield a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil, which poſſeſſes moſt of their virtue. An extract made with rectified ſpirit of wine abounds with all their virtues, for the odorous principle does not exhale with ſpirit.

Chuſe ſuch as are ſound, large, ſmooth, plump, and heavy; for if they are wrinkled, they have been gathered before they were ripe. See Raii Hiſt. Neumann's Chem. Works Lewis's Mat. Med.

CUBEBIS. See FAGARA MAJOR.

CUBIFORME OS. See CUBOIDES OS.

CUBITALIS NERVUS. See CERVICALES. Cheſelden deſcribes the *cubital nerves* as being two in each arm; the upper paſſing over the upper extuberance of the os humeri, runs on to the thumb and the three next fingers by its branches, which ſpread when it approaches the thumb; the inferior, which paſſes under the inner extuberance of the os humeri, and runs on to the ring and little fingers.

CUBITALIS vel ULNARIS ARTERIA. The *cubital*, or *ulnar artery*, parting from the radical about a finger's breadth below the bend of the arm, ſinks in between the ulna and the upper parts of the pronator teres, perforates the palmaris longus and radiæus internus; near the carpus it lies juſt under the integuments, is continued on the inſide of the os piſiforme, runs before the annular ligaments acroſs the palm, and forms an arch which anaſtomoſes with that of the radial; whence theſe arteries go to the finger and thumb, one running on each of the fingers. In its courſe it ſends off various branches.

—— MUSCULUS. See ANCONÆUS MUSCULUS.

—— EXTERNA & INTERNA, VENA. See BASILICA VENA.

CUBITI PROFUNDA VENA. Sometimes from one and ſometimes from another of the branches called mediana, a branch goes out on the inſide of the fore-arm, which is thus named.

CUBITUS, alſo *cybitos*; *elene*; from *cubando*, becauſe the ancients uſed to lie down on that part at their meals. See ULNA. It is alſo a *cubit* meaſure. In BOTANY, it is the ninth degree in the Linnæan ſcale for meaſuring plants; from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; ſeventeen Pariſian inches; or a foot and an half Engliſh. So the ſtalks of plants are named cubitalis, bicubitalis, &c. according to their height.

CUBOIDES, os, from κυβος, *a cube*, and ειδος, *forma*. Called alſo *cyboides*; *varium os*; *cubiforme*, *quadratum*, *grandinoſum*, *teſſera*, *multiforme*. This bone is ſituated immediately before the os calcis; on its fore-ſide it ſuſtains the os metatarſi of the little toe, and that toe next to it. The oſſification of this bone is ſcarce begun at the birth.

CUCOS. The kernel of the fruit of a ſpecies of palm tree; the fruit is the ſize of a cherry.

CUCULATUM MAJUS. BRANDY, or SPIRIT of WINE.

CUCULLA, } called alſo *trapezius*,
CUCULLARIS MUSCULUS, } *trapezia*, ariſes by a ſtrong round tendon, from the lower part of the protuberance in the middle of the os occipitis behind; and by a thin membranous tendon, which covers part of the ſplenius and complexus *muſcles*, from the rough curved line that extends from the protuberance towards the maſtoid proceſs of the temporal bone; runs down along the nape of the neck, where it ſeems to ariſe from its fellow, and covers the ſpinous proceſſes of the ſuperior vertebræ of the neck, but ariſes from the ſpinous proceſſes of the two inferior, and from the ſpinous proceſſes of all the vertebræ of the back, adhering tendinous to its fellow the whole length of its origin. It is inſerted, fleſhy, into the poſterior half of the clavicle, tendinous and fleſhy into the acromion, and into almoſt all the ſpine of the ſcapula. ITS USE is to move the ſcapula, according to the three directions of its fibres; for the *upper deſcending fibres* draw it obliquely upwards; the *middle tranſverſe ſtraight fibres* draw it directly backwards, and the *inferior aſcending fibres* draw it obliquely downwards and backwards. Where it is inſeparably united to its fellow in the nape of the neck, it is named *ligamentum colli*, or *nuchæ*. Innes. It is obſerved by Douglas, that Galen divides this *muſcle* into two, viz. the ſuperior and the inferior. The firſt he calls the *trapezia*; and to the ſecond, later anatomiſts have given the name of *cucullæ*, from whence they are both commonly named *cucullares*. Its upper part, from the os occipitis to the ſpinal proceſs of the laſt vertebra colli, is inſeparably united to its fellow of the other ſide.

CUCULLATA. See SANICULA.

CUCULLATI FLORES. CUCULLATE FLOWERS. See FLOS LABIATUS.

CUCULLUS. See CUCUPHA, and EPITHEMA.

CUCUMERARIA. } See MOMORDICA.
CUCUMERINA INDICA. }

CUCUMIS. The CUCUMBER. The *cucumber* hath a flower conſiſting of one leaf, which is bell-ſhaped, and expanded toward the top, and cut into many ſegments, of which ſome are male, others female. The beſt fruit is long, and of a deep green. This plant is annual and raiſed from ſeed, the beſt of which is long, thick, and with a thin rind.

CUCUMIS AGRESTIS, called alſo *cucumis aſininus*, *elaterium* offic. *boubalios*, *guarerba orba*. The WILD or SQUIRTING CUCUMBER. The fruit from whence the elaterium of the ſhops is obtained, is the MOMORDICA ELATERIUM, or MOMORDICA *pomis hiſpidis*, *cirrhis nullis*. LINN. CLASS, MONŒCIA; ORD. SYNGENESIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1090. This fruit is watery, hairy, and almoſt of an oval ſhape, about two inches in length: when ripe, it burſts on being touched, and throws out with violence its whitiſh juice and black ſeeds. It is ſown in our gardens annually, but is found wild in many other countries. From the circumſtance of its burſting with violence, the Greeks call it *elaterion*, which ſignifies the elaſtic power of the air, derived from ἐλαύνω, *to ſtake*, or *exagitate*; and from hence it is called the *ſquirting cucumber*. Elaterion alſo ſignifies any purging medicine, particularly thoſe that act with violence, as does the juice of *wild cucumber*: whence another reaſon for calling it by this name. All the parts of the *wild cucumber* are bitter and ſtrongly purgative; the fruit is the moſt ſo, and the root more active than the leaves. The juice of the fruit hath an unpleaſant ſmell, and a durable nauſeous bitter taſte: on ſtanding a few hours, it ſeparates into a thick part which falls to the bottom, and a thin watery fluid, which floats above. The dried juice, or fæculæ of the fruit, known in the ſhops by the name *Elaterium*, is the only part now medicinally employed, and has been diſtinguiſhed into white and black elaterium; the firſt is prepared of the juice which iſſues ſpontaneouſly, the latter from that which is obtained from expreſſion. It is a ſtrong, irritating, but ſlow cathartic, and often operates likewiſe upwards; it remarkably raiſes the pulſe, and ſeems to excite a feveriſh ſtate for a time; it is therefore only uſed in cold phlegmatic conſtitutions, as in dropſies; in which diſeaſe it was much employed by Sydenham, and Liſter. See Sydenham's Works, with notes by Dr. Wallis. Liſteri Exercitationes Medicinales de Hydrope. It is undoubtedly the moſt violent purgative in the materia medica, and ought therefore to be adminiſtered with great caution, and only where the milder cathartics have proved ineffectual. The doſe is from half a grain to three grains: the moſt prudent and effectual mode of exhibition in dropſies is by repeating it in ſmall doſes, at ſhort intervals; it is moſtly uſed to quicken other purgatives. Four grains of extract of gentian, and quarter of a grain of elaterium, formed into a pill, and repeated every two hours, till it operates ſufficiently by ſtool, and given every third, or fourth day is ſaid to have been efficacious in reducing dropſical ſwellings, and affording an opportunity for the exhibition of tonics.

The London College directs the following method of preparing elaterium:

Slit ripe *wild cucumbers*, and paſs the juice, very gently preſſed through a very fine hair ſieve, into a glazed veſſel; ſet it by ſome hours, till its thicker part ſhall have ſubſided; then pour off the thin part of the juice, and draw away the reſt by ſtraining; let the thicker part which remains be covered over with a linen cloth, and dried by a gentle heat. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Care ſhould be taken not to preſs the *cucumber*, ſo as to force out any of the pulpy part; for thus the preparation will be proportionably weakened. An extract made with wine from the roots is equally uſeful with this fæcula, called elaterium.

Elaterium is mentioned as a purging medicine by Hippocrates; ſometimes it occaſions great uneaſineſs in the bowels, if too large a doſe is given: in which caſe acids and mucilages are the proper antidotes. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

CUCUMIS ÆGYPTIUS. CHATE, or EGYPTIAN CUCUMBER. It is more white, ſoft, and round than our garden *cucumber*, but of ſimilar qualities.

—— CANADENSIS. See SICYOS.

—— COLOCYNTHIS. See COLOCYNTHIS.

—— HORTENSIS, *Cucum.* vulgaris, *cucumis* ſativus, or GARDEN CUCUMBER.

The ſeeds of this ſpecies are the only part uſed in medicine. They have uſually been preſcribed in a mixture of equal portions of the ſeeds of the CITRULLUS, citrul, or water-melon; CUCURBITA, or gourd; and PEPO, or pompion, under the general name of the GREATER COLD SEEDS. The ſeeds of all theſe plants are ſimilar in their medical properties. The fruit of the *cucumber* is not very nutritious, becauſe perhaps it is employed in its unripe ſtate, though it makes a conſiderable part of the aliment of many perſons in warm climates, and ſeaſons, and its aqueous, cooling, and acecſcent quality renders it very proper for ſummer aliment, and an agreeable food in hot, bilious diſpoſitions. From the firmneſs of its texture, it is often retained long in the ſtomach, occaſioning acidity and flatulence; hence it ſhould be accompanied with ſome of the condiments. Formerly the ſeeds were beat into an emulſion with other ingredients, but now are rarely called for in practice, the almond emulſion ſuperſeding their uſe.

CUCUMIS PUNICUS CORDI. See MOMORDICA.

CUCUPHA, called alſo *cucullus*, *pileolus*, *birrethus*, *pileus*, *byrethrum*, *byrethrus*. An ODORIFEROUS CAP for the head. It is made like what is called the *ſkull-cap* for children, of either ſilk or linen; it is double, and between its ſides are put cephalic aromatic drugs in powder; ſometimes they are mixed with cotton, to keep them equally diſperſed; theſe ſpices are alſo ſprinkled with ſome ſuitable eſſential oil, or ſpirit, or vinegar; then the *cap* being ſewed round it edges, it is placed next the head, and another over it. When to half of the ſkull, or only to a particular part, it is to be applied, it is called a *ſemi-cucupha*. The ingredients ſhould be renewed when their virtue is worn off. The proportions of the ſpecies are uſually as follow: of *roots*, an ounce; of *leaves*, two or three hand-fulls; of *flowers*, two or three pugils; of *gums*, one or two drams; of *powders*, one ounce; the whole rarely exceeds four ounces. *Cucuphæ* act by the exhalations from the ſpices they contain. They are apt to render the patient diſagreeably ſenſible of all changes of weather. See EPITHEMA.

CUCURBITA, *Cucurbita* lagenaria, Linn. The GOURD. It is a large fruit, growing on a plant: its ſeed is one of the four cold ſeeds mentioned in the article CUCUMIS. Likewiſe a glaſs veſſel with a round belly and a long neck, about ſix inches diameter, and firmly cloſed. It is alſo called *bocia*, *botus*, *botia*, *botus barbatus*, and *ovum ſublimatorium*.

—— A CUPPING-GLASS. See CUCURBITULA.

Alſo a CUCURBIT, called alſo *alkara*, *alcara*, *kymia*, *abelchera*. A chemical veſſel, ſo called from its reſemblance to a gourd; for it gradually ariſes from a wide bottom and terminates in a ſmall neck. Some call it *vas urinale*, becauſe it is ſhaped like a glaſs in which urine is inſpected; though ſome are ſhallow and wide-mouthed. It is uſed in diſtillation, with a head, &c. and then it conſtitutes a ſort of alembic: it is alſo uſed in digeſtions, with a blind alembic fitted to it.

Cucurbits are made of glaſs, earthen ware, or of metals, according to the reſpective uſes in which they are engaged: the earthen ones are called *canthari ſigulini*; the copper ones are lined with tin, and are called *veſicæ diſtillatoriæ*.

The broader the bottom, and the narrower and longer the neck, the more difficultly its contents are diſtilled, ſo that the leſs obedient any ſubject is to the fire, the narrower the bottom and the ſhorter the neck ſhould be, and vice verſa.

It is a blind *cucurbit*, when another ſmall *cucurbit* is placed on with its neck in the neck of the larger. The leſſer are called ſeparatory *cucurbits*. If its belly is ſpherical, and its neck long and cylindrical, it is called *Matracium*, a MATRASS or a BOLT-HEAD.

The length of the neck is ſuch, that ſcarce any of the liquor aſcends to its mouth, the cold external air repelling it before it arrives there, and it falls again to the bottom of the veſſel. Thus the digeſtions of menſtruums, with the ſubſtances to be reſolved in them, are conveniently carried on without any loſs. They are uſed for macerating, and digeſting various ingredients in proper menſtrua: they are alſo uſed as receivers, and take different names from their different ſhapes. Beſides theſe advantages, the long-necked *cucurbits* are ſingularly uſeful in ſeparating pure alkaline and volatile ſpirits and ſalts from water, oil, and volatile earth.

Cucurbits are more uſed for digeſting and ſubliming, than for diſtilling. See Dict. of Chem.

CUCURBITA CITRULLUS. See CITRULLUS.

CUCURBITACEÆ. (Cucurbita, a gourd.) The forty-fifth order in Linnæus's fragments of a natural method, and the thirty-fourth of his natural orders.

CUCURBITIFERA MALABARIENSIS, &c. See NUX VOMICA.

CUCURBITIFERA TRIFOLIA INDICA FRUCTUS PULPA CYDONII ÆMULA. See COVALAM.

CUCURBITULA, alſo called *cucurbita*. A CUPPING-GLASS. Formerly this inſtrument was made of horn,

horn, or ſome kind of metal. It is of great antiquity, being mentioned by Hippocrates. Different names have been given to them, according as they were uſed with or without ſcarifications, as leves, arentes, ſiccatæ, &c. The ancients had them with narrow mouths, for drawing more forcibly, and with wider mouths for drawing more gently.

Dry cupping is when the glaſſes are uſed without ſcarifying. *Sanguineous* or *wet*, is when ſcarifications are made.

The preſent mode of applying a *cupping-glaſs* is to expel the air by heat, which is done by having ſpirit of wine in a lamp to which is affixed a ſpout, through which ſome cotton wick is drawn, impregnated with the ſpirit: this is ſet on fire, then put within the cupping glaſs, which is inſtantaneouſly applied to the part, and adheres with a ſtrong attraction. The uſe of dry *cupping* is to invite a humour to the place where the glaſs is applied, in order to remove it from another. The operation ſhould be repeated until the part becomes red, and is in pain.

When ſcarification is uſed with *cupping*, the part ſhould firſt be dry-*cupped* until it appears red; then make the inciſions with the ſcarificator. If ſcarifications are to be made in ſeveral parts, begin below and proceed upwards, or the blood will incommode the operator. The ſcarifications made, the air muſt be excluded from the glaſs by burning ſomething in it, as above mentioned, and then applying it. The preſſure of the external air preſſes the glaſs forcibly to the ſkin; and the glaſs, being emptied of its air by the fire introduced in it, powerfully attracts the blood. The operation ended, wipe the part with a ſponge dipped in warm water; and to ſtop the bleeding, a little ſpirit of wine may be applied by dipping a linen rag therein, and applying it over the ſcarifications.

This operation does not ſeem to be neceſſary, except when blood cannot be obtained by opening a vein in the uſual manner. Celſus, lib. ii. cap. 11, ſays, that "*cupping* is needful when the body is to be relieved in ſome acute diſorder, and yet the ſtrength does not admit of a loſs of blood from the veins." It is true, that the ſlow diſcharge of blood by *cupping* does not leſſen the vital heat ſo much as the ſame quantity of blood does when ſuddenly taken away by opening a vein; but in ſuch caſes, as Celſus ſuppoſes, other more eligible means of relief may be made uſe of with leſs fatigue to the already enfeebled patient, and more to his advantage.

The blood extracted by ſcarification and *cupping*, Hoffman ſays he often examined, and found to be the ſame with that from the veins; if ſo, there appears no other advantage from *cupping* than what ariſes from opening a vein, except what may happen from the ſlow diſcharge of the blood in the firſt method of extracting it, and the relief of the part only, when the complaint is local.

Some extol *cupping* in apoplexies, epilepſies, and ſome kind of convulſions, becauſe they ſay that the ſpaſms are increaſed by the ſpeedier diſcharge of blood which is the conſequence of phlebotomy. The taking away blood by this mode is chiefly to relieve ſome part locally affected, or in weak conſtitutions, or torpid habits, where the general mode is unneceſſary, or might produce too debilitating effects.

See Cœlius Aurelianus, Celſus, Morgagni, Hoffman, Haller, Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 154, &c. White's Surgery, p. 180.

CUDU PARITI. A ſhrub which grows in Malabar: it flowers all the year long. The leaves are anodyne when externally applied. The fruit checks a dyſentery. Raii Hiſt.

CUEMA vel CYEMA. See CONCEPTIO and EMBRYON.

CULBICIO. A ſort of ſtrangury, or rather heat of urine. See DYSURIA.

CULEUS, or CULLEUS. A Roman meaſure containing twenty *amphoræ*; the largeſt liquid meaſure among the Romans; ſometimes it ſignifies a leather ſack.

CULI FLOS. See CARDAMINES.

CULILAVAN. See CORTEX CULLITLAWAN.

CULINARIUS SAL. The *culinary* or *alimentary ſalt*. It is generally called COMMON SALT, becauſe of common uſe in culinary preparations; but the ſea-*ſalt* ſeems, from its univerſality in the world, to be more properly the common *ſalt*. Sea-*ſalt* conſiſts of this culinary *ſalt*, and the *ſalt* uſually called Epſom *ſalt*, or *ſalt* cath. amar. When *ſea*-water, or a ſolution of the *ſal* gem. is evaporated, the firſt cryſtals that are formed are the *culinary ſalt*, which when ſeparated from the remaining brine, and the evaporation is continued, the ſucceeding cryſtals are not of the *culinary* kind, but the bitter purging *ſalt* of the ſhops. The conſtituents of the *culinary ſalt* are, the ſpirit uſually called *acidum muriaticum*, and a mineral alkaline *ſalt*. See MARINUM SAL.

CULILTLAWAN. See CORT. CULITLAWAN

CULLEUS. See CULEUS.

CULMEN. } The STALK or BLADE of CORN or
CULMUS. } GRASS. Culmiferous plants have a ſmooth jointed ſtalk, are uſually hollow, and at each joint wrapped about with ſingle, narrow, ſharp-pointed leaves; and their ſeeds are in chaffy huſks, as wheat, barley, &c.

In graſſes and corns, the *culmus* or ſtalk correſponds to the caudex or trunk of trees; ſo that it generally denotes that part between the root and the ear or panicle: but botaniſts differ in their diſtribution of plants into culmiferous. Alſo the ſtubble of corn, remaining after the ears are cut off, is ſo called.

CULMINIÆ, from *culmen* the top, the twenty-fifth order in Linnæus's fragments of a natural method.

CULTER. The third lobe of the liver. See AURIGA.

CULUS. See ANUS.

CUMANA, called alſo *gacirma*. An Indian tree, like that of the mulberry-tree. Its wood is ſo hard that it ſtrikes fire like a flint.

CUMBULU, called alſo *nux Malabarica unctuoſa flore cucullato*. A tall tree growing in Malabar, the root of which is uſed in a decoction with rice, for common drink in fevers.

CUMINOIDES. WILD CUMIN. Called alſo *cuminum ſylveſtre, paſtinaca tenuifolia Cretica, and daucus odoratus Creticus*.

This plant grows in Crete; the ſeeds only are in uſe; they are carminative. Raii Hiſt.

CUMINUM. CUMIN. According to Miller, this name is derived from κυειν, *to bring forth*; becauſe it is ſaid to be efficacious in curing ſterility. It is alſo called *cyminum* and *fœniculum orientale*. It is the CUMINUM CYMINUM, or CUMINUM ÆGYPTIACUM SATIVUM, *ſemine longiore*. CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 351.

This plant reſembles fennel, but is much ſmaller; produces longiſh, ſlender, plano-convex ſeeds, of a browniſh colour, with yelloviſh ſtriæ. It is annual, a native of Egypt and Ethiopia; is cultivated in Sicily and Malta, from whence it is brought to us.

Theſe ſeeds are bitteriſh to the taſte, and warm; have an aromatic but diſagreeable flavour. Water takes up much of their ſmell by infuſion, but not much of their taſte. Diſtilled with water, they afford a pungent oil, which partakes much of the flavour of the ſeeds. Rectified ſpirit extracts their whole virtue; the ſpirituous extract is very warm, moderately pungent, and not a little nauſeous.

Theſe ſeeds are carminative and ſtomachic, and poſſeſs theſe powers equally, if not ſuperiorly to moſt of thoſe of the umbelliferous claſs: but they are rather too ungrateful. Externally they are diſcutient and antiſeptic.

The London College directs the following preparations, in which theſe ſeeds are a part:

Cataplaſma Cumini. CATAPLASM *of* CUMIN, formerly *Theriaca Londinenſis*.

Take of *cumin* ſeeds, one pound; bay berries, the leaves of water-germander dried, Virginia ſnake-root, of each, three ounces; of cloves, one ounce: with honey equal to thrice the weight of the ſpecies powdered, make a cataplaſm. Ph. Lond. 1788. This was applied to mortified parts, as an antiſeptic, but is now ſeldom uſed.

Emplaſtrum Cumini. CUMIN PLASTER.

Take of Burgundy pitch, three pounds; yellow wax, *cumin* ſeeds, carraway ſeeds, and bay berries, of each, three ounces. The pitch and wax being melted together, ſprinkle into them the reſt, reduced to powder, and ſtir all well together. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Miller's Dict. Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt. This is conſidered as a ſuitable application to encyſted and other tumors, which ſuppurate imperfectly.

CUMINUM ÆTHIOPICUM. See AMMI VERUM.

—— PRATENSE. See CARUM.

That called SILIQUOSUM is the CODDED WILD CUMIN. It grows in Spain, flowers in May, and produces the ſame effects, medicinally, as the poppy.

CUMINUM SYLVESTRE. See CUMINOIDES.

CUNEALIS SUTURA. The future by which the os ſphænoides, or cuneiforme, is joined to the os frontis.

CUNEIFORME Os. From *cuneus, a wedge*, called alſo *clavicula, cuzilla, Chalceideum os, Baſilare os.* A name of the *os ſphænoides*, from its being wedged between the other bones. Alſo the third bone of the firſt row in the wriſt. It is called ſo from its appearing like a wedge ſticking between the two rows. See CARPUS.

—— OS EXTERNUM, or *Chalceideum externum* of the tarſus. At its poſterior edge it joins the os naviculare and os cuboides; it ſupports the metatarſal bone of the toe next the little one, and that next the great one and of the middle toe. The *os cuneiforme* medium vel minimum is ſtill more wedge-like than the former; it ſuſtains the metatarſal bone of the toe next to the great one. The os *cuneiforme* internum vel maximum ſuſtains the os metatarſi of the great toe. All theſe are cartilaginous at the birth of children. Theſe bones are alſo called *chalceidea officula.*

CUNILA SATIVA. See SATUREIA SATIVA.

CUP. HORT. CATH. and Hort. Cath. Cup. An abbreviation of Franciſci Cupani Hortus Catholicus.

CUP. HORT. CATH. SUP. Hort. Catholic. Supplementum Primum.

CUP. HORT. CATH. A. Supplementum Alterum ad Hort. Cathol.

CUPELLA, called alſo *capella, copella, catellus cinereus, cineritium, patella docimaſtica*, or *teſta probatrix, exploratrix*, or *docimaſtica.* A CUPEL or TEST.

Theſe are veſſels uſed for ſeparating baſer metals from gold or ſilver; they are made of earth, and are hollowed like flat cups, from which reſemblance they have been named: they reſiſt every degree of fire that is needful to keep any metal in fuſion; they alſo retain theſe metals when fuſed. The aſhes of bones or of plants, that have been calcined, are the propereſt for making them; though Cramer prefers thoſe made with plaiſter: which-ever of theſe materials are choſen, they muſt be perfectly calcined, then levigated, after which, they muſt be formed into a paſte, and moulded into their proper form, and burnt in a potter's furnace. See various directions concerning them in the Dict. of Chem.

CUPEROSA. COPPERAS.

CUPHOS. LIGHT. When applied to aliments, it imports their being eaſily digeſted; when to diſtempers, that they are mild.

CUPRESSUS, called alſo *cyparifſus, cypreſſus.* The CYPRESS-TREE. The CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS, Linn. It is a tall ever-green-tree, native of the warmer climates, bearing male and female flowers on the ſame branches; the leaves are ſlender, and ſo are the branches, which ſpread forming a cone, the apex of which is the top of the tree; the fruit is a kind of nut, called GALBULÆ, *galbuli, glabulæ*, as large as a walnut, and aſtringent. The flowers have an agreeable odour, and have been uſed in conjunction with ſome other ingredients for making an oil by infuſion with olive oil, which was named *oleum cyprinum.*

There are three ſpecies of this tree.

CUPRESSINUM. CYPRESS WINE. See CEDRINUM.

CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA, *olim.* AQUA SAPPHIRINA, called COLLYRIUM CŒRULEUM.

Take of *lime-water*, one pint; ſal ammoniac, one dram; let them ſtand together in a copper veſſel, until the ammonia is ſaturated. Phar. Lond. 1788.

CUPRI PREPARATIONES. *Preparations of copper.* See ÆRIS FLOS.

CUPRI RUBIGO. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

CUPRUM. See Æs. Of the preparations of copper, there are different compoſitions formed, chiefly uſed for injection, of which ſome ſpecimens are here recited.

CUPRI AMMONIATI LIQUOR. *Liquor of ammoniated Copper.*

℞ Calcis cupri ʒ j. aq. ammoniæ ʒ ij. Theſe are to be digeſted without heat, till the copper is diſſolved.

CUPRI AMMONIATI CALX. *Calx of ammoniated Copper.*

℞ Cupr. vitriolat. q. v. ſolvatur in aquæ diſtillatæ, q. ſ. et adjiciatur kali præparati portio propria, donec cuprum ad vaſis imum deſcendat; deinde bene lavetur, et ſiccetur.

CUPRI ACETATI INJECTIO. *Injection of acetated Copper.*

℞ Æruginis g. x. olei amygdal. ʒ iv. m. Triturationе ſolvatur in oleo ærugo.

CUPRI AMMONIATI INJECTIO. *Injection of ammoniated Copper.*

℞ Liquor. cupri ammoniati g. xx. aq. roſæ ʒ iv. m.

CUPRI VITRIOLATI INJECTIO. *Injection of vitriolated Copper.*

℞ Cupri vitriolati g. iv. aquæ diſtillatæ ʒ iv. m.

Theſe injections, being of the aſtringent claſs, are calculated for the latter ſtage of gonorrhæa. The ammoniated one is conſidered by Mr. Foot, and recommended as a remedy preferable to all others of this nature. Practitioners ſhould be cautious in the uſe of aſtringents: they ſhould be firſt introduced in very ſmall quantity, and have them gradually increaſed: indeed, till the inflammation is conſiderably abated, they are ſcarcely at all admiſſible, for much miſchief has been done by their too early adminiſtration. The following has been highly uſeful in that ſymptom called phimoſis, which has been ſupported by ulcerations within the prepuce.

CUPRI VITRIOLATI COMPOSITA INJECTIO. *Compound Injection of vitriolated Copper.*

℞ Cupri vitriolati g. vj. aquæ diſtillatæ ʒ iv. aquæ lithargyri acetati g. xx. m. Cupro vitriolato prius ſoluto, adjiciatur lithargyrum acetatum, et inter præputium, et glandem penis injiciatur, & pro ratione effectus caute repetatur.

CUPRI VITRIOLATI PILULÆ. *Pills of vitriolated Copper.*

℞ Cupri vitriolati g. xx. Olibani, extract. cinchonæ, ää ʒ ij. ſyr. ſacch. q. ſ. ut fiant pilulæ quadraginta. Doſis, ab una ad quatuor indies. Theſe are calculated to remove gleets, and ſometimes become of advantage in the latter ſtage of gonorrhæa.

CUPRI VITRIOLATI CAMPHORATA AQUA, vel AQUA CAMPHORATA BATANEA. *Camphorated water of vitriolated Copper.*

℞ Cupri vitriolati, bol. gallici. ää ʒ ſs. camphoræ ʒ j. aquæ ferventis ℔ iv. Adjiciatur aqua ingredientibus aliis, et quando frigida fiat, per chartam colatur. This in a diluted ſtate is chiefly employed as an eye-water; but it may be ſerviceable, applied to foul ulcers.

CUPRUM AMMONIACUM. AMMONIACAL COPPER. Phar. Edin.

Take of pureſt blue vitriol, two parts; volatile alkali of ſal ammoniac, three parts: rub them briſkly in a glaſs mortar, till the effervescence is finiſhed, and they run calmly into a violet-coloured maſs, which is to be rolled up in a piece of bibulous paper, and exſiccated, firſt upon a chalk-ſtone, and afterwards with a gentle heat, then put up for uſe in a cloſe vial; this is a very active medicine, uſed for the ſame purpoſes and in the ſame manner as VITRIOLUM CŒRULEUM, which ſee.

CUR. POST. An abbreviation of curæ poſteriores.

CURA AVENACEA. A decoction of oats and ſuccory roots, in which a little nitre and ſugar were diſſolved, was formerly uſed in fevers, and was thus named.

CURCAS. See RICINOIDES, under CATAPUTIA MINOR.

CURCUMA. TURMERIC; alſo called *crocus Indicus, terra marita, cyperi genus ex India, cannacorus radice crocea, manjella, kua, cypira, kaha*, and by the Indians *borri-borri*: the Portugueſe call it *ſaffran de terra*; the name *curcuma* is Arabian: the Arabians call every root of a ſaffron colour by this name, *curcuma.* There are two ſpecies, the long and the round-rooted, but the firſt is the beſt, and the ſort in uſe. It is the CURCUMA LONGA, or CURCUMA INDICA *foliis lanceolatis, nervis lateralibus numeroſiſſimis.* CLASS, MONANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 6. INDIAN LONG-ROOTED TURMERIC.

The root is the only part in uſe; it is ſmall, tuberous, and knotty; it is brought from the Eaſt Indies; externally it is greyiſh-coloured, but internally it is of a deep lively yellow, which tends to red: a longiſh and a round ſort is mentioned by ſome authors; but the firſt only is brought to us.

It hath a ſlight aromatic and bitteriſh taſte, and ſomewhat diſagreeable ſmell. It gives out its virtues both to water and to ſpirit. By diſtillation with water, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained; and from the remaining decoction a bitter extract is formed by evapo-

ration. The ſpirituous extract retains nearly the whole virtue of the root.

It has been thought a powerful remedy in obſtructions of the viſcera, particularly the abdominal; and alſo much uſed in icteric and uterine diſorders. The doſe may be from a ſcruple to a dram. Though the uſe of this root has been particularly recommended by ſeveral practical writers, in the jaundice, or other viſceral obſtructions, it is now very rarely uſed. The powder is often mixed with yellow peas, ground fine: the roots ſhould be choſen of the largeſt ſize, freſh, compact, heavy, not eaſy to break, of a lightiſh yellow without, and a deep reddiſh yellow within.

It is chiefly conſumed by the dyers. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

CURIMENTOS. So the Portugueſe call ſome pains in the limbs, which are relieved by a warm bath made with an aſtringent bark, produced in the Brazils.

CURMI. Dioſcorides ſays it is a drink made of barley, which is uſed inſtead of wine: ſuch a liquor is uſed in Iberia and Britain, which is prepared of wheat: this is ale.

CURSUMA, or CURTUMA. See CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

CURTA. See COLOBOMATA.

CURURU. See BUFO.

CURURU APE. A ſcandent tree which grows in Brazil, and bears pods with ſeeds like beans: theſe ſeeds deſtroy fiſh.

CURUTU PALA. A ſhrub which grows in Malabar. The bark of the root boiled in water cures a diarrhœa; boiled and taken with it, cures a dyſentery.

CUSCUTA, called alſo *caſſutha*, *cuſcuta* major, *caſſuta*, *epithimum*, DODDER, and DODDER of THYME. The CUSCUTA EUROPÆA, Linn. It is of the number of plants called paraſitical; it hath no leaves, grows on *thyme*, and conſiſts of a number of ſlender juicy filaments, producing here and there ſmall heads of white or reddiſh flowers, which are followed by roundiſh capſules full of minute ſeeds. A large kind, known by the name of HELL-WEED, is common in heaths, upon furzes, nettles, &c. this *hell-weed* deſtroys the vegetables which afford it nouriſhment, whence its name; it is alſo called *diaboli inteſtina*, the DEVIL'S GUTS.

Dodders are ſuppoſed to partake of the virtues of the plant on which they grow. They are hardly known in practice, but recommended as reſolvents, deterſives, and diuretics.

Dodders are found on almoſt all plants. Raii Hiſt.

CUSPIDATUS. POINTED, (from cuſpis a point or ſpear). In botany, the term regards the apex only, when the leaves have the apex ſharp like a ſpear, or terminating in a briſtly point. Some of the teeth are called *cuſpidati*. See CANINI DENTES.

CUSPIS. Properly the point of a ſpear; but it is applied to the *glans penis*. It is alſo the name of a bandage.

CUSTOS OCULI. An inſtrument to preſerve the eye in an operation.

CUTAMBULI. A name of a ſort of worms either under the ſkin or upon it, which by their creeping cauſe uneaſineſs and pain.

CUTANEUS MUSCULUS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

CUTANEUM OSSIS COCCYGIS LIGAMENTUM. It goes out anteriorly from the extremity of the os coccygis; is ſlender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which run into the membrana adipoſa, are inſerted in the ſkin on each ſide of the anus by a kind of expanſion, and continue to divaricate: they are loſt on the two ſides of the perinæum.

CUTANEUS. See SPHINCTER ANI. There is alſo a nerve ſo called. See CERVICALES.

CUTANEUS INTERNUS NERVUS. It riſes from the union of the ſeventh cervical, and firſt dorſal pairs, runs over the other brachial nerves, and paſſes down on the inſide of the arm, between the muſcles and integuments; it divides into two branches, which accompany one another as far as the inner condyle on one ſide of the vena baſilica, being covered by the ramus medianus of that vein; then runs down towards the wriſt, where it ſpreads, and on the beginning of the palm of the hand. The other branch paſſes backward along the integuments, and down to the little finger.

CUTCH. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CUTICULA. The SCARF-SKIN. The Greeks call it *epidermis*, becauſe it is placed upon the true ſkin as a covering. It is as large as the true ſkin, and more compact; it is full of pores for the evacuation of what tranſpires through it from the body, though the beſt glaſſes do not enable us to diſcern them: it hath neither blood-veſſels nor nerves; therefore it is void of ſenſe. Dr. Hunter ſays, it is an organized body, though its organization cannot be demonſtrated. Leuwenhoeck aſſerts much with reſpect to the pores which he ſays he diſcovered in it; but to what he hath ſaid, it ſufficeth to refer the reader.

The integuments, or the univerſal covering of the body, are the *cuticle*, the rete mucoſum, the cutis, and the membrana cellularis; beſides theſe, the old anatomiſts reckon the membrana communis muſculorum, which is not now reckoned in the number; and the panniculus carnoſus, which is only found in brutes. The rete mucoſum is added by the moderns.

The whole ſurface of the ſkin is covered by the rete mucoſum, and the rete mucoſum with the *cuticle*, ſo that the *cuticle* is the moſt external.

The *cuticle* does not, in general, extend ſo far as the ſkin does, though upon the belly it ſtretches conſiderably, without loſing its thickneſs. Its origin is obſcure, and its generation ſurpriſingly ſudden. Friction looſens it, but ſoon a new ſtratum ariſes.

The *cuticle* is continued, not only over all the external parts of the body, but alſo in all the cavities thereof, where the air can arrive; as in the mouth, œſophagus, aſpera arteria, inteſtines, &c. where it is called the *epithelium*; in theſe places there is no *cutis*, but there are innumerable papillæ. No nerves nor veſſels can be demonſtrated to exiſt in it.

In examining the pores, the *cuticle* ſeems to inſinuate itſelf into them, to complete the excretory tubes of the cutaneous glands. The foſſulæ of the hairs have likewiſe the ſame productions of the *cuticle*, and it ſeems to give a ſort of coat to the hairs themſelves.

The beſt method of ſeparating the *cuticle* for examination is to macerate it in water.

The *cuticle* is a medium betwixt the ſkin and the ſubjects of feeling, and moderates the impreſſions, which, without it, would be too painful. It alſo moderates the perſpiration, which, without it, would be too copious.

The colour of the cutis differs in different perſons, and alſo in different parts of the ſame perſon; but it is owing to the difference in the rete mucoſum that complexions are ſo oppoſite to one another. See the Obſervations of Dr. Monro of Edinburgh on the Epidermis, in the Edinburgh Med. Eſſays.

In the ſecond volume of the Medical Muſeum, is a remarkable inſtance of a young man loſing the uſe of his hands, by the *cuticle* there being thickened and hardened in an extraordinary degree. He was a dyer, and by frequently cleaning braſs wire in the mixture which is uſed for dying Saxon colours, which conſiſts of the oil of vitriol, tartar, alum, &c. this complaint was gradually produced. His hands were quite ſtiff from the hardneſs of the *cuticle* on their palms, and on the inſide of the fingers; the *cuticle* there appeared like parchment full of chaps; and on endeavouring to ſtraighten the fingers by force, blood ſtarted from every joint. As the acid ſeemed to contribute much to the diſeaſe, the following emollient liniment was ordered. ℞ ol. olivar. ℥ ii. aq. kali, ℥ ii. m. f. linim. With this he rubbed his hands frequently, particularly before going to bed; and to prevent the liniment from being too ſoon rubbed off, he wore gloves. In about four days the ſkin ſeemed a little ſoftened, and his fingers did not ſuffer ſo much by endeavouring to ſtretch them out. He complained that the liniment occaſioned much ſmarting, whence the following was directed with a view to abate the acrimony of the alkaline ſalt; ℞ ol. olivar. ℥ ii. aq. kali, ℥ i. vitel. ovorum, No. ii. f. linim. This, uſed as the other, in three days was leſs troubleſome, and produced further evidence of relief: the hardened *cuticle* began to peel off, and a new flexible one appeared underneath; many of the chaps were healed, and he began to have ſome uſe of his fingers. He continued the laſt preſcribed liniment about two months; and then, to prevent a relapſe, he uſed the following. ℞ axung. porcin. ℥ ii. vitellum unius ovi, ol. lavend. gut. v. m. f. liniment. With this he rubbed his hands every night at bed-time; and on continuing it about a month, he obtained a perfect cure. Except three doſes of purging phyſic, he took nothing inwardly as a medicine, during the cure.

CUTICULARIS MEMBRANA. See DURA MATER.

CUTICULOSUS. See SPHINCTER ANI.

CUTILIÆ. Certain cold fountains in Italy, mentioned by Celſus and Pliny, which were uſed in baths.

CUTIO. See ASELLI.

CUTIS. The SKIN. It is called by HERODOTUS, *anthrope*. It is a ſtrong, thick, univerſal covering of the external parts of the body, immediately above the adipoſe membrane. It is compoſed of a cloſe texture of fibres of various kinds, and alſo of veins and arteries, variouſly diſpoſed: where there are large orifices, it terminates by being gradually loſt. Its inner ſurface is moulded upon the outer ſurface of the membrana adipoſa, whoſe membranous part being produced, forms the *ſkin*.

The *ſkin*, on its outſide, is unequal: this is occaſioned by the miliary glands, and the bulbs of the hair. It is naturally contracted; but when it is ſwelled, it is ſmooth. Upon its ſurface we obſerve the papillæ pyramidales, which are longer in ſome parts than in others, as in the fingers, where they are called villi, and appear in rows, each having two ranks contiguous; theſe are the organs of touch. Oppoſite to the joints, the *ſkin* is formed into plicæ, to admit of a free motion. Its whole ſurface, outwardly, is covered with the rete mucoſum, and the cuticle.

The *ſkin* is thickeſt between the ſhoulders, and on the back part of the neck. Dr. Hunter ſays, that when the *ſkin* is once deſtroyed, it is never regenerated, but the edges ſtretch conſiderably to form a covering: after that, a cicatrix, which is hardened fleſh, completes the healing.

The outer ſurface is furniſhed with ſmall eminences, called *papillæ pyramidales*, and the inner ſurface with the miliary glands. Fewer papillæ appear on the *ſkin* of the belly than elſewhere; the anterior portion of it is not only thinner and more compact than the poſterior, but it hath this likewiſe peculiar to it, that it may naturally be very much increaſed in breadth, to an extraordinary degree, without loſing any of its thickneſs, in proportion to what it gains in breadth; and it is generally more difficult to pierce the *ſkin* on the belly with pointed inſtruments, than on the back.

Though the beſt glaſſes cannot aſſiſt us to ſee pores in the cuticle, the naked eye can diſcern them in the *ſkin*, which is the ſeat of many diſeaſes: and on theſe Dr. Turner has profeſſedly writ. See his Diſeaſes of the *Skin*.

CUTT. See TERRA JAPONICA.

CYAMOS ÆGYPTIACUS. See FABA ÆGYPTIACA.

CYAMUS. See FABA. It alſo ſignifies a wood-louſe in the form of a bean. See ASELLI.

—— ORIENTALIS major moſchatus, i. e. SWEET-SULTAN, or SULTAN-FLOWER, is ſomewhat cordial.

CYAR. Properly, the eye of a needle; but it is uſed to ſignify the orifice of the internal ear See AURIS.

CYASMA. Brown ſpots in the lips, forehead, and hands of pregnant woman.

CYATHISCUS, from κυαθος, *a cup*. The hollow part of a probe, formed in the ſhape of a ſmall ſpoon, as in an ear-picker.

CYATHUS, κυαθος, *a cup*, from the verb χεω, *to pour out*. It was a common meaſure among the Greeks and Romans, both of the liquid and dry kind. It was equal to an ounce, or the twelfth part of a pint. The *ſextans* was two ounces; the *quadrans*, three ounces; the *triens*, four ounces; theſe three were ſo named, from the portion of a pint they contained, being the ſixth, the fourth, and the third part of a pint, or twelve ounces; the *quincunx*, five ounces; the *ſemis*, ſix ounces; the *ſeptunx*, ſeven ounces; the *bes*, eight ounces; the *dodrans*, nine ounces; the *dextans*, ten ounces; the *deunx*, eleven ounces; the *as*, *ſextarius*, or *cotula*, twelve ounces. The *cyathus* was made with a handle like our punch-ladle. The Roman topers were uſed to drink as many *cyathi* as there were Muſes, nine; alſo as many as there were letters in their patron's name. Thus, they had modes of drinking, ſimilar to the modern health-drinking, or toaſting. Pliny ſays, that the *cyathus* of the Greeks weighed ten drams, and Galen ſays the ſame; though elſewhere he ſays, that a *cyathus* contains twelve drams of oil, thirteen drams and one ſcruple of wine, water, or vinegar, and eighteen drams of honey. Galen ſays, that, among the Veterinarii, the *cyathus* contained two ounces.

The modern *cyathus* is ℥ j. ß.

CYBITOS. See CUBITUS.

CYBOIDES. See CUBOIDES.

CYCAS CIRCINALIS ſeu INDICA. See PALMA JAPONICA.

CYCEON, from κυκαω, *to mix*; alſo *cinnum* or *cinnus*. It is a mixture, of the conſiſtence of pap, made with wine, honey, flour, and cheeſe. This name was given to ſome ptiſans; alſo a kind of ſallad in which cheeſe was mixed. See alſo ŒNUS ANTHINOS.

CYCIMA. See LITHARGYRUM.

CYCLAMEN.
—— EUROPÆUM.
CYCLAMENUS.
} See ARTHANITA.

CYCLISCUS, from κυκλος, *a circle*. See *Trochiſci*. alſo an inſtrument formerly uſed in the operation of the trepan.

CYCLOPION. The white of the eye from κυκλοω, *to ſurround*, and ωψ, the *eye*. See ADNATA.

CYCLOS A CIRCLE. See BUCCÆ and ORBITA.

CYCLUS METASYNCRITICUS. It is a long protracted courſe of remedies, perſiſted in with a view of reſtoring the particles of the body to ſuch a ſtate as is neceſſary to health.

CYCNARION. A collyrium mentioned by Galen and P. Ægineta. It was ſo called becauſe its colour reſembled that of a ſwan.

CYDAR. See STANNUM.

CYDONATUM. A preparation of quinces with an addition of aromatics, deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

CYDONIA. The QUINCE-TREE Alſo called *cotonea*, *mala cotonea majora et minora*, *malus cydonia*. It is the PYRUS CYDONIA, or PYRUS CYDONIA SYLVESTRIS, *fol. integerrimis, floribus ſolitariis*. CLASS, ICOSANDRIA; ORD. PENTAGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 626. The WILD QUINCE-TREE.

Botaniſts enumerate five ſpecies.

The *quince-tree* is low, a native of the rocky banks of the Danube, and is common in our gardens. Its fruit reſembles in ſhape ſome ſorts of round pears; it hath an agreeable and ſtrong ſmell, an auſtere acid taſte; its expreſſed juice, taken in ſmall quantities, is cooling, reſtringent, and ſtomachic, is uſeful in nauſeas, vomitings, nidorous eructations, and ſome kind of alvine fluxes; by boiling, it loſes its aſtringency. The ſeeds abound with a mucilaginous ſubſtance, which they give out to boiling water. One dram of them makes ſix ounces of mucilage, about the conſiſtency of the white of egg; this has been recommended in aphthous affections, and excoriations of the mouth and fauces; though, that of the ſimple gums appears more efficacious. It is the moſt agreeable of all the mucilages, but is apt to become mouldy in a ſhort time.

The London College directs the following:

Mucilago Seminis CYDONII MALI. *Mucilage of* QUINCE SEED.

Take of *quince* ſeed, a dram; diſtilled water, eight ounces; boil with a gentle fire, till the water thickens; then ſtrain through a linen cloth.

Formerly a ſyrup was made of the juice of the fruit, and a conſerve, called MARMALADE, *jelly*, *mixa cydoniorum*, or *diacydonium*; but it is now an article in the confectioners' buſineſs only. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt.

CYDONIA EXOTICA. See COVALAM.

CYEMA. See CUEMA.

CYGNUS REGINÆ, A collyrium deſcribed by Actius.

CYLICHNE. A ſmall veſſel or box for holding medicines; a GALLIPOT, or PILL-BOX.

CYLINDRUS. The CYLINDER. A tube, equal in diameter from top to bottom. The fruits of plants are termed cylindrical, when they reſemble a column. Martyn ſays, it is applied to ſtems, and ſome leaves, which are round, that is, without angles; but many times longer than they are thick. But this is more properly expreſſed by Columnar, becauſe they are not of the ſame diameter from top to bottom. The term is applied to the calyx, to the ſtyle, and to the ſpike; ſo is it to maſſes of plaſter. See MAGDALEONES.

CYLLOS, from κυλλοω, *to make lame*. In Hippocrates, it is one affected with a kind of luxation which bends outwards, and is hollowed inward. Such a defect in the tibia is called *cylloſis*, and the perſon to whom it belongs is called, by the Latins, *varus*, or *Blæſſus*, and is oppoſed to *valgus*.

CYLLOSIS. See CYLLOS.

CYMA,

CYMA, from κυμα, *fœtus*. It properly ſignifies a ſprout or tender ſhoot, particularly of the cabbage. LINNÆUS explains it to be an aggregate flower, compoſed of ſeveral florets, ſitting on a receptacle, producing all the primary peduncles from the ſame point, but having the partial peduncles ſcattered or irregular; all faſtigiate, or forming a flat ſurface at top. The cyme, is either naked or with bractes. Flowers diſpoſed in a cyme, are called cymoſe flowers: hence Cymoſæ, the ſixty-third of Linnæus's natural orders in Philoſophia Botanica.

CYMBÆ Os. See SCAPHOIDES Os.

CYMBALARIA. alſo called *Linaria*. IVY-LEAVED TOAD-FLAX, or IVY-WORT. It grows on old walls in Italy and Switzerland. It hath the ſame virtues as the navel-wort. See ANDROSACES.

CYMBOLARIS CARTILAGO. See CARTILAGO CRICOIDES.

CYMBIFORME, from *cymba, a boat*. See SCAPHOIDES.

CYMIA. See CARORA.

CYMINUM. See CUMINUM.

CYMOSÆ. See CYMA.

CYNANCHE. See ANGINA.

——— ANGINOSA. } The MUCOUS QUINSY.
——— EPIDEMICA. } See SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.
——— EXANTHEMATICA. }

——— GANGRÆNOSA, PHARYNGÆA, MALIGNA, ULCEROSA. See ANGINA.

—— ŒSOPHAGÆA. See ANGINA, No. 4, and PHARYNGÆA CYNANCHE.

—— PAROTIDÆA, alſo *angina externa*, MUMPS. It is a ſpecies of quinſy, and called alſo *catarrhus bellinſulanus, aurles, orcillons, oſſervazioni*. Dr. Cullen names it *cynanche parotidæa*; which he defines a cynanche, with a conſiderable external ſwelling of the parotid, and maxillary glands; reſpiration, and deglutition being ſcarcely impeded; attended for the moſt part with a mild inflammatory fever. This name was given to a diſorder which manifeſted itſelf by a ſlight fever, ſoon after the appearance of which, the face, the neck, and particularly the throat, were conſiderably ſwelled, and of a ſomewhat deeper colour than a damaſk roſe, but the tumor rarely extended to the eyes. This ſwelling was chiefly external, and ſometimes ſo increaſed in a few days, as to obliterate the features; and yet this quick and extraordinary diſtenſion of the parts was rarely attended with pain.

This diſorder was of the inflammatory kind; it chiefly affected the young and the poor; it was very rarely mortal, and ſeldom terminated in an abſceſs, but gave way to general antiphlogiſtic methods.

Sometimes the tumor ſubſided in three or four days, and from the face was tranſlated in men to the teſticles; but this circumſtance required no alteration from the general method of cure, nor did the ſwelling in the teſticles ever ſuppurate.

The patients bore bleeding, purging, and nitrous medicines very well. In ſome a thickneſs and hardneſs remained upon the parotid and maxillary glands, after the patient was very well in all other reſpects; theſe yielded to ſome doſes of calomel, with gentle purging, the affected part being kept warm, and the patient continued to a ſuitable regimen. Sometimes a mild mercurial ointment was uſeful. See Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, p. 74—76, and Appendix to the ſame, p. 13, &c. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 303.

—— PHARYNGÆA. See ANGINA, No. 4, and PHARYNGÆA CYNANCHE.

—— STRIDULA. See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

—— TONSILLARIS. See ANGINA.

—— TRACHEALIS. See SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

CYNANCHICA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines appropriated to the cynanche.

CYNANTHEMIS. See CHAMÆMELUM FŒTIDUM.

CYNANTHROPIA, from κυων, *a dog*, and ανθρωπος, *a man*. A kind of melancholy delirium, in which the perſons affected believe they are changed into dogs, and in conſequence thereof endeavour to act like them. Or, according to ſome, the *hydrophobia*.

CYNARA SCOLYMUS. See CINARA.

CYNCHNIS. A ſmall veſſel to hold medicines in.

CYNICUS. CANINE. Certain convulſions, called *cynic ſpaſms*. See SARDONICUS RISUS.

CYNIPHES, in Helmont, ſignifies FLIES or GNATS.

CYNNIA. See CARORA.

CYNOBOTANE. See CHAMÆMELUM FŒTIDUM.

CYNOCOCTONUM. See ACONITUM.

CYNOCOPRUS, from κυων, *a dog*, and κοπρος, *dung*. See ALBUM GRÆCUM.

CYNOCRAMBE. See MERCURIALIS. SYLV. and HIPPOMANES.

CYNOCTONUM. See ACONITUM.

CYNOCYTIS. See CYNOSBATOS.

CYNODECTOS. Bitten by a mad dog.

CYNODES. CANINE.

CYNODESMION, from κυων, *membrum virile, the yard of a man*, and δεω, *to tie*. A ligature by which the prepuce is bound upon the glands. Sometimes it ſignifies the lower part of the prepuce.

CYNODONTES, from κυων, *a dog*, and οδους, *a tooth*. See CANINI DENTES.

CYNOGLOSSUM. HOUND'S-TONGUE. Botaniſts enumerate nine ſpecies.

CYNOGLOSSUM MAJ. VULG. *Canina Lingua*. GREATER HOUND'S-TONGUE. It is the CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE. Linn.

It is a biennial plant; produces, the firſt year, large, ſoft, tongue-ſhaped, long, pointed leaves: the ſecond year, a thick branched ſtalk, with pointed leaves joined to it, without pedicles: on the tops of the branches are dark purple flowers, which are followed by four flat ſeeds: the root is oblong, and of a dark brown or blackiſh colour on the outſide, but white within. It grows in ſhady places, and flowers in June.

The roots have a rank, but not very ſtrong ſmell, like thoſe of the narcotic plants, which in drying is moſtly diſſipated; but thoſe that happen to grow on dry ground have very little ſmell.

The medical effects, if any, are very little known.

CYNOLOPHA. Pollux calls theſe certain aſperities of the vertebræ, and beginning of the ſpine of the back.

CYNOLYSSA. See LYSSA, and HYDROPHOBIA.

CYNOMORON. See HIPPOMANES.

CYNOMOJA. See PSYLLIUM.

CYNOPTICON. See DACNERON.

CYNOREXIA. See BOULIMUS.

CYNORRHODON. } from κυων, *a dog*, and ῥοδον, *a*
CYNOSBATOS. } *roſe*. Alſo called *caninus ſentis, canirubus, cynocytis, roſa ſylveſtris vulgaris, roſa ſylveſtris inodora*. It is the ROSA CANINA, *germinibus ovatis, pedunculiſque glabris, caule petioliſque aculeatis*. CLASS, ICOSANDRIA; ORD. POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 631. The DOG-ROSE, WILD BRIAR, or HIP-TREE. It is one of the largeſt plants of the roſe-kind, a native of Britain, grows wild in hedges, and flowers in June. The fruit contains a four-ſweetiſh pulp, which is made into a conſerve, as follows:

Conſerva Cynoſbati. *Conſerve of the* HIP.

Take of the pulp of ripe *hips*, one pound; of double refined ſugar, twenty ounces; mix them into a conſerve.

The *hips* are to be ſplit, and the hairy ſeeds carefully picked out; and then, when the fruit is mellowed by ſtanding a few days, it muſt be paſſed through a hair ſieve, and to the pulp the ſugar muſt be added. Ph. Lond. 1788. If this caution is not obſerved in pulping the fruit, the rough prickly matter encloſing the ſeeds, may be retained in the conſerve; a ſmall portion of which will occaſion uneaſineſs at the ſtomach, an itching about the anus, and ſometimes vomiting. Though formerly it was ordered in large doſes, to correct acrid bile, ſharp urine, heat in the ſtomach, and eſteemed uſeful in many diſorders, as dropſies, calculous complaints, dyſenteries, hæmorrhages, &c. it is now conſidered as a pleaſant, cooling reſtringent, agreeable to the taſte, and principally uſed as a vehicle to more efficacious remedies. There is alſo a reddiſh-green, ſpongy, hairy excreſcence, made by ſmall ichneumon flies, on the ſtalks of this tree, called *bedeguar*, which is ſaid to be poſſeſſed of, and celebrated for its aſtringent power; but it is yet not ſufficiently tried with us, to ſpeak with great certainty.

CYNOSORCHIS. See ORCHIS.

CYON. See CANIS. Alſo the inferior parts of the penis and prepuce. See PENIS.

CYOPHORIA, from κυημα *the fœtus*, and φερω, *to carry*. See GESTATIO.

CYPARISSUS. See CUPRESSUS.

CYPERI GENUS EX INDIA. See CURCUMA.

CYPEROIDIS GRAMEN and CYPERI. See GRAMEN CYPEROIDES.

CYPERUS. A plant with graſs-like leaves, and triangular ſtalks, bearing tufts of flowers on their top, which are followed by a triangular ſeed.

—— LONGUS, Linn. CYPERUS ODORATUS *radice longa. Cyperus* panicula ſparſa ſpecioſa. The ordinary ſweet *cyperus*, or ENGLISH GALANGALE. It hath a long ſlender root, crooked and knotted, on the outſide of a blackiſh-brown colour, and white within; it grows in marſhy places, and thoſe in England are as good as the foreign ones.

The root hath an agreeable aromatic ſmell, and a bitteriſh taſte; both water and ſpirit take up its virtues; by diſtillation a very ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained. This long root is ſomewhat aromatic, but moſt noticed for its aſtringency.

—— ROTUNDUS. CYP. CRETICUS, vel SYRIACUS. ROUND-ROOTED CYPERUS. This plant hath ſeveral roundiſh roots, about the ſize of wallnuts, connected by fibres, rough, and ruſty-coloured on the outſide, of a yellow white within. It is a native of the Eaſt Indies, and grows wild in ſome other countries. The roots have the ſame ſmell and taſte as the long ſort have. This ſort is moſt noted for its aroma, but they may be uſed indifferently. Raii Hiſt.

—— AMERICANUS. See SANCTÆ HELENÆ RADIX.

—— LONGUS ODORUS, &c. See CONTRAYERVA.

—— NILOTICUS vel *Syriacus*. See PAPYRUS.

CYPHI. A compoſition of ſixteen ingredients, ſuch as honey, raiſins, cardamom ſeeds, &c. It was much uſed in the Egyptian ſacrifices, and hence the troches, called *trochiſci cyphos*.

CYPHOMA. } From κυφόω, *to bend*. A kind of gib-
CYPHOSIS. } boſity, an incurvature of the ſpine of the back, when the vertebræ incline preternaturally outwards.

CYPIRA. See CURCUMA.

CYPRESSUS. } See CUPRESSUS.
CYPRINUM OL. }

CYPRINUS. See CARPIO.

CYPRUS. } See LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.
CYPRUS DIOSCORI PLINII. }

CYPSELE, or CYPSELIS. See CERUMEN AURIS.

CYRÆNIA. In Rulandus, it ſignifies the fæces of ſaffron infuſed in oil.

CYRBASIA. Properly the *tiara*, or cap, worn by the Perſian monarchs. Hippocrates uſes this word in his Treatiſe of the Diſeaſes of Women, in deſcribing a ſort of covering which he directs for the breaſts.

CYREBIA. The huſks of barley, or of other corn, which fall off while they are torrefying, or when ſoaked in water.

CYRENAICUS SAL. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

—— SUCCUS. It is applied to the juice of the laſerpitium of the ancients, from the country where it moſt flouriſhed, by Scribonius Largus, Paulus Ægineta, and ſome others, and by Sanctorius: it is alſo taken notice of by the ſame name, in his Aphoriſms. See ASA FŒTIDA.

CYRONES. See PHTHIRIASIS.

CYRSEON. See ANUS.

CYRTOIDES. } GIBBOSITAS. Any preterna-
CYRTOMA. } tural tumor or gibboſity, from κυρτός, *hump-backed*. In Vogel's Noſology, it ſignifies a particular flatulent tumor of the belly.

CYRTONOSUS. See RACHITIS.

CYSSAROS, κυσός, the *breech*. The ANUS, or RECTUM.

CYSSOTIS. See PROCTALGIA.

CYSTEOLITHOS, from κύστις, *the bladder*, and λίθος, *a ſtone*. See CALCULUS.

CYSTICÆ ARTERIÆ. The *cyſtic arteries*. The hepatic artery advances behind the ductus hepaticus towards the veſicula fellis, to which it gives two principal branches. Theſe are called *arteriæ cyſticæ*. See HEPAT. ARTERIA.

CYSTICÆ VENÆ. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis. They run along the veſicula fellis, from its neck to the bottom; and as they are often only two in number, they are called *cyſticæ gemellæ*.

CYSTIRRHAGIA. Diſcharge of the blood from the urinary bladder. It is always a ſymptomatic diſorder.

CYSTICAPNOS AFRICANA SCANDENS. See FUMARIA ALBA.

CYSTICUS DUCTUS, or DUCTUS VESICULARIS. The neck of the gall-bladder is formed by the contraction of its ſmall extremity, and this neck bending afterwards, produces a narrow canal called the *ductus*, and *meatus cyſticus*. It conveys the gall from the gall-bladder to the duodenum.

CYSTICA ISCHURIA. See ISCHURIA. Var. 3d ſpecies.

CYSTIDES. Encyſted tumors, and thoſe whoſe ſubſtance is included in a membrane.

CYSTIS. A BAG. It is applied to any receptacle of morbid humours, κύστις, *a bag*. See CAPSULA. Alſo to the VESICA URINARIA which ſee. Hence a number of the complaints of the bladder are derived from this term compounded with ſome other word, as *cyſtitis*, cyſtocele, cyſtorrhæa, &c. &c.

CYSTINX. A ſmall bladder.

CYSTITIS, CYSTIPHLOGIA. See INFLAMMATIO VESICÆ.

CYSTOLITHICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſtone in the bladder.
CYSTOPHLEGICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a palſy in the bladder. } See ISCHURIA. Var. 3d. ſpecies.

CYSTOCELE. A hernia formed by the protruſion of the urinary bladder.

—— VAGINALIS. See COLPOCELE.

CYSTOPTOSIS. The inner membrane of the bladder protruding through the urethra.

CYSTOPHLEGMATICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from abundance of mucus in the bladder.
CYSTOSPASTICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſpaſm in the ſphincter of the bladder.
CYSTOTHROMBOIDES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from grumous blood in the bladder.
CYSTOSPYICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from purulent matter in the bladder.
CYSTOPROCTICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from pain in the bladder, cauſed by indurated fæces, wind, inflammation, abſceſs, &c. in the rectum. } See ISCHURIA. Var. of the 3d. ſpecies.

CYSTOTOMIA. A cutting of the bladder in the operation for the ſtone. See LITHOTOMIA.

CYTHION. A collyrium mentioned by Celſus.

CYTINIFORME. } Generally ſignify the flower of
CYTINUS. } the true pomegranate; but ſometimes uſed to ſignify the cups of flowers which expand after the ſame manner.

CYTINUS HYPOCISTIS. See HYPOCISTIS.

CYTISO-GENISTA. See GENISTA,—*ſcoparia*, &c. ſee CAPPARIS.

CYTISUS ALPINUS, alſo called *anagyris non fœtida*. BEAN TREFOIL TREE. The leaves are ſaid to cool and diſcuſs; a decoction of them is diuretic.

—— SPINOSUS, alſo called *aſphalathus*, &c. *acacia altera trifolia*, cytiſoſpartium aculeatum. TREFOIL ACACIA. Its juice is aſtringent.

—— SCOPARIUS VULGARIS. See GENISTA.

CYZICENUS. An epithet of a plaſter deſcribed by Galen, and commended for ulcers and wounds of the nervous parts.

D.

DAM

D. See VITRIOLUM.

DABURI. See ACHIOTL.

DACETON, from δακνω, *to bite*. An epithet for ſuch animals as hurt by biting.

DACHEL. See DACTYLUS.

DACNERON, from δακνω, *to bite*, BITING. An epithet for a collyrium in Trallian, alſo called *oxydorcia*, and *cynopticon*.

DACRYDIUM. See DIAGRIDIUM.

DACRYODES, from δακρυ, *a tear*. In Hippocrates it is a fanious ulcer.

DACRYOMA. A coalition of one or more of the puncta lacrymalia.

DACRYOPŒOS. An epithet for ſuch things as cauſe the tears to flow, ſuch as onions, &c.

DACTYLETUS. See HERMODACTYLUS.

DACTYLETHRA. A machine ſhaped like a finger, and introduced into the ſtomach to excite a vomiting

DACTYLION. WEB-FINGERED.

DACTYLIOS. See TROCHISCI.

DACTYLON RADICE REPENTE. See GRAMEN DACTYLON.

DACTYLOTHECE. So Paré calls an inſtrument which he uſed in ſome caſes of injury done to the fingers.

DACTYLUS. DATE. The fruit of the dactylus palmula, which ſee; and alſo DIGITUS.

—— PALMULA, called alſo *palma major*, *parma dactylifera*, *dachel*, the GREAT PALM-TREE, or DATE-TREE. It is cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe; its fruit is oblong, larger than an acorn, and includes a ſtone. The beſt *dates* come from Tunis. Chuſe thoſe that are ſoft, large and not much wrinkled, of a reddiſh-yellow colour on the outſide, and a whitiſh membrane between the fleſh and the ſtone. They are moderately aſtringent, yet are eaten as food in Africa. GALEN uſed to call the beſt dates in Syria *caryoti*.

DÆDALUS. QUICKSILVER. See ARG. VIVUM.

DÆDION *tædula*. A diminutive of *dais*, *tæda* a TORCH. It is a kind of peſſary.

DÆMONIS. ORDURE.

DÆMONOMANIA, alſo *dæmonia*. The melancholy which is ſuppoſed to ariſe from poſſeſſions of demons, &c.

DAIS. See TÆDA.

DAITIDES. Galen ſays it means great torches; but by a metaphor it ſignifies heads of garlic. See ALLIUM.

DALE. An abbreviation of Sam. Dalei, M. L. PHARMACOLOGIA.

DALECHAMP. LUGD. An abbreviation of Hiſtoria Generalis Plantarum Dalechampio elaborata.

DALIGTHRON. A name of the *thalictrum*. See SOPHIA.

DAMA. FALLOW-DEER. This is a ſpecies of the cervus, in the order of pecora, in the Linnæan Syſtem, called *cervus dama*, and alſo *platyceros cervus*. This animal lives entirely on vegetables and water, and its ſalts are not highly exalted; nor is it much inclined to putreſcency. The veniſon of a *deer* killed when cool differs much from that of one heated with exerciſe. The fibres of the firſt are harder, the fleſh more tough, and leſs eaſily ſoluble in the ſtomach. But from the nature of its œconomy, from its wild, and exerciſed ſtate, and from being generally killed in the blood, it is an alkaleſcent, ſapid animal, conſidered as a very great delicacy, and,

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though an exerciſed animal, of eaſy digeſtion. Its fleſh approaches very near to that of ſheep, though undoubtedly it is more ſapid and alkaleſcent. This is the *deer* with which we are beſt acquainted, and as moſt known under the name of veniſon. MEDICINAL VIRTUES have been attributed to different parts. The *recent blood*, drank immediately from the veins, hath been ſaid to remove vertigo; the *gall* to be deterſive, and take away films from the eyes; the *liver* hath been recommended in diarrhœa; the *horns* are uſed exactly in the ſame intentions as thoſe of the ſtag, and the *fat* or *ſuet* agrees perfectly with that of the ſame animal.

DAMASCENA PRUNA NOSTRATA. See PRUNUS DAMASCENA.

DAMASCENÆ PASSULÆ, vel UVÆ. See VITIS.

DAMASONICUM. }
DAMASONIUM. } See DORIA.
DAMESONIUM. }

DAMNATA TERRA. See CAPUT MORTUUM.

DANAIS. See CONYZA.

DAPHNE. In BOTANY, it is a genus of the octandria monogynia, of which Linnæus ſupplies ten ſpecies. It is alſo a name for the BAY-TREE. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

—— GNIDIUM. See THYMELEA MONSPELIACA.

—— LAUREOLA. See LAUREOLA MAS.

—— MEZEREUM. See LAUREOLA FŒMINA.

DAPHNELÆON, from δαφνη, *the bay-tree*, and ελαιον, *oil*. The OIL OF BAY-BERRIES. See LAURUS VULGARIS.

DAPHNITIS. A name for the beſt pieces of *caſſia*.

DAPHNOIDES. See LAUREOLA MAS.

DARATOS. See PANIS.

DARCHEM. A name of the beſt *cinnamon*.

DARSINI. See CINNAMOMUM.

DARSIS, from δερω, *to excoriate*. Where the ſkin is divided and ſituated by the ſculpel from the parts which are ſituated underneath, when ſome parts are to be ſeparated, the phraſe Κατα δαρσιν was uſed.

DARTA. See HERPES and PRURITUS.

DARTOS, from δερμα, *leather*, or *a pelt*. *Dartos*, a Greek name derived from its raw or excoriated appearance, and not from its uſe in contracting the ſcrotum. See Warner on the Teſticles, p. 2. One of the coats, which form the ſcrotum, is called the *dartos* muſcle, alſo *corium*; but Dr. Hunter ſays that no ſuch muſcle can be found; and Albinus takes no notice of it in his table. See SCROTUM.

DAS. See TÆDA.

DASYMMA, from δασυς, *rough*. See TRACHOMA.

DASYS. Denſe, thick, cloſe, or rough. An epithet for a tongue that is parched in a fever. Applied to reſpiration, it ſignifies a breathing as if the lungs had not room to expand. Thoſe who labour under this denſity of breathing are called *cerchodes*.

DATURA, and DATYRA. See STRAMONIUM.

DAUCITES VINUM. Wine in which are the ſeeds of daucus.

DAUCUS. The CARROT, called alſo *carota*, ſuppoſed to be derived from *cara*. Boerhaave reckons up ſeven ſpecies.

—— ALSATICUS. See OREOSELINUM PRATENSE.

DAUCUS ANNUUS MINOR. See CAUCALIS.

—— VULGARIS, called alſo *daucus ſylveſtris, paſtinaca tenuifolia, ſtaphilinus Græcorum vel ſylveſtris.* WILD CARROT, or BIRD'S-NEST. This is the ſort, the ſeeds of which are uſed in medicine. It is the DAUCUS CAROTA, or DAUCUS SYLVESTRIS, *ſeminibus hiſpidis, petiolis ſubtus nerveſis.* CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 333.

DAUCUS CRETICUS, called alſo *myrrhis annua, daucus* foliis fœniculi tenuiſſimis, CANDY CARROT, or CARROT of CRETE. It is the ATHAMANTA CRETENSIS of Linn.

That which is called *carret* of *Crete*, is often brought from Germany, &c. The beſt is large, freſh, ſound, and of an acrid taſte.

The WILD CARROT is common in many uncultivated parts of England, and flowers in June: in its cultivated ſtate, this is the well known garden carrot. Carrots appear to contain from experiment a large proportion of ſaccharine matter, and conſequently afford much nouriſhment, if well boiled; if otherwiſe, or eaten raw, they are very difficult of digeſtion, and paſs through the bowels without ſuffering any conſiderable change. Raw carrots have been given to children as an anthelmintic, probably, on this account: in calculous complaints, the expreſſed juice, or decoction of the roots, has been recommended; and likewiſe, as gargles for infants in aphthous affections, or excoriations of the mouth: to cancerous and putrid ſores, and alſo, to phagedænic ulcers, cataplaſms of ſcraped carrot have been found uſeful, as they mitigate the pain, and abate the ſtench of ſuch as are foul and cancerous. See DAUCUS SATIVUS. The ſeeds are ſimilar in their taſte and ſmell to thoſe of the Cretan *carret*, but weaker; however they are ſubſtituted for them, and, if infuſed in ale or wine, they give out all their virtues, which are diuretic, antiſcorbutic, carminative, and lithontriptic. Half a pound of the ſeeds may be infuſed in five or ſix gallons of ale, and a pint of the clear liquor may be drank three times a day. The ſeeds of the *wild carrot* have in many inſtances been uſeful in the ſtone and gravel, particularly in the latter, when accompanied with great pain and coffee-coloured or bloody urine. The ſeeds ſhould be gathered in Auguſt. They ſeem to be forcing, but not dangerous. Half an ounce of the ſeeds may be put to half a pint of boiling water, and the infuſion drank with ſugar and milk, inſtead of tea, for breakfaſt, and again in the afternoon. Gouty people, who are afflicted with the gravel, are much relieved by it. Some experience relief from this infuſion in a few days; others are longer, even to twelve months, before they perceive any ſenſible effect from it, but after that have been happily rewarded for their perſeverance: though Dr. CULLEN ſays, that the ſeed has been employed for a conſiderable time, in large quantities, in calculous caſes, without any remarkable diuretic power being manifeſted.

—— SATIVUS, called alſo *buſelinum.* The COMMON GARDEN-CARROT. This root is in frequent uſe, and though it will not yield any grained ſugar, it affords a great deal of a ſweet, and melligenous juice which gives a ſtrong mark of its nutritious quality. When boiled, it affords a tender, and not very flatulent food. The roots, when ſcraped ſmall, and made up into a poultice, take off the diſagreeable ſmell which attend ulcerated cancers. The raw *carrot* may be ſcraped or grated, then made into a cataplaſm with cold water, and applied to any kind of fetid ulcers; or *carrots* may be boiled a ſufficient time, till they become ſoft enough to maſh up into a pulp. Turnips prepared the ſame way are ſaid to anſwer the ſame purpoſe. They are both to be applied immediately to the ulcer, without the intervention of lint, or any other ſubſtance. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 183, 358, &c. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— MACEDON. See APIUM MACEDONICUM.

—— MONTANUS. See OREOSELINUM, APII FOLIO, &c.

—— ODORATUS CRETICUS, &c. See CUMINOIDES.

—— PEREGRINUS. See SELINUM MONTAN.

—— PETROSELINI vel CORIANDRI FOLIO. See BUNIUM.

—— SELENOIDES. See OREOSELINUM.

DAULONTAS FRUTEX. An American ſhrub, which Lemery ſays poſſeſſes the properties of camomile, and its berries relieve in aſthmas, &c.

DAUPHINY SAL. See GLAUBERI SAL.

DAURA. See HELLEBORUM NIGRUM.

DAVERIDON. OIL OF SPIKE. See LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA.

DEARTICULATIO. See DIARTHROSIS.

DEASCIATIO. See APOSCEPARNISMUS.

DE BOOT. An abbreviation of Anſelmi Boetii de Boot Gemmarum & Lapidum Hiſtoria, &c.

DEC. The abbreviation of decad.

DEBILITATES. Diſeaſes from deficiency, as blindneſs, want of appetite, &c.

DEBUS. So Paracelſus calls a medicine which is given againſt anger.

DECAMYRON. In Oribaſius it is a compoſition made of ten aromatics.

DECAGYNIA, (*δεκα, decem, ten,* and *γυνη, mulier, a woman*). TEN-STYLED; the name of one of the orders of Linnæus's artificial ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe flowers which have ten ſtyles, conſidered as the female organs of generation. This occurs only in the claſs,

DECANDRIA (a *δεκα, decem,* and *ανηρ, vir*). The name of the tenth claſs of Linnæus's artificial ſyſtem, comprehending all hermaphrodite flowers with ten ſtamens or filaments in each flower, and one ſtyle. It is alſo the name of an order in the claſſes, *monadelphia, diadelphia, gynandria* and *diœcia.*

DECANTATIO. DECANTATION. Pouring gently the clear liquor off from a ſediment. See DEPURATIO.

DECIDENTIA. It is an epithet affixed to ſome acute diſeaſes, which are protracted beyond fourteen days, to the twentieth, nay ſometimes to the fortieth day, hence diſeaſes are called acute per decidentiam, or ex decidentia. See alſo CATAPTOSIS.

DECIDUA, (from the Latin, *de, from,* and *cado to fall*). FALLING, fading once in the year. Thoſe things that fall away, as leaves off trees. In BOTANY, *deciduous* plants are ſuch as caſt their leaves in winter, and the term is applicable to trees, ſhrubs, and herbaceous vegetables. From this Dr. Hunter calls the ſpongy *chorion* by the names *decidua* and *caduca*, both which words ſignify falling off. See ABORSUS. Dr. Hamilton obſerves that the membranes (ſpeaking of thoſe which contain the fœtus during pregnancy) conſiſt, externally, of two layers of the ſpongy chorion, called *decidua* and *decidua reflexa*; internally, of the true chorion and the amnion. They form a pretty ſtrong bag, commencing at the edge of the cake, going round the whole circumference, and lining the internal ſurface of the womb. The membrana *decidua*, or that lamella of the ſpongy falſe chorion, which is in immediate contact with the uterus, is originally very thick and ſpongy, and exceedingly vaſcular, particularly where it approaches the placenta. At firſt it is looſely, as it were, ſpread over the ovum; and the intervening ſpace is filled with a quantity of gelatinous ſubſtance. It gradually becomes more and more attenuated by ſtretching, and approaches nearer to the interior lamella of the *decidua*, called *decidua reflexa*: and about the fifth month the two layers come in contact, and adhere ſo as to become apparently one membrane. The *decidua reflexa*, in its ſtructure and appearance, is ſimilar to the former, being rough, fleecy, and vaſcular, on its external ſurface; internally, ſmoother, and perforated with a number of ſmall foramina, which are the orifices of veſſels that open into this internal ſurface. In advanced geſtation it adheres intimately to the former membrane, and is with difficulty ſeparated when the double *decidua* comes off entire; but the outer lamella more commonly adheres to the uterus after the placenta and other membranes are expelled, and is afterwards caſt off with the cleanſings. The *decidua reflexa* becomes thicker, and more vaſcular, as it approaches to the placenta; and is then blended with its ſubſtance, conſtituting the cellular or maternal part of the cake, as it is termed by Dr. Hunter. The other or more internal part belongs to the fœtus, and is ſtyled the fœtal part of the placenta. The double *decidua* is opake in compariſon of the other membranes; the blood-veſſels are derived from the uterus, and can be readily traced into it. Dr. Hunter ſuppoſes that the double *decidua* lines the uterus nearly in the ſame manner as the peritonæum does the cavity of the abdomen, and that the ovum is incloſed within its duplicature, as within a double night-cap. On this ſuppoſition, the ovum muſt be placed on the outſide of this membrane; which is not very readily to be comprehended, unleſs we adopt ſignor Scarpa's opinion, and ſuppoſe it to be originally entirely compoſed of an inſpiſſated coagulable lymph.

Dr.

Dr. Ruyſch called this exterior coat the *tunica filamentoſa*; more modern authors, the FALSE OR SPONGY CHORION. But Dr. Hunter found the ſpongy chorion to conſiſt of two diſtinct layers: that which lines the uterus, he ſtyles membrana caduca, or *decidua*, becauſe it is caſt off after delivery; the portion which covers the ovum, *decidua reflexa*, becauſe it is reflected from the uterus upon the ovum, forming the connecting medium between them. The portion which covers the ovum is a complete membrane, like the true chorion and amnios; but that which immediately lines the uterus is imperfect or deficient, being perforated with three foramina, viz. two ſmall ones, correſponding with the inſertion of the tubes at the fundus uteri; and a larger ragged perforation oppoſite to the orifice of the womb. See Dr. Hamilton's Outlines; Dr. Hunter on the Gravid Uterus.

DECIMANA. An erratic kind of fever which returns every tenth day.

DECLINATIO. It is when a diſeaſe abates. See alſo LUXATIO.

DECLIVIS. See OBLIQUUS DESCENDENS.

DECOCTA. It is a water that hath been boiled, and is cooled by the help of ſnow. DECOCTA alſo ſignifies decoctions, boiling different ingredients in water, and adminiſtering the decanted liquor, when cold, to patients in a variety of caſes, viz. DECOCTUM *ſalani lignoſi* vel *dulcamaræ*;—*bardanæ*;—*hellebori albi*;—*hordei cum gummi*;—*lobeliæ*;—*Luſitanicum*;—*mezerei*;—*quercus*;—*ſaponariæ*;—*ſarſaparillæ*;—*ulmi*, &c.

DECOCTUM ALBUM. See CORNU CERVI.

—— CAMPECHENSE. See CAMPECH. LIGNUM.

—— NITROSUM. See NITRUM, No. 15.

—— RUBRUM. See CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTIO. See COCTIO.

DECOLORES. Diſeaſes which diſagreeably change the colour of the ſkin.

DECREPITATIO, vel CREPITATIO. The crackling noiſe, which common ſalt makes when ſubjected to the fire.

DECURTATUS PULSUS. A weak or a deficient pulſe. If it fails, and revives by turns, it is called *decurtatus reciprocus*.

DECUSSORIUM. An inſtrument to depreſs the dura mater after trepanning, quia decutit membranam, or from its extremity being grooved, decuſſatim.

DECOLATIO. It is when a part of the cranium is cut off with the teguments, in a wound of the head.

DEFECTIVI, ſynonymous with *adynamiæ*.

DEFECTIO ANIMI. See LIPOTHYMIA.

DEFENSIVA. See CARDIACA.

DEFENSIVUM. An epithet for ſome ſurgical topics which repel.

DEFERENTIA VASA. Immediately beneath the tunica albuginea are lodged the teſticles, the tubuli of which run on to form the epididymis; when becoming larger, they unite and form the *vaſa deferentia*, which aſcend in the ſpermatic cord behind the blood-veſſels, and having got through the abdominal rings, are reflected downwards, and paſſing on the back of the bladder, between that and the ureter, go on the inſide of the veſicula ſeminalis, to its anterior end, where they unite with the veſicula; and from the union of theſe with veſiculæ ſeminales, two ducts are formed and continued, which gradually approaching each other, they become contiguous at the notch, in the baſis of the proſtate gland, and terminate in a ſmall duct on each ſide of the caput gallinaginis, in the urethra. At a diſtance from the veſiculæ ſeminales, the *vas deferens* is hardly capable of admitting an hog's briſtle; but as it approaches the veſiculæ, it grows larger both externally and internally, and becomes cellular and tortuous. The uſe of theſe veſſels is to contain the ſperm ſecreted from the blood, and to carry it into the ſpermatic veſſels.

DEFIXUS. Impotent with reſpect to venereal deſires.

DEFLAGRATIO. See CALCINATIO.

DEFLUXIO, from *defluo, to flow down*. A defluxion. The flowing down of humours upon any inferior part, as in a catarrh, &c.

DEFORMATIONES. Diſtortions of particular parts, and other deformities.

DEFORMES. Synonymous with *cachexiæ*. It ſignifies diſeaſes occaſioning external deformity of the body.

DEFRUTUM, from *defervendo*. See MUSTUM.

DEGLUTITIO, from *deglutio, to ſwallow*. The act of SWALLOWING. In *ſwallowing*, the morſel is collected on the upper ſurface of the tongue, is ſqueezed againſt the bony palate, and then carries the palatum molle backward and upward; the pharynx meets it, the tongue keeps cloſe up to the palatum molle, the rimula of the larynx is ſhut, and the bolus is forced down the œſophagus.

INCAPABILITY OF SWALLOWING, called *acatapoſis*; or a difficulty, named *dyſphagia* or *aglutitio*, may be cauſed, 1ſt, *by ulcers of the œſophagus*, in which caſe there will be frequent vomiting of blood, and other kinds of matter; 2dly, *a ſcirrhous bronchocele*; 3dly, *a thickening of the mucus in the œſophagus*; 4thly, *indurations of the œſophagus*; 5thly, *a fungus in the œſophagus*; 6thly, *a ſacculus formed by ſome hard ſubſtance lodging a little time in the œſophagus, and weakening its coats*; 7thly, *by ſpaſms*; 8thly, *foreign bodies ſticking in their paſſage to the ſtomach*; 9thly, *tumors preſſing againſt the ſide of the œſophagus*.

Mr. Warner relates a ſingular caſe of difficult *ſwallowing*, in which the œſophagus, beſides being otherways diſeaſed, was ulcerated in its internal ſurface. Though a ſimilar one may no more admit of a cure than that which he relates, yet its inſertion here may extend the advantage he propoſed in firſt publiſhing it, viz. to enable others to form a juſt prognoſtic, though not an agreeable one; and alſo prevent the adminiſtering of many uſeleſs applications, in a caſe that does not admit of much relief. The caſe is as follows: a young woman, aged twenty-five, was admitted into Guy's Hoſpital, on account of a difficulty in *ſwallowing*, with which ſhe had been afflicted for ſome months; there was not any thing appeared outwardly, that could lead to the diſcovery of the malady, but ſhe complained of a particular tightneſs in *ſwallowing*, juſt below the back part of the cricoid cartilage. The part affected was too low to be looked into; but it was eaſily diſcovered by conveying down the throat a bit of ſponge, faſtened upon whale-bone, and dipt in ſweet oil, which, though very ſmall, could not be made to paſs beyond it. She at length became incapable of taking any nouriſhment, and died ſoon after. After death, her neck was opened, and upon taking out the œſophagus, it appeared conſiderably thickened, about an inch in length, juſt below the cricoid cartilage. Upon opening the œſophagus lengthways, its coats appeared ſo contracted in the diſeaſed part, as to be only juſt capable of admitting a paſſage to a common probe. The internal coat of the œſophagus was in part ulcerated, and beſmeared with matter. All the adjacent parts were ſound and well.

When a bronchocele is the cauſe, whatever its ſtate be, as it admits of but little relief, or none, there is no palliating the difficulty of ſwallowing cauſed by it, further than that of which the bronchocele admits.

Hoffman takes notice of difficulty of *ſwallowing* from a thickening of the mucus in the œſophagus. He ſays, a mucous matter not unfrequently concretes, during the night, in the fauces and gullet, and is afterwards with difficulty brought up. This proceeds, not from the aſpera arteria, or the pharynx, or the pituitary tunic of the noſe, but from the glands of the œſophagus itſelf, irritated by acrid, acid, or hot exhalations from the ſtomach. In ſuch caſes, he obſerves, that warm aromatics, and ſpirituous medicines, muſt neceſſarily do harm, by further inſpiſſating the lymph, and rendering the humours in this part more acrid. He recommends diluents and mineral waters as the principal remedies; and relates a caſe, in which a cure was effected by abſtinence from a more generous diet, and the uſe of a ſoft and ſlender one; drinking the Egra waters, omitting ſuppers, and taking a doſe of a nitrous powder in a draught of cold water, at bed-time.

Indurations happening in any part of the œſophagus, is amongſt the cauſes of a difficulty of *ſwallowing*; an inſtance of which is already noticed. Theſe tumors rarely admit of relief. In the London Medical Journal, vol. iii p. 157. is the following caſe extracted from the Hiſtory of the Royal Medical Society in Paris, for the year 1776. A young lady, aged ſixteen years, after being troubled for about three months with a ſpaſmodic cough, began to have a difficulty of *ſwallowing*, which increaſed ſo faſt, that after a very ſhort time ſhe became incapable of taking any nouriſhment by the mouth; ſo that, for the ſpace of three months, life was ſupported ſolely by clyſters. Mercurial and other frictions were employed, but without any effect. At length M. Macquart reflecting on the caſe, and conjecturing that an encyſted tumor exiſted in the œſophagus, and that it might probably be

now in a ſtate of ſuppuration, he reſolved to adminiſter ſome ſubſtance, which, by its weight, might occaſion a rupture of the ſac. For this purpoſe, he preſcribed an ounce of crude mercury, mixed with the yolk of eggs, to be ſwallowed every three hours. This remedy was taken; and the patient, ſoon after ſhe had ſwallowed the ſecond doſe, brought up a conſiderable quantity of pus. From this moment, ſhe was able to ſwallow broth; and by proper care recovered. When ſcrophulous indurations happen about the œſophagus, the ungt. hydrargyri, rubbed on the neck over the induration, or ſmall doſes of calomel, have often been of ſingular efficacy, eſpecially if uſed early after the attack of the diſorder. If the caſe is of more conſiderable duration, the mercurials ſhould be given, ſo as to excite and ſupport a moderate ptyaliſm for ſome time.

In the London Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. iii. p. 85. is the hiſtory, &c. of a caſe, in which *deglutition* was obſtructed, from a preternatural dilatation of a bag formed in the pharynx. This inſtance was produced by a cherry-ſtone lodging in the throat, which was returned three days afterwards by a fit of coughing; the part where it had lodged gradually gave way, and retained a part of the food which was taken at each meal; this circumſtance increaſing, no aliment at length could paſs into the ſtomach, but all returned without cauſing either pain or ſickneſs. It is propoſed, if a ſimilar caſe ſhould occur, to paſs a tube into the œſophagus; and, through it, to inject a due quantity of broth; by which, life may be continued many years, and the enlargement of the ſac, from the food preſſing into it, will be thus totally prevented.

DEGLUTITION PREVENTED BY SPASMS. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

TUMORS PRESSING AGAINST THE SIDES OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS. When theſe cauſe a difficulty of *ſwallowing*, relief can only depend on the diſſolution or extirpation of ſuch tumors: if theſe cannot be effected, whatever can be thought of to palliate, may be tried.

FOREIGN BODIES STICKING IN THE PASSAGE to the ſtomach, is no unfrequent cauſe of this diſorder; to remove which, is the chief intention of cure. Many are the contrivances for theſe ends; but it would often be better to leave the caſe to nature than to deal roughly with a part ſo irritable as the œſophagus is, as it is often neceſſary to bring back the ſubject *ſwallowed*. If the ſubſtance can be reached with the fingers, or with the forceps, attempts to extract it may be made. When pins, fiſh-bones, or ſuch-like bodies, ſtick acroſs the gullet, ſome adviſe to paſs a crotchet (a wire with its end turned up like a hook) below theſe bodies, and then to turn it ſo as to bring them up with it. Pins, and ſuch-like ſharp bodies, when they have ſtuck in the throat, have been returned by *ſwallowing* a piece of tough meat tied to a ſtrong thread, and then pulled up again. If the detained body may more ſafely be puſhed down, puſh it on by means of the *probang*; that is, a flexible piece of whale bone, with a piece of ſponge ſecured to its end. It hath frequently happened, that though indigeſtible bodies have been *ſwallowed*, no inconvenience hath ariſen therefrom. If the bodies cannot be eaſily moved up or down, endeavours ſhould not be continued long, leſt the œſophagus ſhould become inflamed. Whilſt other means are uſed, it is recommended that the patient ſhould frequently *ſwallow* ſome ſoftening liquid, as barley water, or milk and water, or ſuch like; and if he cannot *ſwallow*, an aſſiſtant may now and then inject the like through a crooked tube that will reach into the gullet: thus, not only abatement of inflammation is ſecured, but if, when the injection is uſed, it be ſomewhat forcibly puſhed, it proves more ſucceſsful in looſening the obſtruction, than all attempts with inſtruments. When endeavours fail, and the body is left in the part, treat the patient as if labouring under an inflammatory diſeaſe; bleed, direct a low diet, apply a poultice round the patient's neck: the ſame treatment will be required, if an inflammation takes place in the part, though the obſtructing body be removed. A proper degree of agitation hath ſometimes ſucceeded in removing the obſtructing body, better than inſtruments. Thus, a blow on the back hath often forced up a ſubſtance that ſtuck in the gullet: but *this is ſtill more proper and efficacious, when the ſubſtance falls into the wind-pipe*; in this caſe, vomiting and ſneezing are to be excited. *Pins, which have ſtuck in the gullet*, have been diſcharged by riding on a horſe or in a carriage. *If the gullet is ſtrongly contracted*, ſo that the patient cannot *ſwallow*, he may be ſupported by means of clyſters until relief is obtained. *If there is danger of ſuffocation*, the operation of bronchotomy may be had recourſe to. *If an indigeſtible* ſubſtance is forced into the ſtomach, the patient ſhould live on a mild, ſmooth diet, conſiſting chiefly of farinaceous matters, as puddings, ſoups, &c. carefully avoiding all irritating and heating things; and thus proceed until the required relief is obtained.

In the London Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. iii. p. 7. is an account of a quill being ſwallowed, and extracted by means of a probang, with a thread or two paſſing from one end to the other, and faſtened to the ſponges which were connected with each end of this inſtrument.

In the Medical Muſeum, vol. ii. are ſeveral inſtances related of different bodies ſticking in the œſophagus, and the methods by which patients were relieved. In the ſame volume it is obſerved, that many bodies, whoſe bulk and figure permit them to paſs eaſily through the inteſtines, are not much to be dreaded when they arrive at the ſtomach, though they have paſſed the œſophagus with difficulty. Pieces of money of various ſizes have paſſed by the anus in a few days: pieces of lead, as bullets, &c. have done the ſame, though ſometimes they have been detained for years.

In the London Medical Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 30. is an account of a crown-piece which a man ſwallowed; ſome time after, and on another account, an emetic was given him, but without any effect with reſpect to the crown-piece: but ſome weeks after, he was taken with a ſickneſs and vomited ſeveral times, and in vomiting, brought up the crown-piece without any pain, after its lying in his ſtomach from the 12th of March, 1771, to the 26th of November, 1772.

See Warner's Caſes in Surgery. Medical Muſeum, vol. ii. Haller's Phyſiology. London Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 165. ii. p. 90. iii. p. 30. Percival's Eſſays Med. & Exp. vol. ii. p. 141. Gooch's Caſes, vol. ii. p. 108. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. ii. p. 147, &c. London Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 7, &c. 85, &c. Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 157. 242. White's Surgery, 296.

DEGMOS, from δακω, *to bite*. A biting pain in the orifice of the ſtomach, ſuch as is perceived in the heart-burn, &c.

DEHEB or DEHEBEE. See AURUM.

DEHENE. See SANGUIS.

DEHENEZ. See VITRIOLUM CŒRULEUM.

DEJECTIO. A diſcharge of the excrements by ſtool. On prognoſtics from this evacuation, ſee Proſper Alpinus's Preſages.

DEJECTORIA. See PURGANTIA.

DEINOSIS, from δεινοω, *to exaggerate*. EXAGGERATION. Hippocrates uſes this word with reſpect to the ſupercilia, where it imports their being enlarged.

DELACRYMATIVA, DELACRYMATIVES. Medicines which dry the eyes by firſt diſcharging tears; ſuch are onions, &c.

DELAPSIO, from *delabor, to ſlip down*. See PROLAPSUS.

DELATIO. See INDICATIO.

DELETERIOS, from δηλεω, *to injure*. Pernicious, or extremely noxious. It is an epithet affixed to poiſons.

DELIGATIO, from *de* and *ligo, to tie*. The APPLICATION OF BANDAGES. The principal BANDAGES are:

1. The UNITING BANDAGE, or *ſpica deſcendens*, uſed in rectilinear wounds, made with a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal ſlit in the middle, of three or four inches long. After dreſſing the wound, compreſſes ſhould be applied on each ſide of it, ſo as to preſs from the bottom to the lips of the wound, before the roller is applied, which roller by having one head paſſed through the ſlit, an opportunity will be given of drawing the lips of the wound together. The whole muſt be managed ſo that the *bandage* may act equally. Where wounds are ſtitched, this *bandage* ſupports the ſtitches, and prevents their tearing.

2. The RETENTIVE BANDAGE. It is uſually the ſingle-headed roller. It ſhould be applied, firſt on one ſide oppoſite to the wound, and brought round, ſo as to bring the lips of the wound cloſer. The contrary manner ſeparates the lips.

3. The EXPULSIVE BANDAGE. It is a ſingle-headed roller. It ſhould be applied by making the preſſure gradually

dually leſs, by ſmall and even edgings, from the bottom of the wound to its orifices.

4. The TAILED BANDAGE. It is a linen cloth two or three times folded, and long enough to wrap, at leaſt once and a half round the limb to which it is applied, and broad enough to ſpread farther than the injury extends. At each end, two notches are to be cut, deep enough to admit of the *bandage*'s wrapping cloſe about the limb; the notches ſhould be at equal diſtances, and, if the cloth is folded twice, each end will have nine ſlips, called tails: the two ends being alike ſlit, it is the eighteen-tailed *bandage*. In many caſes, this *bandage* is more commodious than the roller, as it admits of viewing the limb, and dreſſing the wound without moving.

5. The TRIANGULAR BANDAGE. It is generally a handkerchief doubled into that form. In common caſes it is uſed on the head, alſo as a ſupport to the teſticles when ſwelled, &c. called by the French *couvre-chef en triangle*.

6. The NODOSE BANDAGE, called SCAPHA. It is a double-headed roller, made of a fillet four yards long, and about an inch and a half broad; it muſt be reverſed two or three times, ſo as to form a knot upon the part which is to be compreſſed; as when an hæmorrhage from a wound is to be ſtopped, or for ſecuring the compreſs after bleeding any part of the head.

7. The QUADRANGULAR BANDAGE is about three feet ſquare, or a little longer than broad. The French call it *le grand couvre-chef*.

8. The REFLEX BANDAGE. See CAPELINA.

There are variety of other *bandages*; but the occaſion, and the genius of the ſurgeon, will generally beſt ſuggeſt, in particular caſes, what mode of applying the *bandage* will be the moſt proper.

Beſides the above-named, there are the CIRCULAR or ANNULAR, that is, when the upper rounds come exactly over the under. The OBTUSE, or ASCIA, *ſimple bandage*; the French call it DOLOIRES; it is when the rounds aſcend or deſcend upon each other in the form of a ſcrew. The REPENT; the French call it RAMPANT; it is when the *bandage* is applied to the part affected, in rounds, ſeparate, and at a little diſtance from each other. The REFLEX or REFLECTED: the French call it RENVERSEE; it is when the *bandage* muſt be inverted, and turn back, as in thoſe applied to the legs, and where the part is of different thickneſſes. The EXPELLENT, or EXPULSIVE BANDAGE, is when it is applied to the legs to repel a ſwelling there, in which caſe it is applied firſt to the feet, and rolled upwards. The SCAPULARIA, SCAPULARY, and NAPKIN, is a piece of cloth four or ſix fingers broad, with a ſlit in the middle to paſs the head through, and long enough to reach from the bottom of the ſternum over the ſhoulders, and down the back, as low as the ſternum is before. For the SPICA INGUINALIS,——INGUINALIS DUPLEX,——SIMPLEX, ſee SPICA. SPICA DESCENDENS, ſee DELIGATIO. The STELLA, SUSPENSOR, MONOCULUS, DISCRIMEN, DIVIDENS FASCIA, EPIDESMUS, FOSSA AMYNTÆ, HABENA, HEMICERAUNIOS, AURIGA, CHIASTOS, CHIASTE, CIRCUS QUADRUPLEX, may be found under their reſpective heads. For *monophthalmus*, ſee MONOCULUS. For *circulus*, and *plinthius laqueus*, ſee CIRCUS QUDRUPLEX. And for a variety of other ſorts beſides, ſee FASCIA, and HEISTER'S SURGERY, vol. ii. Tables 37, 38.

However, notwithſtanding the variety of directions, which may be given concerning bandages, they all fall ſhort of enabling a perſon dexterouſly to apply them: ſeeing them applied, and alſo being exerciſed in the application, are eſſentially neceſſary. See figures of *bandages*, and directions, as circumſtantial as words perhaps can expreſs, in Heiſter's Surgery. Pott's Works. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 469.

DELIQUATIO. See SOLUTIO.

DELIQUIUM, from *delinquo, to ſwoon*. See LIPOTHYMIA, and alſo SOLUTIO.

DELIRIUM, from *deliro, to rave*, or *talk idly*. It is termed alſo, *alienatio mentis, paranoiæ, dementia*, ſometimes *emotio*. When the ideas excited in the mind do no not correſpond to the external objects, but are produced by the change induced on the common ſenſory, the patient is ſaid to be *delirious*. The Greeks call it *paraphreneſis*; when ſlight, it is named *leros*. In the Engliſh there is no word for it, except LIGHT-HEADED be admitted.

In *madneſs*, reaſon is deſtroyed; in *fooliſhneſs*, which the Greeks call *moroſis*, reaſon is defective; and in a *delirium*, reaſon is vitiated.

The *paraphreneſis*, or *delirium*, differs from madneſs, in not being perpetual, which happens in *deliriums* without a fever.

Galen ſays, that *deliriums* are cauſed by the heat and acrimony of the fluid, but principally by yellow bile. See his book de Sympt. Cauſ. lib. ii. Many other writers ſay that the bile is the cauſe. Dr. Shebbeare, in his Theory and Practice of Phyſic, attributes this diſorder to either an exceſs, or a defect of vital heat. As to preſages from *deliriums*, in theſe and many other caſes, no great danger is to be apprehended, whilſt the pulſe, the appetite, and reſpiration, are favourable.

DELIRIUM MANIACUM. See MANIA.

—— MELANCHOLICUM. See MELANCHOLIA.

DELOCATIO. See LUXATIO.

DELOTICOS (from δηλος, *manifeſtum*). INDICATIVE: (a δηλεω) uſed in this ſenſe by HIPPOCRATES, in his Aphoriſms; hence by this term are pointed out thoſe ſigns, commonly called diagnoſtics. See DIAGNOSIS.

DELPHINIUM PLATANI FOLIO. } See STAPHIS
—— STAPHIS AGRIA. } AGRIA.

DELPHYS. See UTERUS.

DELTA. The name of the letter D in the Greek; alſo the external pudendum muliebre.

DELTOIDES MUSC. The deltoid muſcles, from Δ, the Greek D, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. Some call theſe muſcles *triangulares*, others name them *humerales*. They riſe from the anterior edges of the extremities of the clavicles, which join the acromions; from the acromions, and from the ſpines of the ſcapulæ; and are inſerted into the middle of each os humeri reſpectively. They move the arm forward, upward, and backward.

DEMENTIA. See VESANIA, and DELIRIUM.

DEMETRIAS. See CEREALIA.

DEMOCRATIS THERIACA. A theriaca deſcribed by Aetius.

DEMOTIVUS LAPSUS. SUDDEN DEATH.

DEMULCENTIA MEDICAMENTA. DEMULCENT MEDICINES. They are ſuch medicines as ſheath the acrimony of the humours, and ſo render them mild. Dr. CULLEN ſays, they are ſuch as are ſuited to correct acrids, or to obviate the irritations ariſing, or which might ariſe from them. Emollients are alſo *demulcents*; for they both obtund ſharp humours, and ſoften rigid fibres. See EMOLLIENTIA.

Demulcents are of two kinds, viz. *general*, which involve all kinds of acrids indiſcriminately; or *ſpecifical*, obtunding only a particular kind of acrimony.

The general ſort are, 1ſt, All oily bodies obtained by the expreſſion of fruits, or formed by boiling certain ingredients in water; the oil diſtilled from wax, and all animal fats. 2dly, All inſipid inodorous plants that yield no oil, taken in the form of emulſions, infuſions, decoction, &c. 3dly, All ſeeds from which an oil may be expreſſed. 4thly, The viſcid inſipid gums. 5thly, All the ſucculent and concreſcent parts of ſound animals (except the bile and urine), and all their glutinous parts.

The ſpecific demulcents, 1ſt, All terreſtrial abſorbents, which take up acids, and prevent their effects as ſuch; beſides theſe, the teſtaceæ, corals, crabs' eyes, iron filings, &c. by theſe the muriated quickſilver, and ſuch like poiſons, may be weakened or deſtroyed. 2dly, All acids, with reſpect to alcalies. 3dly, All alcalies with regard to acids. 4thly, Ardent ſpirits, with regard to acids.

DENARIUS. See AUREUS.

DEND. An abbreviation of *dendrographia*.

DENDR. An abbreviation of dendrographia, or dendrologia, a deſcription of, or diſcourſe on trees, from δενδρον, *arbor, a tree*, and γραφη, *ſcriptura, ſeu ſcriptus, ſermo*.

DENDROIDES. Plants that reſemble trees; they are alſo called *arboreſcens*.

DENDROLIBANUS. See ROSMARINUS.

DENDROMALACHE. See MALVA ROSEA folio ſubrotundo.

DENODATIO. See DISSOLUTIO.

DENS. A TOOTH. The *teeth* are uſually ſixteen in each jaw; they are divided *into the body above the gum*, and the *root*, or *fang*, which is within the ſocket of the jaw; the neck is the line of diviſion between the root and the body. They are made up of a bony ſubſtance and an enamel.

The enamel covers only the body of the *tooth*, that part which is out of the gums, as far as to its neck; it is not bone, for it is not vaſcular, nor capable of being injected: for, if animals are fed with madder, the

body part of the *tooth* will be injected, but the enamel will remain unaltered; or steep the enamel in a weak acid, and it will all become a powder; whereas when bone is thus steeped, a soft elastic part remains.

Each root is hollow, for the admission of vessels and nerves to pass into the substance of the *teeth*, but these cavities grow less as we advance in years.

Ossification begins in the body of a *tooth*, and is continued to the root, and there are as many points of ossification as there are tubercles in the *tooth*. The long part of the *tooth* is the hardest part in the body, except the enamel with covers the *teeth*. Mr. John Hunter suspects that the *teeth*, when full grown, are not simply bone. He observes, that bones are tinged with the colouring matter of madder when they are complete and perfectly grown, if the animal is fed for a time with this root; and *teeth*, whilst growing, receive this tinge, but not when they are perfected; in all other bones this red colour is in time carried out of them by absorption; and they return to their original colour: but when a *tooth* hath had this colour given to it, which must be while it is growing, when it is perfected it never loses it; which shews their want of the absorbent system, and therefore, most likely, of the vascular also. The rickets do not affect the *teeth*; for we never find them grow soft like the other bones, but they remain perfectly hard: lastly, in old age, the other bones become brittle, and waste, but never the teeth.

The *teeth* are divided into three classes, viz. the INCISORES, CANINI, and MOLARES. The *incisores*, called also *dentes lactei*, and *dentes riserii*, are the four anterior *teeth* in each jaw; they appear the first. The *canini*, or *dentes oculares*, are one on each side of the incisores, in each jaw. The *molares* are five on each side of both jaws: Cicero calls them *genuini*. Sometimes, before twenty years of age, and sometimes at five or six and twenty, the last of the grinders appear, and are called *dentes sapientiæ* and *dentes genuini*. Mr. John Hunter divides and names them as follows; viz. from the symphysis of the jaw on each side, are two INCISORES, which see. One CUSPIDATUS. See CANINI DENTES. Two BICUSPIDES. See MOLARES. And three MOLARES, the last of which is the *sapientiæ dens*. See MOLARES.

The *incisores*, *canini*, and the *two first of the grinders*, are formed at the birth, and are those *teeth* which are shed. They usually cut or appear about the seventh month, and are shed about the seventh year. *The secondary teeth* are formed in sockets of their own, which are situated below the other socket. The *three dentes molares* on each side do not come through the gums until all the first set of *teeth* are shed; then they come through with the second set, and are never shed. Some people never have the *dentes sapientiæ*. At three years of age, or thereabout, a child hath its first set of *teeth*, which are twenty.

There are generally as many protuberances on the body of the *teeth* as there are roots; but these latter sometimes grow together; at other times they are divaricated, especially on the upper jaw, where, not having a sufficient depth, because of the maxillary sinus, they spread and are extracted with greater difficulty than those on the lower jaw.

The *fifth pair of nerves* supply the *teeth* with branches, which are wrapt up with the blood-vessels by means of a membrane, and running under the *teeth*, enter into their cavities. From an attention to the fifth pair of nerves, and the parts to which they are distributed, many of the phænomena attendant on disorders of the *teeth* may be accounted for. Mr. Moss observes, in his Essay on the Management of Children, &c. that the *teeth*, when a child is born, are lodged in the sockets in the jaw-bones, and are covered with, and enveloped by a thin membrane that is very irritable, and sensible of pain, viz. the periosteum of the *teeth*; so that when the *teeth* begin to grow, and emerge from their recesses, or sockets, they must necessarily distend, perforate, and force their way through this membrane, which, when upon the full stretch, from its sensibility, gives great pain, and occasions fevers, startings, and all the symptoms which happen during the time of breeding the *teeth*. As soon as this membrane is completely divided in that part by the *tooth* or *teeth*, which then happen to be rising, the child is relieved for the present, from the fever and other complaints, but which are subject to return upon the successive rising of the other *teeth*.

Disorders in the *teeth* depend chiefly on a caries in them; an inflammation in the membrane which cover their root, &c. and a defluxion of humours on the said membrane. When a *tooth* is carious, it often occasions a fetid breath; and the air passing into, or any warm or cold substance touching it, pain is excited: relief is often obtained by filling the carious part with mastich; but the best method is to extract the *tooth*.—In case of an inflammation in the membrane which spreads itself about the roots of the *teeth*, bleeding or purging, according to the state of the constitution, will be needful; warm barley-water may also be held in the mouth, and such other general methods may be used, as are are found to be useful in other inflammatory disorders.—When a defluxion of humours gives rise to complaints in the *teeth*, purging will be peculiarly useful; blisters may be applied behind the ears or on the back, and horse-radish or pellitory root may be held between the gums and cheeks, to excite a discharge of saliva. Besides these general causes, a morbid quality induced into the general habit may give rise to disorders in the *teeth*, as happens in scorbutic and venereal patients, in which cases, the method of cure will consist in freeing the constitution from these kinds of complaints.

The tartareous crust which is secreted from the blood and lodged on the *teeth*, is speedily removed by touching it with acidum muriaticum, and then washing it off with water.

On the *teeth*, and their disorders, see Mr. John Hunter's Natural History of the Human *Teeth*; Eustachius de *Dentibus*; Hoffman de *Dent.* eorum Morb. & Cura; Hurlock on Breeding of *Teeth*; Moss on the Management of Children; Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 191, &c. White's Surgery, p 280.

DENS CABALLINUS. See HYOSCYAMUS.

—— CANIS. DOG'S TOOTH. Boerhaave mentions five species. The flower is shaped like that of a lily: the root is long, fleshy, and formed somewhat like the *tooth* of a dog: the leaves resemble those of the cyclamen. The dried roots are commended as anthelmintic, but are not used with us.

—— LEONIS, also called *taraxacum*, *taraxacon*, *caput monachi*, *urinaria*, *hieracium alpinum*, *hedypnois*, PISS-A-BED, and DANDELION. It is the LEONTODON TARAXACUM, *calyce squamis inferne reflexis, foliis runcinatis denticulatis lævibus*. CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS. LINN. Gen. Plant. 912. It is a low plant, with long, narrow, deeply indented leaves, lying on the ground; among which arises a single, naked, hollow pedicle, bearing a large, yellow, flosculous flower; the flower is followed by small seeds, covered with a tuft of long down: the root is oblong, slender, yellowish, or brownish on the outside, and white within. It is perennial, common in uncultivated places, and flowers from April to the end of summer.

The roots, stalks and leaves, abound with a milky juice, that is bitterish, but of no particular flavour. They are mildly detergent, and aperient, but more powerful than the cichoreum sylvestre. Boerhaave highly commends them as a resolvent. But the more immediate and sensible operation of this plant is to loosen the belly, and promote urine, which it does without heating; and has been considered by some, as highly efficacious in removing biliary obstructions. MURRAY says, that this plant resolves viscid humours, opens obstructed vessels, and is a remedy for various eruptive complaints: and BERGIUS considers it as an effective hepatic deobstruent, recommending it in hypochondriasis and jaundice. He says, it is a most excellent medicine in diseases of the liver, boiled in whey, or formed into broths and apozems. It has also been useful in dropsies, pulmonic tubercles, and some cutaneous disorders. It is given, plant and root, boiled in decoctions; or its expressed juice may be administered, from one ounce to four, three or four times a day. The plant should always be used fresh; for even extracts of it, as well as the roots and leaves, lose much of their power by keeping. It may also be taken as part of diet, and eat fresh. The young leaves blanched have much the taste of endive, and make an excellent addition to sallads in the spring. The roots are roasted, and used at Gottingen, by the poorer sort of people, for coffee, from which a decoction of them thus prepared can hardly be distinguished.

Boerhaave takes notice of twelve species. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is also a name of the *auricula muris*, and some other plants.

DENSITAS. DENSITY. It is that property in any body,

body, which is oppoſite to rarity, whereby it contains ſuch a quantity of matter under ſuch a bulk. But in medical writings, *denſeneſs* ſometimes means frequency, and is applied to the pulſe, and to reſpiration.

DENTAGRA, from *dens, a tooth*, and ἀγρα, *a ſeizure*. It is uſed both to ſignify the gout in the *teeth* (ſee ARTHROTIS), and an inſtrument for drawing them, called alſo *dentaſpago, dentiducum, dentoducum, odontagogos*.

DENTALE. See DENTALIUM.

DENTALE VIRIDE STRIATUM. See ENTALIUM.

DENTALIS LAPIS. It is the tartareous matter which is formed about the teeth in the likeneſs of a ſtone.

DENTALIUM, alſo called *dentale, autalis, tubulus dentalis*, and TOOTH-SHELL. It is the ſhell of a ſmall ſea-fiſh; it is oblong, ſlender, and of a whitiſh, greeniſh, or reddiſh colour, about two inches long, ſtriated, and marked with two or three bands about it. As a medicine, the oyſter-ſhell may be ſubſtituted for it.

DENTARIA, called alſo *coralloides, ſeptifolia*, SETFOIL-TOOTHWORT, and CORAL-WORT. This plant hath a long pod, full of round ſeeds; when this pod is ripe, its valves are twiſted into a ſpiral form, and diſcharge the ſeeds with violence: the root is ſquamous, fleſhy, and denticulated. It flowers in April: the root is drying and aſtringent.

DENTARIA. See PLUMBAGO.

DENTASPAGO. See DENTAGRA.

DENTATA. So the ſecond vertebra of the neck is called. It is remarkable for its proceſs, which is called proceſſus dentatus, which plays in the hollow of the anterior arch of the vertebra above it (called Atlas). From the ſides of the proceſſus dentatus, the ligaments go off to attach it to the Atlas; and from its point, a ſtrong one is ſent out to the os occipitis. It expreſſes DENTATED. In BOTANY, a *dentated* leaf, alſo called *denticulatum*, is a leaf having ſpreading points or teeth, remote from each other, about the edge.

DENTATUS PROCESSUS. See ATLAS.

DENTELLARIA. See PLUMBAGO.

DENTES COLUMELLARES. In Varro and Pliny, they are the ſame as Varro elſewhere calls *dentes canini*.

—— GENUINI. Cicero calls the *molares* thus; but they are the *teeth* called *ſapientiæ*.

—— LACTEI. See INCISORES.

—— OCULARES. EYE-TEETH. See DENS.

They are thus named, becauſe that extracting them is ſuppoſed to injure the eyes.

—— RISORII. See INCISORES.

DENTICULATA. See *Mochatellina foliis fumariæ bulboſæ*.

DENTICULATUM. See DENTATA.

DENTIDUCUM. See DENTAGRA.

DENTIFRICIUM, from *dentes fricare, to rub the teeth*. DENTIFRICE, called alſo *odontotrimma*. Medicines for cleaning the teeth. There are many preparations contrived for this purpoſe, chiefly conſiſting of ſcuttle-fiſh bone, cream of tartar, bole, bark, myrrh, ſalt, and ſoot, all which may be uſed in powder, or mixed up with honey. But the moſt effectual *dentifrices* are the mineral acids, the beſt of which is the *acidum muriaticum*; next is the *acidum vitriolicum*. But the acidum nitroſum ſhould never be uſed, for it deſtroys the enamel of the teeth.

DENTILLARIA. See PLUMBAGO.

DENTISCALPIUM. } Alſo called ODONTOGLY-
DENTISCALPRA. } PHON. An inſtrument for ſcraping off the cruſt which is formed on foul teeth. In Oribaſius, it is an inſtrument for ſeparating the gums from the teeth.

DENTITIO, alſo called *odontiaſis, odontophya*. DENTITION, or breeding of teeth. Sauvages, in his ſyſtem of Noſology, makes this a ſpecies of odontalgia. Cullen makes *dentitio* ſynonymous with *odaxiſmos*; but does not admit it as a diſeaſe. Hippocrates uſes the word principally with reſpect to the gums, when the teeth are forcing a paſſage through them.

Children often ſuffer much uneaſineſs from the cutting of their *teeth*. Yet *teething* is not properly a diſeaſe. Whatever dangerous ſymptoms may occaſionally attend this proceſs of nature, they are owing to ſome accidental diſorder attendant on the child. Plenitude is generally the morbid habit, which is productive of fatal conſequences during *dentition*. In this caſe, bleeding, and a frequent repetition of ſolutives, muſt be uſed. If a morbid acrimony in the blood is attendant, the pain will be increaſed, which accompanies this ſtate; in which caſe, alteratives, adapted to the caſe, muſt be preſcribed.

If there is much fever and a *tooth* is ready to cut, an inciſion may be made in the gum, to remove its tenſion.

A troubleſome cough is often an attendant on *teething*; in which caſe, a plaſter of Burgundy pitch, applied to the nape of the neck, is of conſiderable ſervice. A freſh one may be applied when the firſt begins not to adhere.

Dr. Withers obſerves in his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, p. 301, 302, that, "If a child has a diſeaſe in his breaſt, the cutting of a *tooth*, as it often excites pain, fever, and general irritability, will be found commonly to increaſe it. But this affords no proof why a cough and ſhortneſs of breath, with a pulmonary obſtructions in the lungs, ſhould be thought a neceſſary attendant on *teething*. According to the beſt of my obſervations, it is an indiſputable fact, that healthful children cut their *teeth* without a cough; and, when in others a cough attends *teething*, it is in general an accidental circumſtance, proceeding from a local complaint in the breaſt, and is not merely ſymptomatic of the cutting of a *tooth*. The violence of the cough, the riſing of the phlegm from the lungs, inflammations, pulmonary obſtructions, and ulcerations, which have followed, and been proved by diſſection, have fully convinced me of the truth of the above aſſertion. I ſhould not have dwelt at all on this fact, if I had not obſerved that the notion, which I am endeavouring to refute, is pernicious to ſociety, and productive of fatal conſequences. For, when we ſay that a cough, with ſhortneſs of breath, is a common ſymptom of *teething*, we unite the two complaints together under one idea; and as we conſider *teething* as natural and neceſſary, the other being united with it and regarded only as an effect, falls in under the ſame general idea, and conſequently is too often ſuppoſed to require no particular treatment; by which means it is neglected, and in many inſtances proves fatal.

When children are vigorous, they cut their *teeth* earlier; weakly children, particularly thoſe that are diſpoſed to the rickets, are later before their *teeth* appear. Mr. J. Hunter ſays, that weakneſs and diſeaſe in the body does not affect the *teeth*.

A ſlavering, or a diarrhœa, are favourable ſymptoms during the time of cutting the *teeth*. Children attended with theſe ſymptoms are rarely diſturbed with any of the violent diſorders, ſuch as convulſions, &c. See Hurlock's Treatiſe on *Dentition*. Mr. John Hunter's Nat. Hiſt. of the Human *Teeth*.

Hoffman obſerves, that the *teeth* appear in ſome in the ſeventh month, in others later, as in the ninth, or even the twelfth, the fore *teeth* are generally cut firſt, from the friction of the nipple; next, the eye *teeth*; and, laſtly, the grinders. In ſome, this proceſs gives but little uneaſineſs; in others, it is accompanied with very troubleſome ſymptoms. In difficult *dentition*, the child is preternaturally hot, cries immoderately, ſtarts in his ſleep, often applies his hand to his mouth, ſucks with eagerneſs, and even bites the nipple. The gums ſwell and look whitiſh and reddiſh; the ſaliva is copiouſly diſcharged, and often hangs viſcid from the mouth; the belly either coſtive or over looſe. Sometimes acute fevers, convulſive and epileptic motions, diſtortions of the jaws, and other violent ſymptoms are joined, different in different ſubjects, according to the difficulty of the eruption of the *teeth*, or the ſenſibility of the child. Amongſt the prognoſtics, he ſays, that thoſe who are plethoric, ſleepy, coſtive, alſo thoſe who are ſeized in *dentition* with a cough, who are of great ſenſibility, or an hereditary paſſionate diſpoſition, have the moſt to fear. Hippocrates obſerves, that thoſe who are attacked by the acute fever, eſcape convulſions; and that the *teething* is eaſieſt in winter. The principal indications of cure are, to abate the pain and inflammation; and to ſoften and relax the gums. If the belly is not naturally lax, it ſhould be kept ſo. A ſpontaneous looſeneſs is ſalutary, and ſhould not be checked; if it is, convulſions and other threatening ſymptoms are then much more apt to ſucceed.

Moſs, in his Eſſay on the Management of Children, &c. remarks, that the time of cutting the firſt *teeth* is uncertain; it ſometimes happens in the third or fourth month; at others, not until the ſixteenth or eighteenth; but that, in general, it is about the ſeventh or ninth. He adds, that there are TWO STAGES OR PERIODS OF TEETHING, which it becomes needful to attend to: the firſt is the time of breeding, and the ſecond the time of cutting the *teeth*. The FIRST, or BREEDING THE TEETH, *commonly begins about the third or fourth month:*

it

it may be known by a copious diſcharge of ſaliva from the child's mouth taking place; its being pleaſed with having its gums rubbed with a finger, or other harder ſubſtance; its becoming more fretful, &c. If now there is great heat, thirſt, fever, a dulneſs and drowſineſs, with frequent ſtartings when aſleep, it will be neceſſary to procure a few ſtools, and to keep the bowels lax, if they are not already ſo; if a looſeneſs at this time attends, though it is ſomewhat ſevere, it ſhould not be checked. The griping, which ſometimes accompanies this looſeneſs, is generally abated by the uſe of a little magneſia. When the drowſineſs, ſtarting, and feveriſhneſs above named come on, bleeding with leeches will be ſingularly uſeful. Two leeches may be applied to the feet, every, or every other day, until theſe ſymptoms abate. During the thirſt, if the children crave ſweetened drinks, liquorice may be boiled in the water which is given, as it does not increaſe this troubleſome ſymptom. After the bleeding, bliſters behind the ears, or on the back, are not to be omitted. The antimonial emetics ſhould be repeated now and then until the fever is removed. Should convulſions come on, the above treatment will be alſo well adapted to relieve. A diſcreet uſe of anodynes is an important addition in this inſtance. THE SECOND STAGE OR PERIOD OF TEETHING is that of cutting the *teeth*. This uſually begins about the ſeventh or ninth month: in this, the ſymptoms and management are in general the ſame as thoſe of the firſt period. And it may be noted, that a child, who a little before was pleaſed with having his gums rubbed, will now ſeldom ſuffer any thing hard to touch them; for when a *tooth* is upon the point of coming through the gum, the gum is exceeding ſore, and ſenſible of pain from the ſlighteſt touch. It may be known that a *tooth* is near cutting, when the gum, in one particular part where the *tooth* or *teeth* may be expected to come, appears fuller and more diſtended than uſual, and than the other parts of the gums are; the gum in that part looks red and inflamed the bottom or baſe, but is paler or whiter at its point or edge; and when the *tooth* is very near cutting, the edge of the gum ſeems as if it had a flat white bliſter upon it, and appears thicker and broader than the edges of the gums are in other places: at this time, if any alarming ſymptoms come on, cutting the gum over the edge of the approaching *tooth* will be a ſpeedy and often an effectual means of relief. Sometimes, though, in cutting the gums, the ſymptoms abate, the *tooth* does not appear until ſome days, or perhaps weeks after; nay, ſometimes the gum heals, and the former uneaſy ſymptoms return; which, for their relief require the cutting to be repeated, and that ſeveral times before the *tooth* will completely appear. It is a miſtaken notion, that repeated cutting the gum renders it harder: for the contrary happens; on which, ſee Mr. John Hunter's Practical Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the *Teeth*, p. 121. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 191. White's Surgery, p. 280, &c.

DENTO. One whoſe teeth are prominent to a great degree, or who is full-mouthed.

DENTODUCUM. See DENTAGRA.

DENUDATIO. DENUDATION. It is ſpoken of bones that are laid bare by the fleſh being torn off them.

DEOBSTRUENTIA (*de*, priv. and *obſtruo, to obſtruct.*) DEOBSTRUENTS. DEOPPILATIVA. See APERIENTIA.

DEPART. See DISCESSUS. It is alſo called *quartatio*, which ſee.

DEPASCENS ULCUS. See PHAGEDÆNA.

DEPERDITIO. See ABORTUS.

DEPETIGO. See PRURITUS.

DEPHLEGMATIO. Vinous ſpirits are ſaid to be dephlegmated, or rectified, when well freed from their watery parts.

DEPILATORIUM. DEPILATORY. Medicines which take off the hair, ſuch as quick-lime, orpiment, &c. There are three kinds of *depilatory* medicines; 1. The *pſilothra*, or *depilatoria*, by way of eminence; 2. Thoſe which thin the hair; and, 3. Thoſe which are corroſive, and extirpate the hair.

DEPILIS. See ALOPECIA.

DEPOT LAITEUX. See LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.

DEPLUMATIO. An affection of the eye-lids, with a callous tumor, which cauſes the hair to fall off. Actius ſays, it is a diſorder of the eye, conſiſting of a *madaroſis* and *ſclerophthalmia*.

DEPREHENSIO. See CATALEPSIS.

DEPRESSIO. A DEPRESSION. In ſurgery this word generally ſignifies particularly a ſinking inwards of ſome part of the ſkull, which happens from an external violence by which the bone is fractured. This injury by ſome is named *impreſſio, introceſſio*.

In this caſe, the ſame ſymptoms may attend, as are obſerved in an extravaſation within the ſkull, and are cauſed by the ſame means, viz. mechanical preſſure; they differ widely from thoſe of a concuſſion of the brain. See CONCUSSIO, EXTRAVASATIO, CEREBRI COMPRESSIO.

Dr. Hunter ſeems to think, that it is almoſt impoſſible to raiſe a *depreſſion* of this kind, becauſe the fracture is more extenſive in the inſide than the outer one, and the ſpiculæ can never be brought exactly to fit each other. However, as according to Hildanus and Van der Weil, ſome ſkulls have been ſo ſoft as to be *depreſſed* without being fractured, ſucceſs may be expected at leaſt in ſome caſes: and where the bones are ſoft and yielding, they may be raiſed by means of a ſtring faſtened to an adheſive plaſter, which may be applied to the *depreſſion*, after ſhaving the part. But after all, if their elevation was eaſily practicable, it would be unwarrantable, in general, to be contented with mere elevation; for all the ills attending and ſucceeding ſimple fractures are more likely to happen from *depreſſed* pieces of bone; therefore, removing the *depreſſed* pieces, is the only proper intention to be purſued.

DEPRESSOR, alſo *Deprimens*, from *deprimere, to pull*, or *draw down*. IN ANATOMY, a name applied to ſeveral muſcles, becauſe they *depreſs* the parts they are faſtened to.

—— ANGULI ORIS. A name given by Albinus to the *depreſſor labiorum communis*. It riſes from the outer part of the lower edge of the lower jaw, at the ſide of the chin, and is continued outwardly, to the greater zygomaticus, to the naſalis of the upper *lip*, and thence into the outer part of the orbicularis, where it ſurrounds the upper lip at the corner of the *mouth*. It extends and joins the elevator of the corner of the *mouth*.

—— EPIGLOTTIDIS. It riſes from the ligament on the thyroid cartilage on its fore part on each ſide, and is inſerted in the *epiglottis*, near its baſis, on each ſide.

—— LABIORUM COMMUNIS. See DEPRESSOR ANGULI ORIS.

—— LABII SUPERIORIS, called alſo *triangularis, conſtrictor alæ naſi*. It riſes from the ſockets of the inciſores, runs to the ſuperior part of the *upper lip*, and ſome fibres to the noſe.

—— OCULI, called alſo *humilis rectus inferior, deprimens muſculus inferior*. It riſes tendinous from the back part of the ſocket, cohering in ſome meaſure with the covering of the *optic* nerves, and is inſerted into the fore part of the ſclerotica, after running under the *eye*.

—— SUPERCILII. See CORRUGATOR Coiterii.

DEPRESSORES ALÆ NASI. The *depreſſors* of the wings of the noſe. They ariſe from the upper jaw-bone outwardly, where the gums cover the ſockets of the dentes inciſores and canini, and are inſerted into the root of the *wing of the noſe*, advancing up the ſide of the *wing* a little way: they pull the *alæ* downwards.

—— COSTARUM. They are ſo ſimilar to the levatores longiores, as to need no farther deſcription, only (as their name imports) their office is the reverſe of the other.

—— LABII INFERIORIS, alſo called *quadrati*. They ariſe fleſhy on each ſide of the chin, march obliquely, and croſſing each other, terminate together in the whole edge of the *lip*, where it grows red.

—— MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

DEPRESSORIUM. An inſtrument which is uſed for depreſſing the dura mater after the operation of the trepan.

DEPRIMENS. See DEPRESSOR, alſo DEPRESSOR OCULI.

DEPURATIO. DEPURATION, *clarificatio*, aut *deſpumatio*, vel *rectificatio*. It is the freeing of any fluid from all heterogeneous matter or feculence, and rendering it more tranſparent. This operation is of three kinds: 1ſt, DECANTATION, which can only take place where a difference is in the ſpecific gravities of what conſtitutes the mixture; whence that which is the heavieſt falls to the bottom, and the lighter part is ſeparated from it by the decantation or pouring off. When oils are to be ſeparated from water, which are obtained by diſtilling, or indeed from other fluids, a *tritorium*, or ſeparatory

plaſs, is uſed. 2dly, DESPUMATION; this is performed by adding the whites of eggs, or other ſuch viſcid matter, to the fluid, to be clarified, and, after a perfect commixture, making them coagulate by means of heat, and thus carrying to the ſurface all the heterogeneous matter; the impurities are then, with the concreted viſcid matter, ſeparated with a ſpoon. This is alſo called CLARIFICATION. 3dly, FILTRATION, PERCOLATION, or COLATURE; it is performed by paſſing, without preſſure, the fluid to be purified through ſtrainers of linen, flannel, or paper, which retaining the feculence, permits only the clearer fluid to paſs through. Though in filtration, a ſoft, porous paper is folded in the ſhape of a funnel, then placed into one; into which ſome of the liquor is to be poured, which is to paſs through the paper; this paper is called filtering paper.

When flannel is uſed, it is commonly formed into a cone, called HIPPOCRATES' SLEEVE, and its baſe is hung on three props, with the cone downwards; it is then filled with the liquor, which gradually drops from the apex: it is generally uſed when the matter muſt be paſſed through whilſt hot.

When paper is uſed for filtering through, it muſt be ſupported by fitting it to a funnel, or by laying it on a linen ſtrainer, in a ſieve, or other ſuch like convenience. When paper is fitted to a funnel, ſtraws ſhould be placed here and there betwixt them.

Diſtillation and ſublimation are practiſed in the caſe of ſpirits and ſalts, with a view to *depuration*, and the operation is called in theſe caſes RECTIFICATION.

DEPURATORIA FEBRIS. DEPURATORY FEVER. A name given by Sydenham to a fever which prevailed in the years 1661 and 1664. He called it *depuratory*, becauſe he obſerved, that nature regulated all the ſymptoms in ſuch a manner as to fit the febrile matter for expulſion in a certain time, either by a copious ſweat, or a free perſpiration. See Sydenham's Works, with notes, by Dr. Wallis.

DERAS. Δερας, *a ſheep-ſkin*. The title of a book in chemiſtry, treating of the art of tranſmuting baſe metals into gold. It is written on ſheep-ſkins; hence alſo DERMA.

DERBIA. See IMPETIGINES.

DERMA, δερμα. See DERAS.

DERIVATIO. DERIVATION. In MEDICINE it is when a humour which cannot conveniently be evacuated at the part affected, is attracted from thence, and diſcharged elſewhere; thus, a bliſter is applied to the neck to draw away the humour from the eyes.

The doctrine of *derivation* and *revulſion* ſo much talked of by the ancients is, in their ſenſe of theſe terms, wholly exploded. By REVULSION they meant the driving back of the fluids from one part to another. The only rational meaning that the word revulſion, as here applied, can have, is the preventing too great an afflux of humours to any part, either by contracting the area of the veſſels, or diminiſhing the quantity of what flows from them; the firſt of theſe intentions is anſwered by the application of repellents to the part, the laſt by bleeding and other evacuations.

DERMATOIDES, from δερμα, a *ſkin* or *leather*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. See DURA MATER.

DERTRON. See ABDOMEN, OMENTUM, and INTESTINA.

DESCENSIO. } It is ſpoken of the gentle and mode-
DESCENSUS. } rate motion of the body, or of the humours downwards. The chemiſts call it *diſtillatio per deſcenſum* when the fire is applied to the top and all round the veſſel, whoſe orifice is at the bottom, and the vapours conſequently driven there. Liquifying ſalts by expoſing them to the air, as in making the aq. kali, is alſo a ſort of diſtillatio per *deſcenſum*.

DESCENSORIUM. See BOTUS.

DESESSIO. Celſus uſes this word for fitting on a cloſe-ſtool. *Deſurrectio* is uſed in the ſame ſenſe.

DESICCATIO. DRYING. The chemiſts alſo refer it (though improperly) to calcination.

DESICCATIVUM. DESICCATIVE, from *deſicco, to dry*. See EPULOTICA.

DESIDIA OBLIVIO. See LETHARGUS, under CAROS.

DESIPIENTIA. See PHRENITIS.

DESME, from δεω, *to tie, or bind*. This word occurs in Moſchion. See MANIPULUS.

DESMIDION. It is a diminutive of *deſme*, ſo ſignifies a ſmall handful.

DESMOS. In Hippoc. de Fract. this word ſignifies an affection of the joint after a luxation, in the manner of a tye or ligature, whereby the joints are rendered incapable of bending or ſtretching out. It proceeds from inflammation.

DESPUMATIO, from *deſpumo, to ſcum*. See DEPURATIO.

DESQUAMATIO, from *de*, privative, and *ſquama, the ſcale of a fiſh*. To take off ſcales. Sometimes it ſignifies the ſame as *abraſio*. By a metaphor it is applied to a foul bone, the laminæ of which riſe like *ſcales*. But this is more properly termed EXFOLIATIO, which ſee.—When the ſcarf ſkin peels off after ſome eruptive complaint this proceſs is named Deſquamatio.

DESQUAMATORIUM. An epithet of a trepan, called alſo *exfoliatorium*, for abrading part of the cranium.

DESTILLATIO. See DISTILLATIO.

DESUDATIO. See EPHIDROSIS.—It is alſo a profuſe ſweat ſucceeded by an eruption of puſtules, called *ſudamina, hydroa, Boa:* or HEAT PIMPLES.

DESURRECTIO. See DESESSIO.

DETENTIO. See CATALEPSIS.

DETERGENS, from *detergeo, to wipe off*. DETERGING. See ABSTERGENTIA. *Detergents* differ only in degree of efficacy from vulneraries. They have more ſubtil parts, and ſo are more fit to mix with, attenuate, and wear away the contents of abſceſſes and ulcerations, and ſuch viſcid humours as adhere to and obſtruct the veſſels.

DETERIORATIO. DETERIORATION. The impairing or rendering a thing worſe; it is the oppoſite of melioration.

DETERSORIUM. The apartments at baths where the ſweat was ſcraped off.

DETERSORIUS. See ABSTERSIVUS.

DETONATIO. DETONATION, from *detono, to make a great noiſe*. In CHEMISTRY it is that noiſe and exploſion which any ſubſtance makes upon the application of fire to it. It is alſo called *fulminatio*; but *detonation* is a leſs degree of thundering noiſe; it is a cracking noiſe, and leſs explofive than the fulminating noiſe. See CALCINATIO, by *Detonation*. As nitre is the cauſe of moſt exploſions, the word *detonation* hath been appropriated chiefly to the inflammation of the acid of this ſalt with bodies containing phlogiſton; and it is frequently given to thoſe inflammations of nitrous acid, which are not accompanied with exploſion. See Dict. of Chem.

DETRACTIO. See CATHÆRESIS.

DETRAHENS QUADRATUS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

DETRACTOR AURIS. See ABDUCTOR AURIS.—

DETRITIO. See RHACOSIS. In a general ſenſe it is taken for *trituratio*, from *detero, to rub off*.

DETRUSOR URINÆ, from *detrudere, to thruſt*, or *ſqueeze out of*. Douglas divides the muſcular covering of the bladder into two diſtinct muſcles; the longitudinal fibres he calls the *detruſor urinæ*, which he deſcribes as ariſing from the proſtate gland going round the fundus, and being loſt in the gland again; the oblique fibres he calls *conſtrictor veſicæ urinariæ*, and deſcribes it as running obliquely under the other. But Dr. Hunter ſays, it is plain that there are no other regular muſcles, and this diſtinction is merely artificial.

DEUNX. See CYATHUS.

DEURENS FEBRIS. See ARDENS FEBRIS.

DEUSTIO. See ENCAUSIS.

DEUTERIA, } from δευτερος, *ſecundus*. A poor
DEUTERINAS, } kind of wine, which the Latins call LORA. Alſo *adheſion of the placenta*.

DEUTERION. See SECUNDINA.

DEVALGATUS. See BLÆSUS.

DEXAMENE. Any receptacle, but particularly the *labrum* or *ſolium*, that is, a deep baſon in which bathers might ſwim. It was alſo called COLYMBETHRA and EMBASIS.

DEXTANS. See CYATHUS.

DIA, δια. The beginning of ſeveral terms in medicine: and when the name of any thing begins with theſe three letters they ſignify compoſition, and the word with which they are compounded is the chief thing in the compoſition; of which a variety of inſtances may be ſeen in the ſucceeding pages.

DIABACANU, from *bacanon*, a principal ingredient in it. An hepatic remedy mentioned by Trallian.

DIABEBOS. The ANKLE-BONES. Hippocrates uſes this word. See ASTRAGALUS.

DIABESASA, from διὰ and βεσασα, *wild rue*. The name of a preparation, in which *rue* forms a part.

DIABETES, from διαβαινω, *to paſs off or through*; ſome call it DIARRHŒA URINOSA; DIARROIA EX OURE; DIPSACOS; DIURESIS; HYDROPS AD MATULAM; PROFLUVIUM URINÆ. That diſorder in which what is drank ſuddenly paſſes off, and is evacuated almoſt crude. Or it is an exceſſive diſcharge of crude urine, exceeding the quantity drank. Boerhaave, in his Inſtitutes, ſays, it is a frequent copious diſcharge of lacteous urine, in conjunction with an extraordinary thinneſs of the humours.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi: which he defines a chronic profuſion of urine, for the moſt part preternatural, made in immoderate quantity. He notices two ſpecies, 1ſt, DIABETES MELLITUS, when the urine hath the colour, odour, and taſte of honey. 2d. *Diabetes inſipidus*, when the urine is limpid, and not ſweet. Dr. Home defines it to be an extraordinary increaſe of the urine as to its quantity, and that of a ſweetiſh taſte; attended with perpetual thirſt, and a dry ſkin, which for the moſt part is alſo ſcaly.

Lommius ſays that the ſeat of this diſorder is in the kidnies; but this does not appear to be the caſe, and ſome difficulty attends the aſcertaining it.

Youth is ſcarcely ever attacked with this diſorder: its moſt frequent ſubjects are thoſe in the decline of life, who have been ſubject to a liberal uſe of wine in their youth, and who are alſo employed in the more violent kinds of buſineſs.

The cauſes are generally ſaid to be a relaxation of the renal duct; too great a tenuity of the fluids; or obſtructed perſpiration: but perhaps, on maturer conſideration, a defect of vital heat, and the concurrence of ſuch accidents as determine the ſerum to the kidnies, are the real cauſes. The diſcharge is not a truly urinous one, no more than that through the ſkin in a hectic fever is of a truly perſpirable kind.

Beſides the frequent and too copious diſcharge of urine, it is generally inſipid, though ſometimes a ſweetneſs both to the ſmell and taſte is obſerved in it: thirſt, an hectic heat, a weak but quick pulſe, a gradual waſting of the fleſh, and, after ſome time, an anaſarcous tumidneſs comes on. Dr. Liſter obſerves that it is ſlow in its approach; that in the beginning the mouth is dry, the ſaliva white and frothy, and an unuſual heat is perceived in the bowels. If by accident the urine is ſuddenly checked, there follows a ſwelling of the loins, ſcrotum, legs and feet; and what urine is diſcharged paſſes off with pain, and thus death is ſoon uſhered in.

The ſweetneſs of the urine (which ſymptom is not conſtant, but generally when it does attend, only appears towards the end of the diſeaſe, or when death ſeems near at hand,) is owing to the chyle paſſing unaltered into it, which, as Dr. Morton obſerves, gives a ſweetneſs to the matter expectorated in the laſt ſtage of a phthiſis.

When recent, and the conſtitution of the patient not much injured, a cure is ſometimes effected; but if of long ſtanding, and there is a debilitated or otherwiſe diſordered habit, no hope of relief can be encouraged.

The general indications of cure, are, 1. *To increaſe the craſſamentum of the blood*; and 2. *To divert* or *reſtrain the preternatural diſcharge*.

The diet ſhould be the ſame as in an hectic fever, viz. animal ſubſtances, ſuch as broth made of beef, ſhell-fiſh, milk often, and in ſmall quantities; jellies; barley-water, in which the root of comfrey is boiled, and lime-water, may be the common drink.

Moderate exerciſe on horſeback, and dry friction of the whole body, aſſiſt in promoting perſpiration; and which, when excited, peculiarly tends to divert the diſcharge through the kidnies.

When unquenched lime is mixed with the ſerum of blood, it generates thoſe ſalts that are neceſſary to the true urinary diſcharge; and if lime-water is drank as freely as the thirſt requires it, its efficacy exceeds that of Briſtol water in the cure of a *diabetes*, notwithſtanding the latter is eſteemed as a ſpecific: but, in order to this advantage from lime-water, it muſt be drank while the heat continues which it poſſeſſes from the lime being quenched in the water.

At proper intervals, during the uſe of lime-water, as above directed, the acidum vitrioli dilutum; cort. Peruv; limat. ferri; and whatever can improve the craſis of the blood, may alſo be adminiſtered.

A flannel ſhirt may be worn to ſolicit a diſcharge through the ſkin. The tincture of cantharides is ſaid by Dr. Morton to be a ſpecific in this complaint. Others prefer the ſerum aluminoſum, made as ſtrong as the ſtomach will bear it, and direct half a pint to be taken night and morning. With others, the vitr. cœrul. gr. ſs. given twice a day, diſſolved in any agreeable liquor, is moſt depended on. When the means firſt propoſed are unſucceſsful, recourſe may be had to theſe, or ſuch other means as experience may ſuggeſt. Rhubarb is found to be of ſingular advantage; and from the ſucceſs which follows on the uſe of antiſpaſmodics, joined with other means, a ſpaſm in the ducts, through which ſome other excretions are conveyed, rather than an irritation in the kidnies, may be a principal cauſe of this malady.

See Aretæus, Lommius, Boerhaave, Liſter, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 274, &c. vol. v. p. 298. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Wallis's Sydenham.

DR. GOTTLIEB RICHTER, profeſſor of medicine at Goettingen, ſays, according to his experience, that a diabetes is occaſioned by a ſtimulus which acts upon the kidneys, when the particular irritation cannot be diſcovered, nor removed: to counteract its action upon the kidneys by antiſpaſmodics and ſedatives, is the proper remedy. In proof of which he refers to Dr. WHYTT and M'CORMIC, who ſaw it originate from gouty matter, and SYDENHAM from healing an old ulcer. STELLER, who cured a patient with bark and opium; DOBSON by warm baths; M'CORMICK by Dover's powder: BRISBANE, who affirms almond emulſion to be of great uſe in ſuch caſes. Dr. Richter ſays alſo, that tincture of cantharides and bark, have been variouſly uſed with advantage againſt diabetes, and ſuppoſes, that the firſt acted by carrying off irritation as in the chincough; the ſecond, by allaying irritation, as in agues. But notwithſtanding theſe, he depends upon his own experience, and gives ſome cures in ſupport of this opinion: one caſe, which ſucceeded a bilious fever, wherein the pulſe was ſmall, tenſe, irritated, and quick, attended with an uneaſy ſenſation and fulneſs in the region of the ſtomach; all the complaints growing worſe towards evening, was cured by a vomit, by which a very great quantity of bilious ſtuff was evacuated. A ſecond, wherein ſome ſcorbutic ſymptoms appeared, was conquered by wort. A third and fourth, for which no preciſe cauſe could be diſcovered, yielded to tartar emetic and valerian in the firſt caſe; in the ſecond, to ipecacuanha, which occaſioned vomiting; and as often as the patient vomited, the diſeaſe diſappeared for twenty-four hours; but beſides theſe medicines above ſpoken of, he ſtrongly recommends camphor in emulſion. See Medical and Surgical Obſervations, Edinburgh, 1794.

DIABOLUS METALLORUM. See STANNUM.

DIABOLI INTESTINA. See CUSCUTA.

DIABOTANUM, from βοτανη, *an herb*. The name of a plaſter prepared of herbs.

DIABROSIS, from διαβιβρωσκω, *to eat through*. See ANASTOMOSIS, and ANABROSIS.

DIACADMIAS. The name of a plaſter, whoſe baſis is cadmia.

DIACALAMINTHES. The name of an antidote whoſe baſis is calamint.

DIACARCINON, from καρκινος, *a crab*, or *cray-fiſh*. The name of an antidote prepared of theſe kinds of fiſh.

DIACARYON, from καρυον, a *walnut*. See JUGLANS.

DIACASSIA. See CASSIA FISTULARIS.

DIACASTORIUM, from καστορεον, *caſtor*. A name of an antidote whoſe baſis is caſtor.

DACATHOLICON, from διὰ, *of*, and καθολικος, *univerſal*. See CATHOLICON.

DIACEPTATESSON. A name given by Van Helmont to a purging preparation of antimony. It is alſo a term in Paracelſus; he ſeems to mean a vomit excited by quickſilver. According to ſome, this word ſignifies quickſilver diſſolved in alcaheſt.

DIACENOS, from κενος, *empty, void*. An epithet of porous bodies, ſuch as ſponge, pumice-ſtone, &c.

DIACENTAURION. See CHAMÆDRYS.

DIACENTETON. The name of a collyrium in Celſus. It is ſo called from κερας, *a horn*, becauſe burnt hartſhorn is a principal ingredient.

DIACHALASIS, from διαχαλαω, *to be relaxed*. This word was formerly uſed to ſignify the opening of the ſutures of the cranium.

DIA-

DIACHALCITIS. The name of a plaſter whoſe baſis is the calcitis.

DIACHEIRISMOS, from χειρ, *a hand*. It is any manual operation.

DIACHELIDONIUM, from χελιδων. A SWALLOW. A preparation of ſwallows.

DIACHETON. See ASPALATHUS.

DIACHOREMA. } All ſorts of excretions from the
DIACHORESIS. } body, but more properly and frequently thoſe by ſtool. See DISTRIBUTIO.

DIACHRISTA, from χριω, *to anoint*. In P. Ægineta it ſignifies medicines that are applied to the fauces, palate, uvula, and tongue, to abſterge phlegm.

DIACHRYSU, διαχρυσου, from χρυσος, *gold*. The name of a plaſter mentioned by Galen, which was uſed when limbs were fractured.

DIACHYLON, from δια, *ex*, and χυλος, *a juice*. An emollient digeſtive plaſter made of certain juices. This name is given to very different compoſitions for plaſters, and is now the empſ. lithargyri of the London Diſpenſatory. See EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

DIACHYSIS, from χυω, *to fuſe* or *melt*. See FUSIO.

DIACHYTICA. See DISCUTIENTIA, and DISSOLVENTIA.

DIACHYTOS. An epithet of wine prepared of grapes, that have been dried ſeven days, and were preſſed on the eighth.

DIACINEMA, διακινεω, *dimoveo*, to *thruſt* or *put aſide*. See LUXATIO.

DIACLYSMA, from κλυζω, *to waſh out*, or *rinſe*. See GARGARISMA.

DIACOCCYMELON, from κοκκυμηλον, *a plum*. See DIAPRUNUM.

DIACOCHLACON, from κοχλακες, *flints*. An epithet of milk in which red-hot flints have been extinguiſhed. Such milk is ſudorific.

DIACODIUM, from δια, *ex*, and κωδια, a *poppy head*. See PAPAVER ALBUM.

DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS PILULÆ. Alex. Tralian's compoſition which bears this name is called pil. de nitro in the Auguſtan Diſpenſatory: they conſiſt of aloes, colocynth, nitre, &c.

DIACOLOCYNTHIS, from *colocynth*, which is the chief ingredient in the preparation.

DIACOMERON. The name of an antidote in Myrepſus.

DIACOPE, from διακοπτω, *to cut through*. A deep cut or wound, or the cutting off any part.

DIACOPRÆGIA, from κοπρος, *dung* and αιξ, *a goat*. A preparation with *goat's dung* againſt diſorders of the parotids and ſpleen.

DIACRISIS, from διακρινω, *to judge* or *diſtinguiſh*. The judging of diſeaſes and ſymptoms.

DIACROCIUM. The elect. de ovo; PLATERUS de curat. Febrium Peſtilentialium, Tom. 2 C. 2.

DIACROCU, διακροκου, from κροκος, *ſaffron*. The name of a dry collyrium in P. Ægineta, in which is *ſaffron*.

DIACURCUMA, from *curcuma*. A word which Fuchſius thinks Meſue uſed for *ſaffron*. A name of ſeveral antidotes in Myrepſus, of which *ſaffron* is an ingredient.

DIACYDONIUM. MARMALADE of QUINCES. See CYDONIA.

DIADAPHNIDON, from Δαφνις, the *bay-tree*; *bayberry*. The name of a drawing plaſter prepared of *bayberries*; with intent to extract, or move pus. Celſ. lib. 5. chap. 19.

DIADELPHIA, from δι, twice, and αδελφος a brother. The name of the ſeventeenth claſs, in Linnæus artificial ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with two ſets of united ſtamens. This is a natural claſs with papilionaceous, or pea-flowers, and leguminous fruits. The orders are founded on the number of ſtamens, and ten being the predominating number in this claſs, the ORDER *decandria* is much the largeſt. The regular diſpoſition of the ſtamens, in this order, is, nine united in one brotherhood, the lower broad part of the filament ſheathing the germ, and the tenth ſingle; but in almoſt twenty genera, the ten ſtamens are connected into one body at bottom.

DIADEXIS, }
DIADOCHE, } See METASTASIS.

DIADOSIS, from διαδιδωμι, *to diſtribute* or *diſſipate*. In medicinal authors it ſignifies to remit, though ſometimes it means the diſtribution of the aliment over all the body.

DIÆRESIS, from διαιρεω, *to divide* or *ſeparate*. It is taken generally, from Galen, to be a SOLUTION of CONTINUITY, of which he forms four ſpecies, wounding, contuſion, eroſion, rapture; it is now uſed in this ſenſe from whatever cauſe the ſolution ariſes.

DIÆRETICA, from διαιρεω, *to divide*. Corroſive medicines.

DIÆTA, DIETA, alſo DIATERETICA. DIET. When ſtrict, and regular, the Greek ſnamed it *cathefſecos*. Though Diet is often confined to what we eat and drink, yet Galen and moſt other medical writers include in it the whole of what are called the non-naturals. On this ſubject, ſee Galen, whoſe work is the baſis of what hath been written ſince his day; ſee Hoffman, Arbuthnot, Mackenzie, and others, on the non-naturals.

DIÆTETICA. See PHARMACEUTICE.

DIAGLAUCIUM. The name of a collyrium recommended by Scrib. Largus. It is thus named from *Glaucium*, which, according to Dioſcorides, is the juice of the *papaver ſpinoſum*.

DIAGNOSIS, from διαγινωσκω, *to diſcern* or *diſtinguiſh*, alſo DIGNOTIO. It is the knowledge, by ſigns, of things preſent, and appertaineth therefore as well to a ſtate of health, as diſeaſe. But it is now generally confined to the latter, therefore by Diagnoſtics, are underſtood the ſigns of diſeaſes, by which they may be known. They are of two kinds, viz. the *adjunct*, and *pathognomonic*; the *firſt* are common to ſeveral diſeaſes, and ſerve only to point out the difference between diſeaſes of the ſame ſpecies; the *latter* are thoſe which always attend the diſeaſe, and diſtinguiſh it from all others

DIAGRYDIUM, alſo DIACRYDIUM. A preparation of ſcammony. The ordinary way of doing which, in order to correct it, was by baking the ſcammony in a quince: from whence its name, quaſi διακρυδια, *lacrymula*, becauſe, among phyſicians, the juice iſſuing from the wounded root of the ſcammony tree, was called *lacryma ſcammonii*. Some make it receive the fumes of lighted ſulphur; hence *diagrydium ſulphuratum*. Some incorporate it with a quantity of ſpiritus vitrioli roſati, ſufficient to make a ſort of liquid paſte, which is afterwards ſet to dry in the ſun or by a gentle fire; hence *diagrydium roſatum*. But theſe modes are conſidered now as of no conſequence as correctors. See SCAMMONIUM.—

DIAHERMODACTYLU. A purging medicine, of which hermodactyls form the baſis.

DIAHEXAPALA, or DIAHEXAPTE. See LAURUS ALEXAND.

DIAION. The name of a paſtil in Myrepſus. Violets are its chief ingredient.

DIAIREOS. An antidote in Myrepſus, in which is orris root.

DIALACCA. An antidote in Myrepſus, in which is the lacca.

DIALAGOU. The name of a medicine, in which is the dung of a hare.

DIALEPSIS, from διαλαμβανω, *to interpoſe*, or from διαλειπω, *to leave a ſpace between*. To intermit. See APOLEPSIS.

DIALIBANON. A name of ſeveral medicines in which frankincenſe is an ingredient.

DIALOES. A compoſition in which is aloes.

DIALTHÆA. The name of an ointment in Myrepſus, from which the ointment of althæa ſeems to have been taken.

DIALYSIS, from διαλυω, *to diſſolve*, or *render languid*, alſo *diſſolutio*. A *diſſolution* of the ſtrength, or a weakneſs of the limbs. It is alſo applied by Hippocrates to the agent cauſing the debility, particularly the winds, hence νοτοι διαλυσεις, auſtri diſſolventes. Beſides it is expreſſive of a diſcontinuity or diviſion of a part.

DIALYTICA. A ſolution of continuity, as in fractures, wounds, &c.

DIAMARENATUM. It is a confection of acid cherries, called *amarenæ*, reduced to a pulp, paſſed through a ſieve, then mixed with ſugar, and alſo ſome aromatics. See Schroder. Pharmacopœia medico-chymica. Lib. 4. p. 41.

DIAMARGARITON. An antidote in which pearls are the chief ingredient.

DIAMASCIEN. See ÆRIS PLOS.

DIAMASSEMA, from διαμασσομαι, *to chew*. A maſticatory.

DIAMBRÆ PIL. See AROMAT. PILULÆ.

—— SPECIES, (called *ſpecies aromatica*, now *pulvis aromaticus*.) The preſcription is originally Meſue's, and had

had its name from the ambergriſe which was in the compoſition. See AROMATICÆ SPECIES.

DIAMELON. The name of a compoſition in which are quinces.

DIAMNES. An involuntary diſcharge of urine, and that inſenſibly. This word is uſed by Joh. Anglicus: called alſo *diapne*.

DIAMORON, a preparation of mulberries, and honey.

DIAMOSCHU. The name of an antidote in which is muſk.

DIAMOTOSIS, from μῶλος, *lint*. See CARRASUS.

DIANA, in chemiſtry, is the *ſilver* of the philoſophers. It is alſo a name of *ſilver*. See ARGENTUM.

DIANANCASMOS, from ἀναγκη, *force* or *neceſſity*. The forcible reſtitution of a luxated part into its proper place. Hippocrates calls an inſtrument thus, which is intended for reſtoring a diſtorted ſpine.

DIANDRIA. The ſecond claſs of Linnæus's artificial ſyſtem, comprehending all hermaphrodite flowers, which have two ſtamina. It includes 3 ORDERS; MONOGYNIA, in which are 32 genera; DIGYNIA, 1 genus; and TRIGYNIA, of which there is only 1 genus.

DIANTHON. The name of an antidote in Galen, which is thus made:

℞ Flor roriſm. ʒ i. roſar. R. & rad. glycyr. ää ʒ vi. caryoph. arom. ſpic. nard. nuc. muſch. rad. galangal. cort. cinnam. rad. zedoar. lign. aloes ſem. card. min. ſem. anethi, ſem. aniſi, & macis. ää ℈ iv. m.

DIANTHUS CARYOPHILLUS. See CARYOPHILLUS RUBER.

DIAOPORON, from ὀπωρα, *autumnal fruit*. A compoſition in which are quinces, medlars, and ſervices.

DIAPASMA. See CATAPASMA.

DIAPEDESIS, from διὰ, *through*, and πηδαω, *to leap*. The tranſudation of blood through the coats of an artery. See ANASTOMOSIS.

DIAPENCIA. See ALCHIMILLA.

DIAPENSIA. See SANICULA MAS.

DIAPENTE from διὰ and πεντε, *quinque*. A compoſition ſo called becauſe it conſiſts of five ingredients. It is thus made:

℞ Rad. gentian. Ariſtol. Long. vel Rot. Raſ. Eboris; bac. laur. & myrrh. ää p. æq. m. f. pulv.

Meſue is ſaid to be its author, but Vegetius deſcribes it before. It is now chiefly uſed by Farriers.

DIAPEPEREON. An antidote mentioned in Galen.

DIAPHÆNICON. The name of an electary for purging off phlegm, &c.

DIAPHILEDONU. The name of an antidote in Myrepſus.

DIAPHLYXIS, from διαφλυω, *to moiſten*. In Galen's Exegeſis it is expounded by effuſions or ebullitions.

DIAPHONE. See PERSPIRATIO.

DIAPHŒNICON, from φοινιξ, *a date*. A medicine made of dates.

DIAPHORA, from διαφερω, *to differ*. DIFFERENCE. In medicine it comprehends the characteriſtic marks and ſigns which diſtinguiſh one diſeaſe from another. It alſo ſignifies a corruption of food in the ſtomach; and then is an inſtance of DYSPEPSIA, which ſee.

DIAPHORESIS, from διαφορεω, of διὰ, *through*, and φερω, *to carry*. See PERSPIRATIO.

DIAPHORETICA. DIAPHORETICS. Medicines which promote perſpiration. *Diaphoretics*, called alſo perſpiratives, differ from *ſudorifics*: the former only increaſe the inſenſible perſpiration; the latter excite a ſenſible diſcharge through the ſkin, which is called ſweat. See SUDORIFICA.

One half of a ſudorific is generally a due doſe for a diaphoretic.

Hoffman obſerves that *diaphoretics* are the beſt edulcorants, or ſweeteners of the blood and humours.

DIAPHRAGMA. The *diaphragm*, from διαφραγω vel διαφραττω, *to make a partition*, or *incloſure*, of διὰ, *through*, and φραγω, *to cloſe*; becauſe it divides the cavity of the thorax from that of the abdomen. MIDRIFF. It is alſo called DIAZOMA, DISSEPTUM, HYPOZOMA, SEPTUM TRANSVERSUM, CINETUS, SUCCINGENS MEMBRANA. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it the DISCRIMEN *thoracis & ventris*, becauſe it ſeparates the thorax from the belly. Pliny calls it the PRÆCORDIA, becauſe it ſtands, (he ſays,) like a wall, to defend the heart. Hippocrates, with many of the ancients, call it φρενες; they alſo gave the name of *diaphragma* to the ſtrait place of the fauces, between the mouth and the œſophagus, terming it by way of diſtinction the *diaphragma* by the œſophagus. Galen and Rufus Epheſius call the cartilaginous partition between the noſtrils, the *diaphragm* of the noſe. But the only part which is now called *diaphragma*, is that which ſeparates the thorax from the belly.

The *diaphragm* is compoſed of two muſcles; the ſmall one riſes by two tendons, called *cruræ*, from the ſecond lumbar vertebra, and receives a ſlip from the firſt vertebra of the loins, and from the ligament which joins the laſt rib to the vertebra, the two cruræ then run upwards and grow fleſhy. The large muſcle riſes from the inſide of the margin of the thorax, all round, from the falſe ribs to the xiphoid cartilage; its fibres ſhoot forwards, and form that triangular appearance called the *centrum tendineſum*, or *centrum nervoum*. Winſlow calls it the middle aponeuroſis, or aponeurotic plane of the *diaphragm:* Meſſrs. Le Gare and de Bordeu call it CENTRE *phrenique*. It is alſo called *Coeſtrum*. There is a notch between the cruræ of the leſſer muſcle, where the aorta paſſes. In the larger muſcle are two holes, one in the tendinous part, for the vena cava, which is ſituated there, becauſe, as the tendon is not capable of being contracted, the circulation will not be interrupted: the other hole is for the œſophagus, and is ſituated in the fleſhy part; which ſeems to be for this reaſon, that, as the *diaphragm* in its action preſſeth on the ſtomach, it might cauſe an evacuation of its contents, unleſs at the ſame time it was to ſerve as a ſphincter to the œſophagus, by reducing its cavity from an oval figure to a narrow ſlit; wherefore the *diaphragm* acts in this caſe as an antagoniſt to the abdominal muſcles, which contradicts that opinion, that vomiting is occaſioned by their joint action. From conſidering the attachment of the *diaphragm*, it will be ſeen that its action will be to render itſelf flat, and thereby to enlarge the cavity of the thorax; but if we regard it as acting round the viſcera as round a pully, we may conceive how it both depreſſes the viſcera, and raiſes the ribs; at the ſame time, ſtill more enlarging the cavity of the thorax. The veins are large, and go directly to the vena cava. The arteries are ſometimes immediately from the aorta, and ſometimes from the cœliac; a few twigs are received alſo from the lumbals and adipoſe. The nerves are from the plexus cervicalis on each ſide, and from the ſecond pair of the vertebræ.

In inſpiration, the *diaphragm* deſcends towards the belly; this is its proper motion, which, as a muſcle, is contraction. In expiration, it is relaxed and drawn upwards, forming a concavo-convex figure, the concave ſide being towards the belly. It aſſiſts in the expulſion of the excrements and fœtus. It is in perpetual motion, and ſeems to have other and more important uſes in our conſtitution, than as yet are clearly ſeen into. See Berdoe's Enquiry, p. 27 and 126. It is alſo a name of the SEPTUM SCROTI. See SCROTUM.

DIAPHRAGMATICÆ ARTERIÆ. The DIAPHRAGMATIC ARTERIES. They are alſo called PHRENICÆ ARTERIÆ. As ſoon as the aorta gets through the *diaphragm*, it ſends off two arteries thereto; though ſometimes the *diaphragmatic arteries* are branches of the cœliac, and ſometimes the right *diaphragmatic artery* riſes from the lumbar artery. The *diaphragmatic arteries* generally appear on the under ſide of the *diaphragm*, very rarely on the upper; they give ſmall branches to the glandulæ renales, and to the fat which lies on the kidneys; theſe latter are called adipoſæ. Beſides theſe capital *diaphragmatic arteries*, there are other leſſer ones from the intercoſtales, mammariæ internæ, mediaſtinæ, pericardiæ, and cœliacæ.

—— VENÆ, The *diaphragmatic veins*, alſo called PHRENICÆ VENÆ. They ſpring from the vena cava inferior, juſt as it deſcends through the *diaphragm:* they appear generally on the lower ſide of the *diaphragm*. The left branch runs much upon the pericardium.

—— SUPERIORES VENÆ. The upper diaphragmatic veins, alſo called PERICARDIO-DIAPHRAGMATICÆ VENÆ. The right comes anteriorly from the root of the bifurcation, near the mediaſtina, and is ſpread about the pericardium: the left from the left ſubclavian.

DIAPHRAGMITIS. INFLAMMATION of the DIAPHRAGM. See PARAPHRENITIS.

DIAPHTHORA, from φθειρω, *corrumpo, to corrupt*. In Hippocrates it ſignifies the corruption of the fœtus. See ABORSUS.

DIAPHYLACTICOS, from φυλασσω, *to keep*. See PROPHYLACE.

DIAPHYSIS, from διαφυω, *interna ſcor*, to grow between. An inſterſtice, a partition, or whatever intervenes

between things. Galen explains it to be a nervous and cartilaginous protuberance in the middle of the joining of the os tibiæ with the os femoris, which enters that large sinus, and makes a separation between the lower heads and processes of the os femoris, which are inserted into the sinus of the os tibiæ. This substance only appears in recent subjects. In other places, the *diaphysis* is spoken of as a cavity, chink, &c. for the reception of some other part.

DIAPISSELÆON. A composition in which is liquid pitch as a chief ingredient.

DIAPLASIS, from πλασσω, *to form*, or from διαπλασσω, *to put together*, or *fashion*. CONFORMATION. It signifies the replacing a luxated or fractured bone as near as may be to its proper situation.

DIAPLASMA, from διαπλασσω, *to smear over*. An unction or fomentation applied all over the body.

DIAPNE. See DIAMNES.

DIAPNOE, from διαπνεω, *to perspire*, from δια, *through*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. See PERSPIRATIO.

DIAPOREMA, from διαπορεω, *to be in doubt*. ANXIETY, heat, and restless tossing about the body, in distempers. See ALYSMOS.

DIAPRASIUM, from πρασιον, a composition in which *horehound* is one of the ingredients.

DIAPRUNUM, also called DIACOCCYMELON. The name of two compositions in which are prunes: both are purging electaries. The elect. e sennâ is used in their stead.

DIAPSORICUM. The name of a collyrium in Marcellus Empiricus.

DIAPTERNES, from πτερνα, *the heel*. A medicine made of the heels of animals and cheese.

DIAPTEROSIS, from πτερον, *a feather*. The cleaning of the ears with a feather.

DIAPYEMA, from πυον, *pus*. See ABSCESSUS.

DIAPYEMATA. } See SUPPURANTIA.
DIAPYETICA. }

DIARRHODOMELI. The name of a composition of scammony, juice of roses, &c.

DIARIA FEBRIS. See EPHEMERA.

DIAROMATICUM. A medicine composed of aromatics.

DIARRHAGE. A fracture, in particular of the temple bones.

DIARRHODON. A name of many compositions in which roses are an ingredient.

DIARRHŒA, from διαῤῥεω, *to flow through*; δια, *through*, and ῥεω, *to flow*; ALVI FLUXUS. It is when the intestines are solicited to a too frequent discharge of their contents, called also *hypexodes*; *perturbatio alvi*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the class neuroses, and order spasmi, which he defines a frequent purging; the disease not contagious, and unattended with any primary febrile affection. Of this he forms six species. 1st. *Diarrhœa crapulosa*; STERCOROSA, seu VULGARIS; when the excrements are more fluid and more copious than is natural. 2. *Diarrhœa biliosa*; when yellow fæces are copiously discharged. 3. *Diarrhœa mucosa*, called also *leucorrhois*; DIARRHŒA *lactantium*; —*serosa*; —*pituitaria*; —*vel pituitosa*; —CŒLIACA *mucosa*; —*diarrhœa chylosa*; —Dysenteria a catharticis; —*parisiaca*; in which, either from acrid materials taken into the stomach, or from cold applied particularly to the feet, there is a copious dejection of mucus. 4. *Diarrhœa cœliaca*, called also *cœliaca chylosa*; *cœliaca lactea*; when a milky liquid like chyle passes downwards.—5. *Diarrhœa lienteria*, called also *lienteria spontanea*; when the aliment soon passes through, and but little altered. 6. *Diarrhœa hepatorrhœa*; also—*cholerica*; —*intestinalis*; when the discharge is bloody-coloured serum, and not attended with pain. If attended with pain, it is sometimes called a colic.—When the evacuations are fluid, but partly indigested, it is called CŒLIACA PASSIO.—When the aliment is carried through the bowels, and ejected in an indigested state, or nearly so, the disorder is called LIENTERIA. These are only different degrees of the same disorder.

Those who have been rendered weak or irritable by a hot season or sultry clime, or by being exposed to a putrid vapour, are peculiarly liable to this disease.

The *immediate cause is irritation in the intestines*; but the causes of this preternatural irritation are numerous: the most frequent are an *undue use of purgatives*; *acidity*, or *putrescency of the aliments*; *acrid bile*; *pus secreted from abscesses, and carried to the intestines*; *a laxity of the glands of the intestines*; *obstructed perspiration*; *putrid vapours*; *a translation of the morbid matter of other diseases to the intestines*; *passions of the mind*, &c.

Whatever other symptoms occasionally attend a *diarrhœa*, besides a too copious and too frequent discharge of the intestines, they are not proper to it, but are accidental. The loss of appetite, and of strength, are consequences of the excessive evacuations, or of some other attending disorder: sickness, pain, &c. which in many cases attend, are rather conjuncts with, than constituents of this morbid excretion. The discharges are various in different patients, and also in the same at different times. *If there is a defluxe of watery humours*, the looseness is most urgent by night and after sleep; if *a disorder in the mesentery* or *stomach is the cause*, the discharges are mucous, and made chiefly in the day. *An offending bile*, when too freely emptied into the intestines, disturbs in the night more than in the day. In violent cases, skins appear in the stools, like the coats of the intestines; these are pieces of the epithelium, which lines the rectum, &c. and, in this disorder, is thickened and separated, then cast out of the body.

While the patient's strength is but little affected by a *diarrhœa*, it may be generally looked on as a salutary rather than morbid evacuation; but sometimes, if neglected, or ill-treated, a dysentery is the consequence, and the cure is difficult. When passions are the cause, the cure is also tedious. Fevers sometime terminate in *diarrhœas*, in which case, if they abate in a day or two, their effects are salutary; but if they continue, they sometimes prove fatal. When a looseness abates and returns, accompanied with a fever, it is generally troublesome, and sometimes much danger attends it. Copious as well as frequent discharges subject the patient to fainting. If a spontaneous vomiting comes on upon a long-continued purging, it proves generally a cure. Bilious discharges cease on the accession of deafness; as, on the contrary, a deafness often hath its solution upon the discharge of bile. Acid eructations, which do not begin with the disorder, but come on afterwards, are favourable indications. The loss of appetite, and hiccoughing, are bad. A moist skin, and a sediment in the urine, are symptoms of the most favourable kind.

WITH REGARD TO THE CURE; the diet may be preparations of rice; and the white decoction may be the common drink, or camomile tea.

When unattended with pain, fever, or other violent symptoms, the stomach may be cleared with a few grains of ipecac. and, after it, a draught may be given of the tinct. rhab.

If any further assistance seems necessary, *whatever kind of symptoms attend*, a perspiration excited by such small doses of ipecac. pulv. as will not solicit the stomach to a discharge, seems to be a specific. To children it may be given in a clyster, which must be repeated three or four times a day, each containing eight or ten grains of this powder. Adults may take two or three grains in a powder or draught, and repeat it two or three times a day, as the case may require.

A suppression of the evacuations by means of astringents, or of opiates, before the pulse fails, is improper; but the ipecac. may be used at all times with safety and advantage; a warm bath, or any other external method of promoting perspiration, contributes much to the assistance of the ipecacuanha. To this end, opiates are the best internal aids; but when their use is forbid, the baths; or flannels, wrung out of warm water, may be wrapped round the legs and thighs, and the patient at the same time duly guarded from cold.

When a DIARRHŒA *is chronical*, moderate exercise in a dry warm air is beneficial. Sydenham commends riding on a horse; but a carriage is more proper, as it defends more from the moisture of the atmosphere, and strengthens the bowels in a greater degree: in this case, besides small doses of pulv. ipec. aromatics and chalybeats should be administered; and a moderate use of diuretics, in some instances, is useful.

If a tenesmus is troublesome, ℞ Enem. ex amyl. ℥ vi. cum. tinct. opii gut. xx. ad xxx. vel spt. vin. Gallic. ℥ i. m. & repet. pro re nata.

When obstructed perspiration is the cause, the stools are usually serous; in this case, bleeding sometimes is required, before other means can be used with proper advantage.

When an acrid bile produces a DIARRHŒA, a few grains of nitre will be a neceſſary addition in each doſe that is given, to reſtrain the diſcharges.

When a DIARRHŒA *attacks child-bed women*, it is a threatening ſymptom, and, if it continues above two or three days, is very dangerous. In this ſituation, a clyſter with ſtarch and tincture of opium ſhould be injected, and immediately after it the columbo-root may be given by way of infuſion in boiling water; a tea-cupful after each evacuation. It is ſafe and efficacious, like the ipecac. *whether a fever attends or not*; and, like it, may be adminiſtered in thoſe early ſtages in which aſtringents are often forbid.

When grief or other paſſions gave riſe to this diſorder, the cure is difficult; the affections of the mind are a check to perſpiration, and powerfully counteract every means of exciting it. In ſuch a caſe, the feet muſt be kept warm, vomits and purges omitted, except very mild ones, and antiſpaſmodics, with moderate doſes of opium, muſt be perſiſted in for the cure. Small doſes of the tinct. opii, in draughts of valerian tea, will be proper.

The DIARRHŒA *which attends infants during dentition*, is much relieved by the following: ℞ Pulv. rad. columb. ℈ i. ad ʒ i. magneſ. alb. ℈ ii. ad ʒ ii, aq. menth. ʒ iv. m. detur cochl. parv. 2da, vel 4ta, vel 6ta quaq. hora.

Aſtringents are only indicated when the exorbitant diſcharges endanger life; and when theſe are admitted, logwood and its preparations are to be preferred. The *cort. ſimaroub.* is ſingularly efficacious; the *biſtort* and *tormentil roots* are powerfully ſo; but *alum*, ſo uſeful in hæmorrhages, which has been thought not to be of great advantage here, is recommended ſtrongly to be tried by Dr. Cullen.

If flatulencies are very troubleſome, the following bolus may be repeated every three or four hours. ℞ Extr. lign. Campech. ℈ i. pulv. cort. eluther. gr. x. fyr. q. ſ. bol.

In *ſcorbutic*, *arthritic*, and *other diſeaſed habits*, a *diarrhœa* is often a conſequence of the peculiar acrimony of the humours affecting the inteſtines: in which caſes, to correct the morbid quality of the fluids, or to remove them to a leſs dangerous ſituation, will conſtitute the cure. Here regard muſt be had to the original diſorder.

Infants that have not the breaſt, are ſometimes ſo diſordered by watery ſtools attended with gripes, that all the uſual methods of relief are but vain endeavours; when this happens, *a freſh breaſt will as rarely fail to cure, and therefore ſhould not be neglected.* The ſtools attending theſe tender patients are ſometimes green as well as watery, and generally uſher in convulſions. The eaſieſt and moſt effectual management is to give *three*, *four*, or *ſix drops of the vin. ant. or more, if neceſſary, to provoke a vomiting, and repeat it every four, ſix, or twelve hours*, until the colour and conſiſtence of the ſtools are amended. While the ſtools are ſour and green, three or four drops of aq. kali may be given at proper intervals, or the mixture above preſcribed, with magneſ. alb. and r. columb.

See Aretæus, Lommius, Wallis's Sydenham, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Dr. Pye's Obſervations on the Uſe of Ipecac. in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

DIARRHŒA CARNOSA. See DYSENTERIA.
—— CHOLERICA. See CHOLERA MORBUS.
—— LACTANTIUM.
—— PITUITARIA vel PITUITOSA. } h. s. DIARRHŒA MUCOSA. } See DIARRHŒA.
—— SEROSA.
—— STERCOROSA. See DIARRHŒA CRAPULOSA.
—— URINOSA. See DIABETES.
—— VULGARIS. See DIARRHŒA CRAPULOSA.

DIARROIA EX OURE. See DIABETES.

DIARROXÆ, from διαῤῥωξ, *fiſſus*. The interſtices betwixt the circumvolutions of bandages.

DIARTHROSIS, from δια, *per*, and ἀρθρον, *a joint*. It is that ſpecies of articulation which is moveable, alſo called *abarticulatio*, *dearticulatio*, *genou*, *adarticulatio*. Different authors vary in their diviſion thereof, but Dr. Hunter reckons it to conſiſt of three ſpecies: 1ſt, The *enarthroſis*, or ball and ſocket, which is, when a large head is received into a deep cavity, as the head of the femur into the acetabulum of the os innominatum, and is conſidered as a ſynonym with *genou*. 2dly, *Arthrodia*, which is, when a round head is received into a ſuperficial cavity. Theſe two kinds admit of a motion on all ſides. 3dly, The *ginglymus*, called alſo *cardo*, *cardinamentum*, becauſe it reſembles the motion of an hinge. There are properly but two ſpecies of this ſort of articulation. The firſt is confined to flexion and extenſion. WINSLOW calls this the *angular ginglymus*. IN THIS SORT, either each bone receives partly, and partly is received by the other, as in the articulation of the humerus with the ulna, or many eminences in one bone are received into as many cavities in the other. THE SECOND is adapted only to ſmall turns towards each ſide; hence WINSLOW calls it a *lateral ginglymus*; it is either *ſingle*, as in the articulation of the firſt vertebra of the neck, with the apophyſis dentiformis of the ſecond; or *double*, that is, in two different parts of the bone, as in the articulation of the ulna with the radius.

DIASAPONIUM. An ointment in which ſoap is a principal ingredient.

DIASATYRION. An electary, in which is ſatyrion.

DIASCILLION. So M. Empiricus calls the vinegar and oxymel of ſquills.

DIASCINCI. A name for mithridate. See CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS.

DIASCORDIUM. So called from the ſcordium in it. It was called *electr. e ſcordio*. Hieronymus Fracaſtorius firſt preſcribed it; ſince named *Fracaſtorii confectio*; though it is now rejected from the London Pharmacopœia, 1788.

DIASENA. It is an antidote in Myrepſus, containing ſena; but is very different from the pulv. e ſen. now in uſe.

DIASERICOS. A compoſition in which ſilk is an ingredient.

DIASMYRNON, or DIASMYRNES. A name of ſeveral collyria, in which are myrrh, σμυρνα, called alſo EUELPIDIUM and ATHENIPPON.

DIASOSTICA, from σωζω, *to preſerve*. See PROPHYLACE.

DIASPERMATON. A name of two malagmas which are compounded of ſeeds.

DIASPHAGE. An INTERSTICE. Hippocrates expreſſes by it the interval betwixt two branches of a vein.

DIASPHYXIS, from σφιζω, *to ſtrike*. The pulſation of an artery.

DIASTASIS, from διαστημι, *to ſeparate*. It ſignifies the diſtance betwixt the fractured ends of bones receding from each other, alſo the interſtice which is naturally betwixt the radius and the ulna. Sometimes it ſignifies that diſtenſion of the muſcles which happens in convulſions. When this word is applied to the ſtomach, it means an effort to vomit; and when uſed with reſpect to the pulſe, it is the ſame as diaſtole. Some ſignify by it a *luxation*.

DIASTEATON, from στεαρ, *fat*. The name of an ointment, in which are the *fats* of a ſtag, ſwine, gooſe, and hen.

DIASTOLE, from διαστελλω, *to ſtretch*. In ANATOMY, it imports the dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries. This is in contradiſtinction to SYSTOLE, by which is underſtood their contraction. In the *diaſtole*, the artery is enlarged both in length and breadth. In the *ſyſtole*, the elaſtic coats of the arteries act by reſtoring themſelves, aſſiſted by the action of their muſcular fibres. The *diaſtole* is performed almoſt inſtantaneouſly, the ſyſtole more gradually, inſomuch, that the latter employs two-thirds more than the former. When the heart begins to vibrate, the *diaſtole* is the firſt motion. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol i. p. 306. It has been ſaid, that the heart had only two motions, that of dilatation, and contraction, expreſſed by the terms, DIASTOLE, and SYSTOLE; but it hath probably a third, or ſubſultory motion, by which the blood is projected forward from the ventricles of the heart, into the large veſſels.

DIASTOMOTRIS. It is uſually joined with μυλη, a *probe*. See SPECULUM.

DIASTREMMA. } from διαστρεφω, *to diſtort, or turn*
DIASTROPHE. } *aſide*. A diſtortion of the limbs.

DIASULPHURIS EMPLASTRUM. This is a preſcription of Rulandus's, but it contains only a very ſmall proportion of ſulphur, with wax, &c.

DIATAMARON. See ANTIMOROS.

DIATASIS, from διατεινω, *to ſtretch out*. The extenſion of a fractured limb, in order to its reduction.

DIATECOLITHU. An antidote in which is the lapis Judaicus, which is called τηκολιθος.

DIATERETICA. See DIÆTA.

DIATES-

DIATESSARON, δια, *ex*, and τεσσαρες, *four*. A compound ſo called becauſe made of four ingredients, viz. gentian, bay-berries, myrrh, and the root of birth-wort, in equal quantities.

DIATETTIGON. The name of an antidote, in which are graſs-hoppers.

DIATHESIS, from διατιθημι, *to diſpoſe*. An affection or a diſpoſition, as when the blood is inclined to ſome faulty ſtate. Hence the term, often made uſe of in medicine, *inflammatory diatheſis*, that is, when the vaſcular ſyſtem, and the ſanguinary fluid, are in an inflammatory ſtate, or ſo diſpoſed, as readily to become ſo, by any accidental cauſe. See HEXIS.

DIATRAGACANTHI SPECIES. See GUM. TRAGACANTHA.

DIATRINSANTALON. A confect in which is the wood called ſanders.

DIATRION PIPEREON SPECIES. A powder preſcribed by Galen, which chiefly conſiſts of peppers.

DIATRITARII. } An abſtinence during three days
DIATRITOS. } was one of the points in practice by which the firſt methodic phyſicians diſtinguiſhed themſelves from others. This term of three days they call *diatritos*, and not the abſtinence itſelf; and from this circumſtance, the methodics had the name of *diatritarii*. On the third day they gave ſuch medicines as they thought of importance, and not before. Cœlius Aurelianus gives the name *diatritos* not only to the ſpace of three days, but to the third day in particular.

DIAULOS, from δις, *twice*, and αυλη, *a ſtation*. A kind of exerciſe in which the perſon runs a ſtraight courſe forwards and back again.

DIAZOMA, from δια, and ζωννυμι, *to ſurround*. See DIAPHRAGMA.

DIAZOSTER. A name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. It is ſo called from ζωστηρ, *the belt*, which lies upon it.

DICENTETON. The name of a collyrium deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

DICHALCON. A weight equal to one-third of an obolus.

DICHASTERES. See INCISORES.

DICHOPHYIA. It is a diſtemper of the hairs, when they ſplit or grow forked; from διχα, *double*, and φυω, *to grow*.

DICHOTOPHYLLON. See CERATOPHYLLUM.

DICOCTA. Water firſt heated, then cooled with ſnow.

DICOTYLEDONES. See COTYLEDON.

DICRÆUS. See BIFIDUS.

DICROTUS, or BIS-FERIENS, from δις, *twice*, and πρυω, *to ſtrike*. An appellation of a pulſe, where one ſtroke (when the artery hath not been perfectly dilated) is perceived, as if the preceding ſtroke had been intercepted, ſimilar to what appears from hammers ſtriking the anvil, and afterwards rebounding. Dr. Solano firſt obſerved it, and it is conſidered as a certain ſign of an approaching critical hæmorrhage from the noſe. It is alſo called a REBOUNDING PULSE.

DICTAMNITES. A wine medicated with dittany.

DICTAMNUS ALBUS, called alſo *fraxinella*, WHITE or BASTARD DITTANY. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. It is a plant with leaves reſembling thoſe of the aſh-tree, but much ſmaller, and more juicy. On the tops of the ſtalks, are long ſpikes of purpliſh and white flowers, which are followed by pods with black ſeeds in them. It is perennial, and grows wild on the mountains in France, Italy, and Germany. It is the DICTAMNUS ALBUS, vel DICTAMNUS FLORE ALBO, *foliis pinnatis, caule ſimplici*. LINN. SUPP. p. 232. CLASS, DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA.

The roots are whitiſh; their cortical part, freed from the pith and ſmall fibres, is dried and rolled up, and in this form is brought to England. The young roots, which are about the ſize of a quill, are the beſt. When freſh, they have an agreeable ſmell, which is all diſſipated in drying: they are conſiderably bitter; and this quality is taken up both by water and by ſpirit; and on inſpiſſating the tincture, remains in the extract. Formerly this medicine was in much eſteem, and conſidered very efficacious in conquering uterine, and other viſceral obſtructions, and alſo in deſtroying worms. But it had fallen almoſt entirely into diſuſe, till brought again into practice by baron Stoerck, and recommended in tertian intermittents; againſt worms, particularly that ſpecies called lumbrici; and menſtrual ſuppreſſions. A ſcruple of the powder was given twice a day, which may be gradually increaſed to ʒ i. From twenty to fifty drops of the following tincture were ſucceſsfully preſcribed in epilepſies, given two or three times a day. ℞ Dictamni albi recentis ℥ ij. ſp. vini rect. ℥ xiv. digere. In chlorotic patients, the root, mixed with ſteel, has been ſaid to be efficacious. However, notwithſtanding what has been aſſerted, and though it is allowed to be a medicine of conſiderable power, it is not of any conſequence in preſent practice.

DICTAMNUS CRETICUS, } called alſo *origanum Creti-*
—— VERUS. } *cum, onitis*, DITTANY of CANDY, or of CRETE, ORIGANY, or CANDY WILD MARJORAM. It is the *origanum dictamnus*, Linn. It is a ſmall ſhrubby plant, with ſquare ſtalks, and roundiſh leaves, that are covered with a thick white down; the flowers are in ſpikes of a purpliſh colour. The flowery tops were formerly brought from Crete, and indeed are ſomewhat ſtronger than ours; but in their ſtead, thoſe of our own country are now always uſed. It is perennial, a native of ſtony grounds in Greece, and the iſland of Candy. It bears the ordinary winters of our clime. Thoſe we have from abroad, however ſuperior, whilſt freſh, to our own produce, are hardly ſo good when we receive them.

Whilſt the leaves are in perfection, they are warm and aromatic, have an agreeable ſmell, and a hot biting taſte, reſembling that of the thymus citratus. The garden pennyroyal is of the ſame quality, but not quite ſo ſtrong, though in general far better than the *dittany* which we receive from abroad. Both water and ſpirit take up the virtues of this plant. If a large quantity is diſtilled at once with water, a ſmall portion of eſſential oil is obtained, which is of a yellowiſh colour, of an highly pungent, aromatic taſte and ſmell; it congeals in the cold into the appearance of camphor; the remaining decoction, when inſpiſſated, is a bitteriſh, diſagreeable maſs, but deſtitute of the flavour and warmth of the herb: the ſpirituous extract poſſeſſes all its virtues. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med.

DICTYOIDES, from δικτυον, *a net*, and ειδος, *form*. NET-LIKE. See RETE MIRABILE.

DIDYME. See BIFOLIUM.

DIDYMÆA. The name of a cataplaſm mentioned by Galen.

DIDYMI. See GEMINUS, TESTES, and CEREBELLUM.

DIDYNAMIA, (δις, *bis, twice*, and δυναμις, *potentia, power*.) LINNÆUS's fourteenth claſs, comprehending thoſe plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with four ſtamens, in two pairs, of different lengths, the outer pair longer, the middle pair ſhorter, and converging. Theſe flowers have one piſtil, and the corolla is irregular. LINNÆUS has divided this claſs into two orders, GYMNOSPERMIA, and ANGIOSPERMIA.

DIECBOLION. A medicine cauſing abortion: hence DIECBOLICA.

DIELECTRON. The name of a troche, in which is amber (ηλεκτρον).

DIEMEAC. } Terms in Paracelſus. They ſignify a
DIENER. } kind of ſpirit, which, he ſays, reſides in ſtones.

DIETA. See DIÆTA.

DIEXODOS, from δια, and εξοδος, *a way by which any thing paſſes*, alſo DIODOS. In Hippocrates, it is the deſcent or paſſage of the excrements by the anus.

DIFFLATIO. See PERSPIRATIO.

DIGASTRICUS, from δις, *twice*, or *double*, and γαστηρ, *a belly*. See BIVENTER.

DIGESTIO. DIGESTION. IN SURGERY, it is the diſpoſing an ulcer or wound to ſuppuration, by the application of proper remedies.

IN PHARMACY, it is the ſubjecting of bodies, included in proper veſſels, to the action of a gentle heat. The term *digeſtion* is often uſed for maceration; and in this caſe, the proceſs is without heat: where this circumſtance is not expreſſed, *digeſtion* always implies the uſe of heat. In ſome caſes, *digeſtion* is uſed to produce a change in one ſingle body, as in hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, in others, to promote ſolutions, or other combinations. Circulation is a mode of *digeſting*: the veſſels generally uſed are matraſſes, or Florence wine flaſks, either of which may be converted into circulatory veſſels; alſo by inverting the neck of one into the neck of the other. The operation is generally performed in a ſand-bath, by which the degrees of heat may be regulated according to the intention of the operator. This heat

never

never arifes fo as to make the matter boil. *Digeftion* is ufed for making tinctures, wines, elixirs, &c.

In the animal œconomy, it is the converfion of aliment into chyle, and then into blood. By digestion, the fpecific differences of all fubftances are abolifhed; the blood, formed from different kinds of aliment, whether ufed fingly, or together, does not fenfibly differ in its properties, provided that the organ of *digeftion* be fufficiently powerful to convert them into blood. *Digeftion* in the ftomach alone is capable of converting our food into chyle, and the power of animal *digeftion* can alone aflimilate it into our own nature.

When the aliment is converted into chyle by being digefted in the ftomach, it is carried into the duodenum, where mixing with the bile, the nutritious parts are feparated, and the reft is conveyed through the inteftines, to be caft out as excrement. The thinner part of the chyle being feparated from the grofs, is conveyed by the lacteal veffels into the receptacle of the chyle, and thence into the left fubclavian vein, where it begins its circulation with the blood.

Boerhaave obferves, that many caufes concur in the proportion of *digeftion*; as the aids of cookery; the action of maftication; the mixture of faliva with what we eat, and of other juices in the œfophagus and ftomach; the motion of the diaphragm and abdominal mufcles; and, laftly, in the duodenum, the mixture of bile, and the pancreatic juice.

Haller denies that any kind of fermentation takes place in the ftomach in order to *digeftion*; and feems to attribute the greateft effects, in order to the diffolution of our aliment, to the feparation of the air therein contained, and the action of the bile.

From the experiments of Reaumur, and Pere Bertier, it appears, that the ftomachs of granivorous animals *digeft* their contents partly by trituration, and of carnivorous ones principally by folution in a proper fluid. Thefe are further confirmed by Mr. John Hunter, in his late publication on *Digeftion* of the Stomach after Death, which fee. See alfo Haller's Phyfiology, and Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyfic.

Fordyce, in his Gulftonian Lectures, after defcribing the ftructure of the organs of digeftion; the matters applied to the food in thofe organs: then pointing out, that the fubftances employed for food, had, all and every one of them, the fame elements exactly, and each of them, all the elements neceffary for the formation of chyle, that is, all the elements that are actually found in chyle, viz. *a part* which is fluid, and contained in the lacteals, but coagulates on extravafation:—a *fecond*, which confifts of a fluid coagulable by heat, and in all its properties that have been obferved, is confonant to the ferum of blood; and a *third* formed of globules, which render the whole white and opaque; fays, that it was therefore only neceffary, that thefe elements fhould be feparated from one another, and recombined, in order for its formation.—That the action of the ftomach, duodenum, and perhaps jejunum, together with the fluids applied, induced in the matter employed for food, one operation, by which its elements were difunited, and re-united in a new manner, and into a new matter; which matter, although it might be mixed with other fubftances, was in itfelf always the fame in all its properties, and that this matter was, by a new operation induced by the action of the duodenum, and the fluids it met with there, to have its elements again difunited and re-united, fo as to form the eflential parts of the chyle, which therefore could not be influenced in the fmalleft degree by the food; and that thefe three eflential parts of the chyle were always the fame, and therefore, when converted into blood, the blood, *a fortiori*, could not in the fmalleft degree be influenced by the food. And moreover, fuppofe a fufficient quantity of food was employed, and the organs of digeftion were fufficiently powerful in their action, and the fluids applied were properly added, a fufficient quantity of blood would be formed, and that too large a quantity of food did not produce too large a quantity of blood. Hence then, according to him, digestion is performed on fubftances containing all the elements of chyle, by thefe fubftances thrown into the ftomach and other organs of digeftion, having their elements feparated from one another, by the powers of the ftomach, and thefe organs acting upon them, occafioning in them a decompofition, and recombination of their elements into a new fubftance.

DIGESTIVUM, Sal Sylvii. See Marinum sal.

DIGITALIS. Purple fox-glove, called alfo *aralda*, digitalis purpurea, or digitalis *calycinis foliolis ovatis acutis, corollis obtufis, labio fuperiore integro*. CLASS, didynamia; ORD. angiospermia. Linn. Gen. Plant. 758. Boerhaave mentions eleven fpecies. It is a hairy plant with ferrated leaves; a thick angular ftalk, on which are numerous purple tubulous flowers (which are compared with the finger of a glove) hanging downwards, in a row along one fide, each on a fhort pedicle; the flower is followed by an oblong pointed capfule, full of fmall angular feeds. It is biennial; grows wild in woods and on heaths, and flowers in June, July, and Auguft. It grows only in gravelly foils.

The leaves are bitterifh and naufeous to the tafte; they give out their virtue both to water and to fpirit. Dr. Hulfe recommends an ointment made of it by boiling in butter, for dreffing ferophulous ulcers with; he at the fame time directs gentle purging two or three times a week.

Dr. Withering confiders this as one of the moft certain diuretics in the whole materia materia. The leaves are the part in ufe; of which from one to three grains in powder may be given to an adult twice a day, alone, fometimes united with aromatics, and fometimes formed into pills with foap and gum ammoniac: and indeed the dofe may be gradually increafed; but four grains is generally a fufficient dofe in dropfical cafes. Or a dram of the dried leaves may be infufed in half a pint of boiling water, for four hours, adding to the ftrained liquor an ounce of any fpirituous water: two table-fpoonfuls, or an ounce, given twice a day, is a medium dofe for an adult; if the patient be ftronger than ufual, or the fymptoms very urgent, this dofe may be given once in eight hours; and on the contrary, in many inftances half an ounce will be fufficient. When this medicine is difpofed to purge, opium may be advantageoufly joined with it; for if it purges, it fails of fuccefs, according to the doctor's account: but when the bowels are too tardy, jalap may be given with it at the fame time. Neither of thefe additions interferes with its diuretic effect. But it muft be here obferved, that it feldom fucceeds in men of *great natural ftrength, of tenfe fibre, warm fkin, florid complexion*, or *in thofe with a tight, cordy pulfe*. If the belly in afcites *be tenfe, hard*, and *circumfcribed*, or *the limbs in anafarca folid*, and *refifting*, there is little hope. On the contrary, *if the pulfe be feeble*, or *intermitting*, *the countenance pale, the lips livid, the fkin cold, the fwoln belly foft* and *fluctuating, the anafarcous limbs readily pitting with preffure of the finger*, we may expect the diuretic effects to follow in a kindly manner. Of the digitalis there is an ointment made, unguentum digitalis, in the fame manner, and applied to the fame ufes, as that of cicutæ; the ingredients are equal parts of the digitalis purpureæ, recently gathered, and hog's lard For the procefs, fee Cicuta. See his Pamphlet of the Digitalis Purpurea, publifhed at Birmingham, 1785, which ought to be perufed with attention, by thofe who adminifter this remedy. Indeed Dr. Cullen was of opinion, that it ought to be in the hands of every practitioner of phyfic. It is alfo a name of the sesamum orientale. See Sesamum verum.

Digitalis minima. See Gratiola.

DIGITUM. A fort of contracture, by which the joint of a finger is fixed; and a pain, with waffing of a joint of the finger. See alfo *paronychia*.

DIGITORUM TENSOR. See Extensor digitorum communis.

DIGITUS. A finger. In the hands and feet of men there are commonly five. In the hands, they have particular names. The firft, which is oppofite to, and thicker than the reft, is called αντιχειρ, *antichelr*, and Pollex; the *fecond*, index, δειχτης, *lichanis*, alfo salutaris; the *third* μεσος, *medius*, and longissimus; the *fourth*. παραμεσος, *parameſos*, and fometimes annularis; and the *fifth*, minimus, auricularis, μικρος. The Greeks called the firft, or thume, αντιχειρ, becaufe it was alone as powerful as the other four fingers, from αντι, *againſt*, and χειρ, *the hand*; and the Latins, pollex, from *pollendo*, for the fame reafon. The fecond, or fore finger, δειχτης, *index*, becaufe, by pointing, difcoveries are made, or indications given; and salutaris, becaufe being applied to the mouth, it caufes filence,

than

than which nothing was conſidered more ſalutary. The third, μεσος, MEDIUS, and LONGISSIMUS, THE MIDDLE FINGER, from its ſituation and length. The fourth, παραμεσος, becauſe it was next to the middle finger; and ANNULARIS, from wearing rings upon it, hence called RING-FINGER. The fifth, AURICULARIS, becauſe of its uſe in clearing the ear, and MINIMUS, μικρος, from its ſize, LITTLE FINGER. The toes have no names. The thumb and the four *fingers* are each compoſed of three bones; thoſe of the *fingers* are formed alike, but thoſe of the thumb are much thicker and ſtronger, in proportion to their length, than thoſe of the *fingers*; which is a neceſſary contrivance, as they counteract all the four *fingers*. The firſt joint of the *fingers* is arthrodia, the two laſt are ginglymus. The different parts or bones of the *fingers* are called *phalanges*; the firſt phalanx is the largeſt, and the laſt the leaſt. See PHALANX. DIGITUS, among the Latins, ſtands alſo for a meaſure, ſimilar to dactylus among the Greeks; the ſmalleſt meaſure, by which the diſtances of ſpace or time were meaſured, ſimilar to our JOT. However, at the preſent day, it ſeems to be a meaſure taken from the breadth of the finger, properly three fourths of an inch, and equivalent to four grains of barley laid breadth-wiſe, ſo as to touch one another.

DIGLOSSON, from δις, *bis*, and γλωσσα, *a tongue*. A name of the *laurus Alexandrina*, becauſe that above its leaf there grows another leſſer leaf, reſembling a tongue.

DIGNOTIO. See DIAGNOSIS.

DIGYNIA, (δις, *bis*, γυνη, *mulier*.) The name of an order in LINNÆUS's artificial ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe plants which have two *piſtilla* to a flower. This order is the ſecond, in the firſt thirteen claſſes, except the ninth.

DIHÆMETON, from αιμα, *blood*. The name of an antidote, in which is the blood of many different animals.

DIHALON, from αλς, *ſalt*. A plaſter prepared of ſalt and nitre, and adapted to foul ulcers.

DIIPETES. See SEMEN.

DIKALEGI. TIN. See STANNUM.

DILATATIO, alſo *diſtenſio*. A DILATATION. Sometimes it is uſed for diaſtole.

DILATATORES ALARUM NASI. DILATORS of the NOSTRILS. They are ſmall, thin muſcles, having a double order of fibres decuſſating each other. They riſe from the interior and inferior parts of the oſſa narium, and are ſoon inſerted into the ſuperior parts of the alæ. They pull up the alæ, and dilate the noſtrils.

DILATATORIUM. A ſurgical inſtrument for dilating any part.

DILATIO. See PERSPIRATIO.

DILL. CAT. GISS. An abbreviation of Johannis Jacobi Dillenii Catalog. Plant. ſpont. circ. Giſſam naſcent.

DILL. H. MUSC. An abbreviation of Johannis Jacobi Dillenii Hiſtoria Muſcorum.

DILUENTIA. DILUENTS. They are whatſoever, on being mixed with a fluid, renders its parts more fluid. They produce their effect by dividing each part into ſmaller parts, ſimply mixing therewith; in which caſe, the *diluent* muſt be a fluid, more fluid than that with which it is mixed, and muſt retain its fluidity after mixture. Theſe three properties are in water only; and the diluting property of water is increaſed only by fire. "This, ſays Dr. CULLEN, is the preciſe idea of diluents, and if it is applied to ſubſtances, which by other means increaſe the fluidity of the blood, it ſeems to be very improperly employed." Mat. Med. vol. i.

DILUTUM. DILUTED. See alſo INFUSUM.

DILYTÆA. In Myrepſus, it is the fat of ſome animal, but of what, is unknown.

DINICA, from δινεω, *to turn round*. Medicines againſt a vertigo.

DINOS. See VERTIGO.

DIOBOGON. See SCRUPULUS.

DIOCRES. The name of a paſtil in Myrepſus.

DIODOS. See DIEXODOS.

DICŒCIA, (δις, *bis*, and οικος, *domus*.) PLANTA. A plant which has no hermaphrodite flower, but in which male flower is upon one plant, and the female flower upon another. It is the twenty-ſecond of Linnæus's claſſes.

DICŒNANTHES, An epithem in Trallian againſt the cholera morbus.

DIOGMUS. See PALPITATIO CORDIS.

DIONIS COLLYRIUM. A collyrium in Oribaſius, ſo called from Dion its author.

DIONYSIA. The name of a plaſter for abſceſſes, invented by Hera the Cappadocian. It is alſo call *Dionyſianum emplr*

DIONYSIAS. See ANDROSÆMUM.,

DIONYSISCI. HORNED. Certain bony eminences near the temples; or rather the people with thoſe prominences; from *Dionyſius*, a name of Bacchus, who is deſcribed often with horns.

DIONYSIUS. See LEPIDIUM.

DIONYSOS. The name of a collyrium in Aetius. P. Ægineta hath one like it which he names collyrium *malabathrinum*, and *ifotheon*.

DIOPORON, from οπωρα, *autumnal fruit*. The name of a medicine in Cœl. Aurelianus. It was uſed againſt the quinſy.

DIOPTRA, from διοπτομαι, *to ſee through*. An inſtrument for dilating any natural cavity, the better to ſee its ſtate, ſuch as the ſpeculum uteri, &c.

DIOPTRISMOS. The operation which conſiſts in dilating the natural paſſages with a dioptra.

DIOROBON. A medicine in which are vetches (οροβος).

DIORRHOSIS, or DIOROSIS, from ορος, ὀρρος, *ſerum*. A converſion of the humours into ſerum and water.

DIORTHOSIS, from ορθος, *right*, or from διορθοω, *to direct*. A reſtitution of a fractured limb into its natural ſituation.

DIOSCOR. An abbreviation of Pedacii Dioſcoridis Opera Græce & Latine, Interpretatione Jani Antonii Saraceni Lugdunæi Medici.

DIOSCURI. See PAROTIDES.

DIOTA. The name of a wooden cup, which was lined with aromatics, to give a flavour to the liquor that was drank out of it.

DIOXELÆUM. A malagma, in which was oil and vinegar.

DIOXUS. The name of a collyrium in Marcellus Empiricus, in which is vinegar.

DIOSPYROS. See GUAJACANA.

DIPCADI. See BULBUS VOMITORIUS.

DIPCÆA. See CIRCÆA.

DIPHRYGES, or DISPHRYGES. SCURF.

There are three kinds; 1ſt, Metallic, produced only in Cyprus: it is found in the mud of a pool, whence it is taken and dried in the ſun, then burnt; whence the name, from δις, *twice*, and φρυγω, *to torrify*, it being as it were twice roaſted. 2d, The droſs in working copper. 3d, Pyrites calcined to redneſs.

DIPLOE, from διπλοος, *double*, called alſo *meditullium*. It is the ſoft part between the two tables of the bones of the ſkull. Some ſay, the two tables of the ſkull themſelves.

DIPLOMA. The written inſtrument which gives authority for men to practiſe as phyſicians, from διπλοω, *to fold*. A DOUBLE VESSEL. To boil in *diplomate* is to ſet one veſſel, containing the ingredients intended to be acted upon, in another larger veſſel full of water, and to this latter veſſel the fire is applied.

DIPLOPIA. Διπλοον, *duplex*, and οψις, *viſus*. A depravity of ſight, by which the ſame objects appear double, multiplied, or often repeated. That ſymptom is almoſt always of ſhort duration, and we bear it freely, as in experiments, whether in that caſe looking with one, or both eyes. So long as the object is not within the diſtance of diſtinct viſion, two images oppoſite to one foramen, or aperture, and having fallen upon the eye, are not united in the retina, but in diſtinct places; and therefore they have not the optic point as a centre, whence the image appears double. The optic portion is a circular point in the bottom of the eye, whoſe centre the optic axis occupies; but as often as we look at any object with both eyes, ſo often, unleſs there ſhould be ſome defect in the organs, we ſo turn the eyes that each axis of the eye concurs in the ſame point of the object; and we have been taught by long habit, our ſenſe of touching chiefly directing us, that a double image anſwers to one object, when ſo often as an image falls upon the optic point, ſo often we judge that object ſingle, but if a double image ſhould fall upon the ſame eye, and not concur in the optic point, then the ſame object appears to us to be ſeen in two different places, and therefore to us it appears double. Dr. Cullen makes it a variety of the ſecond ſpecies of PSEUDO-BLEPSIS, which he calls MUTANS, in which objects appear, by ſome means or

other, changed from what they really are: and the diplopia is that which varies according to the variety of the remote cauſe, of which he enumerates, from SAUVAGES, ten ſpecies. See Noſologia Methodica Sauvageſii, & Culleni. Wallis's Noſologia Meth. Oculorum, with notes.

DIPNOOS, from δις, *bis, double*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. An epithet of wounds which penetrate into ſome cavity, or quite through a part, or that have two orifices.

DIPSACON. See ASPALATHUS.

DIPSACOS, } from δψα, *thirſt*. See DIABETES.
DIPSACUS. }

DIPSAS. DRY EARTH. Alſo the name of a ſerpent, whoſe bite cauſes thirſt. The ſerpent is alſo called *cauſus*.

DIPSETICUS. An epithet for ſuch things as cauſe thirſt.

DIPYRENON, from δις, *bis, double*, and πυρηνα, *a berry* or *kernel*, or the end of a probe reſembling a *berry*. Alſo the name of a probe, with two buttons on one end. It is mentioned by Cœlius Aurelianus.

DIPYRITES, or DIPYROS, from δις, *twice*, and πυρ, *fire*. BREAD TWICE BAKED. Hippocrates recommends it in dropſies.

DIRADIATIO. See ACTINOBOLISMUS.

DIRECTOR, from *dirigo, to direct*. An hollow inſtrument for guiding an inciſion-knife

DIRECTORES PENIS. See ERECTORES PENIS.

DIRINGA. A name, in the iſle of Java, for the SWEET-SCENTED FLAG. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

DISCESSUS. A chemical term, which the French call *depart*, or *linquart*; it ſignifies, in general, any ſeparation of two bodies before united: but it is particularly applied to the ſeparation of gold from ſilver by the acidum nitroſum, where the ſilver is diſſolved, but the gold left untouched.

DISCOIDES, from δισκος, *diſcus*, the *quoit* uſed in the Roman games, and ειδος, *a form*. See CRYSTALLINA.

DISCRETA PURGATIVA. In Fallopius it is that ſort of purging which evacuates a particular humour.

DISCRIMEN. It is a ſmall roller, about twelve feet long, and two fingers breadth broad, rolled up with one head, and uſed after bleeding in the forehead, as follows: The bandage is held with the left thumb upon a compreſs, ſo that about a foot hangs below the forehead; then the *roller* is carried round the temples and occiput in the circular direction; after this, the part which hangs down is to be carried over the head to the occiput, and there having rolled it ſeveral times about the head, it is to be ſecured. It is a term alſo applied to the *diaphragma*.

DISCIFORME. See PATELLA.

DISCUS. A DISK. It is a body employed in the gymnaſtic art, but not eaſy to ſay what. IN BOTANY, the whole ſurface of a leaf; *ſupinus*, the upper, *pronus*, the under ſurface; DISK, of a flower, is the central part in radiate compound flowers conſiſting generally of regular corollules, or florets; it is applied to other aggregate flowers, when the florets, towards the middle, differ from thoſe in the circumference, as in umbels.

DISCUSSIO. See PERSPIRATIO.

DISCUSSORIA, } DISCUTIENTS, by DIOSCO-
DISCUTIENTIA. } RIDES called alſo *diachytica*. They are ſuch medicines as by their ſubtilty diſſolve a ſtagnating fluid, and diſſipate the ſame without an external ſolution of continuity. Such *diſcutients* as alſo mollify are to be preferred, of which kind are opium and camphor. Suppurants diſcuſs, and *diſcutients* ſuppurate. Oils, and what ſtops the pores, may be applied when ſuppuration is aimed at, but they are improper when the deſign is to *diſcuſs*. But diſcutients are ſuppoſed to diſpel hardneſs or tumor. The operation of ſuch medicines ſeem to be of different kinds, and therefore the general term ſhould if poſſible be avoided. CULLEN'S Mat. Med. vol. i.

DISLOCATIO, from *diſſico*, or from δι *vel* δις, *ex, out of*, and *locus, a place*, to put out of its place. See LUXATIO.

DISPENSATORIUM. DISPENSATORY. The place, or ſhop, where medicines are prepared; but more frequently a book treating of the compoſition of remedies; called alſo *antidotarium*.

DISPHRYGES. See DIPHRYGES.

DISRUPTIO. A ſpecies of violent puncture which penetrates the ſkin to the fleſh.

DISSECTIO, from δι *vel* δις, *per, through*, and *ſeco, to cut*. DISSECTION. The cutting up a body, with a view of examining the ſtructure of the parts. See ANATOMIA.

DISSEPIMENTUM. It is the thin ſeptum which divides the ſeveral cells in the fruit of plants. See CAPSULA.

DISSEPTUM. See DIAPHRAGMA.

DISSOLVENTIA, by DIOSCORIDES called DIACHYTICA. Medicines, which diſſolve concretions in the body, are thus called. In CHEMISTRY, *diſſolvents* are *menſtrua*.

DISSOLUTIO, *denudatio*. DISSOLUTION. A *ſyncthymia*, or *ſyncope*, is thus named: ſo is death. Solution of continuity, or diſcontinuity; and thus it is ſynonymous with *dialyſis*.

DYSOPIA, δυς, *difficulter*, and οψις, *viſus*, is ſuch a depravity of ſight, that objects cannot be ſeen diſtinctly but in a certain light, or at a certain diſtance, or in particular poſitions, of which Dr. Cullen enumerates five ſpecies; 1ſt,—*Tenebrarum*, in which objects can only be ſeen in a ſtrong light. 2d,—*Luminis*, in which objects cannot be ſeen but in an obſcure light. 3d,—*Diſtantorum*, in which objects at a great diſtance cannot be perceived. 4th,—*Proximorum*, in which objects very near cannot be ſeen. 5th,—*Lateralis*, in which objects cannot be ſeen unleſs ſituated in an oblique poſition. See Culleni Noſologia Methodic. edit. 4.

DISSOLUTUS MORBUS. See DYSENTERIA.

DISTA. See DYOTA.

DISTENTIO. DISTENSION. It ſignifies ſimply *dilatatio*, *pandiculatio*, or *convulſio*, as nervous diſtenſion almoſt always implies.

DISTICHIA, or DISTICHIASIS, from δις, *bis, double*, and στιχος, *a row* or *order*. See DISTRICHIASIS.

DISTICHUM. That ſpecies of barley which hath only two rows of grains.

DISTILLATIO. DISTILLATION; alſo DESTILLATIO, *alſacta*, *cataſtagmos*, *cataſtalagmos*. Sometimes it ſignifies the ſame as *defluxio*, or *catarrhus*.

In PHARMACY it is the ſeparation of the more volatile from the more ſolid parts of any ſubſtance by means of heat. Or it is the condenſing and collecting the lighter parts of bodies, previouſly rarefied by heat. Re-diſtilling a fluid ſeveral times from freſh parcels of the ſame kind is called *cohobatio*; but no advantage is derived from this practice. When *diſtillation* is repeated, in order to purify or ſeparate the matter diſtilled from ſome parts not required, it is called *rectificatio*. *Diſtillation* with an alembic or a common ſtill is called *per aſcenſum*, becauſe the vapours riſe and are condenſed in the upper part of the veſſel: thus all *diſtillations* may be performed, that require no greater heat than boiling water. When a heat greater than boiling water is required, retorts may be uſed: from their ſhape, the volatile parts of what is diſtilled in them can only eſcape through the ſide, whence this is called *per latus*. When the heat is to be applied above the bodies to be diſtilled, ſo that the lighter parts are forced downwards into a veſſel placed for their reception, it is called *per deſcenſum*: this method is now never uſed. When the volatile parts that are rarefied by *diſtillation* are in a dry form when collected, this operation is called *ſublimatio*. When no more heat is applied than is neceſſary juſt to raiſe a vapour, which when condenſed only falls in drops, it is called a cold *diſtillation*: roſes and other things valued only for their flavour, and which do not admit of drying, are commodiouſly *diſtilled* this way; and the dry cake, left after *diſtilling* roſes, is better for making a decoction or ſyrup than after any other management: in this kind for *diſtillation*, the ſubject ſhould neither be bruiſed nor have water or any other thing added to it: they ſhould be gathered with the morning-dew upon them: a retort and receiver placed in a ſand-bath is the beſt apparatus in this caſe. The worm ſtill is moſt frequently uſed now for diſtilling; it is called alſo the HOT STILL, becauſe it is worked with a fire which makes the materials boil; it communicates with a leaden ſpiral tube (called the *worm*), which is placed in a tub filled with water (called the *refrigeratory*); in this worm the vapours are condenſed, and run out in the form of a ſmall ſtream into whatever veſſel is placed to receive it.

The end of *diſtilling* is the ſeparation of ſome bodies from thoſe with which they were mixed; as in obtaining vinous ſpirits, eſſential oils, volatile ſpirits, &c. or for the more ſpeedy or effectual combination of ſuch bodies as require a boiling heat, as in the caſe of the ſpt. ætheris nitroſi.

As a principal article in *diſtillation* is to apply no more heat to the ſubject than is juſt neceſſary to accompliſh our intention, retorts are ſometimes uſed, and are placed on an open fire, on ſand-baths, or in water-baths, in order the more certainly to adjuſt the heat to the degree of volatility

tility which the ſubject to be *diſtilled* poſſeſſes. In *diſtilling* waters, whether for uſing, or obtaining eſſential oils, the menſtruum ſhould be attended to, as well as the heat to be applied; for as ſome eſſential oils require the full heat of boiling water, they cannot be raiſed by the uſe of ſpirit of wine: this happens in *diſtilling* of cinnamon, and ſome other ponderous oils.

Retorts are proper when the ſubject to be *diſtilled* would corrode the metal of a ſtill, as in the obtaining of any mineral acid, or preparing other corroſive matters. Earthen veſſels are ſometimes uſed, and, on ſome few occaſions, iron ones. But as to theſe, and many other obſervations on this ſubject, they are fully noticed under the articles where an attention to them may be required.

DISTILLATIO per DESCENSUM. See DESCENSIO.

DISTORSIO, DISTORTIO. It is applied to the eyes, when a perſon ſeems to turn them from the object he would look at, which is called *ſquinting*. See STRABILISMUS. It alſo ſignifies the bending of a bone preternaturally to one ſide. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 281.

DISTORTIO SPINÆ, vel VERTEBRARUM. This diſeaſe in the *ſpine* is manifeſt by its becoming more or leſs curved, and by a loſs of the uſe, generally, of the lower limbs. It is ſometimes called the *curved ſpine*. Mr. Pott is the firſt who hath favoured the world with any juſt idea either of its nature or cure. In one of his publications he calls it a kind of palſy in the lower limbs; in another he ſpeaks of it as a uſeleſs ſtate of them. From his account of this diſorder, it hath a ſcrophulous origin; but as its moſt ſtriking ſymptoms are from the caries, which takes place in the bodies of ſome of the vertebræ, may it not be properly termed the STRUMOUS SPINAL CARIES? Mr. Bell, in his Surgery, vol. vi. p. 294. calls it *diſtortion of the ſpine*.

In this diſeaſe, there is a total or partial abolition of the power of uſing, and ſometimes of even moving the limbs, generally only the lower, but ſometimes the upper, or both, in conſequence of a diſeaſe in the *ſpine*, which is firſt manifeſted by a curvature taking place in ſome part of it. To this diſtemper, both ſexes, and all ages, are equally liable, though the majority of theſe patients are infants or young children.

When the attack is made on an infant of only one or two years old, the true cauſe is rarely diſcovered until ſome time after the effect has taken place; the nurſe or parents ſuppoſe that the child is weakly, or hath been hurt at its birth. When, on the attack, the patient hath been uſed to walk, the loſs of the uſe of his legs is gradual, though not in general very ſlow. At firſt he ſhews ſigns of being ſoon tired; he is languid, liſtleſs, and unwilling to move much, or at all briſkly; ſoon after this he is obſerved frequently to trip and ſtumble, although there is no impediment in his way; whenever he attemps to move quickly, he finds that his legs involuntarily croſs each other, by which he is frequently thrown down ſuddenly, and that without ſtumbling; upon endeavouring to ſtand ſtill and erect, even for a few minutes, his knees give way, and bear forward. When the diſtemper is a little farther advanced, it will be found that he cannot, without much difficulty, direct either of his feet preciſely to any exact point: on attempting to do ſo, they ſuddenly interſect, and very ſoon after, both thighs and legs loſe much of their natural ſenſibility, and become perfectly uſeleſs. When an adult is thus affected, the progreſs of the diſtemper is much the ſame, but rather quicker. Arrived at this ſtate, whatever be the age or ſex of the patient, complaint is made of twitching and frequent pains in the thighs, particularly when in bed, and of uneaſy ſenſation at the pit of the ſtomach; when he ſits on a chair or a ſtool, his legs are almoſt always found acroſs each other, and drawn up under the ſeat; in a little time after theſe particulars have been obſerved, the power of walking is totally loſt.

The true curvature is invariably uniform in being from within outwards. This curve of the *ſpine* varies in ſituation, extent and degree, being either in the neck, back, or, more rarely, in the upper part of the loins; ſometimes comprehending one vertebra only, ſometimes two, three, or more; by which the curve becomes neceſſarily more or leſs extenſive; but whatever variety theſe circumſtances may admit, the lower limbs moſt frequently feel the effect; ſometimes the arms only are paralytic, as it is called; and a few inſtances have occurred, in which both legs and arms were alike affected. The effect is alſo different in different ſubjects; ſome are rendered totally and abſolutely incapable of walking in any manner, or with any help, and that very early in the courſe of the diſeaſe, that is, ſoon after the appearance of the curvature; others can move with the help of crutches, or by graſping their thighs juſt above the knees with their hands; ſome can ſit in an erect poſture or in a chair, without much trouble or fatigue, whilſt others are incapable of doing ſo, at leaſt for any length of time; ſome have ſuch a degree of motion in their legs or thighs, as to enable them to turn and move for their own convenience in bed; others have not that benefit, and are obliged to lie until they are moved by another.

When a naturally weak infant is the ſubject, the curvature is in the vertebræ of the back; it is not unfrequently productive of additional deformity, by gradually rendering the whole back what is vulgarly called *humped*; and by alterations which all the bones of the thorax ſometimes undergo in reſpect to ſituation, in conſequence of the flexure and weakneſs of the *ſpine*, by which, ſuch perſons are juſtly ſaid to be ſhortened in their ſtature; but in all caſes, where this effect has been gradually produced, to whatever degree the deformity may extend, or however the alteration made in the diſpoſition of the ribs and ſternum, may contribute to ſuch deformity; yet I think that it will always be found, that the curvature of the *ſpine* appeared firſt, and, if I may ſo ſay, ſingly, and that all the reſt are conſequential.

The general health of the patient does not ſeem, at firſt, to be materially, if at all, affected; but when the diſeaſe has continued ſome time, and the curvature thereby increaſed, many inconveniences and complaints come on, viz. *When the incurvation is in the neck*, and to a conſiderable degree, by affecting ſeveral vertebræ, the child finds it inconvenient and painful to ſupport its head, and is always deſirous of laying it on a table or pillow, or any thing to take off the weight.—*When in the dorſal vertebræ*, there is a difficulty of breathing, loſs of appetite, indigeſtion, dry cough, quick pulſe, a diſpoſition early to an hectic pain, and what they all call tightneſs at the ſtomach, obſtinate conſtipations, or purgings, involuntary flux of urine and fæces, &c. with the addition of what are called nervous complaints, ſome of which are cauſed by the alterations made in the form of the cavity of the thorax, others ſeem to ariſe from impreſſions made on the abdominal viſcera.

An adult, in a caſe where no violence hath been committed, or *received*, uſually complains, that his firſt intimation is a ſenſe of weakneſs in his back-bone, accompanied with what he calls a heavy dull kind of pain, attended with ſuch a laſſitude as renders a ſmall degree of exerciſe fatiguing; that this is ſoon followed by an unuſual ſenſe of coldneſs in his thighs, not accountable for from the weather, or any cauſe that can produce a diminution of their ſenſibility; that in a little time more, his limbs are affected with an unuſual ſenſibility, alſo are frequently convulſed by involuntary twitchings, particularly troubleſome in the night; that ſoon after this, he not only becomes incapable of walking, but that his power either of retaining or diſcharging his urine or fæces are conſiderably impaired, and his penis becomes incapable of erection. The adult as well as the child complains conſtantly of a tightneſs and pain at his ſtomach, and he finds all the offices of his digeſtive and reſpiratory organs much impeded.

The loſs of motion in the limbs, which generally accompanies a diſtorted ſpine, is ſuppoſed to proceed from the ſaid diſtortion. Until the curvature is diſcovered, it generally paſſes for a nervous complaint; but when the ſtate of the vertebræ hath been adverted to, recourſe is almoſt always had to ſome previous violence, to account for it, ſome blow, fall, or other accident, which is ſuppoſed to have hurt the back, or deranged the *ſpine*. In ſome few inſtances, theſe exertions may have been ſuch, as might be allowed to have been equal to the effect; but in the majority, theſe are ſo far from being the caſe, that if they are admitted to have any ſhare at all in it, ſome prediſpoſing cauſe, at leaſt, muſt be looked for, in which conſiſts the very eſſence of the diſeaſe. From many conſiderations reſpecting this ſubject, it appears, that when we attribute the whole of this miſchief to the mere accidental curvature of the *ſpine*, in conſequence of violence, we miſtake an effect for a cauſe; and that previous both to the paralytic ſtate of the legs, and to the alteration of the figure of the back-bone, *there is a prediſpoſing cauſe of both, conſiſting in a diſtempered ſtate of the ligaments and bones, where the curve ſoon after makes its appearance.* THE PRIMARY AND SOLE CAUSE OF THE MISCHIEF,

MISCHIEF *is a diſtempered ſtate of the parts compoſing*, or *in immediate connection with the ſpine, tending to, and moſt frequently ending in a caries of the body or bodies of one or more of the vertebræ*; from this proceed all the ills, whether general or local, apparent or concealed; this cauſes the ill health of the patient, and in time the curvature. The helpleſs ſtate of the limbs is only one conſequence of ſeveral proceeding from the ſame cauſe.

It has been ſuppoſed that there is a diſlocation of the vertebræ, but there is no diſplacement of them with regard to each other; the *ſpine* bends forward, only becauſe the rotten bone or bones, intervening between the ſound ones, give way, being unable in ſuch a ſtate to bear the parts above. *From every circumſtance in the living, and appearance in the dead, it is evident that the complaint ariſes from what is commonly called a ſcrofulous indiſpoſition affecting the parts that compoſe the ſpine, or thoſe in its immediate vicinity*: this morbid affection ſhews itſelf in a variety of forms; but they are always ſuch as ſooner or later determine the true nature of the diſtemper. Sometimes each of the diſtempered ſtates of theſe parts is accompanied by a greater or leſſer degree of deformity and crookedneſs of the *ſpine*, without any apparent diſeaſe of the bones compoſing it; ſometimes the deformity is attended with eroſion or caries of the body or bodies of ſome of the vertebræ; and ſometimes the ſame bones are found to be carious, without any crookedneſs or alteration of figure. It may not be amiſs to remark, that *ſtrumous tubercles in the lungs, and a diſtempered ſtate of ſome of the abdominal viſcera, often make a part of the attendants.*

It is further to be obſerved, that when theſe complaints are not attended with an alteration of the figure of the back-bone, neither the real ſeat, nor true nature of the diſtemper are pointed out by the general ſymptoms, and conſequently that they frequently are unknown, at leaſt while the patient lives.—When the ligaments and cartilages of the *ſpine* become the ſeat of the diſorder, without any affection of the vertebræ, it ſometimes happens that the whole *ſpine*, from the loweſt vertebra of the neck downwards, gives way laterally, forming one great curve to one ſide; and ſometimes a more irregular figure, and attended with many marks of ill health.—The attack is ſometimes on the bodies of ſome of the vertebræ; and when this is the caſe, ulceration and eroſion of the bones is the conſequence; this eroſion or caries of the bones often produces the curvature peculiar to this diſeaſe, by waſting the body of each vertebra that is affected; and then the ſpinal proceſſes of the diſtempered vertebræ protuberate behind in conſequence of their fore parts falling down as above noticed.—When the attack is made upon the dorſal vertebræ, the ſternum and ribs, for want of proper ſupport, neceſſarily give way, and other deformity, additional to the curve, is produced.—As to the caſes of carious *ſpine* without curvature, it ſometimes happens that internal abſceſſes and collections of matter are formed near the *ſpine*; this matter affecting the *ſpine*, and alſo making its way outward, produces what are called pſoas, abſceſſes, &c. and deſtroy the patient; the real and immediate cauſe of death in theſe inſtances is rarely known until the body is examined. The uſeleſs ſtate of the limbs is by no means a conſequence of the altered figure of the *ſpine*, or of the diſpoſition of the bones with regard to each other, *but merely of the caries: of this truth there needs no other proof than what may be drawn from the cure of a large and extenſive curvature, in which three or more vertebræ were concerned; in this, the deformity always remains unaltered and unalterable, notwithſtanding the patient recovers both health and limbs.*

From diſſections it has appeared that, in this diſeaſe, either there is a defect of oſſific matter, or a caries of ſome of the vertebræ.

Mr. Pott obſerves, that, in compliance with cuſtom, he hath called this diſeaſe *a palſy*; but that notwithſtanding the limbs be rendered almoſt totally uſeleſs, yet there are ſome eſſential circumſtances in which this affection differs from a common nervous palſy: the legs and thighs are rendered unfit for all the purpoſes of loco-motion, and have loſt much of their natural ſenſibility; but notwithſtanding this, they have neither the flabby feel which a truly paralytic limb has, nor have they that ſeeming looſeneſs at the joints, nor that total incapacity of reſiſtance which allows the latter to be twiſted in almoſt all directions: on the contrary, in this diſeaſe, the joints have frequently a conſiderable degree of ſtiffneſs, particularly the ancles, by which ſtiffneſs the feet of children are generally pointed downwards; and they are prevented from ſetting them flat on the ground. In the true paralyſis, from whatever cauſe, the muſcles of the affected limb are ſoft, flabby, and unreſiſting, and incapable of being put into even a tonic ſtate; the limb itſelf may be placed in almoſt any poſition or poſture; and if it be lifted up, and then let go, it falls down, and it is not in the power of the patient to prevent, or even to retard its fall: the joints are perfectly and eaſily moveable in any direction; if the affection be of the lower limbs, neither hips, nor knees, nor ankles, have any degree of rigidity or ſtiffneſs, but permit the limb to be turned or twiſted in almoſt any manner. But in caſes of uſeleſs limbs from the ſame cauſe as that of the curved *ſpine*, the muſcles are extenuated and leſſened in ſize; they are rigid, and always in a tonic ſtate, by which the knees and ancles acquire a ſtiffneſs not very eaſy to overcome; by means of this ſtiffneſs, mixed with a kind of ſpaſm, the legs of the patient are either conſtantly kept ſtretched out ſtraight, in which caſe, conſiderable force is required to bend the knees, or they are by the action of the ſtronger muſcles drawn acroſs each other, in ſuch a manner as to require as much to ſeparate them. When the leg is in a ſtraight poſition, the extenſor muſcles act ſo powerfully as to require a conſiderable degree of force to bend the joints of the knees; and when they have been bent, the legs are immediately and ſtrongly drawn up, with the heels towards the buttocks: by the rigidity of the ancle joints, added to the ſpaſmodic action of the gaſtrocnemii muſcles, the patient's toes are pointed downwards in ſuch a manner as to render *it impoſſible for him to put his feet flat on the ground, which makes one of the deciſive characters of this diſtemper.* Thus the marks of diſtinction, between this diſeaſe and the palſy, are ſufficiently ſtrong to ſhew the impropriety of confounding them.

The reſtoration of the *ſpine* to its natural figure depends much on the early adminiſtration of the help propoſed; though the diſtemper may be ſo far cured, as that the patient may recover the uſe of his limbs, yet ſuch an alteration may have taken place in the bodies of the vertebræ, as to render it impoſſible for the *ſpine* to become ſtraight again; and, if from inattention, from length of time, or from any other circumſtances, it happens that the bodies of the vertebræ become completely carious, and the intervening cartilages are deſtroyed, no aſſiſtance is to be expected from the propoſed remedies. According to the obſervations made on the uſual effect of the diſcharge produced by art for the removal of this diſorder, after the diſcharge hath continued for ſome time, the patient begins to feel better health, he gradually recovers his appetite, gets refreſhing ſleep, hath a more quiet and leſs hectical pulſe; but the chief relief is from having got rid of that diſtreſſing ſenſation of tightneſs about the ſtomach; in a little time more, a degree of warmth, and a ſenſibility is felt in the thighs, to which the patient hath been a ſtranger for ſome time; and generally much about the ſame time the power of retaining and diſcharging the urine and fæces begins to be in ſome degree exerted.—The firſt return of the power of motion in the limbs is rather diſagreeable, the motion being involuntary and of the ſpaſmodic kind, principally in the night, and generally attended with a ſenſe of pain in all the muſcles concerned. At this point of amendment, if it may be ſo called, it is no uncommon thing, eſpecially in bad caſes, for the patient to ſtand ſome time without making any further progreſs; this in adults occaſions impatience, and in parents deſpair; but in the milder kind of caſes, the power of voluntary motion generally ſoon follows the involuntary. The knees and ankles by degrees loſe their ſtiffneſs, and the relaxation of the latter *enables the patient to ſet his feet flat upon the ground, a certain mark that the power of walking will ſoon follow*; but thoſe joints having loſt their rigidity, become exceedingly weak, and are not for ſome time capable of ſerving the purpoſe of progreſſion. The firſt voluntary motions are weak, not conſtantly performable, nor even every day, and liable to great variation, from a number of accidental circumſtances, both external and internal. The firſt attempts to walk are feeble, irregular and unſteady, and bear every mark of nervous and muſcular debility. The patient requires much help; and his ſteps, with the beſt ſupport, will be irregular and unſteady; but when they have arrived at this, no inſtance hath occurred, in which the full power of walking was not ſoon attained. When the patient can juſt walk, either with crutches, or between two ſupporters, he is generally troubled to reſiſt or

overcome

overcome the more powerful action of the ſtronger muſcles of the thighs over the weaker, by which his legs are frequently brought involuntarily acroſs each other, and he is ſuddenly thrown down. Adults find aſſiſtance in crutches, by laying hold of the chairs, tables, &c. but for children, a go-cart is the beſt; it ſhould reach up to the arm-pit, and ſhould encloſe the whole body; this takes off all inconvenient weight from the legs; at the ſame time enables the child to move them as much as it pleaſes. Or the inſtrument of Mr. Jones ſhould be worn, which in all caſes would be ſerviceable, and in many, a perfect cure, as it acts by taking off the ſuperincumbent weight from the diſeaſed vertebræ. See his Eſſay on Crookedneſs, with a variety of cures therein inſerted.

While the curvature of the *ſpine* remains undiſcovered or unattended to, the caſe is generally ſuppoſed to be nervous, and nervous medicines, ſo called, are as generally adminiſtered; but without any advantage. When the caſe is known, recourſe is too frequently had to ſteel ſtays, ſwings, ſcrew chairs, &c. to reſtore the *ſpine* to its natural figure; but ſtill the patient grows unhealthy, and languiſhing under a variety of complaints, dies in an exhauſted, emaciated ſtate. The remedy for this dreadful diſeaſe conſiſts merely in procuring a large diſcharge of matter by ſuppuration, from underneath the membrana adipoſa on each ſide of the curvature, and in maintaining ſuch diſcharge until the patient ſhall have perfectly recovered the uſe of his legs. They who have been experimentally acquainted with the very wonderful effects of purulent drains, made from the immediate neighbourhood of diſeaſed parts, will not be much ſurpriſed at this particular one; and will immediately ſee how ſuch kind of diſcharge, made and continued from the diſtempered part, checks the further progreſs of the caries, gives nature an opportunity of exerting her own powers, of throwing off the diſeaſed parts, and of producing by incarnation an union of the bones, now rendered ſound, and thereby eſtabliſhing a cure. It matters not by what means the diſcharge is procured, provided it be large, and from a ſufficient depth.

WITH REGARD TO THE CURE, an eſchar is to be made on each ſide of the curved part of the *ſpine* with a cauſtic; the eſchar ſhould be of an oval ſhape, about an inch and a quarter in length, and three quarters o fan inch in breadth, at the broadeſt part. Apply each cauſtic near the ſide of the curvature, ſo as to leave the portion of the ſkin covering the ſpinal proceſſes of the protruded bones, entire and unhurt, and ſo large, that the ſores upon the ſeparation of the eſchars may eaſily hold each three or four peas in the caſe of the ſmalleſt curvature, but in large curves, at leaſt as many more. A few days after applying the cauſtics, the ſloughs begin to looſen: it is then proper to cut out all the middle, and put into each a large kidney-bean; when the bottoms of the ſores are become clean in ſuppuration, ſprinkle now and then a ſmall quantity of finely-powdered cantharides on them, by which the ſores are prevented from contracting, the diſcharge is increaſed, and poſſibly other benefit is obtained. The iſſues ſhould be kept open until the cure is complete; that is, until the patient has not only the perfect uſe of the limbs, but alſo the general health. By means of this diſcharge, the eroding caries is firſt checked, then ſtopped; in conſequence of which, an incarnation takes place, and the cartilages between the bodies of the vertebræ having been previouſly deſtroyed, the bones become united with each other, and form a kind of anchyloſis. No degree of benefit or relief, nor any the ſmalleſt tendency towards a cure, is to be expected until the caries be ſtopped, and the rotten bones have begun to incarn; the larger the quantity of bones concerned, and the greater the degree of waſte committed by the caries, the greater muſt be the length of time required for the correction of it, and for reſtoring to a ſound ſtate ſo large a quantity of diſtempered parts; and vice verſa. Nothing can be more uncertain than the time required to accompliſh a cure: ſometimes it is perfected in two months, and at others it requires two years; and in this laſt, two thirds of the time hath paſſed without any ſenſible amendment.

The diſcharge by means of the iſſues is all that is requiſite for the cure; but yet this is no reaſon why every aſſiſting means ſhould not be applied at the ſame time in order to expedite it, ſuch as the bark, cold bathing, frictions, &c.

In the courſe of lecturing in the year 1781, Mr. Pott obſerved, that it ſeems to be one of the few things that one may reaſon upon à priori, viz. that the whole train of the various ſymptoms of this diſeaſe are derived originally from a conſtitutional prediſpoſing cauſe; for, whenever, in a curvature of the *ſpine*, the diſcharge begins to have any effect, the leſſer ſymptoms, if they may be ſo called, as pain in the ſtomach, tightneſs acroſs the breaſt, incapacity of holding the urine or fæces, all give way before the removal of the lameneſs from the curve begins to take place.

Laſtly. If it is conſidered, that the primary cauſe of the curved *ſpine* and all its ſymptoms preceding, attending, and conſequent, is a morbid ſtate of the *ſpine* and of the parts connected with it, the following inference will be allowed, viz. by an early and proper attention, the temporary lameneſs, permanent deformity, and fatality, may be prevented. As it is found that iſſues are capable of effecting a perfect cure, even after a caries hath taken place, and *that* to a conſiderable degree, *is it not reaſonable to conclude, that the ſame means, made uſe of in due time, might prove preventive?* In many habits, iſſues would be beneficial, independent of this diſorder; infants and young children of ſtrumous habits are the ſubjects who are moſt liable to this diſtemper; and they are in general more ſerved by artificial drains than any other perſons.

It is to be obſerved, a curvature of the *ſpine* may take place from the *mollities oſſium*, the rickets, and from the various cauſes of caries. An aneuriſm often produces a caries in the bones; ſo an aneuriſm near a vertebra may render it carious; the venereal diſeaſe ſometimes attacks the vertebræ, and renders them carious. The ſcrofula, attacking the lymphatics and glands about the *ſpine*, is ſaid to be the conſtant cauſe of the curved *ſpine* above noticed, in which the curvature is angular; the angular protuberance ariſes immediately from the caries of the vertebra or vertebræ, and is attended with a uſeleſs ſtate of one or more of the extremities; but may not any cauſe, that produces a caries in the vertebræ, occaſion the angular inſtead of the curved appearance of the *ſpine?* and when the carious vertebra happens, ſo as that it is nearly deſtroyed, may not all the ſame ſymptoms proceed from ſuch deſtruction of the vertebra or vertebræ, though the cauſes of the caries were various?

See Remarks on that Kind of Palſy of the Lower Limbs, which is frequently found to accompany a Curvature of the *Spine*, and is ſuppoſed to be cauſed by it, by Percival Pott, F. R. S. &c. 1779; Farther Remarks on the uſeleſs State of the lower Limbs, in conſequence of a Curvature of the *Spine*, &c. by Percival Pott, F. R. S. &c. 1782; Jones's Eſſay on Crookedneſs; Select Caſes of the Diſorder commonly called the Paralyſis of the lower Extremities, by John Jebb, M. D. &c. Edit. 2; Bell's Surgery; London Med. Journal, vol vi. p. 358.

DISTORTOR ORIS MUSCULUS. See ZYGOMATICUS MINOR muſc.

DISTRACTIO. In chemiſtry, it is a forcible diviſion of ſubſtances from each other which were before united, either by ſeparation or calcination.

DISTRIBUTIO. DISTRIBUTION. It ſometimes implies diviſion. In MEDICINE, it relates to the nutritious juices, and is the ſame as *anadoſis*, the diſtribution of aliment over the body; or to the excrements, and is the ſame as DIACHORESIS, or DIACHOREMA.

DISTRICHIASIS, from δὶς, *bis*, *double*, and θρὶξ, *a hair*, alſo *diſtichia*, *diſtichiaſis*. A diſeaſe of the eye-lid, which conſiſts in its having a double row of hairs, or at the leaſt ſupernumerary ones. Galen. Aetius. See TRICHIASIS.

DISTRIX. The hair growing ſmaller and ſmaller.

DIURESIS, from διὰ, *by*, and οὖρον, *urine*. An excretion of urine. It alſo ſignifies a DIABETES.

DIURETICÆ. DIURETICS, from διὰ, *by*, and οὖρον, *urine*. Medicines which are ſuited to promote the ſecretion, and provoke the diſcharge of urine, which is to be done, either by increaſing the quantity of water in the maſs of blood; and *that* remaining the ſame, by introducing a matter that may be a ſtimulus to the kidneys;—in the application of which, we are to obſerve, that if a medicine is deſigned to paſs off by urine, walking gently in a cool air will aſſiſt it; but ſweating or conſiderable warmth directs it to the ſkin, or at leaſt reſtrains its efficacy. *Diuretics* of the ſaline kind are *diuretic* or perſpirative according as the body is kept cool or warm. But how ſome things paſs off by urine ſo immediately after being taken into the ſtomach, is ſtill a matter of

diſpute. Diuretic medicines are very numerous; but ſtill in their operation, they are very uncertain with reſpect to the *firſt intention*.

The increaſe of drink has been always conſidered as the chief of diuretics, becauſe it increaſes the quantity of water in the blood, conſequently promotes a proportional increaſe in the quantity of urine ſecreted: and if water is impregnated with ſaline matters, it paſſes more certainly to the kidneys, than if taken perfectly inſipid. Thus water impregnated with vegetable acids is not only more grateful than barley water and common gruel; but is more powerfully diuretic; which power will be ſomewhat increaſed by having it ſweetened with ſugar, or honey, for theſe increaſe even the virtues of other diuretics. To *anſwer the ſecond*, various are the remedies propoſed, for the particulars of which we ſhall refer our readers to the authors on the Materia Medica, particularly Dr. CULLEN. A great variety of medicines, which really poſſeſs very different powers, have been conſidered, with reſpect to their operation, as *diuretics*, which appears from the different claſſes that come under this denomination; the chief of which remove impediments to, rather than promote the diſcharge of urine.

The following have been uſed with a view to promote the diſcharge of urine.

1. *Cordial nervous medicines*. Theſe accelerate the motion of the blood when too languid, and increaſe its fluidity, and thus increaſe this diſcharge.

2. *Emollient balſamics*. Theſe relax and lubricate, ſo obtain a paſſage for what is too bulky.

3. *Subſtances conſiſting of ſalts and mucilages*. Theſe guard againſt ſtricture in the veſſels, and at the ſame time fit the matter to be diſcharged for a more eaſy exclusion.

4. *Detergent balſamics*. Theſe rareſy and ſcour away viſcous or fabulous matters which obſtruct the paſſages.

5. *Alkaline and lixivious ſalts*. Theſe keep the fluids at leaſt in a due ſtate of tenuity for being excreted.

6. *Acid and nitrous ſalts*. Theſe determine the ſerum to the kidneys, if not counteracted by heat.

7. *Antiſpaſmodics*. Theſe relieve by taking off a ſtricture in the kidneys. Theſe medicines cannot be admitted as diuretics, but may on particular occaſions be applied to as uſeful auxiliaries.

See Hoffman's Med. Rad. Syſt. Alexander's Exper. Eſſays, p. 149, &c.

DIURETICUS SAL. DIURETIC SALT, alſo called *ſal Sennerti, tartarus regeneratus*, and *arcanum tartari, foliata terra, eſſentiale ſal*. It is a fixed vegetable alkaline *ſalt* ſaturated with the acetous acid, and evaporated to dryneſs: when the proceſs is carried no farther, it is of a browniſh colour, and appears ſomewhat oily, and it is called *tart. regen.* When it is purified to perfect whiteneſs, it is called *ſal diureticus*.

Sal Diureticus. DIURETIC SALT, *now called*, KALI ACETATUM, *acetated Kali*.

Take of kali, one pound; boil it with four or five pints of diſtilled vinegar over a gentle fire: when the fermentation ceaſes, add more diſtilled vinegar, and when the fermentation ſubſides, add more vinegar; and proceed thus until, the vinegar being nearly all evaporated, freſh vinegar will not excite any fermentation; which uſually happens when about ten quarts have been uſed: then gently evaporate to dryneſs. The *ſalt* left will be impure, which is to be melted for a time with a gentle heat, then diſſolved in water, and filtered through paper. If the melting hath been duly performed, the filtered liquor will be colourleſs; if otherwiſe, of a brown colour. Laſtly, the water is to be evaporated with a very gentle heat in a ſhallow glaſs veſſel, the *ſalt* as it dries being frequently ſtirred, that the humidity may the ſooner be diſcharged; which ſhould be kept in a veſſel cloſe ſtopped, or it will diſſolve by the moiſture of the air. If on diſſolving a little of it in water, or the ſpirit of wine, any faeces are obſerved in either of theſe liquids, the whole muſt be diſſolved in ſpirit, filtered, and evaporated again. Ph. Lond. 1788.

In order to ſucceſs in this proceſs, care muſt be had perfectly *to ſaturate the ſalt with the acid*, duly to calcine it afterwards, and at laſt to dry it without heating it too much. For the firſt, make the finiſhing trial, when the liquid is almoſt evaporated away, by dipping a coloured paper into it, as directed in the article, SPT. MINDER. The degree of calcination may be judged of, by dropping a little in water, and obſerving when it begins to part with its blackneſs readily; if, after this, the calcination is continued, the *ſalt* will be browniſh. In the laſt drying, care muſt be taken not to melt it; for thus its whiteneſs will be leſſened, and dregs will fall on diſſolving it in ſpirit.

The only uſe of redering this *ſalt* white by depriving it of its oil, is that it may reſt more eaſily on weak ſtomachs; but if the proceſs above was carried on no farther than to ſaturate the alkaline *ſalt*, then the evaporation of the liquor being performed in a water-bath, the oily part of the *ſalt* would not have an empyreumatic flavour, ſo as to become offenſive; the remaining trouble of the above method would be ſpared, and a medicine in all caſes as good would be obtained.

Dr. Lewis directs the *ſalt* of tartar to be diſſolved in cold water, and filtered, and then to ſaturate this ſolution with diſtilled vinegar: after which the evaporation is to be made over a very gentle fire, ſo that the liquor may not boil, until a pellicle appears on its ſurface, after which the reſt of the proceſs muſt be finiſhed in a water-bath; the pellicle as it whitens muſt be taken off, and the reſt kept continually ſtirring until the whole is taken away in the form of a white ſcum, which may be dried in an oven.

In making of this *ſalt*, care ſhould be taken to uſe a pure alkaline *ſalt*, in which no neutral one is mixed: though, after all poſſible care in preparing the kali acetatum, a bare mixture of the ſalt of tartar with vinegar, to a point of ſaturation, without evaporation, or any other procedure, is very little if at all inferior.

The doſes of this *ſalt* will be according to the intention had in preſcribing it. From ten to twenty grains, it is a mild, cooling aperient and deobſtruent; from twenty to thirty, an alterative diuretic; from a dram to half an ounce, it is purgative. When this *ſalt* is given as a purgative, the patient is neither griped nor weakened by it; and as it is diuretic too, it is a peculiarly proper purgative in dropſies. The fixed alkaline ſalts are more diuretic; but when feveriſhneſs forbids their uſe, the kali acetatum very well ſupplies their place. In the jaundice and other complaints in which chalybeate medicines are indicated, but are from accidents forbid, this ſalt may be given to advantage, and then preparations of ſteel may be perfiſted in. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

DIURNUS. An epithet of diſeaſes whoſe exacerbations are in the day-time.

DIUTURNUS. When applied to diſeaſes it ſignifies chronical.

DIVERSORIUM. See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.

DIVERTALLUM. Paracelſus ſays it is whatever is generated of elements.

DIVIDENS FASCIA. The name of a bandage for the neck.

DIVINUM OLEUM. See LATERITIUM OLEUM.

DIVINUS. A pompous epithet for many compoſitions, given on account of their ſuppoſed excellencies.

DIVINUS LAPIS. It is the name of a preparation made by fuſing alum, ſalt-petre, and Cyprian vitriol together, and then, while fluid, adding a ſmall portion of camphor.

DIVULSIO URINÆ. An irregular ſeparation of urine, in which the ſediment is divided, ragged, and uneven.

DOCHME. A meaſure among the Greeks, of four fingers' breadth.

DOCIMASTICA. See CUPELLA.

DOCIMASTICE. The docimaſtic art is the art of examining foſſils, in order to diſcover what metals, &c. they contain.

DOCTILETUS. Paracelſus names it as a medicine for the cancer; but he does not explain what it is.

DOD. An abbreviation of Remberti Dodonæi Stirpium Hiſtoriæ Pemptades ſex.

DODECADACTYLON, from δώδεκα, *twelve*, and δάκτυλος, *finger's length*. See DUODENUM.

DODECANDRIA, (from δώδεκα, *twelve*, and ἀνὴρ *huſband*). The eleventh of Linnæus's claſſes of plants. It comprehends thoſe plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers, and have from twelve to nineteen ſtamina, both numbers incluſive. In this claſs there are five orders, 1 MONOGYNIA—25 *Genera*;—2 DIGYNIA—2 *Genera*;—3 TRIGYNIA—5 *Genera*;—4 PENTAGYNIA—1 *Genus*;—5 DODECAGYNIA—1 *Genus*.

DODECAPHARMACUM. See APOSTOLORUM UNGUENTUM.

DODECATHEON. The name of an antidote which conſiſts of twelve ſimples. It is deſcribed by P. Ægineta; alſo of the SANICULA.

DODRA. A kind of potion among the ancients, made, of nine ingredients.

DODRANS. See CYATHUS.

It is the name alſo of a meaſure of nine inches, and a weight of ten ounces.

DŒDYX. See COCHLEARIA.

DOGGA. An Arabic term for the PARONYCHIA.

DOG-AND-DUCK WATERS. This ſpring is ſituated in Surry, about half a mile from Weſtminſter bridge. Of ſolid contents got from this water, they appear different, at different times. Dr. HALES got, from one gallon, 324 Grains;—Dr. FOTHERGILL, 200;—Dr. RUTTY, only 96. Of this about $\frac{1}{4}$ part is an earth, which, Dr. Rutty ſays, is ſoluble in acids; but does not calcine to lime: the ſalt is vitriolated magneſia and ſea ſalt mixed together. Drank from one to three pints, it generally purges briſkly. See AQUÆ CATHARTIC ÆAMARÆ.

DOGMA, from δοκεω, *to be of opinion*. It is a principle, maxim, tenet, or ſettled opinion, with regard to matters of faith, or philoſophy. In *medicine*, a ſentiment founded on *eſtabliſhed principles*, from whatever baſes they were formed. Hence,

DOGMATICUS. DOGMATIST. A ſect of ancient phyſicians, of which Hippocrates was the firſt. They laid down definitions, and diviſions; reducing diſeaſes to certain genera, and thoſe genera to ſpecies, and furniſhing remedies for them all; ſuppoſing principles, drawing concluſions, and applying thoſe principles and concluſions to particular diſeaſes under conſideration: hence were they called LOGICI, Logicians, from their uſing the rules of logic in their profeſſions, and ſtood contradiſtinguiſhed from the Empirici and Methodici.

DOLICHOS. *Long* or *prolix*. It is alſo a pod or kidney-bean. See PHASEOLUS ZURRATENSIS.

DOLOIRES. See DELIGATIO.

DOLOR. PAIN, alſo *algema*. As the brain is the ſeat of ſenſation, ſo it is of *pain*. Boerhaave and moſt other authors on this ſubject aſſign a ſtretching of the nerves as the only immediate cauſe of *pain*: but as the nerves do not appear to conſiſt of fibres, this cauſe of *pain* does not ſeem to be well founded; nor indeed will it be eaſy to treat this ſubject clearly, but in proportion as the means of ſenſation are underſtood. See the articles CEREBRUM, NERVI, and SYMPATHIA.

Many kinds of *pain* are met with in authors: ſuch as a *gravitative pain*, in which there is a ſenſe of weight on the part affected, which is always ſome fleſhy one, as the liver, &c.—a *pulſative pain*: this, Galen ſays, always ſucceeds ſome remarkable inflammation in the containing parts, and is obſerved in abſceſſes while ſuppurating:—a *tenſive pain*, which is alſo called a *diſtending pain*; it is excited by the diſtenſion of ſome nervous, muſcular, or membranous part, from either ſome humour, or from flatulence:—an *acute pain* is when great *pain* is attended with quick and lively ſenſations:—a *dull pain* is when a kind of numbneſs is as much complained of as the *pain* is.

The mediate and more remote cauſes of *pain* are generally obvious; and when ſo, the cure will conſiſt for the moſt part in removing them; for though, in many inſtances, the chief complaint is very diſtant from the ſeat of theſe cauſes; yet their removal is the proper method of relief: the reſpective methods of affecting which are intimated in each diſorder included in the rank of painful ones. Perhaps, all *pains* may be included with irritation, in thoſe that have ſpaſm or inflammation for their ſource.

When *pain is owing to inflammation*, the pulſe is quicker than in a natural ſtate, generally full, hard, and tenſe; the *pain* is equal, throbbing, and unremitting.—*If a ſpaſm is the cauſe*, the pulſe is rarely affected: at intervals the *pain* abates, and then returns with ſome degree of aggravation; gentle motion ſometimes abates, or even cures, in ſome inſtances; but in inflammatory caſes, no ſuch effects are ever experienced. See Dr. Lobb's Treatiſe of Painful Diſtempers.

The *pains* ſo frequently attendant on child-bed women, called after-*pains* (from their happening only after delivery) are often occaſioned by ſcooping with the hand, to fetch away coagulated blood, which is a needleſs endeavour. When no improper treatment in delivering the ſecundines can be ſuſpected, *the irritability of the uterus alone* is to be conſidered as the cauſe. Care ſhould be taken not to confound theſe after-*pains* with, or miſtake the *pains* attending puerperal fevers, or the colic. After-*pains* come by fits, and ſoon go off, but return at different intervals, which are longer each day, and after two or three days uſually ceaſe, though ſometimes they continue ſeven or eight: notwithſtanding theſe *pains*, the lochia flow properly, and generally more abundantly after the ceſſation of each fit; this does not happen in colicky complaints, nor is the belly ſo free from tumefaction when the puerperal fever is attendant.

As theſe pains are of the ſpaſmodic kind, anodynes and gentle opiates, with frequent draughts of warm caudle, chamomile tea, &c. are all that are required in order to their relief. See the authors recommended under the article PUERPERILIS FEBRIS.

Pain forms, with ſome noſologiſts, a claſs of diſeaſes, under the denomination PAINFUL DISEASES, becauſe pain is the characteriſtic ſymptom, and conſtant concomitant of ſuch complaint, as Gout, Rheumatiſm, Colic, &c. &c. and theſe all ariſe either from *Irritation*, *Spaſm*, or *Diſtenſion*; but moſt commonly from the former often inducing the two ſubſequent affections.

Among the various cauſes of *pain*, a ſingular one is related in the third vol. of the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. p. 241, &c. Some perſons who had taken cold during their being ſalivated, were afflicted with *pains* which reſiſted all the uſual methods of relief; at length the author of the narrative referred to the ſuggeſted cauſe, and by exciting a freſh ſalivation, the *pains* abated; the ſpitting was kept up a little while, and permitted to abate with ſome caution, and thus the cures were completed.

DOLORES, } Painful diſeaſes.
DOLOROSI. }

DOLOROSI EXTRINSECI. Painful diſeaſes of the limbs.

—— INTRINSECI. Painful diſeaſes of the internal parts.

DOMESTICUS, DOMESTIC. In ZOOLOGY, it ſignifies animals that are fed at home, in diſtinction from thoſe called WILD. In BOTANY, it ſignifies cultivated. In PHARMACY, ſome medicines are thus named, which are managed in a family without the direction of a phyſician.

DOMINICUM SERPENTUM. See BOICININGA.

DORCAS. See CAPRA ALPINA, and CAPREOLUS.

DOREA. See HEMERALOPS.

DORIA. } Alſo called *Lobelii*
DORIA NARBONENSIUM. } DAMESONIUM, *damaſonium Mathioli*, ALISMA, DAMASONICUM, JACOBÆA pratenſis. DORIA'S WOUND-WORT.

It grows on the banks of rivers, flowers in July and Auguſt, is commended as a vulnerary, but not in much uſe.

DORIA, HERBA. See VIRGA AUREA.

DORIDIS HUMOR. See AQUA MARINA.

DORIS. See ANCHUSA.

DORONICUM. LEOPARD'S-BANE.

—— AUSTRIACUM, GERMANICUM. See ARNICA MONTANA.

—— ROMANUM, alſo called *doronicum* radice ſcorpii, *doron*. vulg. *graphoy*, *aconitum pardalianches minus*, BROAD-LEAVED LEOPARD'S-BANE, ROMAN LEOPARD'S-BANE, and WOLF'S-BANE. It is the DORONICUM PARDALIANCHES, Linn.

It is a native of the Alps; cultivated in our gardens; hath heart-ſhaped leaves, and roots that are knotted, and reſemble a ſcorpion's tail. It flowers in June and July. The roots are ſweetiſh to the taſte, and ſlightly aromatic. Some extol it in epilepſies; but it is not noted at preſent in our practice. Some think it is the *duronego* of the Arabians.

DORSALES NERVI. The nerves, which paſs out from the vertebræ of the back, are thus named. Theſe *dorſal* nerves, as ſoon as they paſs from the vertebræ, ſend out two branches anteriorly, which contribute to form the intercoſtal, called *coſtales*; and ſend ſeveral twigs backwards to the muſcles. The *dorſal* nerves go to the internal and external intercoſtal muſcles, running on the under ſide of the ribs; thoſe that go to the true ribs, reach as far as the ſternum; thoſe that go to the ſpurious ribs, are diſperſed on the muſcles of the belly. The firſt *dorſal* nerve goes to the axilla, to join the cervical; the laſt is diffuſed over the tranſverſalis and obliqui interni; and at the ſpine of the os ilium, it throws a branch out, to be a cutaneous nerve on the hip.

DORSTENIA, } See CONTRAYERVA.
DORSTINEA. }

DORSUM. The BACK. Moſt etymologiſts ſay, from *deorſum*, becauſe it bends downwards; called alſo *antiſternon*, *metaphrenon*; but this laſt appellation properly means the part between the ſhoulders.

What

What is commonly called a gibbofity, is a preternatural incurvation of the fpine of the back, either to the poſterior or to the lateral parts. It generally happens from external cauſes, as blows, tight ſtays, &c. GOUEY, in his Surgery, gives an inſtance from a preternatural contraction of the muſcles of the belly. A relaxation of the ligaments of the vertebræ may alſo be the cauſe. See Heiſter's Inſt. of Surgery, alſo DISTORTIO SPINÆ.

DORYCNIUM. See CISTUS.

DOTHIEN. See FURUNCULUS.

DOUCHE LA. See DUCCIA; and STILLICIDIUM.

DOVERI PULVIS. See *Pulv. Ipecac. Comp.* under IPECACUANHA.

DRABA, called alſo *lepidium Arabis*; ARABIAN MUSTARD, and TURKEY CRESSES. The ſeeds ſerve as pepper in ſeaſonings, but are not noted as a medicine.

DRACHMA. Among the Greeks this was the name of a coin; alſo of a weight, which they divided into ſix oboli. The Romans reckoned eight drams to an ounce, and twelve ounces to a pound; our apothecaries' weights, which are now uſed.

DRACO, called *draco* herba, *tarachon*, *tarchon*, *dracunculus hortenſis*, *abrotanum lili-folio*, TARRAGON.

The leaves of this herb reſemble thoſe of hyſſop; the flowers grow on the top of the plant, and appear like thoſe of ſouthernwood. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt. The leaves have a ſtrong ſcent, ſomewhat like fennel; they are warm and ſtomachic, but not much noticed in medicine. See Miller's Bot. Off.

DRACO ARBOR IND. SILIQ. See ANGSANA.

—— FIGENS. The name of an anti-epileptic powder extolled by Dolæus.

—— SYLVESTRIS. See PTARMICA.

DRACONTHEMA, from δρακων, *a dragon*, and αιμα, *blood*. See SANGUIS DRACONIS.

DRACONTIA. See DRACONTIUM.

—— MINOR. See ARUM.

—— MAGRA. See DRACUNCULI.

DRACONTIDES. A name given, as Rufus Epheſius informs us, to ſome veins proceeding directly from the heart.

DRACONTIUM, alſo called *dracunculus polyphyllus*, dracuntium, *Colubrina*, *Dracontia*, *Erva de Sancta Maria*, *Gigarus*; *ſerpentaria*, *arum polyphyllum*, DRAGON'S, and MANY-LEAVED ARUM. It is the ARUM DRACUNCULUS, Linn.

It is a plant with ſmooth gloſſy leaves, ſet on long pedicles; the ſtem is ſingle, thick, whitiſh, and variegated with purple ſtreaks; on the top is a long ſheath, including a dark-coloured piſtil, like that of *arum*, but larger, which is ſucceeded by a cluſter of red berries. The root is large, rather round, externally inclining to yellow, and internally white. It is perennial; a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe.

Its botanic characters are the ſame as thoſe of *arum*, and its medical virtues ſo ſimilar, that each may be ſubſtituted for the other. It is only uſeful whilſt freſh, and the ſame pharmaceutic management, as directed for *arum*, is proper for this. See ARUM.

DRACUNCULUS HORTENSIS. See DRACO.

DRACUNCULI, from δρακων, *a ſerpent*. GUINEA WORMS, called alſo *capillares vermiculi*, TAPE-WORM, and SOLITARY-WORM. The Arabians call it *Medinenſis* vel *medena Vena*. They ſtyled it *Vena*, becauſe they doubted its being a living animal, and *Medinenſis* from the frequency of its appearance at Medina. Hence AVICENNA treats of it among abſceſſes. LE CLERC, and many others miſtake them for the BOVINA AFFECTIO, which ſee; but AETIUS ſeparates them; and ALBUCASIS hath two chapters which diſtinguiſh them.

Dr. Frend ſays, that Aetius is the firſt who gives an account of theſe worms; but Plutarch quotes Agatharchides for an account of them, who writ long before Aetius. Plutarch calls them δρακοντια μακρα.

They are common in both the Indies, in moſt parts of Africa, in Switzerland, Genoa, and many other hot countries.

"This *worm* reſembles a common *worm*, but is often much larger: it is commonly found in the legs, but ſometimes it is in the muſcular part of the arms. Theſe *worms* are bred in Ethiopia and India, principally affecting children; and their generation is not unlike that of the broad *worms* of the belly; hence their name TAPE-WORM. While they move under the ſkin they create no trouble; but in length of time the place near the dracunculus ſuppurates, and the animal puts forth its head. If it be drawn, it excites conſiderable uneaſineſs, eſpecially if drawn ſo forcibly as to break it; for the part left within creates intolerable pain." Aetius in Tetrabib. 4. ſerm. 2. cap. 85. Paulus Ægineta mentions them as being always ſeated in the muſcular parts of the thighs, legs, and arms; and he ſays, that ſometimes they are met with in the ſides of children. Avicenna ſays, that theſe *worms* are from ten to fifteen palms long. Albucaſis mentions one of twenty palms. In the ſixth vol. of the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, mention is made of one that was three yards and a half in length.

In ſome inſtances, beſides the pain which theſe *worms* occaſion, a fever is alſo a conſequence.

Kempfer obſerves, that theſe *worms* prevail moſt when the weather is hotteſt; and he attributes their production to ſtagnant rain-water, which is ſo much drank in hot countries.

Dr. Towne, in his Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of the Weſt Indies, deſcribes this *worm* as being long, white, round, and reſembling round tape or bobbing. This deſcription is juſt.

Nothing need be done until a tumor comes on; and then the beſt method is to promote ſuppuration: as ſoon as the tumor is open, the head of the *worm* appears, which being tied by a thread, may be ſecured on a roll of linen ſpread with ſticking plaſter, and as the worm appears, it may be rolled round this linen, until the whole is extracted; after which, the treatment will be only as in common caſes. During the time that this *worm* is coming out, the greateſt care is neceſſary that it may not be broken, for the conſequence of ſuch an accident are tedious ulcers in the whole length of the part which is poſſeſſed of the remaining *worm*. A daily uſe of aloes, or of any other anthelmintic, is convenient, during the extraction of the *worm*, as ſuch means are obſerved to haſten its expulſion.

DRACUNCULUS. See DRACO; DRACONTIUM.

—— PRATENSIS. See PTARMICA.

—— POLYPHYLLUS. See DRACONTIUM.

DRAGACANTHA. } See GUM TRAGACANTHÆ.
DRAGANTUM. }

DRAGMA. See MANIPULUS.

DRAGMIS. See PUGILLUS.

DRAKENA RADIX. See RAD. CONTRAYERVA.

DRANGÆA. A name of ſeveral antidotes. See TRAGÆA.

DRANK. See ÆGYLOPS.

DRAPTA. DILACERATED.

DRASTICOS, from δραω, *to act, effect* or *perform*. DRASTIC, *active*. It is an epithet beſtowed on medicines of quick action, and powerful operation, and commonly applied to emetics and cathartics of a violent quality.

DRESDENSIS PULVIS. It is an oleoſaccharum, in which is the oil of cinnamon.

DRIFF. So Helmont calls Butler's ſtone, or ſome ſuch preparation, which is alſo named *periapton*, *ſalutis magneticum*. It is ſaid to cure diſeaſes by a touch of it with the lips and tongue.

DRIMYLEON, from δριμυς, *eager, ſhrewd*, and λεων, *a lion*; alſo *drimymoros*. This was a term of reproach beſtowed by Menodotus, the empiric, upon the phyſicians of his time, who profeſſed to govern their practice by reaſon.

DRIMYMOROS, from δριμυς, *eager* or *ſhrewd*, and μωρος, *a fool*. See DRIMYLEON.

DRIMYPHAGIA, from δριμυς, *acrid*, and φαγω, *to eat*. The eating of acrid ſubſtances.

DROMA. The name of a plaſter deſcribed by Myrepſus.

DROPACES. }
DROPACISMUS. } See CEROPISSUS.
DROPAX. }

DROSATUM, i. e. Roſatum. Wine made of roſes infuſed, or any other compoſition, where roſes make the chief ingredient.

DROSERON. The name of an ointment in Myrepſus.

DROSIOBETANON. See BETONICA.

DROSOMELI. See MANNA.

DRUPAS. See OLEA.

DRYOPTERIS. See POLYPODIUM TENERUM MINUS.

DRYPA. See OLEA.

DUBEL COLEPH. A compoſition of coral and amber.

DUBE-

DUBELECH. The cavity of an apoſtem, with manifeſt ſolution of continuity.

DUBLETUS. See ABSCESSUS.

DUCCIA, } Barbarous terms for a drop. They
DUCIA. } ſimply alſo that ſpecies of bathing which we call pumping, and the French *la douche*. Baccius, in his Treatiſe of Baths, lib. ii. gives rules for this kind of bathing. See alſo Le Dran's Obſervations, p. 310.

DUCIS HOLSATIÆ SAL. See NITRUM. No. 6.

DUCTUS, from *duco, to lead*. A DUCT or CANAL. This word is frequently applied to parts of the body through which particular fluids are conveyed.

—— ARTERIOSUS. It is found only in the fœtus, and very young children: it ariſes from the aorta deſcendens, immediately below the left ſubclavian artery. In adults it is cloſed up, and appears like a ſhort ligament adhering by one end to the aorta, and by the other to the pulmonary artery, ſo that in reality it deſerves no other name than that of *ligamentum arterioſum*.

—— AURIS PALATINUS. See TUBA EUSTACHIANA.

—— AD NASUM. See ANTRUM GENÆ.

—— NIGRI. On ſeparating the cryſtalline and vitreous humours from their adhelions to the ciliary proceſſes, part of the black pigment, which is on the choroides chiefly, is left lying in black radiated lines, which are thus named.

—— STENONIS. See SALIVAL. DUCT. STEN.

—— THORACICUS. THORACIC DUCT. PECQUET diſcovered and demonſtrated it, at Paris, 1651, 1652. It is a thin tranſparent canal, which runs up from the receptaculum chyli, along the ſpina dorſi, between the vena azygos and aorta, as high as the fifth vertebra of the back, or higher; from thence it paſſes behind the aorta, towards the left ſide, and aſcends behind the left ſubclavian vein, where it terminates in ſome ſubjects by a kind of veſicula; in others by ſeveral branches united together, and opens into the back ſide of the ſubclavian vein near the outſide of the internal jugular. It is furniſhed with many ſemilunar valves turned upwards. Its opening into the ſubclavian vein in the human body is, in the place of valves, covered by ſeveral pelliculæ, ſo diſpoſed as to permit the entrance of the chyle into the vein, and hinder the blood from running into the *duct*. It is ſometimes double, one lying on each ſide; and ſometimes it is accompanied with appendices, called *pampiniformes*. Any compreſſion upon this duct will occaſion atrophy, and death; as it prevents the fluids by which the animal is to be nouriſhed from entering the courſe of circulation in a ſufficient quantity, if not totally. See MONRO's OSTEOLOGY.

—— VENOSUS. In a fœtus, as the vena cava paſſes the liver, it gives off the *ductus venoſus*, which communicates with the ſinus of the vena portæ, and in the adults becomes a flat ligament.

—— WHARTONI. The inferior ſalival duct is thus named from his deſcribing it.

DUDAIM. See MANDRAGORA.

DUELLA. A weight of eight ſcruples.

DUENECH. See ANTIMONIUM.

DUENEZ. FILINGS of STEEL. See LIMATURÆ FERRI, under FERRUM,

DULCACIDUM. Any preparation that is ſweet and tart.

DULCAMARA. See SOLANUM LIGNOSUM.

DULCEDO SATURNI, i. e. Ceruſſa. See PLUMBUM, No. 1.

—— VENERIS. See CLITORIS.

DULCIS RADIX. See GLYCIRRHIZA.

DULECH. A term uſed by Paracelſus and Helmont for a ſort of ſpongy ſtone generated in the body.

DULWICH-WATERS. This well is ſituated in the county of Surry, about four miles ſouth-eaſt of London-bridge. The water is clear, obſcurely brackiſh, and taſtes a little bitter in the throat. A gallon at one time yielded two, at another, three drams of ſolid matter, containing a ſmall portion of calcareous earth, and a vitriolated magneſia, mixed with a portion of marine ſalt. From one to three pints in a morning is a doſe. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

DUMUS. A BUSH. *Buſhes* ſend out branches from near their roots; hence are diſtinguiſhed from trees, whoſe ſtem riſes conſiderably before any branches are ſent out. *Dumus* is a *buſh*, ſuch as the thorn; and *rubus* is alſo a *buſh*, but ſuch as the briar.

DUOBUS, SAL DE. See NITRUM. No. 6.

DUODENALIS ARTERIA, alſo called *inteſtinalis*. As ſoon as the gaſtrica dextra hath paſſed behind the ſtomach, it ſends out the duodenal artery (which ſometimes comes from the trunk of the hepatica): it runs along the *duodenum*, on the ſide next the pancreas, to both which it furniſhes branches, and alſo to the neighbouring part of the ſtomach.

DUODENALIS VENA. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis, called *inteſtinalis*; it is diſtributed chiefly in the *duodenum*, but ſends ſome branches to the pancreas. A branch of the gaſtrica is alſo thus called. The hæmorrhoidalis interna gives a branch of this name to the *duodenum*.

DUODENUM, from *duodeni, twelve*. This inteſtine is thus named from a ſuppoſition that its length does not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers: and if meaſured with the ends of the fingers, it is about the matter: alſo called *dodecadactylon, ecphyſis, portorarium*. It begins at the right orifice of the ſtomach behind the liver; runs backward, and obliquely downward; then turns a ſecond time towards the right kidney, to which it is attached by the cellular membrane, from thence paſſes between the kidney and liver, acroſs the ſpine about the laſt vertebra of the back; it comes out on the left ſide, behind the root of the meſentery; as ſoon as it arrives at the meſentery, it forms the *jejunum*. It is the wideſt and ſhorteſt of the ſmall inteſtines; indeed it is a ſort of ſuccedaneous ſtomach, and is by ſome called *ventriculus ſuccenturiatus*. Its extremity, next to the jejunum, is fixed in a courſe almoſt perpendicular upwards. It is not entirely covered with the peritoneum, nor is it furbelowed on the meſentery (for thereby it would have dragged the ſtomach down), but is attached to the neighbouring parts. Its outer coat is furniſhed with more cellular membranes than any of the other ſmall inteſtines; the villi in its inſide are thicker than in the ſtomach, and its texture is like a fungus, and not like hairs, as it is uſually repreſented in figures. As its form is much like that of the ſtomach, ſo is its uſe of the ſame nature: it is furniſhed with liquors peculiar to itſelf, ſince not only a large number of ſmall glands, diſcovered by Brunnerus, which diſcharge a menſtruous lymph, are ſituated in it; but alſo becauſe the pancreatic juice, mixing with the bile, accompliſhes the farther elaboration and rectification of the chyle: thus the digeſtion of the aliment, begun in the ſtomach, is further elaborated in the *duodenum*. For its arteries and veins, ſee DUODENALIS ARTERIA & VENA. Its nerves are the middle plexus of the ſemilunar ganglion, and ſome filaments of the plexus ſtomachicus and hepaticus. The *duodenum* is connected with the œſophagus by the ſame coats, and hence they communicate with the coat which ſurrounds the fauces and the mouth. Like the ſtomach, the *duodenum* hath a connection with almoſt all the body by the nerves.

Of ſuch importance is the *duodenum*, that by Sylvius it is aſſerted *to be the ſeat of almoſt all the diſorders in the phyſician's province*: Helmont agrees with him; and indeed the more this inteſtine is underſtood, the greater appearance there ſeems to be of reality in their thoughts.

In the circulation, no morbid matter can be ſaid to be produced; in the ſtomach and *duodenum*, a ſtagnation, and conſequent degeneracy, may be, and often is produced: if the bile ſtagnates in the *duodenum*, it ſoon acquires a morbid quality, and occaſions great anxiety, with other afflictive ſymptoms. Other juices, by too long delay there, acquire a morbid acrimony alſo. From this ſource, viz. *the morbid contents of the duodenum*, it is eaſy to trace many diſorders. The truth of this is farther confirmed, by the ſucceſs of emetics, and of gentle purgatives, in the cure of many chronic complaints. When morbid matter in the *duodenum* is the ſuſpected cauſe of any illneſs, emetics ſhould not be omitted. The reaſon why emetics are inſiſted on, is, becauſe the ſtomach and the *duodenum* have a glandulous coat over their nervous one; whereas, in the other inteſtines, the nervous coat lies more immediately expoſed to the action of purging medicines, which often paſs the ſtomach and *duodenum*, without much affecting their nervous coat. Or if emetics are not ventured on as ſuch, the action of purges may be quickened by a ſmall addition of the antimonial wine, or of tartarized antimony. See Monro's Obſervations on the Inteſtines, in the Edinb. Eſſays, and Fred. Hoffman on the *duodenum*.

DUPLICANA. See TERTIANA DUPLEX.

DUPONDIUM. A weight equal to four drams.

DURA MATER, alſo called *cuticularis membrana craſſa meninx*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *meninx tenuis* or

pia mater (see PIA MATER); which two membranes are called *meninges*, or *matres*, from being the ſuppoſed ſource of al lthe other membranes, alſo *omenta*, *tilamides*.

The *dura mater*, to which *dermatoides* is uſed as an epithet, from its ſkin or leather-like appearance, lies contiguous to the inſide of the ſkull every where: its ſubſtance is very compact; it is white, and gliſtening like a tendon, and by ſome divided into two lamellæ, by others into more. The external ſurface of this membrane is analogous to the internal ſurface of the perioſteum in all parts of the body; it adheres more firmly to the cranium at the ſutures than elſewhere, becauſe of the veſſels which run in theſe, and in the proceſſes which are thrown out. The inner ſurface of the *dura mater* is in general a ſmooth membrane, and lies looſe upon the pia mater, except at the ſinuſes, where they are attached by means of the veins which come out from the pia mater, and ſinking into the *dura mater*, form the ſinuſes. The proceſſes of the *dura mater* are divided into the external and the internal. The true external are thoſe that line the foramina, which, when they get out, are loſt in the pericranium; but when the proceſſes of the *dura mater* are mentioned, without particularifing them, the internal ones are to be underſtood. The longitudinal, or the PROCESSUS FALCIFORMIS, falciform proceſs, named alſo *falx* (from its ſhape being like that of a ſickle) begins at the CRISTA GALLI; runs thence in the direction of the ſagittal ſuture, to the middle of the os occipitis, dividing the cerebrum into two hemiſpheres; it there forms two tranſverſe proceſſes which lie between the two poſterior lobes of the cerebrum and cerebellum. The glands of the *dura mater*, ſpoken of by ſome old anatomiſts, are never met with by the moderns. The ſinuſes of the *dura mater* are venal, though their ſtructure and form differ from veins; every ſection is triangular, and their ſhape like a priſm. The veins are every where pouring their blood into theſe ſinuſes from all parts of the brain, and there are ſeveral cords going acroſs them, which, from their diſcoverer, are called CHORDÆ WILLISII. The orifices of the veins of the pia mater into the ſinuſes, are in a direction contrary to the courſe of the blood in the ſinuſes. The principal ſinus runs along the proceſſes. The longitudinal ſinus begins ſmall at the criſta galli, becomes larger as it proceeds, and running on to the os occipitis, forms the two tranſverſe ſinuſes, which paſſing out of the cranium, between the os temporis, and the os occipitis, forms the internal jugular veins. Juſt at the angle where the longitudinal ſinus divides into the two tranſverſe, the fourth ſinus, called TORCULAR HEROPHILI, opens, which is formed by the vena magna Galeni. The *dura mater* appears more red than the tendons, becauſe of the arteries which go to the brain, and which play upon its ſurface before they penetrate it. The arteries go from ſide to ſide, but do not open into the ſinuſes, as ſome have aſſerted. Wherever an artery runs upon the *dura mater*, it is accompanied with one or more veins, which contribute to make the ſulci on the cranium, as well as the arteries. Its principal uſes are as a covering for the brain; it alſo ſerves as an inner perioſteum. The uſe of the proceſſes is to connect the bones, and the uſe of the ſinuſes is to return the blood freely.

The *dura mater*, when expoſed in a living animal, is ſeen to have a pulſation correſponding to that of the arteries, and is owing to the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the arteries of the pia mater. When the *dura mater* is laid bare, it commonly ſloughs like a tendon; in ſome caſes it is oſſified. The brain is ſometimes protruded through the bregma in children, and the *dura mater* ſerves for a bag for the rupture. Gooch, in his Med. Obſ. gives an inſtance of a fractured ſkull; in which caſe, a fluid being perceived under the *dura mater*, in order to its diſcharge, this membrane was cut through with the ſciſſors from one ear to the other, and the patient recovered.

The nerves are from the trunk of the fifth pair, and from the common trunk of the eighth pair. The arteries from the carotids, called,

DURÆ MATRIS ARTERIÆ, and *meningeæ*. The DURA-MATRAL ARTERIES. The external carotid *artery* ſends a branch through the ſpinal hole of the os ſphenoidale, which is the middle *artery* of the *dura mater*, and is called, by way of eminence, the *artery* of the *dura mater*. It is divided into many branches, which are diſperſed through the ſubſtance of the external lamina as high as the falx, where theſe ramifications communicate with their fellows on the other ſide. The impreſſions of this *artery* are ſeen on the inſide of the parietal bones; the anterior and lower angle of which, inſtead of a ſimple impreſſion, contain a canal for the paſſage of a trunk of this *artery*; on which account, ſeveral accidents happen in fractures of the ſkull. The external carotid ſends off another branch through the ſuperior orbitary fiſſure, to the dura mater, called its anterior *artery*. The carotid and the vertebrals ſend it branches. Winſlow calls the firſt mentioned of theſe *arteries*, *ſphæno-ſpinalis*. Dr. Hunter ſays, the dura-matral *artery* proceeds from the inferior maxillary *artery*, and paſſes through a hole in the petrous part of the temporal bone.

DURATUS. HARDENED; but Scrib. Largus expreſſes by it, *macerated*.

DURONEGO. BROAD-LEAVED LEOPARD'S-BANE. See DORONICUM ROMANUM.

DUTRAY. See STRAMONIUM.

DYAMASSIEN. See *ÆRIS FLOS*.

DYNAMIS, from δυναμαι, *to be able*. It is the faculty or power from whence an action proceeds. Galen often uſes this word for a compoſition of a medicine, ſometimes particularly of an approved one.

DYOTA, alſo DISTA. A PELICAN, or circulating veſſel, with two ears, reſembling in ſhape a man ſtanding with his arms bent outward, and his hands on his ſides.

DYSÆSTHAESIA, from δυς, *difficulty*, and αισθανομαι, *to feel*, or *perceive*. A DULNESS OF SENSATION, or FAULTY SENSE. Under this term, Dr. CULLEN forms his firſt order of his fourth claſs LOCALES; though, in the enumeration of the ſpecies, he has not adhered cloſely to the definition. See his Notologiæ Methodicæ Synopſis. Cl. 4th, Ord. 1ſt, p. 302. Diſeaſes of this order are ſynonymous with *hallucinationes*, according to Dr. CULLEN, and are conſidered as complaints, whoſe principal ſymptom is a depraved or erroneous imagination. He defines them, The ſenſes depraved or deſtroyed from ſome defect, or fault of the external organs. *Privativi* come alſo under this head.

DYSALTHES, from δυς, *difficulty*, and αλθω, *to cure*, difficult of cure.

DYSANAGOGOS. An epithet for tough viſcid matter, which is difficultly expectorated.

DYSCATAPOTIA. A difficulty of ſwallowing, which Dr. Mead thinks a more proper term than that uſed in canine madneſs, called HYDROPHOBIA, as it is more particularly deſcriptive of the affection under which the unhappy patients labour.

DYSCINESIA, from δυς, *bad*, and κινω, *to move*. Difficulty of motion. Alſo faulty or defective organs: alſo termed *intemperies*. This is the third order of Dr. Cullen's claſs locales—defined, Motions impeded or depraved from the fault of the organs.

DYSCRASIA. DYSCRACY. An ill temperament or habit of the blood and humours, as in the jaundice and the like.

DYSCRITOS, from δυς, *difficult*, and κρισις *a criſis*. Difficult to be brought to a criſis, or brought to an imperfect criſis.

DYSECCŒA, from δυς, *difficult*, and ακουω, *to hear*. DEAFNESS, called alſo *cophoſis*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſtheſiæ, which he defines, Hearing diminiſhed or aboliſhed. He points out two ſpecies; 1. *Dyſecœa organica*, from a fault in the organs by which ſound is tranſmitted into the internal ear. 2. *Dyſecœa atonica*, in which there is no manifeſt fault in the organs for tranſmitting ſound into the internal ear. See SURDITAS.

DYSELCES, from δυς, *difficult*, and ελκος, *an ulcer*. An epithet for ſuch perſons whoſe ulcers are difficult to heal.

DYSEMETI, from δυς, *difficult*, and εμεω, *to vomit*. Thoſe who vomit with difficulty.

DYSENTERIA, from δυς, *difficulty*, or *evil*, or *diſeaſe*, and εντερα, *the inteſtines*. A DYSENTERY. It is called *diarrhœa carnoſa* and *diſſolutus morbus*, often the BLOODY-FLUX, becaute blood ſometimes appears in the ſtools; but this is not always a ſymptom, nor eſſential to the diſeaſe. Dr. Akenſide calls the *dyſentery* a rheumatiſm in the bowels, and ſays, that a *dyſentery* and rheumatiſm are the ſame. The Latins name this diſorder *tormina*. Cœlius Aurelianus calls this diſorder a rheumatiſm of the belly, and ſays it is preceed either by a diarrhœa, a cholera morbus, or a tumor of the belly. Dr. Cullen defines it a contagious fever, in which the patient has frequent mucous, or bloody ſtools, accompanied with much griping, and followed by a teneſmus, the alvine faces being for the moſt part retained. The ſtools, though

frequent,

frequent, are generally ſmall in quantity; the matter voided is chiefly mucus; ſometimes mixed with blood. At the ſame time, the natural fæces ſeldom appear, and when they do, their form is generally compact and hardened. He places this diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order profluviæ. There is but one ſpecies, which varies its name from different circumſtances, e. g. *dyſenteria caſtrenſis*, from happening in a camp, becauſe there it is apt to affect the ſoldiers, on account of their being more expoſed to the night air, which aggravates the diſeaſe. *Dyſenteria verminoſa*, from being occaſionally accompanied with worms. *Dyſenteria carnoſa*, when fleſhy or ſebaceous lumps were diſcharged. *Dyſenteria intermittens*, when accompanied with an intermittent fever. *Dyſenteria alba*, when the ſtools had no blood in them. *Dyſenteria miliaria*, when accompanied with miliary eruptions. All others are ſymptomatic.

In ſome inſtances, this diſeaſe is acute, but more frequently of a chronic kind.

According to different authors, the *dyſentery* is divided into many ſpecies; but with reſpect to the cure, the beſt method of conſidering it is as follows: a diarrhœa is conſtituted a *dyſentery* by the gripes, ſlimy ſtools, teneſmus, &c. it may be attended with inflammatory, putrid, or other ſymptoms, or may be totally free from them: ſimply then the diarrhœa, attended with pain, is a *dyſentery*, and all other ſymptoms are accidental; and though requiring ſome difference in the method of cure, they do not conſtitute different *dyſenteries*. For different ſpecies, conſult Dr. Zimmerman

When the ſmall inteſtines are the ſeat of the diſeaſe, and blood is diſcharged, it is more intimately mixed with the ſtools than when the ſeat is in the larger: when the lower inteſtines are principally affected, an hiccough is a frequent ſymptom. The pain being above or below the navel, generally indicates the ſeat of the diſeaſe; if below, the ſtools ſoon follow the returns of pain; and the ſeat is in the greater or lower inteſtines; if above, and the ſtools do not quickly follow the pain, the ſmall inteſtines are chiefly affected. When the ſeat is in the rectum, the excrements, and the abraſions of the part, are ſeparately voided; but as the malady is higher, the abraſions and excrements are more mixed in the diſcharges.

The plethoric, bilious, and thoſe of irregular life, are the moſt ſubject to a *dyſentery*.

The primary cauſes are an error in the non-naturals, particularly the air and diet. HIPPOCRATES obſerves, that *dyſenteries* rage moſt in thoſe ſummers which ſucceed very cold and dry winters, followed with a rainy ſpring: that a rainy winter and a dry ſpring alſo produce them. BONTIUS remarks, that the hotteſt ſeaſon hath the moſt natural tendency to produce them; and that about Auguſt or September, when the cold nights ſucceed the heat of the day, this diſtemper rages the moſt. This remark of Bontius's is the moſt applicable to what happens in our camps, where the ſoldiers are expoſed to damps in their night watches, as well as to cold and damp grounds, where generally they are ſituated. This obſtructs perſpiration; and as the bowels are more or leſs weak, nature ſeeks her relief in their diſcharges, and the conſtitution is proportionably harraſſed. A putrid air particularly offends the bowels, and irritates them to inordinate diſcharges; and putrid aliment is no leſs miſchievous. Fruit, and fermentative liquors, too freely uſed, are often productive of this diſorder.

The antecedent cauſe is generally, if not always, a ſuppreſſion of ſome other excretion; and for the moſt part this is that of perſpiration.

The remote cauſe is conſidered to be a ſpecific contagion, and *the proximate*, or at leaſt the chief part of the proximate cauſe (on an attention to which the cure in a great meaſure depends), conſiſts in a preternatural conſtriction of the colon, occaſioning at the ſame time thoſe ſpaſmodic efforts which are felt in ſevere gripings, and which efforts, propagated downwards to the rectum, occaſion theſe frequent mucous ſtools and teneſmus. See Wallis's Sydenh. vol. i. p. 226.

By ſome, *the immediate cauſe* is thought to be a ſtimulus applied to the inteſtines. The bile and pancreatic juice becoming acrid, or too abundant, irritate and excite to proportionably frequent ejections. Purges adminiſtered when the irritability of the bowels is preternaturally increaſed, or aliments that are acrid, or become ſo, may alſo ſolicit to this morbid evacuation, and produce the painful ſymptoms uſually attendant on it. Sydenham, who deſcribes this diſorder well, calls it a fever of a peculiar kind, and ſays, that it is cauſed by the morbid matter turning particularly on the inteſtines, and that the meſeraic arteries convey it there from the blood.

The diagnoſtics, according to Sydenham's celebrated deſcription, are as follow: "The patient is attacked with a chilneſs and ſhaking, which is immediately ſucceeded by a heat of the whole body; ſoon after this, gripes and ſtools follow: it is indeed often not preceded by a fever; but the gripes attack firſt, and the ſtools ſoon ſucceed. Intolerable gripings, and a painful deſcent, as it were, of the bowels, accompany every evacuation. The diſcharges are chiefly mucous, except now and then an excrementitious one intervenes without any conſiderable pain. The mucous ſtools are generally ſtreaked with blood; but ſometimes no appearance thereof is ſeen throughout the diſeaſe: nevertheleſs if the ſtools are frequent, mucous, and accompanied with gripings, the diſtemper may as juſtly be entitled a *dyſentery*, as if blood was diſcharged along with them. If the patient is in the vigour of life, or hath been treated with cardiacs, a fever ariſes, and the tongue is covered with a thick, white mucus; and if he hath been much heated, it is black and dry: great loſs of ſtrength, a lowneſs of ſpirit, and all the ſigns of an ill-conditioned fever, are joined with it. This diſeaſe is attended with extreme pain and ſickneſs, greatly endangering life, if unſkilfully treated; for when the ſpirits are much exhauſted, and the vital heat diminiſhed by frequent ſtools, before the matter can be expelled from the blood, a coldneſs of the extremities enſues, and there is danger of death, even within the periods of acute diſeaſes. But if the patient eſcapes for this time, ſeveral ſymptoms of a different kind ſucceed. Sometimes in the progreſs of the diſeaſe, inſtead of the ſanguineous filaments, which are uſually mixed with the ſtools in the beginning, a large quantity of pure blood, unmixed with mucus, is voided at every ſtool; which, as it manifeſts an eroſion of ſome of the larger veſſels of the inteſtines, it threatens death. Sometimes an incurable gangrene ſeizes the inteſtines, which is cauſed by a violent inflammation excited by the afflux of hot acrid matter to the affected parts. At the decline of the diſeaſe, aphthæ frequently affect the internal parts of the mouth, eſpecially if the patient hath been kept hot for a long time, and the evacuation of the matter hath been checked by aſtringents; the fuel of the diſeaſe not having been firſt carried off by cathartics: theſe aphthæ generally foreſhow imminent death. If the patient ſurvives the foregoing ſymptoms, and the diſeaſe proves laſting, the inteſtines at length ſeem to be affected ſucceſſively downwards, till it be driven to the rectum, and ends in a teneſmus; upon which the natural ſtools occaſion great pain in the bowels, the fæces, in their paſſage through them, abrading the ſmall guts; whereas the mucous ſtools only offend the rectum during the time that the matter is made and diſcharged. Though this diſeaſe is often mortal in grown perſons, and eſpecially in the aged, it is nevertheleſs very gentle in children, who have it ſometimes for ſeveral months without any inconvenience, provided the cure of it be left to nature." Thus far Sydenham.

To the ſymptoms enumerated by Sydenham, many others might be named, which occaſionally attend: but as the principal differences in this diſorder may be included in what are called the inflammatory, putrid, and malignant kinds, it may ſuffice juſt to deſcribe their general appearances.

DYSENTERIA INFLAMMATORIA. The INFLAMMATORY DYSENTERY approaches with a violent fever, and a hard pulſe, which in other *dyſenteries* is generally ſmall, and that (only in the progreſs of the ſickneſs), becomes full; an almoſt continued and intolerable pain in the belly, which increaſes on the part being touched, and ſtill more after vomiting; ſtools very inconſiderable with reſpect to quantity; a head-ach, red face, and ſometimes a diſtended belly.

DYSENTERIA PUTRIDA. A PUTRID DYSENTERY diſcovers itſelf by a bitterneſs in the mouth, which appears directly on the firſt attack; a vomiting of bilious matter, which is ſometimes alſo mingled with worms; a ſhivering that returns in the courſe of the diſorder; the ſlightneſs of the fever, the paleneſs of the countenance, and the variegated colour of the excrements.

DYSENTERIA MALIGNA. A MALIGNANT DYSENTERY is attended in the beginning, or whenever any other kind degenerates into it, a ſudden weakneſs, great anxiety about the pit of the ſtomach, heavineſs in the head, an heavy, oppreſſed, deadly aſpect, frequent ſlight convul-

convulſions, a weak voice, frequent fainting, ſometimes miliary eruptions, petechiæ, aphthæ, ſickneſs, and a very weak pulſe.

The *dyſentery* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a diarrhœa, a cholera morbus, a flux from the piles, an abſceſs of the inteſtines, and other diſcharges therefrom.

The gripes, ſo troubleſome, and a *pathognomonic ſymptom*, are owing to the irritation in the part affected; this irritation continuing, the *mucus* and *lymph* are diſcharged, and by being mixed with air, give that ſlimy, frothy appearance to the ſtools; and, in time, the mucus being too much abraded, a teneſmus is produced.—*The blood in the ſtools* happens from the rupture or enlargement of the mouths of ſome ſmall veſſels, and is leſs mixed with excrement, according as the diſcharge of it is lower in the inteſtines; and more intimately mixed therewith, as the affected veſſels lie in or nearer to the ſmall inteſtines.—*The aphthæ* are produced by an abſorption of morbid matter from the bowels.—*The ſuety-like matter*, and *ſkins in the ſtools*, are thus occaſioned: the mucus, &c. being diſcharged, the villous coat becomes abraded, and ſo paſſes off in thoſe appearances; or it may be only the epithelium which is continued on the inner ſurface of the inteſtines, which, when ſeparated, becomes thick as when raiſed on the ſkin by a bliſter, and ſo ejected.

Sydenham ſays, that a *dyſentery*, when ill treated, is apt to affect the patient more or leſs for ſome years after.

In general the prognoſtics are taken from the intenſeneſs of the ſymptoms, the colour and ſmell of the ſtools, the ſtrength of the patient, and the length of the diſorder's continuance. *It is never without danger*, and *never to be ſlightly regarded*, for nature alone contributes very little to its cure. There is always danger of a mortification of the bowels, until the diſeaſe gives way. When the excrements are of various colours, and of an ill ſcent, there are ulcers in the inteſtines, and then the danger is increaſed. If blood appears on the firſt day, or any thing that cauſes irritation, the danger is great. When the fever is urgent, when the cauſe is contagious, the patient already reduced by previous ſickneſs, or attended at preſent with any other diſorder, the danger is proportionably enhanced. An hiccough, delirium, the pain and thirſt ceaſing at once, the excrements paſſing involuntarily, convulſions, coldneſs of the extremities, ſigns of ulceration in the inteſtines, vomiting with hiccough, are among the mortal ſymptoms.

Scarce any diſeaſe requires more care and ſkill in order to a rational cure, than this; and as danger is almoſt a conſtant attendant, every caution for prevention will be as needful, as preſcriptions for the cure. Thoſe then who are in warm climes ſhould carefully avoid the coldneſs of the evenings, and the chilling dews which ſucceed the ſultry days; thoſe who are confined in jails, in camps, &c. ſhould avoid the vapours from putrid fæces; and if any diſorder of this, or of any putrid kind is prevalent, the bark may be taken at proper intervals. If there is any ſuſpicion of the diſeaſe approaching, an emetic ſhould be given immediately; a warm ſudorific ſhould ſucceed; and, in the morning, a doſe of ſome gentle purgative (rhubarb excepted) may be given, to promote a gentle motion downward.

When the diſorder is manifeſt, and irritation is the immediate cauſe, the direct indications are, *to correct* or *evacuate the offending matter*, and *to allay the irritation excited by it*. As to accidental ſymptoms, and thoſe peculiarities that diſtinguiſh this diſeaſe into different ſpecies, an attendance to their general nature muſt lead to the particular treatment required on their account.

Peculiar attention is required reſpecting the non-naturals; the air ſhould be kept as pure as poſſible, and moderately warm; cleanlineſs is abſolutely neceſſary, whence the excrements ſhould be immediately removed, the linen, and every thing about the patient, frequently changed. The diet may be of rice, ſalop, panada, the broth of lean meat acidulated with lemon or orange juice, jelly of animal ſubſtances with cinnamon. Dr. Rutherford extols the following: Boil a few hands-full of wheat-flour, tied up in a tight rag, until it is as hard as ſtarch, which it will be in ſix or eight hours: of this two or three table ſpoons-full, when grated, may be boiled in milk and water, enough to make it into a pap: this may be made agreeable to the palate with ſugar, &c. and uſed both for the general food, and for the ſubſtance of clyſters, which in this diſorder are frequently required. For drink, milk and water, butter-milk, the white decoction, or what is ſtill preferable, a decoction of mallows in milk and water, may be freely uſed.

Agreeable to the indications above mentioned, it was uſual with Sydenham, and ſome other judicious practitioners, whoſe ſucceſs juſtified their proceeding, to begin the cure, if called in early after the firſt attack, by a gentle emetic, and copious draughts of ſome thin fluid, to cleanſe the ſtomach; and clyſters of the ſame were frequently injected, that the irritating cauſe might be leſſened, if not wholly carried away from the ſeat of the diſorder.

Sydenham ordered bleeding if the ſymptoms required it; then directed a large quantity of whey to be drank, and that cold; and clyſters of the ſame, but of a proper heat, to be repeated until the gripes were abated: theſe were adminiſtered warm. After this, the patient was put in bed, and a ſweat promoted. When the patient was greatly exhauſted, endeavours were uſed to check the evacuation. Dr. Robinſon (ſee his Theory of Phyſic and Diſeaſes) begins with an emetic of ipecac. after its operation, he gives a cordial draught, with about five drops of the tinct. opii, and repeats the ſame every four hours, or after each evacuation downwards; and now and then he propoſes a clyſter of red wine and diaſcordium. Both theſe phyſicians proceed, with reſpect to a *dyſentery*, with the ſame views as in a cholera morbus, which ſeems only to differ in its ſeat from this diſorder. It may here be added, that diluting drinks taken plentifully are often ſo beneficial in the beginning, as to render any other medicine unneceſſary: they may be drank cold or warm as moſt agreeable to the patient. As to other remedies, their uſe is indicated by the nature of attending ſymptoms, only being required, as circumſtances not eſſential to the diſeaſe occur. The principal are as follow:

BLEEDING. In the inflammatory kind, this operation is neceſſary; but when there is no manifeſt inflammation, nor obvious tendency thereto, it cannot be with propriety propoſed. When the loſs of blood is proper, *the pulſe will be found full, ſtrong*, and *hard*.

NITRE. When *the heat of thirſt is great, if the patient is of a choleric or bilious habit*, ſmall doſes of nitre will be uſeful: when the fever is conſiderable, and the ſymptoms of inflammation attend, *antiphlogiſtics are needful remedies*, and the nitre may be given with two or three grains of ipecac. and ther. Androm. one ſcruple, made into a bolus, with the balſ. Locatel.

OL. RICIN. Dr. Akenſide reſolves the whole virtue of the ipecac. in this diſeaſe to its *relaxing the coats of the inteſtines*, and *mitigating the gripes:* theſe effects are as powerfully produced, if not more ſo, by this oil. In the beginning of this diſorder, whether it be of the inflammatory or bilious kind, it excels all other purges.

PURGATIVES. In every kind of *dyſentery*, purging medicines ſhould only be ſuch as evacuate the contents of the bowels; and the ol. ricin. may be ſuited by proper additions to every ſpecies; a ſmall portion of ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM mixed with CRYSTALL. TART. TAMARINDS, and ſuch like, may be given; though towards the end of the cure, ſome ſay, RHUBARB may be allowed with advantage.

SWEATING. In all the ſpecies of this diſorder, this evacuation is deficient and difficultly promoted; but when excited, conduces greatly to the cure. In the malignant kind of *dyſentery*, perſpiration muſt be promoted by means the moſt effectual, in conjunction with cordials. The firſt paſſages being well cleared, ſmall doſes of ANTIM. TARTAR. with the PULV. IPECAC. ſhould be repeated ſo as not to excite purging or vomiting, and may be aſſiſted in their operation by the pores, with ſuch other means as the circumſtances of the patient may require. OPIATES are generally the beſt auxiliaries in this caſe; and a vapour-bath, or wrapping the legs and thighs in flannels wrung out of warm water, greatly expedite this intention.

IPECACUANHA. Dr. Akenſide aſſerts the propriety of this remedy in every form, ſtate, and degree of this diſeaſe; and that the more its uſe is experienced, the more its merits are eſtabliſhed. Its virtues are owing to its relaxing and ſedative quality, and determining the fluids to the ſurface; one or two grains ſhould be repeated every four or ſix hours, more or leſs, according as the ſymptoms require it, or as the ſtomach will retain it.

DIURETICS, in ſome inſtances, have been uſeful; but are not to be attempted, except where all other means fail, or when they have been efficacious in former inſtances.

ASTRINGENTS. They are uſeful when, after numerous evacuations, the ſtrength fails. Among theſe, alum

is not found ſo uſeful as it is in hæmorrhages, and is rarely preſcribed. THE CORT. SIMAROUB. removes this complaint without the uſual inconveniences of aſtringents. Two drams may be boiled in a pint and quarter of water to a pint; and two ounces of the ſtrained liquor may be taken three or four times a day. The LIGN. CAMPECH. is alſo uſeful, and in ſome reſpects to be preferred to moſt other medicines of its claſs; for where aſtringents are required, it may be ſafely uſed, whether fever or inflammation attend or not. From a ſcruple to a dram of the extract hath been given at a doſe, and frequently repeated. In general the following method of adminiſtering it is to be approved of:

℞ Extract. lign. Campech. ʒ ii. f. pil. xx. cujus cap. iii. vel iv. quarta vel ſexta quaque hora cum ℥ ii. decoct. ſimaroubæ. *Theſe medicines ought to be given with caution; and ſcarce ever exhibited till the cloſe of the complaint; nor however till the inteſtines have been ſufficiently evacuated, and the morbid matter removed by emetics, aperients, or naufeatives: for, given early in the diſeaſe, they are productive of great miſchiefs.*

The teneſmus, when troubleſome, may be relieved by clyſters of ſtarch.

CORT. ELUTHERIÆ. In ſome inſtances where the ipecac. failed, or diſagreed, this medicine hath been attended with the deſired ſucceſs; and to reſtore the tone of the inteſtines after the abatement of the diſorder, this bark is generally to be preferred to the Peruvian.

The VITRUM ANTIMON. CERAT. given from gr. ii. ad x. and a gentle opiate after it, is generally eſteemed as a ſpecific. It may be repeated two or three times a day, or oftener if required, and the ſtomach retains it.

The RAD. COLUMBÆ is particularly uſeful in the bilious and putrid *dyſentery*, and may be uſed in the diarrhœa, which ſee.

The NUX VOMICA. Dr. Hagſtroom, a Swediſh phyſician, recollecting the ſuppoſition of ſome celebrated profeſſors, that the epidemic *dyſentery* is an hæmorrhage of the inteſtines brought on by animalculæ, he was led to imagine that nux vomica, which is known to be fatal to large animals, might alſo prove equally deſtructive to theſe animalculæ. The auſtere taſte of this ſubſtance confirmed him in his ideas on this ſubject, and knowing that it might be taken in ſmall doſes without danger, he ventured to try its effects. He began by cleanſing the bowels with rhubarb and cream of tartar, after which he preſcribed a ſcruple of nux vomica, in powder, to be taken once a day. The good effects of this remedy exceeded his expectations. The ſucceſs which followed the uſe of this medicine was equal, whether uſed in thoſe *dyſenteries* which followed putrid fevers, or thoſe in which no ſuch fever had preceded. In many inſtances a cure was effected in three or four days. This medicine ſeemed to have a better effect when taken in warm water or beer, than when ſwallowed in either of theſe liquors cold. See the Lond. Med. Journ. vol. iii. p. 189.

Thoſe with whom a *dyſentery* is fatal are carried off by the mortification in their bowels, to which regard ſhould always be had throughout the cure.

GOETTLIEB RICHTER, in his medical and ſurgical obſervations, ſays, that the dyſentery does not at all depend upon bilious, corrupt acrimonies in the inteſtines: that it cannot be at all cured by emetics, and ſtill leſs by purgatives; but that it is a rheumatic or catarrhous affection of the inteſtines, particularly of the great guts, and that the proper remedies for the diſeaſe are ſedatives, and diaphoretics. That in three epidemical dyſenteries, wherein he made careful and accurate obſervations, he was fully convinced, that the bilious character which it often aſſumed, was merely accidental, and acceſſory. And he produces ſeveral arguments from facts, to prove that bilious acrimonies, which were evident in many, were not the cauſe of the diſeaſe, but rather the effect of irritation in the bowels, which produced an increaſed ſecretion of bile, occaſioned by a ſtimulus, and that they had no farther eſſential influence on the principal diſeaſe.

From hence then, he depended upon opium and antimony for performing a cure, which they effected by allaying pain and irritation, and raiſing a gentle diaphoreſis. Nay, he aſſerts, that by the uſe of opium, the bilious ſymptoms diſappeared, and the patient was cured without evacuation: *ventricular*, or *inteſtinal, he muſt mean, I preſume.* He does not totally reject vomits and purgatives; but if there are indications for them at the beginning of the diſeaſe, he adminiſters them. For vomits evacuate the bile, and acceſſory irritations diminiſh the ſpaſm in the inteſtines, and promote a gentle perſpiration; for which purpoſe, he prefers ipecacuanha to emetic tartar—to clear the inteſtines, manna; but more particularly CALOMEL, which upon experience, he found, operated more powerfully, and more gently than other purgatives. Beſides, ſo far from encreaſing the pains in the bowels, like other purging medicines, it frequently diminiſhed them remarkably.—Rhubarb, he conſiders, as a very dangerous medicine in this diſeaſe; though after it is gone, he approves of it as a ſtrengthener of the ſtomach and inteſtines. In caſes of conſiderable degrees of fever, the antimon. tartariſat. in ſmall doſes was given, with ſal ammoniac, or Mindererus' ſpirit.—When inconſiderable, tinct. thebaic, with vin. antim. Huxami, or extr. opii, and ipecacuanha. But in order to cure the diſeaſe radically, the uſe of opium muſt be continued, and emetics given at intervals, if neceſſary. A ſoft pulſe, and moiſt ſkin, are the chief ſigns of the good effects of opium, and of a certain amendment. Warm fomentations to the abdomen; and frictions, with volatile camphorated liniment, were uſeful; but if there was a fixed pain in the belly, or they were conſtant, a bliſter on the abdomen produced the beſt effects. In caſes where the evacuations were very fetid, and the patient much debilitated, the *arnica* did wonders; and when a lientery remained after the diſeaſe, the columbo exceeded all other remedies.

See Sydenham on the *Dyſentery*, with notes by Dr. Wallis. Among the ancients, Alex. Trallian, Aretæus, Cœlius Aurelianus, and Celſus may be conſulted; but among the lateſt authors, and where improvements on predeceſſors may be expected, ſee Baker on the *Dyſentery*; Akenſide's Comment; Zimmermann's Treatiſe; and Dr. Wilſon on the *Dyſentery*; Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 101. edit. 4. Moſeley on the *Dyſentery* of the Weſt Indies: alſo the Lond. Med. Journ. vol. ii. p. 86. vol. vii. p. 337; Goettlieb Richter's work above quoted.

DYSENTERIA CATHARTICIS, } i.e. Diarrhœa mucoſa.
DYSENTERIA PARISIACA, } See DIARRHŒA.

There are many ſympathetic *dyſenteries.*

DYSEPULOTOS, } from δυς, *difficulty*, and ουλη,
DYSEPULOTICUS. } a *cicatrix*, or δυς, *difficulty*, and ουλοω, *to cicatrize.* An epithet for an ulcer which is difficult to heal.

DYSHÆMORRHOIS. Suppreſſion of the bleeding piles.

DYSHELCES, from δυς, *male*, and ἑλκος, *ulcers.* One who hath ulcers difficult of cure.

DYSIATOS, from δυς, *difficulty*, and ιαομαι, *to heal* or *cure.* Difficult of cure.

DYSLOCHIA. Suppreſſion of the lochia. See LOCHIA.

DYSMENORRHŒA. Difficult or painful menſtruation. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

DYSODES, from δυς, *bad*, and οζω, *to ſmell.* An ill ſmell, FOETID. Fœſius ſays, that in Hippocrates we are to underſtand by this word, a *fœtid* diſorder of the ſmall inteſtines. It is alſo the name of a malagma for the pleuriſy, and of an acopon, which Galen and Paulus deſcribes. Sauvages, and ſome other noſologiſts, form a genus of diſorder which they name dyſodia, and define it to be ſtinking exhalations from the whole body, or from a particular part, e. g. *ſtinking ſweat, ſtinking breath, ſtinking feet*, &c.

Dr. Percival takes notice of a kind of STINKING BREATH, (*dyſodes* pulmonica) to which perſons with a narrow cheſt and ſcorbutic habit are peculiarly incident. He obſerves, that it ſeems to originate from a want of power to make a full expiration, by which too much perſpirable matter is retained, and corrupted by ſtagnation in the veſicles of the lungs. In ſuch caſes he hath found the moſt ſalutary effects from the uſe of myrrh and fixed air, internally adminiſtered. Theſe antiſeptic ſubſtances are probably carried to the lungs, and diſcharged together with the offenſive vapour, which correct, at the ſame time that they invigorate the ſmalleſt ramifications of the bronchiæ.

DYSOPIA, δυς, *bad*, οψις, *ſight.* DIFFICULT SIGHT, called alſo *paroraſis.* Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order dyſæſtheſiæ, which he defines, depraved viſion, ſo that objects cannot be ſeen, except in a certain degree of light, or at a certain diſtance, or in a certain poſition. He diſtinguiſhes five ſpecies. 1. *Dyſopia tenebrarum*, alſo *amblyopia crepuſcularis*; when a great light is required for diſtinct viſion. 2. *Dyſopia luminis*, alſo *amblyopia meridiana*, when

ſight is moſt diſtinct in an obſcure light. 3. *Dyſopia*, called alſo *amblyopia diſſitorum*, when objects muſt be very near to be ſeen. 4 *Dyſopia amblyopia*, called alſo *proximorum*, when objects cannot be ſeen diſtinctly, if very near. 5. *Dyſopia lateralis*, alſo called *amblyopia luſcorum*, when objects are beſt diſcerned by a ſide view.

DYSOREXIA, from δυς, *bad*, and ορεξις, *appetite*. A BAD APPETITE. Alſo a WRONG APPETITE, as when the appetite is exceſſive, or requires unuſual food, &c. it is ſynonymous with *hyperæſthieſis*, and *morboſitates*,—*privativi*. This is the ſecond order of Dr. Cullen's fourth claſs LOCALES,—which he divides into two ſections, *appetitus erronei*, and, *deficientes*;—Synop. Noſol. Meth. See ANOREXIA; he alſo places *morbi pathetici* as ſynonymous, p. 318, 324.

DYSPEPSIA, from δυς, *difficult*, or *bad*, and πεπτω, *to concöct*. DIFFICULTY of, or rather DEPRAVED DIGESTION. See APEPSIA.

DYSPHAGIA. Dr. Cullen ranks this under his CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. DYSCINESIÆ, and defines it, impeded deglutition unattended with inflammatory affection, or injured reſpiration. See DEGLUTITIO.

DYSPERMATISMUS, δυς, *difficulter*, and σπερματιζω, *semino*, alſo called *ageneſia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales and order epiſchetis, which he defines, a flow, impeded emiſſion, in coition, of the ſemen virile, inſufficient for the purpoſe of generation. He obſerves eight ſpecies. 1. *Dyſpermatiſmus urethralis*, when the fault is in the urethra. 2. *Dyſpermatiſmus nodoſus*, when a tumor is formed in the corpus cavernoſus penis. 3. *Dyſpermatiſmus præputialis*, when the impediment is from a ſtraitneſs of the orifice of the prepuce. 4. *Dyſpermatiſmus mucoſus*, when the urethra is obſtructed by a too viſcid mucus. 5. *Dyſpermatiſmus hypertonicus*, when there is an exceſs of erection of the penis. 6. *Dyſpermatiſmus epilepticus*, from epileptic fits coming on during coition. 7. *Dyſpermatiſmus ephractodes*, from a want of vigour in the genitals. 8. *Dyſpermatiſmus reflluus*, in which there is no emiſſion of ſemen, on account of theſe men being thrown back into the urinary bladder. See STERILITAS.

DYSPHONIA, from δυς, *difficulty*, and φωνη, the *voice*. A difficulty of ſpeech.

DYSPNŒA; alſo *Dyſpnoon*. DIFFICULT BREATHING, from δυς, *difficulty*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs neuroſes, and order ſpaſmi; and defines it to be a conſtant *difficulty* of *breathing*, without a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs in the breaſt, but rather that of fullneſs and obſtruction there; a cough frequently attending through the whole courſe of the diſeaſe. He diſtinguiſhes eight ſpecies. 1. *Dyſpnœa catarrhalis*, when with a cough there are copious diſcharges of viſcid mucus, called alſo *aſthma catarrhale*;—*pneumodes*;—*pneumonicum*;—*pituitoſum*;—*amphineuma*. 2. *Dyſpnœa ſicca*, when there is a cough without any conſiderable diſcharge. 3. *Dyſpnœa aerea*, when the cough is much encreaſed by ſlight changes of the weather. 4. *Dyſpnœa terrea*, when earthy or calculous matters are ſpit up. 5. *Dyſpnœa aquoſa*, when there is a ſcarcity of uriſe, and œdematous feet, without any ſymptoms of a dropſy in the cheſt. 6. *Dyſpnœa pinguedinoſa*, from corpulency. 7. *Dyſpnœa thoracica*, when parts ſurrounding the cheſt are injured, from ill formation of the cheſt, called alſo *aſthma a gibbo*. 8. *Dyſpnœa extrinſeca*, from manifeſt external cauſes, called alſo *aſthma pulverulentorum*,—*metallicum*. It is ſpoken of by many as a ſpecies of aſthma, but much difficulty attends ſuch a view of it, and as much in affording relief. If reſpiration be only thick and quick, without the other ſymptoms, it is called *dyſpnœa*. To this place belong ſeveral of the ſpecies of the ORTHOPNŒA, to which the reader is referred.

It is a ſpaſm affecting the vital functions. SAUVAGES defines it a diſeaſe whoſe principal ſymptom is a ſhortneſs of breathing, with chronic indiſpoſition, not intermitting, and without ſigns of hydrothorax or empyema.

The moſt uſual cauſes of *dyſpnœa* are, phlegm lodged in the bronchia, or the too ſtrong conſtriction of the bronchia themſelves, which prevents the eaſy ingreſs of the air into the lungs.

Noſologiſts enumerate many ſpecies of this diſeaſe: Sauvages no leſs than twenty-two, but moſt of them are ſymptomatic; and few, if any of them, admit of more effectual remedies, than ſuch as mitigate their violence; in order to which, it is adviſable to moderate the plethora in the lungs, and avoid all hurry of reſpiration.

Sometimes naufeating emetics are good expectorants in this caſe, eſpecially if given in ſmall doſes. Gum ammoniacum, and aſſa fœtida, may be uſed. Bliſters are often beneficial. Iſſues may be formed in the thigh. In ſome caſes theſe have their uſe, but in too many inſtances aſſiſtance fails.

DYSPNOON. See DYSPNŒA.

DYSRACHITIS. The name of a plaſter in Galen.

DYSTHERAPEUTOS, from δυς, *difficulty*, and θεραπευω, *to heal*. Difficult to heal.

DYSTOCHIA, from δυς, *difficult*, and τικτω, *to bring forth young*. Difficulty in labour or child-birth.

DYSTŒCHIASIS, from δυς, *bad*, and στοιχος, *order*. An irregular diſpoſition of the hairs in the eyelids.

DYSURIA. DYSURY, from δυς, *painful*, and ουρον, *urine*. A DIFFICULTY OF VOIDING THE URINE. It is called *ſtillicidium*, *ardor urinæ*, *culbicio*, obſtruction, heat, and difficulty of voiding urine, and *ſtranguria*, STRANGURY.

A total ſuppreſſion is called ISCHURIA, which ſee. A partial ſuppreſſion is called *dyſuria*, and may be with or without heat. When there are frequent painful, or uneaſy urgings to diſcharge the urine, and it paſſes off only by drops, or in very ſmall quantities, it is called a *ſtrangury*. When a ſenſe of pain or heat attends the diſcharge of urine, it then paſſes with difficulty, and is diſtinguiſhed by the name *ardor urinæ*, HEAT OF URINE.

The *dyſuria* is acute and chronic. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order epiſcheſes, and defines it, a painful, and by ſome means, impeded emiſſion of urine. He diſtinguiſhes ſix ſpecies. 1. *Dyſuria ardens*, when the urine ſcalds in paſſing off, and there is not any evident diſorder in the bladder. 2. *Dyſuria ſpaſmodica*, when a ſpaſm affects the parts which communicate with the bladder. 3. *Dyſuria compreſſionis*, from parts contiguous preſſing the bladder. 4. *Dyſuria phlogiſtica*, when the parts about the bladder are in inflamed. 5. *Dyſuria irritata*, when there are the ſigns of a ſtone in the bladder. 6. *Dyſuria mucoſa*, when there is a copious excretion of mucus; alſo called *gluſ*; *veſicæ morbus rarus*, *catarrhus*; *chylaria*, when the mucous urine is whitiſh; *pyuria*,—*pyuria arthritica*;—*viſcida*.

The cauſes are various: as caruncles in the urethra;—a ſtone in the neck of the bladder, or in the urethra;—ſpaſm, or inflammation in the neck of the bladder or urethra:—acrimony in the urine, abrading the mucus from the bladder, or the urethra;—the venereal diſeaſe, and the ſcurvy, often produce this diſorder;—an ulcer in theſe parts, and a defect in the diſcharge of mucus for lubricating the urinary paſſages. The chronic *dyſury* hath generally for its cauſe a rheumatic, arthritic, ſcorbutic, or other morbid humour fixing itſelf in the villous coat of the bladder, near its neck, and in the urethra.

The diagnoſtic ſigns of a *dyſury* ſometimes ſo much reſemble thoſe of a ſtone in the bladder, that ſome difficulty attends the diſtinguiſhing of them, eſpecially when the *dyſury* is of the chronic kind. However, in general, *the difficulty of diſcharging urine is unattended with pain or heat, except during the endeavours to void it, or its actual paſſing off, and for a ſhort time, the pain perceived afterwards is in the glans, a circumſtance not ſo particularly attendant in the ſtone*; in the chronic *dyſury*, *bloody urine is more frequently cauſed by exerciſe, and voided in large quantities after vigorous motions, than happens in the ſtone*.

Heat of urine is not from an increaſe of the natural heat thereof, but from its coming in contact with the inner coat of the bladder, or of the urethra; its acrimony abrades the mucus from theſe parts, or their mucus is too ſparingly ſupplied, when the acrimony of the urine irritates them too much, and excites the ſenſe of heat and pain. And if the heat of urine proceeds from acrimony in the urine, it will be known by the high colour and thinneſs of the urine, or elſe a mixture of unuſual matter.

The different kinds of *dyſuries* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from each other; and they from the ſtone in the bladder, or urethra, from the iſchuria, and from the piles.

The *dyſury* is not a dangerous diſorder, but it is both troubleſome and difficult to cure, particularly in the aged. Whenever it happens, if it continues long, it ulcerates the bladder and its neck.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, the particular cauſe muſt be diſcovered.

When the application of bliſters cauſes a ſtrangury, waſh the bliſtered part with warm milk and water when dreſſed.

When

When an acrimony in the juices is the cauſe, if it is venereal, give anti-venereals; if ſcorbutic, give antiſcorbutics, &c. If the pulſe admit of it, bleed; given lenient cooling laxatives, ſuch as caſſia, tamarinds, the ol. ricini, or draughts of oil and manna. It is uſual to give nitre, but a ſolution of true gum arabic is by far more uſeful: an ounce of it ſhould be taken in a day. Camphor, and ſmall doſes of laudanum, are often of great ſervice. Spt. ætheris nitroſi, may be taken in each draught of common drink, or the following draught and clyſter may occaſionally be adminiſtered.

℞ Tinct. opii gr. xx. ſpt. æth. nit. gr. xxx. ol. amygd. ʒ ii. aq. font. ℥ i. ſs. m. f. hauſt.

℞ Balſ. Peruv. ʒ i. ſs. in vitel. ovi ſolut. tinct. opii ʒ i. & ʒ ii. ol. oliv. ℥ ii. decoct. per enemate ℥ viii. m. f. enem. A ſemicupium is often of uſe.

The patient ſhould drink plentifully of a ſolution of gum arabic, or ſalop, of whey, or of a decoction of marſhmallow root.

When the pain is violent, let the mucilage of gum-arabic, or ſome oily matter, be injected into the urethra before diſcharging the urine.

Where inflammation in the urethra is the cauſe, as happens in blenorrhagia virulenta, the PULVIS REFRIGERANS of Falck, though an inelegant compoſition, has been ſtrongly recommended; it is alſo called PULVIS NITRI COMPOSITUS, and made by mixing two ounces of nitre, with two drams of red ſulphurated quickſilver, and one ſcruple of calomel. The doſe, ʒ ſs. vel ϑ ij. night and morning.

When there is much ſtrangury, the following infuſion and electary are of great uſe. Take of gum arabic,—tragacanth,—ſtarch,—cryſtals of tartar, and tincture of Tolu, of each ℥ i. conſerve of hips ℥ ij. and mix theſe well with ſimple ſyrup: the quantity of a large nutmeg may be taken three or four times a day. This is called the ELECTARIUM GUMMOSUM. The infuſion, called INFUSUM LINI, is made of linſeed 1 ounce; liquorice root ſliced, 2 drams; boiling water, 2 pints. Theſe are ordered to ſtand in a moderate heat for ſome hours, that the mucilage of the ſeed may be completely diſſolved, which alſo ſhould be now and then ſtirred. An ounce of gum arabic, added to this, would increaſe its efficacy. A wine glaſs or two of this may be taken very frequently in the day.

If there are caruncles in the urethra, bougies ſhould be carefully introduced therein, and repeated as required.

In the chronic *Dyſury*, after other means fail, a ſalivation excited by the uſe of mercury hath ſucceeded; and an iſſue in the inſide of one thigh, a little above the knee, prevents the return, or at leaſt renders relapſes very moderate. When the patient is too weakly to admit of ſalivation, a doſe of the uva urſi may be taken every morning, and after it half a pint of lime-water, mixed with a ſtrong decoction of the great water-dock root.

Dr. Percival obſerves, that there is a ſpecies of chronic *dyſury*, to which perſons of an arthritic or ſcorbutic habit, and who have paſſed the meridian of life, are peculiarly incident. It is often miſtaken for the ſtone, and aggravated by the uſe of lithontriptics. He adds, that it hath many ſymptoms in common with that diſorder, ſuch as frequent and urgent calls to make water; pain at each extremity of the urethra; a mucous diſcharge, teneſmus, and ſometimes a ſuppreſſion of urine. But the patients who labour under it feel no uneaſy weight in the perinæum, and always void their water with much leſs difficulty, in an erect, than in a horizontal poſture. The complaint, alſo, may be further diſtinguiſhed from the ſtone by having ſhorter intervals of eaſe; by more frequently injuring the retentive power of the bladder, and by occaſioning no ſudden interruption to the ſtream of urine in the abſence of pain. It ſeems to ariſe from an acrid defluxion on the coat of the bladder, which is thereby rendered ſo exquiſitely ſenſible, that the ſtimulus of the urine becomes almoſt intolerable, and very frequent efforts are excited to expel it: theſe efforts, however, ſhould be reſtrained as much as poſſible, becauſe they tend to increaſe the pain and irritation of the bladder, and to prevent the complete diſcharge of its contents; for that organ cannot effectually contract itſelf without a due degree of previous diſtenſion. Of all the remedies which Dr. Percival tried, he ſays, that mercury was the moſt ſucceſsful; it ſeldom failed to afford relief, and generally produced a cure, if adminiſtered with perſeverence and in ſufficient quantity. According to the urgency of the caſe, one, two, or three ſcruples of the ungt. hydrargyri fort. ſhould be rubbed into the thighs every night, till a ſlight ptyaliſm enſues: the ſymptoms for the moſt part abate before the ſpitting comes on; and after it has continued a while, they diſappear entirely. Sometimes, in ſlighter caſes, the doctor gives half a grain of calomel, with two grains of James's fever powder, twice every day; and this ſmall doſe of mercury, if duly continued, may ſuffice to effect a cure, without producing any ſalivation, or even ſoreneſs of the mouth. See Lond. Med. Journ. vol. iv. p. 69.

Violent heat in the urinary paſſages of women has been cured by the uſe of the bark.

See the authors under the article ISCHURIA, Biſs's Eſſays, Lobb on painful Diſtempers, Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, vol. ii.

E.

EAU DE LUCE. See Sps. AMMONIÆ SUCCINATUS, under ALCALI.

EBEL. The feed of fage, or of juniper.

EBESMECH, A name in Langius for QUICKSILVER. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

EBISCUS. See ALTHEA.

EBRIECATUM. By this term Paracelfus expreffes the partial lofs of reafon, as it happens in drunkennefs; and by the addition of the word CŒLESTE, that kind of enthufiafm which is affected by many heathen prieffs, &c.

EBRIETAS. DRUNKENNESS. Spirituous liquors render the fibres rigid, and increafe our natural vigour: but this effect is fleeting. If they are often repeated, or otherways too freely ufed, their excefs of action enervates the conftitution; the appetite fails, and digeftion is too feebly carried on; confequently due fupplies not being conveyed to the blood, the fpirits fail, and a general feeblenefs enfues. Add to this, that fpirituous liquors create a morbid acrimony in the blood, and gradually coagulate its thinner parts, whence a fcirrhous liver and obftructed mefenteric glands.

When from a frequent or exceffive ufe of fpirituous liquors the ftomach lofes its fenfibility, the faline and faponaceous medicines fhould be ufed; and after them, the waters at Bath may finifh the cure. When this excefs produces relaxation in the ftomach, pituitous, and often bilious humours, too much abound in this organ; here emetics fhould be ufed; rhubarb and aloetic purges now and then repeated; then bitters, bark, and chalybeates, joined with moderate exercife, bid faireft for reftoring ftrength.

When the over-night's potation is too liberal, a quantity of cold water fhould be placed at the bed-fide, and as reftleffnefs comes with heat, a dryneſs of the tongue, &c. this water fhould be drank as freely as the thirft requires it: thus, by degrees, a perfpiration is produced, and the moft effectual relief obtained. The fucceeding day, abftemioufnefs is very requifite; and fuch a mode of regimen fhould be purfued, as is conſiſtent with the peculiar nature of the conftitution, viz. in a man of a ftrong, healthful, plethoric habit, drinking plentifully of thin, warm, diluting liquids, in which fmall portions of nitre may be diffolved, or mixed with vegetable acids, keeping in bed, and promoting perfpiration, will be highly ufeful. *On the contrary*, to fuch as are weak, delicate, and relaxed, befides abftinence from folid diet, riding on horfeback, or fome other gentle exercife in the pure air, will be of the moft fervice; a glafs or two of generous wine, or fome cordial, may be taken, or fuch other means purfued, as are calculated to invigorate the fyftem, and keep up an increafed ftate of inſenſible perfpiration, &c. See WALLIS, on Health and Difeafe.

Fermented vegetable fpirits are alone the cauſe of drunkennefs, and vinegar is an antidote; whence, in cafe of what is called being *dead drunk*, a draught of ſtrong vinegar will relieve, or recover therefrom, fooner than any other means; but in fuch a cafe, let the perfon be ſeated with his head elevated. After he is a little roufed, give warm water with vinegar, acidum vitriolicum dilutum, or fps. ætheris nitroſi, to drink. Frequently apply a ſponge dipped in vinegar to the mouth and noſe; an emetic that operates with ſpeed will alſo have its uſefulneſs; a clyſter, and, after it, a purging draught may be adminiſtered; and then attempt to promote a gentle ſweat.

EBSHAMENSIS SAL. See CATH. SAL.

EBULUS, alſo called *chamæacte*, *ſambucus humilis*, *ſambucus herbacea*, WALL-WORT, DANE-WORT, and DWARF ELDER. It is the SAMBUCUS EBULUS, Linn.

It is an herbaceous plant, dying to the ground in winter, with longer leaves than thoſe of the *elder*-tree, and nine leaves on one rib. It grows wild in many parts of England, flowers in July, and produces ripe black berries in the beginning of September.

Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the common *elder*, but ſomewhat more efficacious. It is a powerful hydragogue, and in ſmaller doſes a powerful reſolvent and deobſtruent. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Wallis's Sydenham.

EBUR. See SPODIUM ARABUM.

EBUR FOSSILE. See UNICORNU.

ECBOLION, from ἐκβάλλω, *to caſt out*. See DIECBOLION, hence diecbolica.

ECBRASMATA, from ἐκβράσσω, *to caſt out*, or from βράζω, *to be very hot*. Fiery puſtules on the ſurface of the body, alſo called *ecchymata*, *ardentes pupulæ*.

ECBRASMUS. See FERMENTATIO.

ECBYRSOMATA, from βύρσα, *a ſkin*. Protuberances of the bones at the joints, which appear through the ſkin.

ECCATHARTICA, from καθαίρω, *to purge*. According to Gorræus, *eccathartics* are remedies which, applied to the ſkin, open the pores; but in general they are underſtood to be deobſtruents: ſometimes expectorants are thus called, and ſo are purgatives.

ECCHYLOMA, from χυλὸς, *a juice*. See EXTRACTUM.

ECCHYMATA. See ECBRASMATA.

ECCHYMOMA ARTERIOSUM. The falſe aneuriſm. See ANEURISMA.

ECCRYSIS, from ἔκκρισις, *to flow out*. It means an excretion, expulſion, or removal of any excrementitious or morbific matter from the body, either by the bowels, or any other convenient paſſages. It is alſo taken for the excreted matter itſelf.—It is ſimilar to APOCRISIS, which alſo, according to HIPPOCRATES, is applied to the contagious effluvia of the air, or to a certain morbid quality, impreſſed upon the air by exhalation, called miaſma.

ECCYMOSIS, } from ἐκχύω, *to pour out*, or from ἐξ,
ECCHYMOMA, } *without*, and χυμὸς, *juice*, called alſo *exſuccatio*. Sometimes *cruſtula* is applied in this ſenſe; and alſo *ſugillatio*, which ſee. It is an effuſion of humours from their reſpective veſſels, under the integuments; or, as Paulus Ægineta ſays, "When the fleſh is bruiſed by the violent colliſion of any object, and its ſmall veins broken, the blood is gradually diſcharged from them." This blood, when collected under the ſkin is called an *ecchymoſis*; the ſkin in the mean time remaining entire, ſometimes a tumor is formed by it, which is ſoft and livid, and generally without pain. If the quantity of blood is not conſiderable, it is uſually reſorbed; if much, it ſuppurates: it rarely happens that any further inconvenience follows: though in caſe of a very bad habit of body, a mortification may be the reſult, and in ſuch caſe, a regard muſt be had thereto. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs, LOCALES, and order TUMORES, and defines it, a diffuſed tumor, a little elevated, growing blue, or black. The cauſes

are preſſure or bruiſes, then called *ſtigmata*, blood-letting, either from the orifice in the ſkin ſliding over that of the vein, or from the vein being cut through. Livid or black ſpots are ſometimes a ſymptom of the ſcurvy: when it is round and ſmall, it is named *thrombus*; when more diffuſed, *ecchymoſis*. According to the different cauſes, ſo ſhould an ecchymoſis be diſtinguiſhed; as when happening from blows, bleeding, or other external injuries; or from the ſcurvy, or other internal cauſes:—it ſhould not be miſtaken for a ſpurious aneuriſm.

In ſlight caſes, compreſſes dipped in vinegar or in water, ſo ſtrongly impregnated with ſalt, as to ſuſpend an egg, frequently applied and kept upon the part, is all that can be neceſſary for a cure. If it tends to ſuppurate, it muſt be treated as an abſceſs. If the quantity of coagulated blood be conſiderable, diſcharge it by as many inciſions as are requiſite for that purpoſe; then treat it as an approaching mortification. See Bell's, White's, and Heiſter's Surgery. Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, ſect. 324, 1151.

ECCLYSIS, from ἐκλύω, *to bend*, or *turn aſide*. See LUXATIO.

ECCOPE, from κόπτω, *to cut*, or ἐκκόπτω, *to cut off*. The cutting off of any part.

ECCOPEUS, from κόπτω, *to cut*. An ancient inſtrument, of the ſame uſe as the modern raſpatory.

ECCOPROTICA, from κόπρος, *dung*. Alſo *coprocritica*. Mild aperients, or gently purging medicines which promote the natural evacuation by ſtool.

ECCRINOLOGICA, from ἐκκρίνω, *to ſecrete*, or *ſeparate*. That part of medicine which relates to the doctrine of excretions.

ECDORA, from δέρω, *to excoriate*. See EXCORIATIO, and particularly uſed by P. Aegineta, for an *excoriation* of the urethra.

ECHECOLLON, from κόλλα, *glue*. A glutinous topic.

ECHETROSIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.

ECHINIDES. In Hippocrates it is mentioned as what he uſed for purging the womb.

ECHINATA SEMINA, } Such ſeeds of plants as
ECHINATE SEEDS. } are prickly and rough are thus named, from ἐχῖνος, *echinus*, *a hedge-hog*.

ECHINOPHORA. See CAUCALIS.

ECHINOPHTHALMIA, from ἐχῖνος, a *hedge-hog*, and ὀφθαλμία, an *inflammation of the eye*. An inflammation of the hairy part of the eye-lids. I ſuppoſe that the term is diſtinguiſhed thus, becauſe the *eye-lid* is ſet with hairs, as the echinus with prickles.

ECHINOPUS, called alſo *crocodilion*, *acanthalruca*, *ſcabioſa carduifolia*, *ſphærocephala elatior*, GLOBE THISTLE. It is raiſed in our gardens. The root and ſeeds are moderately diuretic; but are not in uſe. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies.

ECHINUS. IN BOTANY, thoſe plants or parts of plants which are beſet very cloſely with ſpines, like a hedge-hog, termed echinated. The prickly head or cover of the ſeed is alſo thus named. It is alſo the name for the hedge-hog, which is likewiſe called *acanthion*.

—— MARINUS. The SEA HEDGE-HOG or URCHIN. See AMYGDALOIDES.

ECHOS. See TINNITUS AURIUM.

ECHYSIS. See LIPOTHYMIA.

ECLAMPSIA TYPHODES. See RAPHANIA.

ECLAMPSIS, from λάμπω, *to ſhine*. It is a flaſhing light, or thoſe ſparklings which ſtrike the eyes of epileptic patients. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *circuli ignei*, *ſcintillations* or *fiery circles*. Though only a ſymptom of the epilepſy, Hippocrates puts it for the *epilepſy* itſelf. But Dr. CULLEN places it as a ſynonyme with epilepſia, and ſays, "that VOGEL and SAUVAGES will diſtinguiſh an eclampſia as an acute diſeaſe, from epilepſy which they conſider a chronic one; but as it is very difficult every where to place accurate limits between acute and chronic diſeaſes; and as the eclampſia of SAUVAGES will exactly agree for the moſt part, as well in the cauſes as ſymptoms, with epilepſy, I could by no means arrange it different in genus from epilepſy."

ECLECTICA MEDICINA, from ἐκλέγω, *to elect*. ARCHIGENUS, and ſome others, ſelected from all other ſects what appeared to them to be the beſt and moſt rational; hence they were called *eclectics*, and their medicine, *eclectic medicine*.

ECLECTOS, }
ECLEGMA, } from λείχω, *to lick*. See LINCTUS.
ECLEICTOS, }

ECLYSIS. An univerſal faintneſs.

ECMAGMA. See CROCOMAGMA.

ECNEPHIAS, of ἐκ, *from*, νέφος, *a cloud*. A ſtormy wind breaking out of a cloud.

ECPEPIESMENOS, from ἐκπιέζω, *to depreſs* or *preſs outward*. An epithet for ulcers with protuberating lips.

ECPHRACTICA, from ἐκ, and φράσσω, *to obſtruct*. Deobſtruent medicines.

ECPHRAXIS, from ἐκ, and φράσσω, *to obſtruct*. An opening of the pores.

ECPHYAS, from ἐκ, and φύω, *to produce*. An appendix, or *excreſcence*. Some give to the *appendicula vermiformis* this name.

ECPHYSESIS, from ἐκ, and φυσάω, *to breathe*. A quick expulſion of the air out of the lungs.

ECPHYSE. Flatus from the bladder through the urethra, and from the womb through the vagina.

ECPHYSIS, from ἐκ, and φύω, *to produce*. See APOPHYSIS, alſo DUODENUM.

ECPIESMA, } from ἐκ, and πιέζω, *to preſs*. The ſame
ECPYESMA, } as *magma*. Alſo the juice that is preſſed out from the plants of which the magma is made. It is alſo a kind of fracture of the cranium, in which the bones are ſhattered, and *preſs* inwardly, affecting the membranes of the brain.

ECPIESMOS, from ἐκ, and πιέζω, *to preſs*. In general it implies expreſſion, but it is alſo the name of a diſorder of the eye, which conſiſts in a great prominence of the entire globe, thruſt, as it were, almoſt out of the orbit by an afflux of humours.

It is alſo a true *exophthalmia* produced by ſtrong exertions, by which the eyes are ſo far preſſed out as to remain prominent. Protuberances of the eyes, happening from the effects of labour from child-bed pains, are often cured by the ſucceeding diſcharges and lochia. It is therefore neceſſary that we ſhould endeavour to aſſiſt theſe. Wallis's Noſologia Oculorum.

ECPLEROMA, from πλήρω, *to fill*. In Hippocrates, they are hard balls of leather, or other ſubſtances, adapted to *fill* the arm-pits, while by the help of the heels, placed againſt the balls, and repreſſing the ſame, the luxated os humeri is reduced into its place.

ECPLEXIS, from ἐκπλήσσω, *to terrify* or *aſtoniſh*. A ſtupor or aſtoniſhment, from ſudden external accidents.

ECPNEUMATOSIS, } from ἐκ, and πνέω, *to breathe*.
ECPNŒA. } See EXPIRATIO.

ECPTOMA, from ἐκπίπτω, *to fall out*. The excluſion of the ſecundines; and ſpeaking of corrupt parts, it ſignifies a falling off. See alſo LUXATIO; HERNIA SCROTALIS; and PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

ECPYEMA. By Hippocrates it is underſtood a copious collection of pus, from ſome tumor, particularly an inflammatory one having ſuppurated, a vomica or abſceſs with ſuppuration. It comes from the verb ἐκπυάσμαι, vel ἐκπύω, *in pus vertor*, *to be turned into pus*. Hence medicines abounding with maturating or ſuppuratory powers, were called by Galen ἐκπυητικὰ, vel ἐκπυοποιὰ. EMPYEMA was uſed by the ancients in this diffuſe ſenſe, but the moderns confine it to a diſeaſe of the cheſt. See EMPYEMA.

ECPYSIS. See EXCRESCENTIA.

ECREUELLES. See SCROFULA.

ECREXIS, ῥήγνυμι, *to break*. A RUPTURE. Hippocrates expreſſes by it a *rupture* or laceration of the womb. See HERNIA, and HERNIA UTERI.

ECRISIS. See SEMEN.

ECROE, from ἐκρέω, *to flow*. An efflux, or the courſe by which any humour, which requires purging, is evacuated. The ſame as *exerrheuſis*, *exerrhoſis*, *exerrhyſis*.

ECRYTHMUS, from ἐξ, *ex*, and ῥυθμὸς, *harmony*. See ARYTHMUS.

ECSARCOMA, from σὰρξ, *fleſh*. A fleſhy excreſcence.

ECSTASIS, from ἐξίστημαι, *to be out of one's ſenſes*. An ECSTASY, alſo EXTASIS. It is conſidered as a ſpecies of catalepſy, with this difference, the CATALEPTIC has no perception of what paſſes during the paroxyſm; nor any remembrance thereof when it is over; the ECSTATIC remembers the ideas perfectly which he conceived during its continuance. In HIPPOCRATES it ſignifies a delirium; and Dr. CULLEN ranks it as a ſpecies of apoplexy. *Apoplexia mentalis*, ariſing from affections of the mind.

ECSTROPHIUS, from ἐκστρέφω, *to invert*. An epithet for any medicine that makes the blind piles appear outwardly,

ECTASIS, from τεινω, *to extend*. An extenſion of the ſkin, the reverſe to wrinkling.

ECTEXIS, from τηκω, *to liquefy* or *conſume*. See EMACIATIO.

ECTHELYNSIS, from εκθηλυνω, *to render effeminate*. SOFTNESS. It is applied to the ſkin and fleſh when lax and ſoft, and to bandages when not ſufficiently tight.

ECTHLIMMA, from εκθλιβω, *to daſh* or *preſs out againſt*. An ulceration cauſed by preſſure on the ſkin.

ECTHLIPSIS, from εκθλιβω, *to daſh* or *preſs out againſt*. ELISION or EXPRESSION. It is ſpoken of ſwelled eyes, when they dart forth ſparks of light.

ECTHYMA, from εκθυω, *to break out*. See PUSTULA.

ECTILLOTICA, from εκτιλλω, *to pull out*. Medicines which conſume tubercles and corns, or which aſſiſt in pulling off ſuperfluous hairs from any part.

ECTOME, from εκ, *out*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. EXCISION or EXTIRPATION. See AMPUTATIO.

ECTOPIÆ. PROTRUSIONS or MISPLACED PARTS. As when a part of the body is moved from its proper ſeat, and forms a tumour. This is the fourth CLASS of Dr. Cullens LOCALES, and ſeventh ORDER, in which he includes HERNIA, PROLAPSUS, and LUXATIO. Synopſis Noſol. Method. Vol. 2. p. 366.

ECTOPOCYSTICA, ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a rupture of the bladder. See ISCHURIA. Var. 3d. ſpecies

ECTOMON. See HELLEBORUS NIGER.

ECTRIMMA, from εκτριβω, of τριβω, *to rub*. An ATTRITION or GALLING. In Hippocrates it is an exulceration of the ſkin about the os ſacrum.

ECTROPE, from εκτρεπω, *to divert, pervert*, or *invert*, It is any duct by which the humours are diverted and drawn off. In P. Æ.ineta it is the ſame as

ECTROPIUM. When the eye lids are ſo inverted or retracted, or turned outward, that their interior red ſkin becomes prominent, and the eyes cannot ſufficiently be covered by them. It is alſo called *everſio*; but by the Greeks, *ectropium*. Hence it may properly enough be termed a turning outward, or an everſion of the eye-lids. When this misfortune happens in the ſuperior eye-lid, in conſequence of its reſemblance to a hare's eye, it is called by the Greeks, *lagophthalmus*, or *lagophthalmia*, *hare's eye*. Galen, in his Definit. Med. makes *ectropium* an everſion of the eye-lids in general. But according to Paulus Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 12. the *ectropium* is peculiar to the under eye-lid, and lagophthalmus to the upper. Some, juſtly enough, diſtinguiſhed between the *ectropium* and lagophthalmus, the latter of which is, when the ſuperior eye-lid is not everted, but only, like a hare's eye, retracted by any cauſe, ſo that it cannot ſufficiently cover the eye. The like misfortune often happens in the lower eye lid, without any degree of everſion, though few have noticed this ſymptom. Hence it may be conſidered as a ſpecies of *ectropium*.

Sometimes this diſorder is unaccompanied with any other, but often an inflammation of the eye, a *ſarcoma*, or an *encanthis* attends it. When it appears alone, it is cauſed by cicatrices after wounds, exulcerations, burns, and imprudent uſe of aſtringents, or from the protuberance of the internal fleſhy parts. In old people, a relaxation of the orbicular muſcle ſometimes cauſes it in the lower eye-lid.

If the eye-lid is greatly diſtorted and contracted, or if the diſorder hath been of long continuance, a remedy is rarely to be expected.

When a cicatrix is the cauſe, endeavour to ſoften it by a frequent application of the ſteams of warm water, the egg-liquor mentioned in the article ANCHYLOSIS, &c. At night proper compreſſes may be applied to bring the eye-lids together, and keep them ſo.

When a contraction of the eye-lid is the cauſe, if emollients and compreſſes fail, an inciſion in the form of a creſcent may be made at a ſmall diſtance from the eye-laſhes; in the upper eye-lid the points of the inciſion ſhould be downwards, and in the under eye-lid upwards; thus the ſkin will be lengthened: the number of inciſions may be one or more, according to the degree of the contraction; if more than one is required, make the reſt parallel to the firſt, and at a ſmall diſtance from it. When the neceſſary inciſions are made, ſtretch the ſkin, and lay compreſſes of lint upon it; but at the ſecond dreſſing, ſpread the lint with ſome digeſtive ointment to encourage the fleſh riſing betwixt the inciſions; and ſlips of ſticking plaſter may be uſed to keep the upper and lower eye-lids cloſe until the inciſions are healed.

If an inflammation produces fungous fleſh, firſt allay the inflammation, then gradually conſume the fungus with the mildeſt eſcharotics.

In old age, a relaxation of the orbicular muſcle ſometimes produces this complaint; in this caſe, relief muſt be attempted by ſpirituous and ſtrengthening applications.

Tumors in the orbit are ſometimes the cauſe, and when not of a cancerous kind, the cure will depend on their extirpation. Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.

Galen, Celſus, P. Ægineta, Keckius's Diſ. on the *Ectropium*, Heiſter's Surgery, Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 371. Warner's Caſes in Surgery, p. 34. and Monſ. St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eyes. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 287. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 13. White's Surgery, p. 248.

ECTROSIS, from εκτιτρωσκω, *to miſcarry*. See ABORSUS.

ECTROTICA, } from the ſame. Medicines which
ECTYROTICA, } cauſe miſcarriage.

ECTYLOTICA. So Horſtius calls medicines that deſtroy calloſities.

ECZEMA, } from ζεω, *to boil*, or *to be hot*. See
ECZESMA, } PUSTULA.

EDELPHUS. So Paracelſus calls one who makes prognoſtics from the nature of the elements.

EDENTULUS. WITHOUT TEETH.

EDERA TRIFOLIA, See TOXICODENDRON.

EDES. EDETS. See AMBER.

EDESSENUM PELARIUM. The name of a collyrium in Actius.

EDIC. EDICH. or EDIR. See FERRUM.

EDINBURGENSIS PULVIS. EDINBURGH POWDER. See ANTIMONIUM.

EDRA. A fractured bone, in which, beſide the fracture, there is an impreſſion from the inſtrument by which it was broken.

EDULCORANTIA. By this term ſuch medicines are meant, as are ſuppoſed to correct the blood, called by many *ſweetening*. And if the word is allowed to have any preciſe meaning, it muſt be conſidered as ſimilar to ALTERANTIA.

EDULCORATIO. Sweetening with ſugar or honey. But IN CHEMISTRY, it is the rendering preparations ſweet, *that is*, mild, by depriving them of their acrimony: this is done by repeated affuſions of water; thus the acid and other ſaline ſubſtances are waſhed from them. See CALCINATIO by *detonation*.

EFFERVESCENTIA. EFFERVESCENCE. It ſignifies a ſlight degree of ebullition in liquors expoſed to a due degree of heat. The chemiſts apply it to that ebullition which is excited by mixing an acid and alkali together: if the *effervеſcence* produces heat, they call it a hot *effervеſcence*; if cold, a cold *effervеſcence*.

Some confound it with fermentation; but Boerhaave judiciouſly limits fermentation to that commotion in vegetable juices which produces a vinous or an acetous liquor, and calls thoſe ebullitions, that are produced by the mixture of bodies, *effervеſcencies*.

EFFIDES. See PLUMBUM.

EFFILA. See LENTICULÆ.

EFFLORATIO, or EFFLORESCENTIA. See EXANTHEMATA.

EFFLUVIA. Minute particles which exhale from bodies. By theſe effluvia from morbid bodies, contagion is propagated. See CONTAGIO.

EFFŒTE, from *ex* and *fœtus*. BARREN, childleſs. But figuratively, it is any thing that is ſo decayed as to have loſt its virtue.

EFFRACTURA. A ſpecies of fracture of the cranium when the bone is broken and much depreſſed by a blow.

EGESTIO. EXCRETION. Generally uſed with reſpect to evacuations by ſtool.

EJACULANTIA. } The veſſels which re-
EJACULATORIA VASA. } ceive the ſeminal matter elaborated in the teſticles, and convey it to the penis. Theſe are the *epididymis*, the *deferentia vaſa*, the *veſiculæ ſeminales*, and the *proſtatæ*.

EILAMIDES, from ειλεω, *to involve*. See DURA MATER.

EILEMA, from ειλεω, *to form convolutions*. In Hip. de Flatib. it ſignifies painful convolutions of the inteſtines, from flatulence. Sometimes it ſignifies a covering. Vo-

gel

gel says it is a fixed pain in the guts, as if a nail was driven in.

EILEON, from ειλεω, *to wind*. See ILEUM INTESTINUM.

EILEOS, from ειλεω, *to form convolutions*. See ILIACA PASSIO.

EISBOLE, from εις, *into*, and βαλλω, *to cast*. It signifies ſtrictly an INJECTION, but is uſed to expreſs the acceſs of a diſtemper, or of a particular paroxyſm.

EISPNOE, from εις, *in*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. See INSPIRATIO.

EL. BOT. An abbreviation of elements of botany.

ELA-CALLI. An Eaſt Indian ſhrub, whoſe juice is an excellent cathartic in dropſies. Raii Hiſt.

ELÆAGNUS. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA, and OLEASTER.

ELÆOMELI, from ελαιον, *oil*, and μελι, *honey*. In Syria this oil is prepared from the buds of a certain tree, though ſome ſay from the trunk; it is ſweet, thicker than honey, and of a purging quality. See Dioſ. lib. i. c. 37.

ELÆOSACCHARUM, from ελαιον, *oil*, and σακχαρ, *ſugar*. A mixture of eſſential oil with ſugar is thus named in pharmacy. This oil requires at leaſt eight or ten times its quantity of ſugar, which ſhould be well rubbed with it, and kept cloſe in a phial. In the eſſential oil of vegetables reſide moſt of the virtues that are communicated to water, or to vinous ſpirit by diſtillation; hence, if a proper quantity of water or of vinous ſpirit be added to theſe elæoſaccharums, a water is immediately produced, of ſimilar efficacy with a diſtilled water.

ELAMBICATIO. A method of analyzing mineral waters, to inveſtigate their virtues.

ELANULA. See ALUMEN.

ELAPHICON, } See PASTINACA SYLVESTRIS.
ELAPHOBOSCUM. }

ELAPHOBOSCON. See SISARUM.

ELAPHOPILA. See CERVUS.

ELAPS. A ſerpent whoſe bite produces a diſorder like the iliac paſſion.

ELAQUIR. RED VITRIOL. This is brought from Germany, but of no great uſe among us. It is ſuppoſed to be the green vitriol calcined by a ſubterranean heat. Dr. Brown, in his Travels, tells us, that at Friburg in Germany, they take the ore out of which brimſtone has been melted, and burn it again in the open air; then putting it into a large vat, they pour water upon it ſo as to imbibe and drink in the vitriol. This water is afterwards boiled to a ſufficient ſtrength, and let out into coolers; where ſticks are ſet in it, as in making ſugar-candy; the pureſt cryſtallized vitriol ſticks to the wood, and the reſt to the ſides, and bottoms of the veſſels.

ELAS MARIS. See PLUMBUM USTUM.

ELASIS. See ELASTICITAS.

ELASMA, from ελαυνω, *to impel*. A lamina or plate of any kind. But it is uſed to expreſs a clyſter-pipe. See ENEMA.

ELASTICITAS, ELASIS, ELATER. ELASTICITY, from ελαυνω, *to impel*, or repel.

It is the property in bodies by which they reſtore themſelves *ſpontaneouſly* to the figure and dimenſions which they had loſt by the action of ſome other body applied to them.

ELATE. So the ancients call the vagina which incloſes the flowers and rudiments of the fruit of the great palm-tree.

ELATE THELEIA. See ABIES.

ELATER. See ELASTICITAS.

ELATERII CORT. See THURIS CORTEX.

ELATERIUM. See THURIS CORTEX; and alſo, beſides its application to the wild cucumber, and its preparations, (ſee CUCUMIS AGRESTIS,) it is often uſed in Hippocrates to expreſs an internal application of a digeſtive or a detergent nature.

ELATHERIA. See THURIS CORTEX.

ELATINUM OLEUM. The name of an oil in Dioſcorides.

ELCOS. See CATAGMA.

ELCOSIS. Numerous, or large chronic ulcers, carious, fœtid, and attended with a ſlow fever.

ELECTARIUM. An ELECTARY. *Electaries* are of the ſame conſiſtence and materials as boluſſes; and in chronic diſeaſes, where the exactneſs of doſes is not neceſſary, and the long continuance of the medicine requires the conciſeſt form, this is better than boluſes, powders, or draughts. *Electaries* for keeping in the ſhops require a care to avoid ſuch things as will deſtroy one another by being combined: *aſtringents* and *agglutinants* ſpoil by being mixed with *ſugar*; *alkalies* and *acids* will ferment if they lie together; naſeous, bitter ingredients, are improper for this form; ſteel, antimony, and æthiops mineral, becauſe of their colour, are beſt made up in pills; but the colour of cinnabar is improved by mixture with the conſerve of roſes or hips. The conſiſtence of *electaries* ſhould be ſuch as neither candies nor ferments. When ſoft they are called *opiata*.

Extemporaneous *electaries* ſhould not exceed two or three ounces, half of which is conſerve; but this is not a fixed rule; for the conſideration of how much of the medicine can conveniently be given for one doſe, is ſometimes to be attended to: when the ingredients are ungrateful, they are beſt to take if mixed up with mucilage and a ſolution of liquorice juice. See Lemery's Univerſal Pharmacopœia.

ELECTARIUM ALTERANS. ALTERATIVE ELECTARY. ℞ Antimonii p p. hydrargyri cum ſulph. gummi guaiaci ää ʒſs. electarii ſennæ comp. ʒ j. ſyr. ſimp. q. ſ. ut fiat electarium; doſis ʒ j. vel ʒ ij. bis de die. In chronic eruptions of the ſkin, this is given, with ſome of the alterative decoctions, or diet drinks.

ELECTIO. ELECTION. That part of pharmacy which conſiſts in a knowledge of the various ſimples which compoſe the materia medica, and directs the choice of drugs, diſtinguiſhing the good from the bad.

ELECTRODES, from ελεκτρον, *amber*. An epithet for ſtools which ſhine like amber.

ELECTRON, } AMBER. See SUCCINUM. It is alſo
ELECTRUM. } a mixture of gold with a fifth part ſilver.

ELECTRUM MINERALE. The tincture of metals is made of tin and copper, to which ſome add gold, and double its quantity of martial regulus of antimony, melted together; from theſe there reſults a metallic maſs, to which ſome chemiſts have given the name of *electrum minerale*. This maſs is powdered and detonated with nitre and charcoal to a kind of ſcoria; then it is powdered again whilſt hot, and then digeſted in ſpirit of wine, whence a tincture is obtained of a fine red colour. This tincture is a deobſtruent.

ELECTUARIUM è SENNA. See SENNA.

ELELISPHACOS. See SALVIA.

ELEMBROT. See ALEMBROTH.

ELEMENTUM. ELEMENT, quaſi elicimentum, quod omnia ex iis *elicita* et extracta. Thus is called a ſimple body, from whence any thing is firſt conſtituted, and into which it may intimately be reſolved; the parts of which are not of a different nature, but homogeneous. EMPEDOCLES, and ARISTOTLE acknowledged as *elements*, *air*, *earth*, *fire*, and *water*, which opinion has been well received for many ages, but now proved fallacious. PARACELSUS, with other chemiſts, conſidered *earth*, *ſalt*, *ſulphur*, and *mercury* in the ſame ſenſe, but theſe are allowed to be incomprehenſible, and the theory built on experiments made on metallic ſubſtances. Principles which cannot be ſubdivided by art are called elements or firſt principles; and the principles made up of theſe, ſecondary principles. Some writers carry this order much farther; but it muſt be confeſſed, no means have yet been deviſed to ſhew unequivocally, whether any ſuch ſubordination of principles exiſts. We may indeed diſcover the component parts of bodies, but we know nothing of their arrangement. Hence it is ſaid that this term ought not to be uſed, but as an expreſſion denoting the laſt term of our analytical reſults. GALEN ſays, that the element of any thing is the ſmalleſt and moſt minute part of that thing whoſe element it is. But the word elements, in a figurative ſenſe, is uſed for the principles, and foundations of any art or ſcience, as Euclid's elements, the elements of chemiſtry, elements of medicine, &c. &c. &c.

ELEMI, } called alſo *Icicariba*; *icica*. GUM ELE-
ELEMNI, } MI.

It is a dry reſinous ſubſtance; the beſt is brought from the Eaſt Indies and Æthiopia; an inferior ſort is the produce of a kind of olive-tree in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; the AMYRIS ELEMIFERA. Linn. The elemi tree is alſo called *myrobalanus Zeylanicus*; *elemnifera Curaſſavica arbor*; *kækuria*. What we have from the Eaſt is wrapped in flag leaves; is ſoftiſh, ſomewhat tranſparent; of a pale whitiſh yellow colour, inclining to green; inflammable, and of an agreeable flavour when melting; to the taſte it is bitteriſh; it diſſolves totally in rectified ſpirit of wine; by diſtillation with water, about one ounce of eſſential oil is obtained from ſixteen of the gum.

Its chief uſe is as a digeſtive in the form of an ointment: the London College gives the following preſcription, in which it is the chief ingredient.

Unguentum Elemi. OINTMENT *of* ELEMI.

Take of tried mutton ſuet, freſh, two pounds; of gum *elemi*, one pound; of common turpentine, ten ounces. Melt the gum with the ſuet; and all being removed from the fire, add forthwith the turpentine, and, while the mixture is fluid, ſtrain it.

Arcæus was its firſt preſcriber, and from him it was formerly called *linimentum* vel *balſamum Arcæi*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. When to this two ounces of olive oil is added, it has been called *unguentum elemi compoſitum*. It is the beſt of the terebinthinate applications in uſe for encouraging a good digeſtion in ulcers. If to half a pound of this ointment is added one dram of ærugo æris, it is then called *unguentum elemi cum ærugine*. It is made by gradually ſtirring it into the elemi ointment whilſt in a melted ſtate. This remedy has been long in uſe as a ſtimulant to foul ulcers.

ELEMNIFERA CURASSAVICA ARBOR. See ELEMI.

ELENGI. A tall tree which grows in Malabar, and bears fragrant flowers, eſteemed for their cordial quality.

ELEOSELINUM, from ἐλος, *a fen*, and σελινον, *parſley*. See APIUM.

ELEPHANTIA. A ſort of anaſarca.

ELEPHANTIA ARABUM. According to ſome it is the *elephantiaſis*, when the feet are ſwelled and hard. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, it is ſynonymous with *elephantiaſis*.

ELEPHANTIASIS, called alſo *elephas*; *Lazari morbus vel malum*; *Phœnicius morbus*. It is generally ranked as a ſpecies of leproſy; ſee LEPRA ARABUM. Some ſay it is the higheſt degree of ſkin diſeaſes: and others diſtinguiſh it from the leproſy by having its ſeat in the fleſh, whilſt the leproſy only affects the ſkin, or, at the moſt, the integuments. This diſorder receives its name from its affecting the legs ſo as to make them reſemble thoſe of an elephant.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order impetigines, and defines it a contagious diſeaſe, wherein the ſkin is thick, wrinkled, rough, and unctuous, diveſted of its hair; the extremities inſenſible, with reſpect to feeling; the face diſfigured with hard tumors, called *tubera*; the voice hoarſe and naſal. In different parts of the ſkin ſometimes ariſe fungi, having the appearance of mulberries, or raſpberries.

Dr. Towne aſſures us, that negroes are very commonly the ſubjects of this diſorder, and that it bears a great affinity to the beſt account we have of the lepra of the Arabians. He ſays thoſe are the moſt ſubject to it, who, after ſevere acute fevers, long continued intermittents, or other tedious illneſſes, are either much expoſed to the inclemency of rainy ſeaſons, and the cold dews of the evening, or who are conſtrained to ſubſiſt on bad diet.

On the firſt attack the patient complains of ſhiverings; theſe continue a few hours, and are ſucceeded by a pain in the head, back, and loins; a nauſea and vomiting ſoon follow, with pain in one of the inguinal glands (never in both): a ſevere fever follows; the gland reddens, becomes hard, but ſeldom ſuppurates; a red ſtreak runs down the thigh, from the ſwelled gland to the leg, almoſt an inch broad, and of a fleſh colour; this ſtreak ſoon ſwells, and then the fever abates, and the matter is thrown upon the leg by an imperfect criſis. By degrees the leg is more and more tumified, and the veins are formed into large varices, which are very apparent from the knee downward to the toes. After this, the ſkin grows rugged and unequal, a ſcaly ſubſtance ſoon forms itſelf on it, with fiſſures here and there. Theſe ſcales do not dry off, but are daily protruded forward, until the leg is greatly enlarged. Though this ſcaly ſubſtance appears harſh and inſenſible, if it is very ſuperficially touched with the point of a lancet, the blood freely oozes out. Notwithſtanding the monſtrous ſize of the diſeaſed leg, the appetite remains good, and in all other reſpects the patient is healthy: many of them continue thus for twenty years or more, and make no other complaint than what the enormous ſize of the leg occaſions. It rarely happens that both legs are affected. White people are afflicted with this diſorder when ſubjected to the ſame circumſtances that are the apparent cauſe in blacks.

This diſeaſe is infectious, and often found to be hereditary.

The cure is uncertain: however, after cleanſing the firſt paſſages, warm perſpiratives may be mixed with antimonials, and adminiſtered with the bark. The diet and other helps ſhould all conduce to increaſe the vis vitæ. Mercury is ſaid by ſome to be injurious; but the experience of others manifeſts its uſefulneſs, when joined with the above-named remedies.

Aretæus deſcribes the *elephantiaſis* with great accuracy. Towne is particular in the account of it. See Turner alſo in his Diſeaſes of the ſkin, and Brook's Practice of Phyſic.

In the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 23, &c. is inſerted a deſcription of the *elephantiaſis*, as it appears in Madeira, and alſo the method which in one inſtance was attended with ſucceſs. In this country the diſorder appears at firſt in the form of tubercles on any or all parts of the body; in time they ulcerate: if they happen on the beard or eye-brows, the hairs there fall off, but this does not happen on the head. The legs ſwell, and are hard; white ſcales cover them, and fiſſures appear here and there, though in ſome inſtances the legs are emaciated and full of ulcers. Many other very diſagreeable ſymptoms are obſerved in different patients.

None are obſerved to receive this diſorder from others by contact, but generally the children of the diſeaſed are ſubject to it.

The bark, with the following embrocation and bliſtering, proved curative, after mercurials and antimonials failed.

Applicet. Empl. *Epiſp. Nuch.*

℞ Cort. peruv. pulv. ℥ i. ſs. cort. rad. faſſafr. pulv. ℥ſs. ſyr. q. ſ. f. electar. cap. q. n. m. major bis in die.

℞ Spt. vini tenuior. ℥ viii. lixiv. tart. ℥ i. ſpt. ſal. ammon. ʒ ii. m. f. embroc. cum qua inung. partes affect. mane nocteque.

ELEPHANTINUM EMPL. A plaſter deſcribed in Oribaſius. Celſus deſcribes one of the ſame name, but very different in qualities.

ELEPHAS. IN CHEMISTRY it ſignifies *fortis aqua*. In BOTANY it is a plant which Parkinſon calls ſcordio affinis elephas columnæ. In ZOOLOGY it is the large animal called an *elephant*. In NOSOLOGY it is the diſorder called *elephantiaſis*.

ELERSNA. See MOLYBDÆNA.

ELETTARI. See CARDAMOMUM.

—— PRIMUM. See AMOMUM.

ELUTHERIA. See THURIS CORTEX.

ELEVATIO. See SUBLIMATIO.

ELEVATOR AURICULÆ. This muſcle ariſes from the external termination of the frontal muſcle, it being formed of diverſe fleſhy fibres covering the temporal muſcle; and being thin and membranous, is carried over it; then growing narrower, is inſerted into the upper part of the ear, bringing it upward and forward.

—— LABII INFERIORIS MUSCULUS. See LEVATOR LABII INFERIORIS.

—— LABII SUPERIORIS. See LEVATOR LABII SUPERIORIS.

—— LABIORUM. See LEVATOR COMMUNIS.

—— NASI ALARUM. Theſe muſcles ariſe from the top of the bone of the noſe near the lachrymal cavity, with a ſharp and fleſhy beginning, and falling down towards its ſides in a triangular figure, not much unlike the Greek letter Δ, run downwards the length of the bone, and are inſerted broad and fleſhy into the naſi alæ.

—— OCULI; alſo called *ſuperbus, attollens*, and *rectus ſuperior*. This muſcle riſes from the bottom of the ſocket near the hole, which gives a paſſage to the optic nerve; then paſſing over the upper part of the globe of the eye, is inſerted into the ſuperior and anterior part of the ſclerotica.

—— PALPEBRÆ SUPERIORIS. See LEVATOR PALP. SUPER.

ELEVATORES ANI. See LEVATORES ANI.

ELEVATORIUM. An ELEVATOR. From *eleve, to raiſe up*. An inſtrument to raiſe a depreſſion in the ſkull.

ELHANNE ARABUM. See LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

ELICHRYSON, } HELYCHRYSON. *Helychryſum*,
ELICHRYSUM. } from ἡλιος, *the ſun*, and χρυσος, *gold*. GOLDYLOCKS.

Boerhaave

Boerhaave enumerates nineteen ſpecies. It is a ſmall, ſhrubby, downy plant, clothed with long very narrow leaves, producing on the tops of the branches ſeveral ſmall round heads, of bright yellow ſcaly flowers. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of France. It flowers in May and June, and holds its leaves all the winter.

ELICHRYSUM, *Coma aurea*, called alſo *linaria aurea*, *linoſyris*, *nupcarum*, *virga aurea*, *conyza*, elichryſum latifolia, *gnaphalium luteum*, and GERMAN GOLDYLOCKS. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in May. The flowers are diuretic.

Conyza Æthiopica. AFRICAN SHRUBBY GOLDYLOCKS.

ELICHRYSUM, called alſo *chryſocome*, *coma aurea*, GOLDEN MAIDEN-HAIR, GOLDEN STOECHAS, GOLDEN, or YELLOW CASIDONY, GOLDYLOCKS.

The flowers, naturally dry and firm, retain their figure and gloſſy yellow colour for years. Both the flowers and leaves, if rubbed a little, ſmell ſtrongly, and have a flavour of the muſk kind. To the taſte they are warm, pungent, bitteriſh, and aſtringent. Water takes up their flavour in diſtillation; and, by infuſion, rectified ſpirit does the ſame. It is not much uſed in medicine, although it is eſteemed as being aſtringent and corroborant. See Lewis's Mat. Med. or Neumann's Chem. Works.

—— MONTANUM. See GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM.

ELIDRION. Rulandus ſays, it is maſtich, or mercury, or rapontic, or a mixture of ſilver, braſs, and gold.

ELIGII MORBUS. See FISTULA.

ELEGMA. See LINCTUS.

ELIQUATIO, ELIQUATION, from *eliquo*, *to melt down*. This is an operation, by which a more fuſible ſubſtance is ſeparated from one leſs fuſible, by means of a heat ſufficiently intenſe to melt the former, but not the latter. Thus an allay of copper and lead may be ſeparated by applying a heat, which ſhall melt the lead, but not the copper.

ELITHROIDES. See TESTES.

ELIXIR, ſometimes, according to Lemery, called *enchiloma*. An *elixir* is only a compound tincture. This word is from the Arabic, in which language *al-ecſir*, or *al-ekſir*, ſignifies *chemiſtry*; hence *elixir*, a medicine prepared by the chemical art, is appropriated by way of eminence to a tincture extracted by a proper menſtruum from many ingredients. An *elixir* is more ſaturated than a tincture, hence not ſo clear.

ELIXIR ALOES. } VITRIOLICUM. See ALOES.
—— PROPRIETATIS. }
—— MYRRHÆ COMP. } See MYRRHA.
—— UTERINUM. }

ELIXIS, from λειχω, *to lick*. See LINCTUS.

ELIXIVIATIO. ELIXIVIATION. The operation by which a fixed ſalt is extracted from the aſhes of vegetables, by an affuſion of water.

ELIZ. See ÆRIS FLOS.

ELLEBORINE. See HELLEBORUS NIGER HORTEN. &c.

ELLEBORUS. See HELLEBORUS.

ELLOBOS. An epithet for ſuch ſeeds or fruits as are in pods or lobes.

ELLYCHNION, } from λυχνος, *a lamp*. The WICK
ELLYCHNIOTOS, } of a LAMP or CANDLE. Theſe were made of different materials, ſome of the papyrus, ſome of the fruit of the ricinus, &c. Theſe wicks were uſed by the ancients inſtead of lint.

ELMINTHES. See VERMES.

ELOANX. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ELODES. This is a ſpecies of TRITÆOPHYA, or REMITTENT fever, of the inflammatory kind, which uſually terminates in fourteen, or twenty-one days; it is epidemic, though not contagious; and from the beginning of the diſeaſe, through its courſe, profuſe ſweating attends.

ELOGIUM. See RENUNCIATIO.

ELOME. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

ELONGATIO, from *elongo*, *to lengthen out*. See LUXATIO.

ELOPHOBOSCUM. See CARA BRASILIENSIBUS.

ELOPITINUM. See VITRIOLUM.

ELIPIS. The SCORIA of SILVER.

ELTZ. See ÆRIS FLOS.

ELUTHARIA, } See THURIS CORTEX.
ELUTHERIA. }

ELUTRIATIO. ELUTRIATION, from *elutro*, *to decant*. This is an operation performed by waſhing ſolid ſubſtances with water, ſtirring them well together, and haſtily pouring off the water, while the lighter part remains ſuſpended in the agitated fluid, that it may thereby be ſeparated from the heavier part. By this operation, metallic ores are cleanſed from earth, ſtones, and other lighter unmetallic parts adhering to them.

ELUVIES. In Pechlinus it imports the humour diſcharged in a *fluor albus*

ELUXATIO. See LUXATIO.

ELYMAGEOSTIS, } See PANICUM.
ELYMOS. }

ELYTHROIDES or *Elithroides*, from ελυθρον, *vagina*, *a ſheath*, and ειδος, *form*. So the *tunica vaginalis* of the teſtes is called. See TESTES.

ELYTROCELE, ελυτροκηλη, *vagina*, and κηλη, *hernia*. See HERNIA VAGINALIS.

ELYTRON, from ελυω, *to involve*, or *cover*, a covering or ſheath. Hippocrates calls the membranes which involve the ſpinal marrow, ελυτρα.

ELZIMAR. See ÆRIS FLOS.

EMACIANTES. Diſeaſes that occaſion a waſting of the whole body.

EMACIATIO. A falling away of the fleſh, called alſo *ectexis*.

EMANSIO. Etmuller uſes this word inſtead of *ſuppreſſio*, when ſpeaking of ſuppreſſed menſes. *Emanſio menſium* is the retention or abſence of the menſes beyond their uſual period of appearing. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

EMARGINATO. EMARGINATE. To cleanſe a wound of the ſcurf, &c. about its edge.

EMARGINATUS, (*e*, *from*, and *margo*, *margin*). Deficient in its margin: when applied to the apex of a leaf, it ſignifies terminating in a notch, the margin being diſcontinued, or broken.

EMASCULATIS. See MALAXISSATUS.

EMBAMMA, vel *bamma*, from βαπτω, *to immerge*, or *dip*, alſo *apobamma*. A ſauce or pickle to dip victuals in. Muſtard is a kind of *embamma*. Alſo a ſlight tincture, and applied to water in which hot iron hath been quenched.

EMBAPHION. A CRUET for containing embammas.

EMBASIS, from εν, and βαινω, *to go*. See DEXAMENE.

EMBELG, } See MYROBALANI EMBLICI.
EMBLEG. }

EMBOLE, from εμβαλλω, *to put in*. The reduction or ſetting of a diſlocated bone. See LUXATIO.

EMBORISMA. See ANEURISMA.

EMBOTUM. A funnel conveying fumes into any orifice of the body.

EMBREGMA, } from εμβρεχω, *to moiſten*, *ſprinkle*,
EMBROCATIO, } or *ſoak in*. EMBROCATION, called *emplaſium*, *embroche*, alſo *cataclyſmus*, which ſee. It is an external application in a fluid form, uſually prepared of volatile and ſpirituous ingredients, and moſtly uſed to relieve pains, numbneſs, or palſies. See LOTIO.

EMBROCHE, from εμβρεχω, *to make wet*. See EMBROCATIO; alſo FOTUS.

EMBRONTETOS, from βροντη, *thunder*, one *thunder-ſtruck*. See alſo APOPLECTICI.

EMBRYON. An EMBRIO, from εν, *in*, and βρυω, *to pullulate*, or *bud forth*. Thus the child in the womb is called, becauſe it buds forth in the internal parts. So Hippocrates calls the child in the womb when in its third ſtage, that is, before it is a complete child. See CONCEPTIO.

Galen ſays, that the Greeks did not call the fœtus under two months old by the name of *embryon*, but named it *cuema*; but others ſay, it is *embryon* during the whole time of its being in the womb. Homer applies the term *embryon* to the fœtus of brutes; and Theophraſtus does the ſame with reſpect to the ſeeds of plants, and they are followed in the ſame by all the moderns.

EMBRYONATUM. See ANTIMONIUM, No. 15.

EMBRYONUM BALS. vel SPT. It is a preſcription of Bates; but in point of excellency, it is exceeded by a mixture of the ſpirituous aniſeed water, and ſimple cinnamon water in equal parts.

EMBRYOTHLASTES, from εμβρυον, *a fœtus*, and θλαω, *to break*. An inſtrument to break the bones of a fœtus, in order to its more eaſy delivery. It is alſo a CROTCHET for extracting a fœtus. See EMBRYULCIA.

EMBRYOTOMIA. EMBRIOTOMY. From εμβρυον, *a fœtus*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. It is a cutting of the child whilſt in the womb, in order to its eaſier delivery.

EMBRYULCUS. It is when embryotomy is made uſe of for delivering a child from the womb.

EMBRYULCIA, from ἐμβρυον, *a fœtus*, and ἑλκω, *to draw*. An hook for the extraction of a child when labour is difficult. In the preſent practice of midwifry, as circumſtances vary, the *fœtus* is drawn away from the uterus by the BLUNT HOOK, the STRAIGHT FORCEPS, the CURVED FORCEPS, or the CROTCHET; the latter of theſe wounds, and ſo generally kills the child; but its delivery is only expedited and facilitated by the other three.

The BLUNT HOOK is uſed when the child preſents with its breech, and the pains are not ſufficient for effecting its delivery. In this caſe, the hook is carefully to be fixed in the groin of the child, and as the pains return, nature muſt be aſſiſted by gently pulling with the hook; but if much ſtrength is required, it is ſtill better to leave the delivery to the uſual aſſiſtance of the hands only with the labour-pains, becauſe the hook may diſlocate or break the thigh of the child. When the hook is uſed, it ſhould be taken away as ſoon as the finger can be fixed in the child's groin, for thus the danger is much leſſened.

The CROTCHETS are uſed in the ſame manner as the forceps, except that the crotchet, having a hook at its point, is forced into the part to which it is applied.

The STRAIT FORCEPS are uſed for bringing the head of the child forward, when by reaſon of its ſize, or the want of pains, it cannot otherwiſe be protruded; but much care ſhould be had in uſing them. They are never neceſſary whilſt the head is above the brim of the pelvis, and indeed very rarely when it hath deſcended lower. Dr. Hunter abſolutely forbids their uſe, if they can poſſibly be avoided, and that conſiſtent with the ſafety of the child; for if time is allowed, the parts will diſate, and the head will be moulded ſo as to paſs with the leaſt poſſible violence.

The forceps, as improved by Smellie, are the beſt; he reduced their length, to prevent their being uſed before the head is ſufficiently low. They ſhould not be applied before the ears can be felt, and before uſing them, the following rules ſhould be obſerved.

1. The external parts ſhould be ſufficiently dilated.

2. The exact ſituation of the child's head ſhould be known; and this is beſt diſcovered by feeling one ear.

3. A finger ſhould be in the os internum to guide the forceps, leſt a part of the uterus itſelf ſhould be included in them. When the finger cannot be thus introduced, great care is required in paſſing the forceps along the ſide of the child's head.

4. The blades of the forceps ſhould be well greaſed before they are introduced.

5. If poſſible, apply the blades over the child's ears, for thus they are placed on the narroweſt part of the head: when this cannot be done, fix one before one ear, and the other behind the oppoſite one.

6. The forceps ſhould be paſſed up in the direction of a line, that would be ſuppoſed to paſs through betwixt the navel and the ſcrobiculus cordis; at the ſame time keeping the handles as far back as the perineum will eaſily admit. When the forceps are ſecure, pull them from blade to blade, for otherwiſe they are apt to ſlip off.

7. The handles ſhould be tied tight before the operator begins to pull downwards with them; and when the two blades are locked, the lock ſhould be about an inch from the child's head.

8. As the child's head advances, the operator ſhould alternately reſt and pull while the perinæum is on the ſtretch, and until the vertex is brought from under the os pubis; then the handles of the forceps being gradually raiſed towards the mother's belly, and the pulling repeated with caution, whilſt with one hand the perinæum is ſupported, the forehead will be freed from it. The forceps are now to be taken away, and the delivery finiſhed as is uſual, with the hands alone.

The different caſes in which theſe forceps are required, may be ſeen under the article PRÆSENTATIO.

The LONG CURVED FORCEPS. They were invented by Smellie, with a view to ſaving the life of the child, when, the body being delivered, the head could not be brought away in the uſual manner. In this caſe, the crotchet was formerly uſed. Theſe forceps are longer than the ſtraight ones, becauſe they are applied when the head of the child is above the brim of the pelvis; but as it can very rarely happen that where the buttocks have paſſed (eſpecially when doubled, as in breech preſentations) the head will be detained; theſe inſtruments will hardly ever be required. Indeed when the head is ſeparated from the body, and left in the uterus, if the pelvis is much diſtorted, the long curved forceps may ſometimes be preferable to the ſtraight ones; but in this caſe, if the ſize of the head is leſſened by emptying it of part of the brain, the delivery may generally be effected by one hand and one crotchet. Notwithſtanding the advantages propoſed by the uſe of the foregoing inſtruments, in ſome caſes they are unavailing: it is then adviſed, to open the head by the uſe of the STOP-SCISSORS; a large pair of ſciſſors, with a ſtop put on the outward edge of each blade, about the middle; the inner edge of which are blunted downwards. Theſe contrivances are, firſt, to ſtop the ſciſſors before they are expanded in a proper ſituation, and to prevent cutting the vagina or uterus, in occaſionally cloſing them. See Præſentatio, Caſe 19; and the others where the head preſents, which will ſhew the utility of theſe inſtruments more clearly.

EMBULA. A PIPE.

EMUBLARCHI SUFFUMIGIUM. A SUFFUMIGATION deſcribed by Actius.

EMERUS, alſo called *colutea ſcorpioides major*, and *ſenna, ſcorpium, colutea humilis, colutea ſcorpioides humilis, colutea ſiliquoſa minor, coronilla montana*, and LESSER SCORPION SENNA.

It grows on hilly places; its leaves are purging, and poor people ſometimes gather and uſe them on that account.

—— AMERICANUS. See INDICUM.

EMESIA, EMESMA, and EMETOS, from ἐμεω, *to vomit*. The action of *vomiting*.

EMETICA, EMETIC, from ἐμεω, *to vomit*, called alſo *ano-cathartica, vomitoria*; medicines which excite vomiting. The benefit of *emetics* ariſes from their evacuating power, and not only clears the ſtomach, but the upper parts of the inteſtines; hence their uſe, in caſe of poiſonous or other offenſive materials being lodged in the ſtomach; beſides, from the ſhock which they give to the general frame, they are highly uſeful; they alſo evacuate bile, and prevent ſtagnations happening in the ſyſtem of the vena portarum, which often lay the foundation of the moſt obſtinate complaints; nor is the compreſſion alone which they give, confined to the liver, but the whole abdominal viſcera experiences the good effects, as alſo thoſe of the thorax; they clear the inteſtines downwards; and alſo excite the force of the circulation in every part of the ſyſtem, and determine the fluids to the ſurface of the body, from all which circumſtances much general utility may be derived in practice.

Medicines of this kind act by irritation, the effect of which is a conatus naturæ to expel ſomething obnoxious; hence a cathartic in an over doſe often proves emetic.

When *emetics* are adminiſtered, if bleeding is required, it ſhould be firſt performed. If the patient is coſtive, or if he hath a ſerous plethora, purging ſhould precede the uſe of emetics, eſpecially in children. Fat people ſhould take *emetics* on an empty ſtomach, after uſing briſk exerciſe, about noon; and thin people ſhould take them about an hour or two after eating.

During the operation of an *emetic*, the perſon ſhould ſit with his knees advanced towards his breaſt, for thus the diſcharges will be much more eaſy. Though drinking freely generally aſſiſts the operation of theſe medicines; yet if two or three draughts do not come up, the throat ſhould be tickled with a feather, or a few grains of white vitriol may be ſwallowed, becauſe by drinking more, the ſtomach may be ſo diſtended as not to be able to eject its contents.

In all feveriſh paroxyſms, inflammations of the ſtomach, ſpaſms in the ſtomach from anger, hyſterics, &c. congeſtions of blood in the upper parts; if on any account an *emetic* is indicated, bleeding ſhould precede, and the plethora be removed.

A decoction of the bulbous roots of common daffodil is one of the gentleſt *emetics* in the materia medica. Horſe-radiſh and muſtard are diuretics as well as gentle *emetics*, and as they diſcharge only the contents of the ſtomach, their uſe is the ſafer in caſes which do not admit of more active ones. A tea-ſpoon-ful of the flour of muſtard may be added to each pint of warm water, and repeated as required.

In venereal diſorders, the hydrargyrus vitriolat. has been thought the moſt proper. In old chronic complaints, antimonial *emetics* are to be preferred, as they are attenuating and deobſtruent. In maniac caſes, antimonials are never to be omitted. When poiſons are ſwallowed, the zincum vitriolatum purificatum is the beſt adapted for ſpeedy relief.

The uſefulneſs of *emetics* extends very far into medical practice.

practice. When the menſes are exceſſive from any obſtruction in the returning veſſels, an *emetic* may procure relief; and when the menſes are ſuppreſſed, *emetics* powerfully aſſiſt in reſtoring their due courſe, if taken a little before the time of their uſual return. The head-ach attending youth at the age of puberty is much relieved by this diſcharge. The vomiting, which ſo frequently is attendant during pregnancy, is much relieved by frequent ſmall doſes of the pulv. ipecac. Two, and from that to ſix grains, may be now and then given, to reſtrain the frequency and violence of theſe diſcharges; and the ſtrainings in conſequence of the ipec. is far leſs than thoſe that are natural.

Thoſe who are violently ſtrained by *emetics*, thoſe who have ruptures, or aneuriſms, as alſo thoſe whoſe viſcera are unſound, ſhould be cautious in the uſe of theſe Herculean remedies.

An opiate ſhould generally ſucceed an *emetic*; and when theſe evacuants are too powerful, or operate more than is required, opiates greatly reduce their efficacy; common ſalt given in the gruel will turn the operation of *emetics* downwards; a ſpoonful of brandy ſometimes ſucceeds in checking their action; mild oils, grateful acids, and aromatics, are alſo efficacious helps.

On the ſubject of *emetics*, Dr. Fothergill's Inaugural Diſſertation (a tranſlation of which is in that edition of his works publiſhed by Dr Lettſom) may be read with conſiderable advantages. In this publication, beſides the many occaſional remarks on other important ſubjects, the doctor very advantageouſly dwells, 1. On the action of vomiting, and the various means uſed to excite it; he attends to *emetics* with reſpect to their ſtrength or different power on the ſtomach. 2. The uſe of *emetics* conſidered as ſtimulants. 3. The uſe of *emetics* as evacuants. 4. The uſes of *emetics*, ariſing from their mechanical force: this laſt diviſion he concludes with obſervations on ſome diſeaſes in which *emetics* may be hurtful. In the courſe of his remarks under the above diviſions, moſt diſeaſes are noticed which are benefited by *emetics* operating in any one of thoſe modes. But ſuch is the importance of every part of his performance, that to ſelect would leave too much; it is therefore thought beſt, after a general information of its contents, to urge the peruſal of the work itſelf on every inquirer into the ſubject.

EMETICUM MITE. The mild emetic of Boerhaave is made by deflagrating one part of crude antimony with two of nitre. By this proceſs, not only all the ſulphur, but much of the phlogiſton of the regulus, is conſumed; it is therefore *mild*.

EMETICUM VINUM. See ANTIMONIALE VINUM.

EMETOCATHARTICUM. A medicine which operates both by vomit and ſtool.

EMISSARIUM. An EMISSARY. In medicine, it is any orifice of the body, whether natural or morbid, out of which any thing is emitted.

EMMENAGOGA, EMMENAGOGUES, from εμμηνια, the *menſtrual diſcharges*, and αγω, *to draw*, *lead*, or *force*, called alſo *menagoga*; medicines ſuited to promote the menſtrual flux in women; or to excite and reſtore it, when retained or ſuppreſſed. Though there is ſuch a power in medicine, cannot abſolutely be denied; yet, ſhould the term be cautiouſly admitted; for Dr. CULLEN ſays, that he is of opinion, that in an hundred inſtances, it has been employed without reaſon. Some medicines ranked under this claſs produce their effect by *leſſening irritations*, others *by their ſtimuli*; and *a third kind*, by conducing to fill the body with healthy fluids. When ſpaſms in the veſſels cauſe obſtructions of the catamenia, the *fœtid* gums and plants may be of ſervice; ſuch particularly, as *rue*, *caſtor*, *ſabine*, *aſafœtida*.

The ſtimulating kinds ſhould not be given, except the body is full of good blood and juices; for as they urge to an excretion, they cauſe a diſcharge of what cannot be ſpared until then. With reſpect to the third kind, there is great uncertainty; few, if any of this claſs, having been found to anſwer the expectation of the practitioner; indeed, ſo little ſo, that one cannot almoſt in any caſe of amenorrhœa, with much confidence promiſe ſucceſs. The general doctrine at preſent ſtands, that the medicines which are to be employed in both the ſtates of amenorrhœa, are chiefly thoſe, which ſtrengthen, and increaſe the action of the veſſels of the uterus. Hence *iron* and *its preparations*, alſo *mercury*, on theſe accounts, have been generally eſteemed powerful medicines of this claſs. *Aloes* are alſo enumerated among menagogues; but its power here chiefly ariſes from ſtimulating the rectum, and from hence, communicating its action to the uterine veſſels.

EMMENIA, from μην, a *month*. See MENSES.

EMMOTOS. from μοτος, *lint*. An epithet for perſons, parts of the body, or diſorders, that require *lint* for the cure.

EMODIA. A STUPOR of the TEETH.

EMOLLIENTIA. EMOLLIENTS, called alſo *malacticos*. Medicines which diminiſh the force of cohelion in our ſimple ſolids, and therefore ſoften and diminiſh the hardneſs and rigidity of the parts to which they are applied. They not only relax and ſupple the ſolids; but alſo ſheath and ſoften the aſperity of the fluids. When externally applied, they are termed *emollientia*, internally adminiſtered, *demulcentia* ſeems to be their propereſt appellation. See DEMULCENTIA. Dr. Cullen ſays, that *emollients* act upon the parts to which they are immediately applied, either by being inſinuated into the ſubſtance of the ſolid; and thereby diminiſhing the denſity of the whole of the mixt; they diminiſh its force of coheſion; or by being inſinuated into the interſtices of dry particles, they diminiſh the friction, that might otherwiſe occur, and thereby render the whole more flexible. The former ſeems to be the operation of water, the latter of oil.

Emollient topics are formed of water, oily, and mucilaginous ſubſtances. Water, particularly, when aſſiſted by a moderate heat, is plentifully abſorbed from the whole ſurface of our body; it powerfully relaxes and dilutes, being miſcible with almoſt every animal fluid. Oil relaxes and obtunds what is acrid; and mucilage alſo ſheathes ſharp humours. In compoſitions of this kind, the aqueous part ſhould be freely allowed; for the mucilages require to be largely diluted; gentle friction on the part increaſes their efficacy, and, as to the heat with which they are applied, it ſhould not exceed what produces a pleaſing ſenſation. From the relaxing quality of *emollient* topics, and their ſheathing of acrimony, it is that they are good ſedative applications, when pain from tenſion, or from irritation, is excited: from the ſympathy of the nerves, their efficacy is conveyed alſo to diſtant and deep-ſeated parts; and thus it is, that the warm bath proves ſo powerful a ſedative. From the ſame principles theſe applications rank with antiſpaſmodics. *Emollients*, by relaxing the fibres, and increaſing the congeſtion of fluids, promote ſuppuration; and laſtly, the heat with which they are applied, concurs with their other effects to rank them with the tribe of ſeptics; their oily parts particularly diſpoſe them to a putrid acrid acrimony. See Aikin's Obſervations on the external Uſe of Preparations of lead, p. 29, &c.

EMOTIO. When this word is uſed with reſpect to the mind, and in a medical ſenſe, it ſignifies a *delirium*; when relative to ſome bone, a *luxation* is to be underſtood.

EMPALEMENT. See CALYX.

EMPASMA, from πασσω, *to ſprinkle upon*. See CATAPASMA.

EMPEROS. MUTILATED.

EMPETRUM. See ALYPUM.

—— THYMELÆÆ FOLIIS, alſo called *ſanamunda*, and SEA-HEATH SPURGE. This ſort grows on the coaſt of Andaluſia: it flowers in February. A dram of the root purges ſtrongly. About Gibraltar it is called *burhalaga*, but is there only uſed to heat their ovens with.

EMPHRACTICA, from φραττω, *to obſtruct*. Such topics as ſtop the pores when applied to the ſkin; alſo named *emplaſtica*. EMPLATTOMENA.

EMPHRAGMA, from φραττω, *to obſtruct*. An IMPEDIMENT, or OBSTRUCTION. Thus Hippocrates calls the parts of a child which preſent in an unnatural poſture, becauſe they *obſtruct* the birth.

EMPHYSEMA, from φυσαω, *to inflate*, ſometimes called *inflatio*; and ſometimes ſignifies *leucophlegmatia*. It is any flatulent tumor; but by it is generally underſtood a ſoft tumor ariſing from air being admitted into the cellular membrane. In Hippocrates it ſignifies an *inflation* of the belly, and ſometimes a *tumor* in general. When ruptures or tumors are of the flatulent kind, they are called PHYSOCELE. Dr. Cullen means by the word *pneumatoſis*, which is his general name for this diſeaſe, the ſwelling formed by air or elſe flatus or rarefied fluids. He places it in the claſs cachexiæ and order intumeſcentiæ, and defines it, a tenſe, elaſtic tumor of the body, making, on preſſure under the hand, a crackling noiſe. The ſpecies are, 1. *Pneumatoſis ſpontanea*; that is, when it happens without manifeſt cauſe. 2. *Pneumatoſis traumatica*, when from a wound in the thorax. 3. *Pneumatoſis venenata*,

venenata, when from the ſwallowing, or external application of poiſon. 4. *Pneumatoſis hyſterica*, when accompanied with hyſterics.

The moſt frequent cauſe of this diſorder is the piercing of the pleura, and wounding the lungs by the pointed fragments of broken ribs; though it ſometimes happens that an *emphyſema* is produced in the lungs by lacerations therein, without any injury having happened to the pleura: putridity is alſo a cauſe, as is ſeen in mortifications of the external parts, and in many inſtances of putrid fevers. Putridity raiſes the air, both in vegetable and animal ſubſtances, from a fixt to an elaſtic ſtate. It never happens from pointed inſtruments, as the blood inſtantly ſtops the paſſages.

An *emphyſema* is manifeſt by a ſoft puffy ſwelling, in which caſe the ſkin appears gloſſy, the tumor gives way on preſſure, but, that removed, it inſtantly returns; a crackling is perceived on ſtroking the *emphyſematous* part. When the lungs are wounded, a troubleſome cough attends, and the matter expectorated is mixed with blood; ſometimes air eſcapes from the lungs into the cavity of the breaſt, and not being diſcharged outwardly through the pleura, &c. it occaſions great difficulty of breathing, anxiety, a ſenſe of ſuffocation, ſtupor, a livid colour in the face; and if relief is not ſpeedily obtained, the patient dies. The air detained in any part of the cellular membrane may produce a mortification there.

When theſe kind of tumors happen in putrid diſorders, fomentations may be applied to them, made with equal parts of ſharp vinegar and rectified ſpirit of wine; but when a wound is the cauſe, if the breathing is quick and laborious, bleed, and repeat the operation as often as this ſymptom renders it neceſſary. Punctures, or rather ſmall inciſions, may be made into the cellular membrane, with a lancet, or in different parts of the body; the air will thus be excluded, if gentle preſſure is alſo made on the tumor: when the air is thus evacuated, a compreſs may be dipped in vinegar, and applied over the part where the wound is ſuppoſed to be; a tight bandage may ſecure it, and the patient ſhould be directed to lie on the injured ſide, to prevent a freſh afflux of air. Nitre, and pectoral emulſions, may be given to prevent internal ſuppurations. When the air is detained in the cavity of the breaſt, Mr. Hewſon propoſes to diſcharge it by a ſmall opening made with a knife on the fore-part of the cheſt, which, if on the right-ſide, muſt be between the fifth and ſixth ribs, becauſe there the integuments are thin; but if on the left-ſide, the opening muſt be betwixt the ſeventh and eighth, or betwixt the eighth and ninth ribs, the better to avoid wounding the pericardium. See Le Dran's Obſ. No. 29; James's Med. Dict. Art. *Fracture*; and London Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, vol. ii. p. 17, &c. vol. iii. p. 28—36, 372—399. White's Surgery, p. 78.

EMPIRICA SECTA. The EMPIRIC SECT. It was begun by SERAPION, of Alexandria, ſome ſay, HERACLEON, &c. about 278 years before the birth of Chriſt. Theſe were a ſet of phyſicians, who conducted themſelves wholly by their own experience, without ſtudying phyſic in a regular way. See Celſus de Medicina, p. 3, 8, 8vo, Lugd. Bat. 1746. Hence

EMPIRICUS. An EMPIRIC, from πειρα, *to experience*, or εμπειρα, *to try, in a good ſenſe*, is applied to practitioners, who found their practice on experience, and pay little regard to theory, but ſuch only, as is founded incontrovertibly on facts, totally freed from all ſpeculative ideas. *In a bad ſenſe*, it is an appellation beſtowed on a ſet of quacks, who, without knowledge, pretend to perform miracles by ſome deſperate noſtrums, careleſs of the deſtruction they create, and labour only to pillage their unfortunate patients, generally at the expence of their health, and too often of their lives. For the difference between the *empiric* and *dogmatiſt*. See Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. vol. i.

EMPLASTICA, from εμπλασσω, *to obſtruct*, or *ſpread upon*. See EMPRACTICA.

EMPLASTRUM, from εμπλασσω, *to obſtruct*, or *ſpread upon*. PLASTER.

Plaſters are compoſitions for external uſe; they do not poſſeſs much medical virtue, and are chiefly employed to make retentive dreſſings, or to keep the parts to which they are applied warm and tight. This they do more equally and ſteadily than a bandage of linen can, eſpecially if there is no ſwelling. They are compoſed of oily and unctuous ſubſtances, united with powders, into ſuch a conſiſtence, that the compound may remain firm in the cold without ſticking to the fingers; that it may be ſoft and pliable in a ſmall heat; and that by the warmth of the human body, it may be ſo tenacious, as readily to adhere. When a *plaſter* is ſoftened to the conſiſtence of ſtiff honey, it is called CERATE;—when ſoftened ſo as to ſpread eaſily whilſt cold, yet not to run with the heat of the body, an OINTMENT;—and if betwixt the conſiſtence of an ointment, and oil, a LINIMENT.

Calces of lead boiled with expreſſed oils unite with them into a *plaſter* of a good conſiſtence, and are a proper baſis for ſeveral other *plaſters*. *Plaſters* may alſo be made of reſins, gummy reſins, &c. without wax, eſpecially in extemporaneous preſcription: but for officinals, theſe compoſitions are leſs proper, as they ſoon grow too ſoft in keeping, and fall flat in a warm air.

As ſome difference is obſerved in the hardneſs of a *plaſter* for the breaſt or ſtomach, and one that is to be applied to the limbs, the following proportions are generally obſerved. For a ſoft *plaſter*, take one ounce of expreſſed oil, one ounce of wax, and half an ounce of any powder; for an harder, add an ounce more of wax, and half an ounce of powder.

EMPL. ADHÆSIVUM NIGRUM. The BLACK STICKING PLASTER, called alſo the LADY'S COURT PLASTER, and the CHICHESTER PLASTER.

Diſſolve twelve ounces of the gum Benjamin, in twelve ounces of rectified ſpirit of wine, and ſtrain the ſolution. In a ſeparate veſſel diſſolve a pound of the beſt iſinglaſs in five pints of pure water, then ſtrain the ſolution. Mix theſe ſolutions together, and let them ſtand in a narrow veſſel, that the groſſer parts may ſubſide: when the clear liquor is cold, it will form a jelly; ſo, when ſpread, it muſt be near the fire to melt. This quantity ſuffices for ſpreading on ten yards of half-yard-wide ſilk; in order to which, the ſilk muſt be ſtretched in a frame, then the mixture may be ſpread on it with a ſponge or bruſh: this muſt be done with the warmth of a fire. As each ſpreading dries, it muſt be repeated to the tenth or twelfth time; after which touch it lightly with the bruſh to give it a gloſs.

Its uſe is too generally known to need any thing further being ſaid, than to propoſe an eaſy ſubſtitute, which is as follows: diſſolve a pound and a quarter of fine iſinglaſs in five pints of water; and before it cools ſpread it on ſilk, in the ſame manner as above directed.

EMPLASTRUM ad CONTUSA BOERHAVII. ℞ Bryoniæ in farinam redactæ ℥ ij. florum ſulph. ℥ i. hydrargyri cum ſulphure ʒ iii. galbani puri, & l. a. ſolutæ ℥ iv. emplaſtr. de meliloto ℥ iv. ol. chamæmeli q. s. ut fiat emplaſtrum. The three laſt ingredients are to be melted together, and the powder ſtirred in. Modern practice adopts this, only making uſe of the emplaſtrum cereæ compoſitum, inſtead of that of melilot; and one ounce of olive oil in the place of that of chamomile; and practitioners find it a beneficial application, particularly in ſcrophulous indurations.

—— ANODYNUM. Take four pounds of common *plaſter*, melt it over a gentle fire, with an ounce and a half of common black pitch. When this is ſpread, mix with each ounce weight of it half a dram of opium, and the ſame quantity of camphor in fine powder. This compoſition is very efficacious in relieving old pains.

—— ATTRAHENS. See EMPLASTRUM CERÆ, under CERA.

—— VESICATORIUM. See CANTHARIDES.

—— CUMINI. See CUMINUM.

—— COMMUNE. The COMMON PLASTER, formerly called *diachylon*, now *lithargyri emplaſtrum*, *plaſter* of *litharge*.

Take of olive oil, one gallon; of litharge finely powdered, five pounds; boil them together with about a quart of water over a gentle fire, continually ſtirring, till the oil and the litharge are united, and acquire the due conſiſtence of a *plaſter*; and if the water is waſted before the operation is over, more water (previouſly made hot) muſt be poured on.

As ſoon as the mixture is warm, begin to ſtir it; in about four hours the boiling will be completed; but to aſcertain this, drop a little on a tile to cool, by which you will eaſily diſcover whether the litharge is diſſolved or not; the boiling muſt be continued very gently, or the *plaſter* will be black, or perhaps boil over ſuddenly. If water ſhould be added that is not very hot, the *plaſter* would explode with violence and be waſted: this accident will happen with hot water, if the *plaſter* is very hot. If the compoſition proves diſcoloured, the addition

of

of a little white lead and oil will improve it; but if it is expected to be very white, nothing but a true olive oil will do.

EMPLASTRUM NIGRUM Domini Sharp, seu Emplastrum Cerussæ.

℞ Olei olivarum ℥ xij. ceræ flavæ ℥ ij. ſs. ceruſſæ ℥ x. Let the oil and wax be melted together, the ceruſs added, and the whole boiled to the conſiſtence of a plaſter. Sharp uſed this as an application to diſeaſed knees. Dr. Kirkland uſes a plaſter of red lead, and oil boiled to a dark brown colour, for the ſame purpoſe.

EMPLASTRUM STIMULANS, ſeu—ammoniæ, stimulant plaster, or plaster of ammonia. ℞ Saponis ʒ ij. empl. lithargyri ℥ ſs. ammoniæ muriatæ ℥ i. Let the ſoap and litharge plaſter be melted together, and when nearly cold, the muriated ammonia, in fine powder, be ſtirred in. This plaſter muſt be made at the time of application, elſe the volatile part, ſet at liberty by the decompoſition of the muriated ammonia, will fly off, and fruſtrate the intent of the remedy. In delicate and irritable ſkins, the quantity of the ammonia may be leſſened, otherwiſe the plaſter may perhaps bliſter the part. In chronic enlargement of the joints, or cold tumors; in ſome ſcrophulous affections of the knee or elbow joints; but particularly in thoſe gelatinous ſwellings, which frequently form on the olecranon, it has been of ſingular ſervice; and this it is ſuppoſed to do by ſtimulating the abſorbents, and increaſing their power of action.

—— Saponis. ℞ Saponis ʒ ij. emplaſtr. lithargyri ℔ iij. Let theſe be melted together, and boiled to a proper conſiſtence. This is a mild diſcutient, and to tumors of various kinds, is conſidered as an uſeful application; but, as *ſoap* is much more advantageouſly uſed in liquid forms, the practitioner will rarely be induced to apply it in that of a ſolid one.

Emplastrum Stomachicum. Stomach plaster. Now called *emplaſtrum ladani compoſit. compound plaſter* of *ladanum*.

Take of ſoft labdanum, three ounces; of frankincenſe, one ounce; cinnamon and expreſſed oil of mace, of each half an ounce; of eſſential oil of mint, one dram: add to the frankincenſe, melted firſt, the labdanum a little heated, till it becomes ſoft, and then the oil of mace; afterwards mix in the cinnamon with the oil of mint, and beat them together in a maſs, in a warm mortar, and keep it in a veſſel well cloſed.

Theſe *plaſters* ſhould be frequently renewed to produce any effect, and ſhould be applied on the five lower ribs of the left ſide, towards the back. This plaſter ſhould be kept in a cloſe veſſel, on account of the volatility of part of the ingredients. It is of uſe, beſides what is ſpecified by its title, to promote the ſuppuration of indolent tumors.

EMPLATTOMENA. See Emphractica.

EMPNEUMATOSIS, from ἐμπνεω, *to blow into*, or *inflate*. An inflation of the ſtomach, the womb, or other parts.

EMPORIUM. See Cerebrum.

EMPRION, from πριων, *to ſaw*. Saw-like. A kind of pulſe mentioned by Galen, in which the artery is unequally diſtended in different parts.

EMPROSTHOTONOS, from ἐμπροσθεν, *forwards*, or *before*, and τεινω, *to bend*, or *ſtretch*. It is when the body is bent forward and confined ſo by a ſpaſmodic contraction. Celſus, lib. iv. cap. 3. ſays, it is a convulſive ſtiffneſs of the neck, by which the chin is fixed on the breaſt. See Tetanus.

EMPTYSIS, from πτυω, *to ſpit out*. Spitting of blood: ſo Aretæus calls this diſcharge, when it comes only from the mouth, fauces, and parts adjacent.

EMPYEMA, from ἐν, *within*, and πυον, *pus* or *matter*. The ancients called all internal ſuppurations *empyema*; ſee ecpyema. But at preſent this name is confined to a collection of purulent *matter* lying looſe in the cavity of the breaſt, and lodging on the diaphragm. Dr. Cullen conſiders it, as a conſequence of pneumonia, and ſays, its ſymptoms are, a remiſſion of pain after a pleuriſy has terminated in ſuppuration, often after a vomica; whilſt difficulty of breathing, cough, uneaſineſs in lying down, and hectic fever, continue; frequently attended with a ſenſation of ſome fluid fluctuating in the breaſt, and ſigns of an hydrothorax.

Aretæus, lib. i. de Cauſ. & Sign. Morb. Chron. cap. 9. ſays, "They who have purulent abſceſſes in the cavities of the body, whether within the thorax or below the diaphragm, if the pus be diſcharged upwards, are called ἐμπυοι (*empyi*), if downwards, *apoſtomatici*. And if there be a ſuppuration in the thorax, and the pus be diſcharged through the lungs, it is called ἐμπυον." But the moderns account it only an *empyema* when purulent matter floats upon the diaphragm. If matter is lodged on both ſides of the breaſt, there are two *empyemas*. Dr. Cullen conſiders the *empyema*, not as an original diſeaſe, but as a mode of terminating one.

The pus, that forms an *empyema*, may be from an abſceſs in the lungs, pleura, mediaſtinum, pericardium, or diaphragm; or perhaps from that inflammatory exudation, or inſpiſſated ſerum, which, Dr. Hunter obſerves, is formed into a kind of pus, and is often found in large quantities in the cavities of the breaſt, belly, &c. Wounds in the breaſt may alſo evacuate their matter into his cavity, and prove a cauſe of this diſeaſe. And Le Dran informs us that he met with inſtances of abſceſſes in the liver making a way through the diaphragm, and emptying themſelves into the breaſt. From Sauvages may be collected ſix varieties, although they are not always capable of being diſtinguiſhed, viz. empyema *a peripneumonia*;—*vomica*;—*pleuræ*;—*mediaſtini*;—*diaphragmatis*:—*interoſtales*.

When any fluid matter is collected in the cavity of the breaſt, it may be known by the following ſigns; *the breathing is ſhort and laborious; expiration is more difficult than inſpiration; the patient perceives a fluctuation when particular motions are performed; ſometimes there is an enlargement of the cavity of the thorax, and an œdematous fullneſs of the ſkin and fleſh of one ſide of the cheſt, or both*, according as the matter is lodged in one or both ſides; *a dry cough*; when the matter is on one ſide only, *the patient cannot lie on the other; a ſlow fever, heat at the extremities of the fingers, hollowneſs of the eyes*, &c. but as to the kind of matter which is lodged here, it can only be known by the nature of the diſorder which preceded an accumulation, from the preceding and concomitant ſymptoms. The matter may be blood or pus, and the latter of theſe may be ſuſpected when there hath been an inflammatory diſorder of the lungs, pleura, or other parts in the breaſt, attended with ſymptoms of ſuppuration, and particularly if thick clammy ſweating attend.

If the matter of an *empyema* is not ſpeedily expectorated, the patient dies of a conſumption, with an hectic fever, which is always exaſperated at night.—If the mediaſtinum is corroded through, upon opening the thorax a ſudden ſuffocation often enſues.—If the *empyema* is of long ſtanding, the ſtrength decayed, a colliquative diarrhœa comes on, with a waſting of the body; the operation, inſtead of relieving, haſtens the death of the patient.—When this diſorder is merely local, the operation may ſucceed; but if the habit is ſtrumous, or otherwiſe unſound; if fever, coughing, thirſt, and other ſymptoms, are either numerous or conſiderable in their degree, there is but ſmall hope of recovery. The operation is alſo ineffectual, if the lungs adhere to the pleura, or if the matter lodged on the diaphragm was emptied from a cyſt.

The chirurgical method by which relief is obtained, is called the operation for the empyema. The fluids to be voided by this operation is matter. In this caſe, therefore, only the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon is required. For blood will be gradually abſorbed, as declared by Mr. Sharp, Mr. Pott, and other eminent practitioners, it need not be removed by any artificial opening. Gooch gives a caſe in his Med. Obſ. of air in the thorax producing the ſymptoms of an *empyema*; it paſſed through an ulcer in the lungs, but the ulcer healing, the air was evacuated by the operation for the *empyema*, and a complete cure was effected.

The manner of operating is to fix on the part for the perforation; then, with a knife or a trochar, a paſſage may be formed for the offending matter. Whether an opening is made by means of a knife or a trochar, as Albinus hath obſerved, that the diaphragm on the right ſide aſcends higher into the thorax than on the left, it may be proper to pierce on the right ſide *between the third and fourth ſpurious ribs*; but on the left, *between the ſecond and third*; and *at about half or two thirds of the diſtance from the ſternum to the vertebra*; for here the muſcles are thinneſt, the artery is concealed under the rib, and the diaphragm at a due diſtance. Matter lodged in both cavities of the thorax require that the operation be performed on each ſide. See Hippocrates, Galen, Aretæus, Boerhaave, with Van Swieten's Comments, Le Dran's

Operations, Sharp's Operations, Heiſter's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 383. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 175. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 94. White's Surgery, p. 303.

EMPYEMATA. So the ancients called *ſuppurating medicines*; for they named an internal collection of pus, *empyema*.

EMPYI. Purulent or ſuppurated, or thoſe who have purulent abſceſſes internally.

EMPYREUMA, from εμπυριω, *to kindle*, denotes a certain ignition or dry adventitious heat, ſuch as things burnt receive: hence in CHEMISTRY it is the offenſive ſmell and taſte which diſtilled waters, or other ſubſtances, receive from being too much expoſed to the fire.

EMPYREUMATICA OLEA. EMPYREUMATIC OILS. Theſe are *oils* both of the animal and vegetable kinds, which are diſtilled with a heat greater than that of boiling water; for thus they receive a burnt ſmell. Some ſpeak of theſe *oils* as being of one diſtinct claſs, but they have nothing in common, except that they are half burnt, they diſſolve more or leſs in rectified ſpirit of wine, are acrid, by repeated diſtillations they may be rendered volatile, and almoſt free from their diſagreeable ſmell. They are conſidered as powerful antiſpaſmodics; that however in chief uſe is the *oleum* DIPPELII ANIMALE.

EMPYROS. One labouring under a fever.

EMULGENS. EMULGENT, ſtroking or milking out. It is applied to the arteries and veins which go from the aorta and vena cava to the kidnies. According to the ancients, *they ſtrained, and*, as it were, *milked the ſerum through the kidnies*.

EMULGENTES ARTERIÆ & VENÆ. See RENALES ARTERIÆ & VENÆ.

EMULSIO, from *emulceo, to ſtroke*, or *cheriſh*; or from *emulgeo, to milk out gently by the hand*. Medicines of any kind, made in a form reſembling milk, uſed to be called EMULSIONS; though now the College of Phyſicians of London have rejected that term, and ſupplied it with LAC. But generally they are made from farinaceous ſeeds, which are beat up with ſome fluid, by which their oily parts are intimately blended with it. Their uſe is chiefly for common drink in acute diſorders. This form is perhaps the beſt for adminiſtering camphor. For the *emulſ. com.* or *lac. amyg.*—*emulſ. abſorb.* &—*camphorat.* ſee AMYGDALÆ DULCES.

EMUNCTORIUM. An EMUNCTORY, from *emungo, to clean, wipe away*, or *draw off*. The paſſages in the body, by which ſuperfluous matters are evacuated, are called *emunctories*. The glands are alſo thus named. Particularly (*according to the ancients*) thoſe which received the excrements from the noble parts, as the parotides from the brain, the axillary glands from the heart, and the inguinal from the liver.

ENÆMOS, from αιμα, *blood*. So Hippocrates and Galen call ſuch topical medicines as are appropriated to bleeding wounds.

ENÆOREMA, from αιωρεω, *to exalt*, αιωρημα, *ſublime*. It is the pendulous ſubſtance which floats in the middle of the urine, called alſo *ſublimamentum*, *Nubecula ſuſpenſa*, *ſublimatio urinæ*.

ENARGES, from αργης, *white*, or *evident*. Hippocrates applied this as an epithet to dreams.

ENARICYMON. See ARYCIMON.

ENARTHROSIS, from εν, and αρθρον, a *joint*. See DIARTHROSIS.

ENCHANTHIS, from εν, *in*, and κανθος, *an angle of the eye*. This diſorder is an encyſted tumor on its inner angle. At the firſt a tubercle appears on the caruncula lacrymalis, or on the creſcent-like red cuticle adjacent to it; afterwards this tumor extends over the pupil of the eye; when this happens the tears continually trickle down the cheeks, the ſight is impaired, the countenance deformed, and the eyes inflamed.

When it is of a mild nature it may be deſtroyed by gentle eſcharotics; while this method of cure is proceeding, the belly ſhould be kept lax, and an iſſue in the arm, or a perpetual bliſter between the ſhoulders ſhould be continued.

When this tumor is of a malignant kind, it is attended with pain, is of a livid hue, and often becomes cancerous. If it is manifeſtly cancerous, palliatives only are to be uſed; but if not, diſſect the whole tumor and its cyſt; in doing which raiſe it with the forceps, the better to avoid cutting either the eye or the caruncle: if the latter is hurt, the tears will ever after run down the cheek; it is therefore ſafer to leave a little of the luxuriant fleſh, and to deſtroy it afterwards with a cauſtic. See ECTROPIUM, and Heiſter's Surgery, White's Surgery, p. 231.

ENCARDION, from καρδια, *the heart*. See MEDITULLIUM.

ENCARDIUM PREMNU. The heart and marrow of the trunk; but DIOSCORIDES improperly calls the tender medullary ſubſtance which grows on the tops of the great palm-tree thus; THEOPHRASTUS, *encephalus*.

ENCATALEPSIS. See CATALEPSIS.

ENCATHISMA, from εγκαθημαι, *to ſit in*. See SEMICUPIUM.

ENCAUMA, from εν, and καιω, *to burn*. The ſcoria of ſilver is thus named, ſo is the mark left by a burn, alſo a puſtule which is produced by a burn.

A ſuperficial ulceration on the eye is thus called. AETIUS ſays, that thoſe ulcerations on the eyes which ariſe from defluxions of humours receive different names; as when one is formed on the pupil, covering a great part of it, and is of a bluiſh colour, it is called *caligo*: when an ulcer is not ſo wide, but is deeper, and alſo ſeated in the pupil, it is called *nubecula*: when the ſurface of the pupil appears rough, and of an aſh colour, an *epicauma* is ſaid to be formed, and when after a fever an ulcer is formed, with a ſordid cruſt, and is ſeated either on the pupil or the white part of the eye, it is called an *encauma*, which, when fixed in the pupil, ſuch an eroſion of the coats of the eye happens, as in the end is the deſtruction of all its humours. In the beginning of theſe caſes relief is ſometimes obtained by keeping the bowels lax. White's Surgery, p. 229.

ENCAUSIS. A BURN or SCALD; or rather the inflammation cauſed by a burn or ſcald. It is alſo that action of heat upon the body, which external cauſes occaſion, either the power of the ſun, fire, or more vehement affections, &c. It is a ſynonym with *deuſtio*. It is alſo the HEART-BURN, with thirſt. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology it is ſynonymous with erythema and ambuſtio.

ENCAUSTUM CŒRULEUM. See COBALTUM.

ENCEPHALON, from εν, *within*, and κεφαλη, the *head*. The *encephalon* includes the dura and pia mater, the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata.

ENCEPHALOCELE. See HERNIA CEREBRI.

ENCEPHALUS. See CEREBRUM, and ENCARDIUM PREMNU.

ENCERIS, from κηρος, *wax*. Bits of wax found in plaſters as they cool.

ENCHARAXIS, from χαρασσω, *to ſcarify*. See SCARIFICATIO.

ENCHEIRESIS, from χειρ, *the hand*. Galen uſes this word as part of the title to one of his works which treats of diſſection. The word imports the manual treatment of any ſubject.

ENCHILOMA. See ELIXIR.

ENCHONDROS, from χονδρος, which ſignifies both *a grain*, and *a cartilage*. Hence implies both granulated and cartilaginous.

ENCHORIOS, from εν, and χωρα, a *region* or *country* See ENDEMIUS.

ENCHRISTA. Liquid medicines for anointing any part with it.

ENCHUSA. See ANCHUSA.

ENCHYMA, from εγχεω, *to infuſe*. INFUSION, or a ſanguine plethora.

ENCHYMATA. Liquid medicines to be infuſed into the eyes, ears, &c.

ENCHYMOMA, from εγχεω, *I pour in*. In the writings of the ancient phyſicians, it is a word by which they expreſs that ſudden effuſion of blood into the cutaneous veſſels, which ariſes from joy, anger, or ſhame; and in this laſt inſtance, is what is uſually called BLUSHING. Dr. HUNTER ſays, it is a nervous affection.

ENCHYMOSIS. BLUSHING; alſo an extravaſation of blood which makes the part appear livid. Thus, *but improperly*, it is ſynonymous with *ecchymoſis*.

ENCHYSA. See ANCHUSA.

ENCHYTOS. An epithet for any thing infuſed into any cavity of the body.

ENCLYSMA. See ENEMA.

ENCŒLIA, from εν, *in*, and κοιλια, *the belly*. All the contents of the abdomen.

ENCOLPISMOS. An uterine injection.

ENCOPE, from εν, *in*, and κοπτω, *to cut*. An inciſion, and, *figuratively*, an impediment.

ENCRANION, from εν, *in*, and κρανιον, *ſkull*. See CEREBELLUM.

ENCRIS. A ſort of cake made of fine meal, boiled in oil, then ſweetened with honey.

ENCYMON, from ἐγκυω, *to conceive* Pregnant with child.

ENCYSTIS. See NÆVUS.

ENDEDINEMENOS, from ἰδινεω, *to turn round like a vortex*. An epithet for the eyes which perpetually turn in their orbitt.

ENDEIXIS. See INDICATIO.

ENDEMIAS, or ENDEMIUS, from ἐν, and δημος, *people*, called alſo ENCHORIOS, *popularis*. A term applicable to common diſeaſes, where the inhabitants living in one country are liable to be affected with them, from a cauſe, common and familiar to that country, viz. intermittents in the marſhes of Eſſex, and fens in Cambridgeſhire. It is put in oppoſition to EPIDEMICUS, which ſee.

ENDESIS, from δεω, *to tie*. A LIGATURE, band, or connexion.

ENDICA. Rulandus ſays, it is the fæces at the bottom. It is alſo called *moſe hazuania*.

ENDIVIA, called alſo *intybus ſcariola, ſeriola, cichoreum, latifolium*, ENDIVE. This plant is in common uſe in our kitchens: it very much reſembles ſuccory both in its appearance and virtues.

ENDIVIA ERECTA LUTEA NAPIFOLIA. See LAMPSANA.

—— VULGARIS. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of cichoreum.

ENELLAGMENOS, from ἐναλλαττω, of ἀλλαττω, *to change*. An epithet applied to the joints of the vertebræ, becauſe of their alternate or mutual receptions and inſertion.

ENEMA. A CLYSTER. From ἐνιημι, *injicio, to inject*; alſo ENCLYSMA, *catalyma*. The words *enema, catacliſmo*, and *lotio*, are equivalent to each other, and ſignify any liquid medicine injected into the anus. With us, *clyſters* are injected by means of a bladder and pipes, called *eluſma, fiſtula, auliſcos*; from whence *fiſtula armata, pipe*, and *bladder*; but in many other countries a ſyringe is always uſed, by which the liquor is farther thrown up into the bowels.

The quantity of liquor uſed in each *clyſter*, will vary according to the age of the patient and intention propoſed. *For infants*, two ounces at the moſt ſuffices; *a child of ſix years old*, from four to ſix ounces; *a youth of fourteen years*, from ſix to eight ounces; and *to an adult*, from ten ounces to a pint.

In diarrhœas, and all diſorders where the inteſtines are weak, alſo whenever the *clyſter* is to be retained, the quantity for an adult ſhould not exceed ſix or eight ounces.

In ardent fevers, and *inflammation of the bowels*, they anſwer the end of a fomentation, and ſhould be adminiſtered from a pint to a quart.—*In putrid fevers*, it is one way of expediting a quantity of proper acid and antiſeptic medicines into the conſtitution, particularly fixed air. Nouriſhment may be conveyed by *clyſters*, when from ſome complaint of the mouth, throat, or ſtomach, nothing can be conveyed that way: many have been thus ſupported during ſeveral months.

Clyſters ſhould never be either hot or cold when uſed; but ſo warm that they may be eaſily ſuffered on the back of the hand; then their effect in the inteſtines will be the moſt agreeable.

When a *clyſter* is intended only for emptying the inteſtines, half an ounce of common ſalt is a better addition than any quantity of the other purging medicines.

It is a practice with many to mix oil in reſtringent *clyſters*, but as it counteracts the intention of the preſcriber, it ſhould always be omitted in them.

When a very powerful ſtimulus is required in purging *clyſters*, it is moſt ſafe to mix emetics with them, and of theſe the vin. antimon. ſhould be preferred.

ENEMA EX AMYLO. See AMYLUM.

ENEOS. *Vain, empty*, or *uſeleſs*. The Greeks call thoſe who are unable to perform the common offices of life, ſuch as dumb, deaf, &c. ἐνεοι.

ENERGIA, from ἐργον, *a work*. ENERGY. By this is meant *force, vigour, efficacy*.

ENERVATIO. It is an equivocal term, ſignifying aponeuroſis or debilitation.

ENFLURE DES JAMBES. See LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.

ENFONDE. See CASSADA.

ENGER. See INDICUM.

ENGISOMA, from ἐγγίζω, *to draw near*. An inſtrument formerly uſed about fractures of the cranium. Alſo a fracture of the cranium, in the middle of which the bone preſſes upon the membrane of the brain, and makes the appearance of γυφοι, *the caves of a houſe*.

ENGOMPHOSIS. See GOMPHOMA.

ENGONIOS, from γονια, *an angle*. Hippocrates expreſſes by it the bending of the arm at a right angle.

ENGORGEMENT LAITEUX. See LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.

ENHÆMON. The name of a plaſter in Myrepſus.

ENIXA. A WOMAN IN CHILD-BED.

ENIXUM. The chemiſts apply this word to a third kind of ſalts, which are formed of acid and alkali: Galen calls them the third, but at preſent they are known by the name of neutral. See NEUTRI.

—— PARACELSI SAL. It is the caput mortuum of the ſpirit of nitre, joined with vitriolic acid. It is much the ſame as kali vitriolatum.

ENNEANDRIA, from ἐννεα, *novem*, and ἀνηρ *maritus*; the ninth claſs of the LINNEAN ſyſtem, comprehending ſuch hermaphrodite flowers as have nine ſtamina. The orders are three, MONOGYNIA, TRIGYNIA, and HEXAGYNIA.

ENNEAPHARMACOS, from ἐννεα, *nine*, and φαρμακον, *a medicine*. A compoſition of nine ſimple ingredients. It is alſo the name of a peſſary mentioned by Galen and Ægineta; and likewiſe of the antidotus Heraclidis, and of ſeveral plaſters mentioned by Aetius, and Celſus.

ENNEAPHYLLUM, from ἐννεα, *nine*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*. See HELLEBORUS NIGER HORTENSIS, &c.

ENOCHDIANUS. In Paracelſus it is one who equals Enoch in longevity.

ENOC DIANA VITA. A VERY LONG LIFE.

ENRYTHMOS. See ARYTHMUS.

ENS. An ENTITY or thing really exiſting. In Paracelſus *ens* imports the power, virtue, and efficacy, which a thing exerts upon our bodies.

ENS PARVUM SAPIENTIUM. It is ſoap made by mixing fixt alkaline ſalt with diſtilled vegetable oil. The ſalt muſt be quite hot when mixed with the oil, for the leaſt portion of water prevents their union: after their combination they are to be placed ſome time in a ſubterraneous place. A ſmall quantity of the ſalt remaining on the ſurface of the oil will attract water, and prevent the ſucceſs of the proceſs.

—— PRIMUM SALIUM. See CIRCULATUM.

—— —— SOLARE. See ANTIMONIUM.

—— VENERIS. See FLOR. MARTIALES under FERRUM.

ENSIFORMIS, from *enſis, a ſword*, and *forma, a form*, CARTILAGO. The SWORD-LIKE CARTILAGE, called alſo *xiphoides*; and by Hippocrates *chondros*; ſometimes it is biſurcated at the end, and is then called *fercula* or *furcella inferior*. It is called alſo *mucronatum os*; but more properly *mucronata cartilago*. This is the cartilage at the bottom of the *ſternum*; but the ancients oft give the name of *enſiformis* to the whole breaſt-bone. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that "if this cartilage ſhould be preſſed inwardly by a blow, it will occaſion vomitings and violent pains, by preſſing againſt the pylorus; in this caſe, it would be proper to lay it bare, and elevate it; but the diaphragm ariſing partly from it would probably diſplace it." From the form, or from accidents in this cartilage, many diſeaſes ariſe, as a cough, pain in ſtooping, difficult breathing, &c. That theſe ſhould happen will not appear wonderful, when we conſider that the diaphragm is attached to it, and that the great lobe of the liver and the ſtomach lay immediately under it.

ENSTACTON, from ἐναζω, *to diſtil*. INSTILLATIONS. The name of a liquid collyrium in Galen, which Ægineta calls ſtacticon.

ENTALE. See VAS.

ENTALI. FOSSIL ALUM.

ENTATICA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines that provoke venery. Cœlius Aurelianus calls them *ſatyrica*.

ENTATICON. The name of a plaſter in P. Ægineta.

ENTERA. So Hippocrates calls the bags in which were incloſed medicines for fomentations.

ENTERADENES, from ἐντερον, *an inteſtine*, and ἀδην, *a gland*. The INTESTINAL GLANDS. See INTESTINA.

ENTERENCHYTÆ, from ἐντερα, *the viſcera*, and ἐγχυω, *to infuſe*. Inſtruments for adminiſtering clyſters.

ENTERITIS. See INFLAMMATIO INTESTINORUM.

ENTERITIS MESENTERICA. See INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII.

ENTEROCELE, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, and κηλη *a rupture*. See HERNIA SCROTALIS.

—— OVULARIS. A rupture of the inteſtines through the foramen ovale.

ENTERO-EPIPLOCELE, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, and επιπλοον, *the omentum*; and κηλη, *a tumor*. It is when both the omentum and inteſtines protrude through the integuments of the belly.

ENTERO-HYDROCELE, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, υδωρ, *water*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. A dropſy of the ſcrotum, with a defcent of the inteſtine.

ENTEROMPHALOS, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*. A rupture of the inteſtine at the navel. This ſeldom happens but to women in labour, or from labour.

ENTERON, from εντος, *within*. INTERNAL and INTESTINE. But in Hippocrates Epid. 6. § 4. ap. 3. *enteron* ſignifies ſimply the COLON.

ENTERORAPHE. A SUTURE of the INTESTINES.

ENTEROSCHEOCELE, from εντερον, *an inteſtine*, οσχεον, *the ſcrotum*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. See HERNIA SCROTALIS.

ENTHEMATA, εντιθημι, *to put in*. Medicines applied immediately to recent wounds, in order to prevent an inflammation and ſtop an hæmorrhage.

ENTHETOS, from εντιθημι, *to put in*. Any thing introduced, but particularly ſuch as are put up the noſe to prevent an hæmorrhage there.

ENTHLASIS. A contuſion with the impreſſion of the inſtrument by which it happened; called alſo *illiſio*.

ENTHUSIASMUS. A FANATIC STROKE; it is when a perſon is engaged in religious affairs, he loſes his reaſon, &c. in an ecſtacy ſees ſtrange ſights, or hears the noiſe of muſical inſtruments, &c.

ENTRICHOMA, from εν, and τριχωμα, *the hair*. The edge of the eye-lid on which the hairs grow.

ENTRIMMA, from εντριβω, of εν, and τριβω, *to rub, grate*, or *triturate*. See INTRITUM.

ENTROCHUS. An oblong ſtone nearly as thick as a man's finger, from one to two inches long; bluiſh coloured, and made up of joints, as ſo many rings. They are found frequently in clay pits. Sometimes the joints are found looſe, then they are called *trochitæ*. It is a part of the arm of a ſtar-fiſh, or ſome ſuch like ſea-animal, that is petrified. It is always hardened with ſparry matter, and like it, is diuretic. A *trochite*, when found ſeparate, is as broad as a ſix-pence, with a hole in the centre, and of different thickneſſes; the colour is bluiſh or greyiſh, and when broke, it is gloſſy and ſhining.

ENTROPIUM. Introverſion of the eye-lid. See TRICHIA.

ENTYPOSIS, from εντυπωω, *to make an impreſſion*, of τυπος, *a type*, or *image formed by impreſſion*. The acetabulum of the humerus. It is not uſed by any phyſical writer, but mentioned by Jul. Pol.

ENUCLEATIO. The taking a kernel out of a nut.

ENULA, called alſo *inula*, enula campana, *heleneum*, *aſter*, — *omnium maximus*. SCAB-WORT, and ELECAMPANE. Platerus calls it *aroma Germanicum*.

Miller enumerates thirty ſpecies; and Boerhaave makes it a ſpecies of *aſter*. It is the INULA HELENIUM, or INULA *foliis amplexicaulibus ovatis rugoſis, ſubtus tomentoſis, calycum ſquamis ovatis*. CL. SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 956. It is a large plant, with long, wrinkled leaves that are ſerrated; of a pale green colour above, and hoary underneath; the flowers are yellow, and of the diſcous kind, and are followed by oblong ſeeds, winged with down; the roots are ſhort and thick, unctuous to the touch; brown or blackiſh on the outſide, and whitiſh within. It is perennial, grows wild in moiſt rich ſoils, and flowers in June.

The freſh roots have a weak but not very grateful ſmell; when perfectly dried, they are more grateful: when chewed, they diſcover at the firſt a kind of rancid glutinous taſte, quickly ſucceeded by an aromatic bitterneſs, which by degrees becomes more pungent. They are diaphoretic, diuretic, and ſtomachic; if taken freely they looſen the belly; they powerfully attenuate viſcid humours, and aſſiſt expectoration in coughs and humoural aſthmas. The ancients had an high opinion of its virtues, and from its ſenſible, and chemical qualities it promiſes to be a medicine of ſome efficacy. It is now chiefly recommended where the digeſtion is impaired, in pulmonic affections, and uterine obſtructions. But Dr. Cullen, notwithſtanding its allowed qualities, ſays, ſtill he is at a loſs to determine what are its peculiar virtues.

The ſpirituous extract is the moſt active preparation, but the watery is far more abundant in the quantity which is obtained from theſe roots, and ſo little inferior in its virtues, as to deſerve the preference for general uſe. Neumann obtained from an ounce of the dry root, by means of water, ſix drams and a half of extract, but by means of ſpirit, only two drams and a half. Much of the aromatic warmth and bitterneſs of theſe roots, reſide in the more fixed parts, which do not exhale in the heat of boiling water; they are therefore well preſerved in the watery extract. In diſtillation with water, an eſſential oil ariſes which concretes into white flakes, and partly into an unctuous maſs like ſoftiſh wax. Thirty ounces of roots afford about a dram of this oil. Geoffroy the younger, obſerves, that this oil reſides in the exterior part of the root near the bark. When this concrete oil is but newly diſtilled, it is ſtrongly poſſeſſed of the flavour of *elecampane*, but it ſoon loſes all its ſmell by keeping.

Extract. ENUL. CAMP.

Boil *elecampane* roots in water; preſs and ſtrain the decoction, and ſet it by to ſettle; then pour off the clear, and boil it down to a conſiſtence of pills, taking care to prevent its burning towards the end of the operation. The doſe may be from ℈ i. to ʒ i. in a lax ſtate of the fibres of the ſtomach, and in ſome diſorders of the breaſt.

The doſe of the root may be to two drams. In infuſion, one dram of the root, and from ʒ ij. to ℥ ſs. in decoction is ſaid to be the doſe uſually given.

The rad. *enul.* c. condit. is prepared in the ſame manner as the ERINGO ROOT. See ERYNGIUM.

See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ENULON, from εν, and ουλον, *the gums*. See GINGIVÆ.

ENUR. That vapour of water of which ſtones are generated.

ENURESIS. See URINA, *incontinence of*.

ENYPOSAPROS, from εν, *within*, υπω, a prepoſition, which in compoſition is a diminutive one, and σαπρος, *putrid*. An epithet uſed to the ſpit of hepatic patients.

ENYSTRON, from ενυω, *to perfect*. See ABOMASUM.

EON. The whole compaſs of the eye.

EPACMASTIC. See ACMASTICOS.

EPAGOGION. A name in Dioſcorides for the prepuce. See PRÆPUTIUM.

EPANADIDONTES PURETI. Fevers, whoſe heat is not biting to the touch in the beginning, but becomes more and more ſo in the advance.

EPANADIPLOSIS, from διπλοος, *reduplication*. The reduplication of a fit of a ſemitertian fever; that is, the renewal of a cold fit before the hot fit is ended.

EPANASTASIS. A TUMOR or TUBERCLE.

EPANCYLOTUS, from αγκυλος, *crooked, winding*. A ſort of bandage, in Oribaſius.

EPANTHESMA, or EPANTHISMA, from ανθος, *a flower*. An EFFLORESCENCE. See EXANTHEMATA.

EPAOIDAI. See AMULETA.

EPAPHÆRESIS, from επι, importing a repetition, and αφαιρησις, *a removal*. In Galen it is uſed to expreſs a repeated evacuation by bleeding.

EPARGEMOS. An epithet for a perſon affected with that diſorder of the eyes called *argemon*.

EPARMA, } from αιρω, *to elevate*. Any kind of tu-
EPARSIS. } mor, but frequently applied to the parotis.

EPAROTH. See BOTRYS MEXICANA.

EPENCRANIS. A name of the *cerebellum*.

EPERLANUS. Called alſo *viola marina*. The SMELT, This fiſh receives its firſt name from its pearl colour, and the ſecond from its violet-like ſmell. It is very nouriſhing, and as eaſy to digeſt.

EPHEBÆON. See PUBIS OSSA.

It is the name of an inſtrument for reducing luxations.

EPHEDRANA. See CLUNES.

EPHELCIS, from ελκος, *an ulcer*. The cruſt of an ulcer, or a ſmall abraſion, or bloody fragment coughed up.

EPHELIDES, from επι, and ηλιος, *the ſun*. SUNBURNING, (called *æſtates*, alſo *lentigines*, *lenticulæ*, becauſe of their ſize and colour reſembling a lentil-ſeed.)

FRECKLE,

FRECKLES, TAN, MORPHEW, which ſeem only to differ in degree, are yellowiſh coloured ſpots, ſpread over the face, neck, and hands; brought on by heat or ſudden change of the weather;—they affect people of fine complexions, and with red hair, more than others, in thoſe parts expoſed to the ſun: in winter they generally diſappear. Juice of lemons, mixed with ſugar, and borax, finely powdered, and digeſted for eight days, forms an uſeful compoſition for their removal. HOMBERG alſo recommends bullock's gall mixed with alum, and after the alum has precipitated, expoſed three or four months in the ſun in a cloſe vial, as one of the beſt remedies for clearing the ſkin from theſe appearances. Of the VITILIGO, or *Morphew*, SAUVAGES enumerates four, and of the EPHELIS, ſix ſpecies. Noſologia Methodica, vol. i. p. 127, 128.

EPHEM. GERM. An abbreviation of Ephemerides Medico-phyſicæ Germaniæ.

EPHEMERA, from ἡμέρα, *a day*, A DIARY FEVER, or fever of one day's continuance only: *diaria febris*. It is an inſtance of ſynocha. It ſhews itſelf in the following manner. The heat of the body is moderate, ſuch as attends an exceſs of wine, or what occurs in paſſion. The pulſe is ſomewhat full and quick, but ſoft and regular. The urine undergoes little or no change, neither is the complaint preceded by any loathing of victuals, yawning, or propenſity to ſleep, or horror—it comes on ſuddenly, unattended with any violent ſymptoms, ſuch as pain of the head, and ſtomach, nauſea, burning heat, inquietude of the body, or ſuch like. The diſorder ſometimes goes off without any apparent evacuation; but oftener by a free perſpiration, or at moſt by a pleaſant moderate ſweat. It generally ariſes from evident cauſes—ſuch as watching—ſolicitude, ſorrow, anger, inebriation, fatigue, heat of the ſun, want, or ſuch like—it for the moſt part terminates in one day, and at the fartheſt in two or three days. —Nature commonly effects a cure: a phyſician is ſeldom called in:—abſtinence from food—warm watery drink—and reſt, are all that is requiſite for the cure. See LOMMII Obſervat. Medic. SAUVAGESII Noſologia.

—— DICHOMENE. It is a kind of febris erratica.

EPHEMERIDES. Helmont calls thoſe diſeaſes thus which ſeize the patient at particular times of the moon, *ephemerides ægrotorum*, the *almanacs of the ſick*.

EPHEMERON. See HERMODACTYLUS.

EPHESIUM. The name of a plaſter deſcribed in Celſus.

EPHIALTES, or EPIALTES, from ἐφάλλομαι, *to leap upon*. See INCUBO.

EPHIALTIA. See PÆONIA.

EPHIDROSIS, from ἐφίδρωω, *to break out into a ſweat*. Called alſo *hydropedeſis*. This is what the Latins call *defudatio* and *mador*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS, LOCALES; and ORD. APOCENOSES; which he defines a preternatural evacuation of ſweat, one ſpecies of which he only conſiders as idiopathic, *ephidroſis ſpontanea*. The reſt are ſymptomatic, of which he enumerates nineteen varieties—SEVEN, according to the diſeaſes which they accompany; viz. *febrile—febricoſe—hectic—exanthematic—ſyncoptic—ſcorbutic—ſaburral*; ELEVEN, from the nature of the ſweat; *lacteal—mealeous—vinous—green—black—pale yellow—urinous—bloody—bluiſh—acid—arenous*;—and one from the part whence the ſweat is effuſed, viz. *lateral*. The idiopathic ephidroſis is moſt frequently the reſult of debility. SAUVAGES has three or four times obſerved men who were afflicted violently with night ſweats, that continued for months, without any fever; which brought on emaciation, debility, and loſs of appetite: theſe were cured by cathartics, the mineral waters, ſtyled acidulæ, and milk; but amongſt boys the diſeaſe uſed to continue a long time. See CULLEN's Synopſis, and SAUVAGES' Noſolog. Methodica.

EPHIPPIUM, a SADDLE. See SELLA TURCICA; it is called *ephippium*, from its reſemblance to a ſaddle.

EPHODES, from ἐπί, and ὁδός, *a-way*. In Hippocrates it hath three ſignifications; 1. The ducts or paſſages by which the recrements of the body are evacuated. 2. The periodical attack of a fever, from the common uſe of it to expreſs the attack of thieves. 3. The acceſs of ſimilar or diſſimilar things which may be uſeful or hurtful to the body.

EPIALOS. An epithet of a fever, from ἤπιος, *gentle*, ἅλς, *the ſea*; becauſe the ſea while undiſturbed is gentle, and this kind of fever gently heats the patient. Galen defines it to be a fever in which the patient labours under a preternatural heat, and a coldneſs at the ſame time. The ancient Latins call it *quercera*. Heſychius ſays, that the cold ſhivering preceding a fever was thus named. Some reckon it among the varieties of tertian fever.

EPIALTES, } See INCUBO.
EPIBOLE. }

EPICANTHIDES. See CANTHI.

EPICARPIUM, from ἐπί, *upon*, and καρπός, *the wriſt*. See CATAPLASMA.

EPICAUMA, from καίω, *to burn*. See ENCAUMA.

EPICERASTICA, from κεράννυμι, *to mix*, or *attemperate*. Medicines that obtund acrimony, and eaſe troubleſome ſenſations.

EPICHOLOS, from χολή, *bile*. BILIOUS.

EPICHORDIS, from χορδή, *an inteſtine*. From ἐπί, *upon*, and χορδή, *a gut*. See MESENTERIUM.

EPICHORIOS, from ἐπί, *upon*, and χώρα, *a region*. See EPIDEMIUS.

EPICŒLIS. The UPPER EYE-LID.

EPICOLICÆ REGIONES. From ἐπί, *ſuper*, and κοιλος, *hollow*. The lateral or lumbal regions. Theſe parts of the body which are adjacent to the colon.

EPICRANIUM. See OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.

EPICRASIS. A critical evacuation of bad humours, an attemperation of bad ones. When a cure is performed in the alterative way, it is called *per epicraſin*.

EPICTENION, from ἐπί, *above*, and κτείς, *pubes*. The part above the pubes. Alſo the fine lint which hangs about where flax is dreſſing.

EPICYEMA, from κύω, *to conceive*, alſo EPIGONON. In Hippocrates it is a FŒTUS; alſo a MOLE.

EPICYESIS, from κύω, *to conceive*. See SUPERFŒTATIO.

EPIDEMICA AQUA. See ALEXITER. Aq. ſp.

EPIDEMIUS, from ἐπί, *upon*, and δῆμος, *the people*. EPIDEMICAL, alſo EPICHORIOS; *pandemius*, *popularis*, *regionalis morbus*. An epithet of diſeaſes which at certain times are popular, and attack many people at the ſame time. A diſeaſe which appears, and generally prevails, then for a time diſappears, is alſo called *epidemical*. See Obſ. on Epidemic Diſorders, &c. by James Sims, M. D. Dr. Wallis's Sydenham.

EPIDERIS. See CLITORIS.

EPIDERMIS, from ἐπί, *upon*, and δέρμα, *the ſkin*. See CUTICULA.

EPIDESMUS, from δέω, *to bind*. A bandage by which ſplints, bolſters, &c. are ſecured.

EPIDIDYMIS, from ἐπί, *upon*, and διδύμος, *a teſticle*. The *epididymis* may be reckoned a kind of teſtis acceſſorius. HIPPOCRATES called it *paraſtatæ*. It is a body, on the upper part of the teſticles, which is formed of a continuation of the tubes that conſtitute the teſticles; the continuance of the *epididymis* upwards forms the *vaſa deferentia*. See TESTES.

—— DISTENSA. See SPERMATOCELE.

EPIDOSIS. Preternatural enlargement of the parts.

EPIDROME, from ἐπί, *upon*, and δρόμος, *to run*. An afflux of humours; as it happens when a ligature is made on any part.

EPIGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ. The EPIGASTRIC ARTERIES.

The external iliac artery divides into two branches at the ligamentum Poupartii; one of them is the *epigaſtric*, which runs to the inſide of the rectus abdominis, at whoſe upper part it communicates with the internal mammary. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that in the operation for the femoral rupture, we riſque cutting the *epigaſtrica* if we cut upwards and outwards; and if upwards and inwards, the ſpermatic is in danger, as the hernial ſac lies in the angle between the two.

—— VENÆ. The EPIGASTRIC VEINS.

The external iliac veins, a little before their going out of the belly, ſend off from the inſide the *epigaſtric veins* from whence branches run to the neighbouring glands and up the muſculi recti abdominis, and then advancing, join the mammaria.

EPIGASTRIUM, from ἐπί, *upon*, or *above*, and γαστὴρ, *the ſtomach*. The upper fore-part of the belly is thus called. It reaches from the pit of the ſtomach to an imaginary line above the navel, ſuppoſed to be drawn from one extremity of the laſt of the falſe ribs to the other. Its ſides are called hypochondria, and are covered by the falſe ribs, betwixt which lies the *epigaſtrium*.

EPIGENEMA, from ἐπιγίνομαι, *to generate over and*

above, or *anew*. Sometimes it ſignifies a ſymptom, at others any thing grown over another, as when the ſaliva is thickened, and forms a fur on the tongue.

EPIGINOMENA, from επιγινομαι, *to ſucceed*, or *ſupervene*. Galen ſays, they are thoſe ſymptoms which naturally ſucceed or may be expected in the progreſs of a diſeaſe; but Fœſius ſays they are new acceſſions of ſome other affection to diſeaſes, which never happens but in ſtubborn and malignant diſeaſes. See EPIPHÆNOMENA.

EPIGLOSSUM. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

EPIGLOTTIS, from επι, *above*, and γλωττα, the aperture of the larynx. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

EPIGLOTTUM. An inſtrument mentioned by Paracelſus, for elevating the eye-lids.

EPIGLOUTIS, } from επι, *above*, and γλουτος, *the but-*
EPIGLUTIS, } *tock*. The ſuperior part of the buttock.

EPIGONATIS, from επι, *upon*, and γονυ, *a knee*. See PATELLA.

EPIGONON. See EPICYEMA.

EPIGOUNIDES. The muſcles inſerted into the knees.

EPILENTIA, } from επιλαμβανω, *to ſeize, invade*, or
EPILEPSIA, } *oppreſs*. The EPILEPSY. It is alſo called *abas*, ſometimes by CONSTANTINE, *morbus caducus, interlunius morbus, magnus morbus, morbus attonitus*, and by ſome, *analepſia*; PARACELSUS coined the word *catalentia* to expreſs this diſeaſe. The Portugueſe call it *cabrello*; HIPPOCRATES, *eclampſis*; FALLING SICKNESS, becauſe the patient falls ſuddenly to the ground; *heracleios, heracleius*, the great, or *herculean diſeaſe*, on account of its violence, and the difficulty in conquering it; *morbus ſacer*, or ſacred diſeaſe, becauſe it affects the mind, and moſt noble parts of a rational creature; divine diſeaſe, either becauſe it requires ſomething more than human for its cure, or becauſe it was thought to be ſent from heaven as a curſe upon earth; *morbus infantilis*, and *puerilis*, becauſe it happens moſt frequently to infants and children; *comiſſe*, and *comitialis morbus*, becauſe people were frequently ſeized with this diſorder whilſt in the aſſemblies called *comitia*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS, NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI; which he defines, a convulſion of the muſcles, attended with a loſs of ſenſe, terminating in a ſtate of inſenſibility, and ſeeming ſleep. He diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies; 1. *Epilepſia* cerebralis, when it ariſes ſuddenly without any manifeſt cauſe; no uneaſineſs preceding, except ſometimes a giddineſs, or loſs of ſight. 2. *Epilepſia* ſympathica, when it ariſes without any manifeſt cauſe; but is preceded by a particular ſenſation called aura epileptica, ariſing from ſome part of the body which goes upwards to the head. 3. *Epilepſia* occaſionalis, when it ariſes from manifeſt irritation, and ceaſes on the removal of that morbid cauſe.

An *epilepſy* is a violent, involuntary, or convulſive contraction of the nerves, membranous, and muſcular parts of the whole body, attended with an abolition of ſenſe, and drawing its origin from a ſpaſmodic ſtricture of the membranes ſurrounding the brain, the ſpinal marrow, and the nerves; whence the vital principle is impetuouſly conveyed into the organs of motion, but in a leſſer quantity into thoſe which ſubſerve the purpoſes of ſenſation.

Weakly and pampered children are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder; men more than women.

The cauſes are various; the principal and immediate one is a ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the dura mater, and its continuation over the ſpinal marrow and nerves; but as the ſecondary and remote cauſes are very various, ſo there ariſe different ſpecies, and denominations of epileptic fits. When the cauſe is in the brain itſelf, it is called an idiopathic *epilepſy*; when in other parts it is called ſymptomatic.

The idiopathic *epilepſy* hath for its ſecondary cauſes external violence, as blows, bony protuberances ariſing internally in the baſis of the ſkull, or in the lateral, or the falciform ſinuſes; from this cauſe the diſorder is chronical; an obſtruction of the jugular veins, or of the ſinuſes of the dura mater, eſpecially the falciform ſinus, from polypous concretions or other matters, the paſſions of the mind, an ill conformation of the brain, &c.

A ſymptomatic *epilepſy* hath for its ſecondary cauſes, cachectic and hypochondriac habits; flatulencies proceeding from the ſtomach and bowels; ſpaſms of the inteſtines; irregular ſecretions and excretions; the acrid matter of eruptive and other diſeaſes tranſlated to the brain; pains that are violent and attended with ſpaſms in the nervous parts; ſtones paſſing through the ureters cauſe a ſymptomatic *epilepſy* which hath obtained the name of the nephritic *epilepſy*; worms, poiſons, &c.

Among the primary cauſes of *epilepſies* are whatever can impair the general vigour of the conſtitution, and particularly that injures the nervous ſyſtem.

To form a more diſtinct idea of the ætiology of an *epilepſy*, it ſhould be obſerved how different the circulation of blood through the brain is carried on from what it is in the reſt of the body. As ſoon as the arteries enter the head, they loſe their ſtronger coat, and conſiſt of a thin membrane only, which is deſtitute of ſenſation and motion; they are emptied into the venous ſinuſes in the dura mater; thence the blood is conveyed into the jugular veins, &c. to the heart again. The ſtructure of the dura mater ſhould be attended to, and its other peculiarities. To this end, ſee Baglivi de Fibra Motrice, lib. i.

The diagnoſtics vary much in different people; ſome are ſuddenly ſeized, others have a train of ſymptoms foreboding the attack, ſuch as wearineſs, an oppreſſive pain in the head, interrupted ſleep, a languid pulſe, a pale countenance, ſtupor and drowſineſs, an unuſual dread and terror, a ringing in the ears, palpitation of the heart, inflation of the præcordia, diſturbed reſpiration, rumbling in the bowels, a diſcharge of fetid ſtools, coldneſs in the joints, and a copious diſcharge of urine.—*Some* alſo perceive a kind of cold vapour gradually aſcending from the extremities to the heart and brain. Whether more or leſs of theſe ſymptoms precede the attack, or none of them attend, the fit approaches ſuddenly, and as it were unexpectedly; the patient falls down on his back to the ground; the thumbs are firmly fixed on the palms of the hands; the eyes are diſtorted, and the white part of them only appears; all ſenſation, both internally and externally, is deſtroyed; there is a frothing at the mouth with a hiſſing noiſe, the tongue is often lacerated by the teeth, and the joints are ſeized with a violent trembling.—*In ſome* there are many ridiculous and diſagreeable diſtortions and geſticulations;—in others, inſtead of convulſive motion, there is a highly rigid ſpaſm in all the members, by which they are ſo fixed that no force can move them. *In infants*, the penis is erected;—*in young men*, the ſeed is ejected, and ſometimes the urine is diſcharged to a conſiderable diſtance, and this, as well as the diſcharges by ſtool are involuntary. At length theſe ſymptoms remit; the patient ſeems to have a ſort of reſpite at intervals, but the eye-lids remain immoveable; the teeth grind upon each other, the tongue hangs out of the mouth; when the paroxyſm ceaſes, the patient is entirely ignorant of every thing that happens during it; he rolls on the ground, his countenance appears ſad, he begins to yawn, and ſtretches himſelf with a kind of violent efforts; he riſes and walks ſlowly, ſeems uneaſy, and the veins of his forehead appear diſtended.—*Some* are ſo affected after their recovery, that for a time they know not their moſt familiar friends;—*others* are more or leſs affected with ſome of the ſymptoms that precede the attack of the fit. *In ſome*, the returns are regularly periodical; *in others*, irregular and uncertain. By frequent returns of this diſorder, the patient grows dejected, is indolent, ſubject to a vertigo and trembling if he looks upward, becomes liable to ſudden anger from trifles; and many other unhappy attendants gradually gain upon him.

The *epilepſy* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the apoplexy, convulſions, and hyſterics.

That kind of *epilepſy* which reſembles a ſleep is more dangerous than that in which convulſive motions happen. The hereditary kind is rarely cured, and when the diſorder is chronical or habitual, ſucceſs is not to be depended upon. When the approach of puberty, or the eruption of the menſes does not remove an *epilepſy* in women, nor delivery of the firſt child, an hereditary cauſe may be ſuſpected, but a cure is not to be expected; cauſed by frights, they are never cured, or ſo rarely as to afford but little hope; for when the patient ſeems recovered, trifles are productive of a relapſe. When the fit approaches during ſleep, the danger is greater. Hippocrates aſſerts, that boys are relieved from this diſorder about their ſeventh, fourteenth, or ſeventeenth year. There is ſome hope of a cure when the caſe is not inveterate or hereditary, when the caſe is in the primæ viæ, or ſome diſorder tranſlated to the nervous ſyſtem. GOETTLIEB RICHTER ſays, that in all ſpaſmodic diſeaſes, and ſurely in epilepſy, the diſeaſe often continues from cuſtom alone, after the original

ginal cauſe has long ceaſed to act; that, frequently, every thing depends upon nature being made to diſcontinue this cuſtom for a time, ſo that ſhe may forget the diſeaſe;—that every thing depends entirely on ſeveral ſucceſſive attacks being prevented, in order to ſucceed in hindering it from ever returning. I know of no medicine which will ſo certainly prevent an epileptic fit, as a vomit given an hour before the attack. But this can only be had recourſe to when we foreſee the fit, i. e. when the diſeaſe is periodical; when the fit comes on at certain times, and when the attack is always preceded by a forewarning. In the epilepſia nocturna, a doſe of ipecacuanha may be given at bed time. In proof of this opinion, he mentions two caſes treated ſucceſsfully by this mode. Indeed, to him they appear ſo fully ſatisfactory, that he has thought unneceſſary to mention more; add to this, that he has no doubt, but the ſame method of cure would, in ſimilar circumſtances, be equally effectual in other ſpaſmodic nervous attacks.—*See his Obſervations, Medical and Surgical*, under the article EPILEPSY.

From the variety of cauſes, and the nature of ſome of them, it is difficult to ſtate the indications and method of cure. However, with Dr. Smith, we may propoſe, 1. *To prevent an impending paroxyſm.* 2. *To ſhorten a preſent one.* 3. *To guard againſt future attacks.* THE FIRST OF THESE INTENTIONS is anſwered in plethoric habits by ſuitable evacuations and antiſpaſmodics, as nitre, opium, muſk, &c. in languid conſtitutions, by warm, nervous medicines, as caſtor, valerian, camphor, fetid gums, volatile ſalts, the bark, chalybeates, &c. Cheyne ſays, that the *epilepſy* differs but little, otherwiſe than in the degree, from the hypochondriac and hyſteric fits, and obſerves, that when the former abates, it ends in hypochondriac or hyſteric diſorders, and when the latter is violent, they terminated in *epilepſies:* he therefore urges to a free uſe of vomits, bitters, and ſteel. THE SECOND INTENTION calls for the uſe of ſinapiſms or bliſters if the fits are long; but before theſe are applied, or when the fits are ſhort, endeavour to force open the mouth by means of a wedge thruſt between the teeth: when the jaws are ſeparated as far as the patient can eaſily admit of in health, the fit will generally be removed; and in caſes where the patient hath due notice of its approach, he may prevent the fits by introducing the wedge into his mouth. When the fits are preceded by peculiar ſenſations in the toes, feet, or legs, a bandage applied tight below the knee will often prevent the paroxyſm; or wherever theſe ſenſations are felt, let a bandage be applied there, and continued from thence upwards. Inſtances of abſolute cures have occurred by cutting down to the part in which thoſe peculiar feelings were firſt perceived. See an inſtance in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. iv. and ſee the article SESAMOIDEA. Cœlius Aurelianus prefers the blowing of ſtrong vinegar up the noſtrils, to volatile ſalts. THE THIRD INTENTION requires, if poſſible, that the cauſe be known, in order to its being removed; but unhappily in ſome inſtances it cannot be diſcovered; and in ſome, if it could, no remedy could be applied. However, in ſome caſes, the cauſe hath been clearly diſcerned, and in others, cures have been effected where the cauſe was only gueſſed at; whence there is encouragement for endeavours under very doubtful circumſtances. Among the means of cure, and what is extolled as a ſpecific, is the flores cardam. given to a dram, three or four times a day. See CARDAMINE.

In the Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh we have accounts of *epilepſies* having being relieved and cured by flowers of zinc, (ſee GOETTLIEB RICHTER'S Obſervations, Medical and Surgical, p. 147.) ſtramonium, white vitriol, pilulæ cœruleæ, pills conſiſting of the cuprum ammoniacum mixed up with bread; and bleeding. See vol. i. p. 5, 7. Dividing the cartilaginous or griſtly ſubſtance of the ear with a knife, not extremely ſharp, and thick at the back, ſo that the diviſion may be large, has been ſucceſsful; procuring and promoting at the ſame time a copious evacuation, as long continued as poſſible. WALLIS on Health, &c.

An iſſue kept open in the vertex hath been curative in ſome inſtances, and in all caſes concurs with evacuants in general in removing the plethora, which often, by compreſſing and irritating, is the cauſe of the diſorder.—When contuſions or fractures of the ſkull, or a fragment of it, preſs upon the brain;—when a caries in the bones of the ſkull, from the lues venerea or other diſorder, is the cauſe of *epilepſies*, the part muſt be trepanned.—When the *epilepſy* is ſymptomatic, the original diſeaſe removed the ſymptomatic of courſe will alſo be cured. In ſome inſtances a few large doſes of aſſa fœtida hath effectually relieved;—in others, four or five drops of the tinct. opii, every morning and night, hath had the ſame effect;—a milk diet continued for three or four months hath ſucceeded; and various other particulars are mentioned in practical authors, from which the like advantages have been reaped. In general, beſides proper evacuations duly repeated, warm nervous medicines, and the bark will be the moſt to be depended on, with iſſues in the inſide of the thigh, a little above the knee; and if the returns are periodical, or ſeem to be influenced by the moon, attend to its changes, and, after an emetic, let the bowels be emptied by a gentle ſolutive, and the patient be directed to avoid whatever he obſerved to produce or increaſe his fits. Valerian and the bark, mixed in equal quantities, may be taken to ʒ i. or ʒ i. ſs. three times a day. Muſk from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. twice a day. See Hippocrates, Celſus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aretæus, Hoffmann, Boerhaave; and among the beſt authors on this ſubject, ſee Threlfal's and Lyſon's Eſſays on the ſame; Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4.

EPIMELIS. See AMAMELIS.

EPIMORIOS, from μερος, *to divide.* SUPER-PARTIAL. In Galen it is an epithet of the difference of pulſe with reſpect to their inequality of the time they keep in beating.

EPIMULIS. See PATELLA.

EPINEUCOS, from νευω, *to nod*, or *incline.* It is an epithet of a pulſe which beats unequally in different parts of the artery. It is alſo called *perineuces.* Galen ſays, it is familiar in hectics.

EPINEPHELOS. from νεφελη, *a cloud.* CLOUDY. An epithet applied to the enæorema in the urine, which appears like a cloud.

EPINOTION, from επι, *upon*, and νωτος, *the ſhoulder*, the SHOULDER-BLADE. See SCAPULA.

EPINYCTIS, from επι, *on*, and νυξ, *night.* It is a kind of puſtule which riſes in the night, whence its name. SAUVAGES deſcribes this complaint, puſtules of a black-iſh-red colour, crowding together, three or four lines in diameter, affecting the legs for the moſt part, and very frequently painful, chiefly in the night. He enumerates two ſpecies;—*vulgaris*;—*prurigineſa.* Celſus ſays, this puſtule is of a bad kind, of a whitiſh or ſomewhat livid colour, with a violent inflammation round it. Theſe tumors affect the hands, arms, and thighs. The ancients rank them with the *terminthus*, which is rather leſs. Some deſcribe them as of a duſky red colour, and ſometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain. In a few days they are ſaid to burſt and gleet, and ſeparate away in a ſlough. It appears to be a kind of furunculus. When it is opened, there is an efflux of ſanies, and an ulcer is found therein. The pain is more violent than is in proportion to its magnitude, for it is ſcarcely ſo large as a bean. Paulus and Aetius ſay, it creates no great pain in the day-time, but that it is troubleſome in the night. Celſus recommends that in this, and all other kinds of puſtules, the patient walks much, abſtains from all acrid food, and is very ſparing in his diet. SAUVAGES recommends bleeding, a cooling diet, antiphlogiſtic, cathartic, emollient gruels; at the ſame time, the application of cataplaſms of mallow flowers, line-ſeed, and ſuch like.

EPIOS. MILD, GENTLE. An epithet which Hippocrates beſtows on mild epidemic fevers.

EPIPACTIS. Dioſcorides mentions this plant, and Boerhaave takes it to be the *helleborine latifolia montana.*

EPIPAROXYSMUS. It is when the patient ſuffers more exacerbations than are uſual in a fever.

EPIPASMA. See CATAPLASMA.

EPIPASTON. See CATAPASMA.

EPIPECHY, from επι, *above*, and πηχυς, *the cubit.* The part of the arm above the cubit.

EPIPEPHYCOS, from επι, *upon*, and φυω, *to grow.* See ADNATA.

EPIPHÆNOMENA, from επι, importing *addition*, and φαινομενον, *a phenomenon* or *ſymptom.* Thoſe adventitious ſymptoms which do not appear till the diſeaſe is found, and ſeem to be the ſame as *epiginomena.*

EPIPHLEBOS, from επι, and φλεψ, *a vein.* One whoſe veins are prominent.

EPIPHLOGISMA, from επι, and φλογιζω, *to inflame*, of φλοξ, *a flame.* A violent inflammation, attended with pain,

pain, tumor, and redneſs. Alſo a name which Hippocrates gives to the SHINGLE'S. See ERYSIPELAS. Likewiſe a burning heat in any part.

EPIPHORA, from ἐπιφέρω, *to carry with a force.* In a medical ſenſe, it is an impetuous flux of humours, eſpecially an inflammatory one of the blood, to the whole ſurface of the body, or to any part thereof, but more particularly it is when tears trickle down from the eyes, in conſequence of obſtructed puncta lachrymalia, or an inflammatory influx of the humours upon the eyes.

The *epiphora* or WATERY EYE, alſo called *rheuma, lippitudo, oculus lachrymans,* and MOON-EYE, it is when the tears do not paſs the puncta lachrymalia, but run down the cheek. Some confound this with the fiſtula lachrymalis, becauſe in both the tears run down the cheeks; but in the fiſtula lachrymalis there is pus mixed with the tears. Whatever prevents the tears from paſſing through the puncta lachrymalia and naſal duct, produces an *epiphora*; as FIRST, *any tumors*, as the cicanthis in the great angle of the eye. SECONDLY, *any accident*, as a wound, burn, &c. cloſing up the puncta lachrymalia. THIRDLY, *deſtruction of the naſal duct.* FOURTHLY, *a polypus of the noſe.* FIFTHLY, *a fiſtula lachrymalis.* SIXTHLY, *an inverſion of the eye-lid.* See ENTROPIUM. LASTLY, *an eroſion, or other defect* of the caruncula lachrymalis.

Dr. Cullen places the *epiphora*, or *watery eyes*, as a genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS, LOCALES, and ORD. APOCENOSES, and defines it, a flux of the lachrymal humour, and ſays, of all the ſpecies recited by SAUVAGES, only one, *epiphora frigida*, can be eſteemed idiopathic; the reſt are ſymptomatic; of which there are twelve varieties.

When this diſorder exiſts, it is more eaſy to diſcern, than it is to diſcover the cauſe.

When the cauſe is a humour in the angle of the eye, a polypus in the noſe, a diſtortion in the eye-lids, and a fiſtula lachrymalis, they muſt be removed.—When a conglutination of the puncta lachrymalia is the cauſe, we are to examine whether their ducts are totally conglutinated, or it is only their mouths that are covered; for if it is after a burn, or from a cicatrix after a wound, &c. a cure is hardly to be hoped for; but if only a cuticle covers the duct, a perforation may be made with a needle, and then a hog's briſtle, or ſilver wire may be oiled, and paſſed through, and continued till the part is healed.—If the cauſe is a total want of the caruncula lachrymalis, a cure cannot be performed, becauſe that gland cannot be reſtored. Mr. WARE, in ſpeaking of the epiphora, ſays, it may be occaſioned either by a more copious ſecretion of tears, than the puncta lachrymalia are capable to abſorb; or, which is more commonly the cauſe, by an obſtruction in the lachrymal canal: whence the tears are prevented from paſſing freely from the eye into the noſe. It is the opinion of ſome anatomiſts, not only that part of the tears tranſudes through the pores of conjunctiva and cornea; but their quantity is increaſed, and that their acrimony is abated, by the ſecretions of the caruncula lachrymalis, and the glandulæ Meibomii. When therefore a morbid epiphora is produced by too copious a ſecretion of tears, its cauſe is uſually an inflammation in the membranes of the eye. *This, though, is ſymptomatic*, the cure conſequently accompliſhed by the removal of the inflammation, and by giving ſtrength to the parts affected, by the uſe of mild aſtringents, either cold water alone, or mixed with ſmall proportions of white vitriol or verjuice. But when it originates from an obſtruction in the ducts, leading from the puncta lachrymalia into the lachrymal ſac, *a caſe which rarely occurs*, the tears fall over the cheeks, and the ſac is conſtantly empty. *Preſſure therefore on the ſac can produce no regurgitation, either of the tears or mucus, into the eye.* The cure is performed by introducing a probe of a ſuitable ſize, through the puncta of the obſtructed ducts, into the ſac; and this operation muſt be repeated daily, till the obſtruction is removed. The part, though, in which the obſtruction *moſt commonly lies*, is in the ſac itſelf; then *the tears, mixed ſometimes with mucus, flow back into the eye, through the puncta, when preſſure is made upon the ſac.* Now the cauſes producing an obſtruction to the paſſage of the tears, are either a *thickening of the membrane lining the ſac;—a lodgment of inſpiſſated mucus in the inferior portion of the cavity, or a ſpaſmodic action in that part, which has by ſome been called the ſphincter of the ſac.*—Theſe three cauſes not only take place ſeparately, but ſometimes exiſt together, and they mutually tend to increaſe each other. This mucus, ſecreted by the membrane which lines the lachrymal ſac in its natural ſtate, is perfectly limpid, and mixing with the tears, paſſes into the noſe; but when this membrane is diſeaſed, it often happens, that the mucus ſecreted by it is thickened; in conſequence of which, it becomes incapable of paſſing through the ſac, and the tears by its lodgment are prevented from purſuing their regular courſe; their deſcent being probably ſtill further interrupted by a ſpaſmodic action in the inferior part of the ſac, ſuppoſed to form a ſphincter. Of the various remedies which have been propoſed for the cure, Mr. Ware approves moſt of MONSIEUR AVEL'S, recommended firſt in the year 1712; which conſiſted in firſt paſſing a probe, and afterwards injecting a liquor through the puncta lachrymalia, in order to clear away the matter which obſtructed the lachrymal paſſage. Mr. Ware adopted this plan, which in ſeveral cures were attended with ſucceſs, which he proſecuted in the following manner. He had a ſmall ſilver ſyringe, with pipes fitted to it of various ſizes, much ſhorter than that which is repreſented in plate 37, vol. iii. of Bell's Surgery; they were a little arched towards the point, for the convenience of being introduced into the punctum lachrymale with moſt eaſe; of theſe he uſed the *largeſt that could be introduced* without giving pain; and through that, he injected water. Warm water is to be preferred, on account of its relaxing, *and perhaps diſſolving*, and antiſpaſmodic power, contributing to take off any ſpaſms, that may have been excited at the inferior part of the lachrymal ſac, and *diluting the viſcid mucus.* In introducing the pipe, he found it convenient to ſtand either behind the patient, or on the ſide oppoſite to that of the diſeaſed eye, and always high enough to give him a full command of the patient's head. The ſyringe being held in the right hand, the eye-lid was drawn downward, and a little outward, with the fore-finger of the left hand. This brought the inferior punctum fully within the ſight of the operator, and placed it in a poſition very convenient for admitting the point of the pipe. When the pipe was introduced, the finger was removed from the lower lid, and applied as accurately as poſſible over the ſuperior punctum, to prevent the liquor from eſcaping through it; and with this finger, the lachrymal ſac was occaſionally compreſſed, to aſſiſt the determination of the liquor downwards to the noſe. See Ware on the Epiphora or Watery Eye; Hieſter's Surgery, Brook's Practice of Phyſic, White's Surgery, p. 233, and Dr. Wallis's Notulogia Oculorum.

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOPHERÆ PLANTÆ. EPIPHYLLOSPERMIFEROUS PLANTS, of ἐπι, *upon*, φυλλον, *a leaf*, σπερμα, *ſeed*, and φερω, *to bear.* They are ſuch as bear their ſeeds on the back of their leaves, as do all capillary plants.

EPIPHYSIS, from ἐπιφυω, *to grow to*, or *upon.* Called alſo *additamentum, appendix.* It is a ſmall bone annexed to the larger by means of an intervening cartilage; this cartilage is only obſervable in growing ſubjects, for in adults it cannot be diſtinguiſhed from the bone. Epiphyſes being of a larger diameter than the bone they belong to, ſerve to render the articulation more firm; and the muſcles inſerted into them, act with greater force, as their axes are farther removed from the centre of motion. *Epiphyſes* are ſometimes ſeparated from the head of the bone, and miſtaken for a luxation, or a fracture. See SYMPHYSIS.

EPIPLASMA. See CATAPLASMA. Alſo a name for an application of wheat meal, boiled in hydrelæum, to wounds.

EPIPLOCELE, from ἐπιπλοον, *the omentum*, and κηλη, *a rupture*, called alſo *hernia omentalis.* An HERNIA, or, *rupture of the omentum.* It is when the omentum protrudes through the openings in the integuments of the belly. Mr. Sharpe ſays, in the fifth chapter of his Operations, that ſometimes ſo large a quantity of the omentum hath fallen into the ſcrotum, as by drawing the ſtomach and bowels downwards hath excited vomiting, inflammation, and the ſame train of ſymptoms as happen in the bubonocele; and that when this happens, it is neceſſary to open the ſcrotum, in which the operation and proceſs will be the ſame as in the bubonocele. It is neceſſary alſo that the rings of the muſcles ſhould be dilated; or otherwiſe, though ſome of the mortified part of the omentum is removed, the reſt cannot well be returned, ſo will gangrene. But except an inflammation, &c. are actually commenced, this method is not to be attempted.

EPIPLO-

EPIPLOICÆ. APPENDICULÆ. The peritoneal coat of the inteſtines ſends out ſome proceſſes like little epiploons, to which Winſlow gives this name.

EPIPLOICA ARTERIA. See SPLENICA ARTERIA.

—— DEXTRA VENA. It is a branch from the trunk of the meſaraica major which goes to the omentum.

—— SINISTRA VENA. It ariſes from the ſplenica at the ſmall extremity of the pancreas, and is ramified on the omentum all the way to the colon, where it communicates with the hæmorrhoidalis interna.

EPIPLOITIS. See PERITONITIS OMENTALIS, and PUERPERILIS FEBRIS.

EPIPLOOCOMISTES, from ἐπίπλοον, *the call*, and κομίζω, *to carry*, as if it was a burden. It ſeems to be only a term of railliery, from ἐπίπλοον, *the omentum*, and κομίζομαι, *to poſſeſs* or *have*.

An epithet for thoſe who have a large epiploon, in compariſon of brutes. Veſalius underſtands it of one who hath a preternaturally large epiploon. Or it may be applied to one labouring under an epiplocele.

EPIPLOOMPHALON, from ἐπίπλοον, the *omentum*, and ὀμφαλὸς, the *navel*. See HERNIA UMBILICALIS.

EPIPLOON, from ἐπιπλέω, *to run over*, becauſe it ſeems to float upon the guts. See OMENTUM.

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE. See HERNIA SCROTALIS.

EPIPOLÆUS. SLIGHT, GENTLE. Hippocrates applies it to diſorders that are no way dangerous.

EPIPOLASIS. A redundance and fluctuation. In chemiſtry it is when what is ſublimed aſcends only to the ſurface and there ſettles.

EPIPOROMA, from ἐπιπωρόω, *to harden*. It is any indurated tumor in the joints. See TOPHUS.

EPISARCIDIUM, from σὰρξ, *fleſh*. See ANASARCA.

EPISCHESIS, from ἰσχω, *to ſtop, retain*. See EPISTASIS.

EPISCHION, from ἐπὶ, *upon*, and ἰσχίον, *iſchium*. See OSSA PUBIS.

EPISCOPALES VALVULÆ. See COR.

EPISEION. See PUBIS OSSA.

EPISEMASIA. See ANNOTATIO.

EPISPASMOS, from ἐπισπάω, *to attract*. In Hippocrates, according to ſome, it is inſpiration: but others ſay it is a more quick inſpiration than uſual.

EPISPASTICA, from ἐπισπάω, *to draw*. Medicines which draw the fluids more copiouſly into the parts to which they are applied, and therefore, ſtrictly a term of the ſame meaning as attrahentia; but as the effect of the epiſpaſtica is commonly that of exciting bliſters, the term is often employed for that of veſicatoria and veſicantia. What the ancients called *epiſpaſtics*, were ſuch external applications as only rubified the ſkin; and according to the different degree of effect, received different names; the ſlighteſt were called *phœnigmoi*, the next were *ſinapiſmi*, the next were *veſicatorii*, and the ſtrongeſt were *cauſtici*. The London College hath changed the name of bliſtering plaſter from veſicatorium to emplaſtrum cantharidis. See CATAPLASMA.

EPISPASTICUM MEDICAMENTUM. A dry medicine prepared for the cure of malignant ulcers by inſperſion.

EPISPHÆRIA, from σφαῖρα, *a ſphere*. The brain, being ſomewhat of that ſhape. According to ſome, it is the windings of the exterior ſubſtance of the brain; others ſay, it is the winding veſſels on the ſurface thereof.

EPISTAPHYLINI. See STAPHYLINI.

EPISTASIS. According to Hippocrates, it is the ſame with *epiſcheſis*, a ſuppreſſion of proper excretions; it alſo means the ſuperficies of urine, called *inſidentia*, and is oppoſed to the *upoſtaſis*, *ſubſidentia*, or ſediment in urine.

EPISTAXIS, ἐπιστάζω, *inſtillo*. See HÆMORRHAGIA.

EPISTHOTONOS. See TETANUS.

EPISTOMION. A STOPPER for a BOTTLE, &c. Alſo a vent-hole of a furnace called a REGISTER.

EPISTROPHÆUS, from ἐπὶ, *upon*, and στρέφω, *to turn*. The firſt vertebra of the neck; ſo ſome (though improperly) call the ſecond. It is alſo written *epiſtrophea*, and *epiſtrophis*.

EPITASIS. In Hippocrates, it is the beginning and increaſe of the fit.

EPITEDEUMA. The way of living which a perſon preſcribes to himſelf. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *vitæ affectiones*; and Celſus, *vita propoſita*.

EPITHELIUM. See CUTICULA, and PROLABIUM.

EPITHEMA, from ἐπὶ, *upon*, and τίθημι, *to cover*, *to lay upon* or *apply*. A LID or COVER; but it is alſo uſed to ſignify a topical medicine. *Epithems* are, 1. liquid; and when applied warm, are ſometimes called fomentations or embrocations. 2. Dry, or ſolid. Theſe are medicated powders ſewed up in cloths, called *ſacculus*, *ſaccus*, *cucupha*, *cucullus*, *frontale*, *ſcutum*, *lectulus*, and *pulvinar*. 3. Thoſe of the ſoft or poultice kind, as ſinapiſms, and other kinds of poultices. Turner confines the name of *epithem* to liquids in which rags are dipped, to be applied to the part affected. See Gaubius de Formulis Medicamentorum.

EPITHESIS. In ſurgery, it is the ſtraightening of crooked limbs by means of inſtruments.

EPITHYMBRUM. A ſpecies of moſs growing on the thymbra, or winter-ſavory.

EPITHYMUM. See CUSCUTA.

EPOCHETEUSIS. A derivation of the juices to other parts.

EPOMIS, i. e. ACROMION, from ἐπὶ, *upon*, and ὦμος, *ſhoulder*. See SCAPULA.

EPOMPHALUM, from ἐπὶ, *upon*, and ὀμφαλὸς, the *navel*. Any application to the navel.

EPODE, } from ἐπὶ, *over*, and ᾠδὴ, *a ſong*. The
EPODOS, } method of curing diſtempers by incantations.

EPOSCHION. The tendril of a plant.

EPOMPHALION, from ἐπὶ, *upon*, and ὀμφαλὸς, *the navel*. A medicine which purges by being applied to the region of the navel.

EPOSILINGA. SCALES of IRON.

EPSOMENSIS AQUA. EPSOM WATER.

This water has been long in repute, and was the firſt *water* from whence a bitter purging ſalt was acquired. It is one of the moſt noted purging *waters* in Europe; and its medicinal powers are contained in the ſalt which bears its name. The ſpring of this *water* is ſituated near *Epſom*, in Surry. There are different accounts of the products of this *water* reſpecting the quantity of its ſolid contents.

From one gallon was procured by
- Dr. Liſter, 1½ ounce.
- Dr. Rutty, 1 ounce, and in ſome ſeaſons only half the quantity.
- Dr. Lucas, only 5 drams and 1 ſcruple.

Of this ſolid matter Dr. Allen alleged that ⅛ was an earth, or inſoluble matter; but Dr. Rutty ſays, that he found a much leſs proportion of it, and that it was of a calcareous nature. The ſalt is moſtly a vitriolated magneſia, or vitriolated abſorbent earth. Dr. Lucas ſays, that if the natural ſalt of this well be diſſolved in diſtilled water, and that evaporated, it ſhoots into cryſtals, like Glauber's ſalt, and that there remains a bittern which will not cryſtallize. Dr. Rutty affirms, that it requires at leaſt twenty-four times its own weight of water entirely to diſſolve it, though the factitious Epſom ſalt diſſolves readily in little more than an equal weight of water.

EPSOMENSIS SAL. See CATHARTICUS SAL.

EPULIS, from ἐπὶ, *upon*, ὑλὰ, the *gums*.

VOGEL deſcribes it, "a tubercle on the gums without inflammation."—Of theſe there are two ſpecies; one without pain, the other is troubleſome, and often degenerates into a cancer. They are of different ſizes, ſome having a broad baſis, and others a ſlender neck, by which they are united to the *gums*.

The beſt method of cure is totally to extirpate them: when they have a ſmall neck, or root, they may be twitched off with a thread. When the baſis is broad, deſtroy it with the aqua kali, or a ſolution of ſal ammoniac. If theſe mild corroſives fail, it is better to uſe the knife than to hazard the danger which attends the ſtronger ones.

After the humour is extirpated, waſh the mouth with red wine, or oxycrate with alum; and when the blood ceaſes to flow, uſe a mixture of the honey of roſes with oil of myrrh. See Turner's Surgery, vol. i. p. 210. Heiſter's Surgery.

EPULOTICA, from ὑλὴ, a *cicatrix*, ἐπιλύω, is *to cicatrize*. EPULOTIC. *Cicatriſantia*; *deſiccativa*; *apulotica*. Topical medicines which dry up humidity, repreſs fungous fleſh, and diſpoſe wounds or ulcers to be covered with ſkin, are ranked under this name. Dry lint, gentle compreſs, and the cerate with lap. calam. are the general applications. With regard to inducing a cicatrice, or new ſkin upon wounds and ulcers, Dr. CULLEN ſays, it is extremely doubtful if ſuch a power in any medicine exiſts; the propriety of the term therefore may be juſtly queſtioned.

EQUI CLIBANUS. In chemiſtry it is the heat of horſe-dung.

EQUINA FRASA. See FABA MINOR.

EQUINOX. See ÆQUINOCTIUM.

EQUI VENTER. See VENTER.

EQUITATIO. RIDING. Nothing ſtrengthens the viſcera and inteſtines more than this ſpecies of exerciſe, which ſhould be taken when the bowels are in their moſt empty ſtate, or when the buſineſs of digeſtion is ſomewhat advanced. Its uſe ariſes from the repeated gentle agitation given to theſe parts, which are calculated to *remove viſceral obſtructions, promote the circulation of the blood, clear away viſcidities from the bowels, determine the fluids to the ſurface of the body*, and *increaſe perſpiration*. Dr. Huxham had ſo high an opinion of this remedy, that he ſays, where tedious courſes of medicines have failed, in ſome chronic diſeaſes, riding only has performed a cure: hence adviſes, when a patient can ſit on horſe-back, that he ſhould have daily recourſe to this exerciſe.

ERAWAY. See CATAPUTIA.

EREBINTHUS. See CICER.

ERECTOR CLITORIDIS. See CLITORIDIS MUSCULUS.

ERECTORES PENIS. Theſe muſcles, ariſing from the inſide of the tuberoſity of the iſchium, are loſt in the crura, where they unite. They are alſo called *directores penis*; and Spigelius calls them *collaterales penis*, from their collateral order of fibres.

EREGMOS, from ἐαγνυμι, *to break*. It is any leguminous fruit decorticated and broken into pieces. Fœhus ſays, it is bean meal.

ERETHISMOS, from ἐρεθιζω, *to excite, irritate*, In general, medicinally uſed, it ſignifies every thing irritating, comprehending all things which by any means weakens the vires vitæ, and thus deſtroys the vital heat; or impedes critical efforts, whether they may be *acrid* or *vicious humours in the body*; or other things which are præternatural, as *worms, calculi*, &c. or things external, as *watchings, anger, grief*, &c. Thus is it expounded by GALEN. Hence things of this ſort are, σημεια ἐρεθιστικα, *ſigna irritantia*. The term *erethiſm*, therefore, means, whatever is an obſtacle to nature, in a general ſenſe. In particular, it ſignifies an irritation of the belly, from thin acrimonious humours, and their diſcharge in liquid ſtools.

ERETRIA TERRA. ERETRIAN EARTH, alſo named *canabil*. It is a very peculiar kind of alkaline bole; once in great uſe as an aſtringent and ſudorific. DIOSCORIDES and GALEN deſcribe two kinds, white and grey: the latter was in the higheſt eſtimation. The ancients eſteemed it a great medicine, and were very careful in their mode of preparing it, by frequent waſhing it for uſe. Though unknown to the preſent practice, ſome think, from its highly alkaline quality, it might be worthy of being brought into uſe again. It is dug up in the Negropont, near ancient Eretria, where it might be readily procured.

EREUGMOS. An ERUCTATION.

EREUMENA URA. Urine that aſſumes a cloudy conſiſtence in the middle.

EREUXIS. ERUCTATION.

ERGALIA. That part of alchemy that explains the inſtruments thereof.

ERGASIMA. See MYRRHA.

ERGASTERIUM, from ἐργον, a *work*. A LABORATORY. In particular, it is that part of a furnace, in which the copel, alembic, retort, &c. containing the matter to be acted on, is repoſited.

ERGOT. So the French call a diſeaſe, which reſembles one in England, which is cauſed by eating bad corn.

ERICA, alſo called *erite*, COMMON HEATH, HEATHER, LING. Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies, but others add ſtill more. The flower is of a curious ſtructure, and a decoction of them is commended as a ſolvent for the ſtone; five ounces of it are to be drank every night and morning. See Raii Hiſt.

ERICERUM. The name of ſeveral collyria in Aetius, ſo called from *erica, heath*, which is an ingredient.

ERIGERUM. SIMPSON, and GROUNDSEL, called alſo in MYREPSUS, *cortalon*. It is a low plant, and too generally known to require a deſcription. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the SENECIO VULGARIS, Linn. It is an annual plant, but may be found at all times of the year. The juice of the leaves are a powerful emetic. An infuſion of them, or their expreſſed juice, may be given. Some maniacs find that a tea-cup full of the juice will operate with them as an emetic when other means fail, and thus they remove ſlight attacks of their diſorder. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and for their ſingular power externally applied, Edin. Med. Eſſays, vol. ii. art. 5.

ERINEAS. See FICUS SATIVA.

ERIX. See JECUR.

ERIZAMBA. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

ERODINIUM. See PROGNOSIS.

EROTION. See MELISSA.

EROTOMANIA. That ſort of melancholy to which lovers are ſubject. See MELANCHOLIA.

EROTYLUS. See CORALLOIDES FUNGUS.

ERPES. See HERPES.

ERRANA, } ERRATIC FEVERS, irregular TERTI-
ERRATICA. } ANS or QUARTANS.

ERRHINÆ. STERNUTATORIA. ERRHINES, from ῥις, the *noſe*, called *naſale*, CAPUT PURGIA, which laſt is a barbarous term, uſed by ſome to ſignify ſuch remedies as purge the head. Theſe are either errhines, or maſticatories. *Errhines* are the name which Galen gives to *ſternutatories*; they are ſubſtances, which, if ſnuffed up the noſe, promote a diſcharge of mucus therefrom. At preſent the milder ſorts are diſtinguiſhed by the name of *errhines*, and the ſtronger by that of *ſternutatories*, becauſe they excite a ſneezing By the uſe of this kind of medicines, the megrims, ophthalmia, and tooth-ach have been cured by this violent operation; but their practice appears hazardous. Beſides the general ſhock that *ſneezing* gives to the whole body, it tends to remove the remoteſt obſtructions; hence its uſe extends to lethargies, epilepſies, palſies, apoplexies, head-achs, vertigoes, catarrhs, gutta ſerena, &c. The action of *ſneezing* ſeems to be more extenſively uſeful by its general ſhock than that of vomiting; but it ſhould ever be obſerved, that if there is any kind of plethora in the habit, that ſhould be removed before *ſternutatories* ſhould be adminiſtered. See CULLEN's Mat. Medica.

ERRIPSIS, from ῥιπτω, *to precipitate*. When ſpoken with reſpect to the body, it ſignifies a loſs of ſtrength.

ERODENTIA. See ESCHAROTICA.

ERROR LOCI. Boerhaave is ſaid to have introduced this term, from the opinion that the veſſels were of different ſizes for the circulation of blood, ſerum, and lymph, and that when the larger-ſized globules were forced into the leſſer veſſels by an *error of place* they were obſtructed. But this opinion does not ſeem well grounded. See ARTERIA.

ERUCA. ROCKET: called alſo *euzomon*. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies. This kind of plant reſembles muſtard in appearance, but is diſtinguiſhed by the ſmoothneſs of its leaves, and its diſagreeable ſmell. The ſeeds have a pungent taſte, ſomewhat like that of muſtard, but weaker. The ſort uſed in medicine is the *braſſica eruca*, Linn. It is alſo a term for MUSTARD. See SINAPI.

—— SATIVA, called alſo *eruca latifolia alba, erucæ major ſativa*. GARDEN-ROCKET. The roots have a hot biting taſte, and the ſeeds have the ſame qualities. The herb is eaten as a ſallad, and is ſomewhat warming and diuretic, but is not in uſe as a medicine.

—— SYLVESTRIS, called alſo *eruca ſylv. major, erucæ tenuifolia*, &c. WILD ROCKET.

—— LATIFOLIA LUTEA. See BARBAREA.

—— SILIQUA CAULI OPPRESSA. HEDGE MUSTARD. See ERYSIMUM.

ERUTHEMATA. Red fiery tumors which ariſe from an inflammation, as in eryſipelas.

ERVA DE SANCTA MARIA. See DRACONTIUM.

ERVILIA. See OCHRUS.

ERVUM, called alſo *orobus, orobrychis peregrina*. The BITTER VETCH. It is the ERVUM ERVILIA, Linn. This plant grows up two feet in height, its leaves and flowers are like thoſe of the tare in their ſhape, but are leſs, and of a white colour; theſe flowers are ſucceeded by pods which contain two or three large, round, whitiſh ſeeds. It is a native of France, Italy, and ſome other of the warm parts of Europe, The ſeeds have a farinaceous, diſagreeable, bitter taſte, are nephritic, powerfully diuretic, and if mixed with honey, are expectorant.

—— LENS. See LENS.

ERYNGIUM. ERYNGO. Boerhaave reckons eleven ſpecies, and Dale enumerates ſtill more. It is alſo called *eringus*, eryng. maritimum, *inguinalis, ætherea herba, aſter atticus, hyophthalmos, crocodilion, iringus*, SEA-HOLLY and ERYNGO. It is the ERYNGIUM MARITIMUM,

RITIMUM, or ERYNGIUM *foliis radicalibus ſubrotundis, plicatis, ſpinoſis, capitulis pedunculatis, paleis tricuſpidatis.* CLASS, PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA, Gen. Plant. LINN. 324. This is ſuppoſed to be the ἠρυγγιον, of DIOSCORIDES who with other ancient writers ſpeak highly of its medicinal efficacy.

It is a bluiſh branched plant, with mallow-like, thick, prickly leaves, angular or jagged about the edges; the flowers are white; the roots are ſlender and long, brown on the out-ſide, and white within. It is perennial, grows plentifully on ſome of our ſandy and gravelly ſhores: it flowers in July.

The root has an agreeable ſweet taſte, which on chewing is followed by a light aromatic pungency. It is putreſcent, and a mean betwixt animal and vegetable food. Freely uſed, it is aperient, diuretic and antiſcorbutic. It has been extolled as an aphrodiſiac, but obtains now very little credit; and ſeldom uſed but as a ſweet meat; and more fit for diet than as a medicine.

The candied roots, bought at the confectioners', are an ingredient in ARTIFICIAL ASSES MILK which is thus made:

Take of candied *eryngo* root one ounce; pearl barley, half an ounce; liquorice root, three drams; boil them in two pints of water to one pint, to which add a pint of new milk from the cow; boil them gently together, then ſtrain for uſe. Half a pint ſhould be drank three times a day.

ERYSIMUM, called alſo *iris, camelina, chamæplion, verbena fœmina, eruca ſiliqua cauli oppreſſa.* HEDGE-MUSTARD. It is the ERYSIMUM OFFICINALE, Linn.

It is an hairy plant, with oblong narrow leaves, tough branched ſtalks; bearing numerous ſmall yellow flowers; which are followed by ſhort roundiſh pods full of ſmall reddiſh brown ſeeds. It is annual, common in waſte places, and flowers in July.

This plant is not in much eſteem; it has been employed in the cure of hoarſeneſs, in the ſame manner as horſe-radiſh, (ſee RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS); and perhaps has the advantage over the other ſiliquoſe plants, as having leſs acrimony, which allows it to be more freely and frequently uſed. Cullen's Mat. Med. The leaves are herbaceous to the taſte; the flowers are attenuant, expectorant, and diuretic; the ſeeds reſemble in their qualities thoſe of muſtard, but are much weaker: their acrimony is extracted totally by water, and partially by ſpirit. Water is ſtrongly impregnated with them in diſtillation. STAHL highly commends the active parts of this plant in ſcirrho-cancerous tumors. It is alſo a name of *Sophia.*

—— ALLIARIA. See ALLIARIA.

—— LATIFOLIUM, alſo called *ſinapi ſilveſtre*, &c. BROAD-LEAVED HEDGE-MUSTARD. Its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the other kind. Raii Hiſt.

—— THEOPHRASTI. See FAGOPYRUM.

ERYSIPELACEA, } Called alſo *Antonii ſancti ignis*;
ERYSIPELAS. } *ignis ſacer*; *brunus*; *herpes ferus*; *ignis Perſicus.* Authors vary in their derivation of this word. Conſtantine and Martinius derive it from ερυω, *to draw*, πιλας *prope, the neighbouring parts.* Pollux calls the word ερυθρομελαν, from ερυθρος, *red*, and μελας, *black*, from its variety of colours. And this name ſeems to be from the colours which this diſorder induces in the parts it affects. Hippocrates calls this diſorder επιφλογισμα; the Latins call it *ignis ſacer* when it is of the ulcerated kind: it is alſo called *zoſter, zona, macula lata*; the GIRDLE; SHINGLES: in Switzerland it is called the *violet*: ſome name it *the roſe*, from its red colour. GALEN and CELSUS name the eryſipelatous inflammation *phygethlon.* The common Engliſh term is SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE.

The *true ſpecies* is acute and inflammatory.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS, PYREXIÆ; and ORD. EXANTHEMATICÆ, which he defines, an inflammatory fever of two or three days, attended with ſomnolency commonly, often with delirium. In ſome part of the ſkin, moſt frequently on the face, there is an erythematous inflammation. See PHLOGOSIS, ERYTHEMA. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies, 1. *Eryſipelas veſiculoſum*, an erythema with a ſpreading redneſs occupying a broad ſpace, which in ſome of its parts run into large bliſters. This comprehends the ERYSIPELAS; *roſa*; *typhodes*; *peſtilens*; *contagioſum*; FEBRIS *eryſipelatoſa* of Sydenham;—an erythema conſiſting of many pimples occupying particular parts of the trunk of the body, and running forthwith into phlyctenæ, or ſmall bliſters. This comprehends the ERYSIPELAS *zoſter*;—*zona*, ſhingles; ZONA IGNEA of Hoffman; HERPES ZOSTER. When ſymptomatic—ERYSIPELAS *a veneno.* The term eryſipelas has been applied by medical writers to the erythematous inflammation, as well as the eryſipelatous fever; but SAUVAGES properly uſes the term vitium cutaneum, becauſe where only a ſymptomatic fever attends, he would have it called erythema; an eryſipelas, only, when that exanthematic fever, which an erythema follows; and this will be found a neceſſary practical diſtinction, which Dr. CULLEN has judiciouſly adopted. 2. *Eryſipelas phlyctænodes.*

This diſorder may be on any part of the body; but the face is moſt frequently affected, the arm next, and then the feet and other parts. The ſeat of the true ſpecies is in the ſurface of the ſkin; Heiſter ſays in the ſcarf-ſkin and fat contiguous thereto, and the internal membranes.

Autumn, or when hot weather is ſucceeded by cold and wet, are the ſeaſons which favour this diſeaſe, and in which it moſt frequently happens. The ſanguine and plethoric, young people, and pregnant women, are the moſt ſubject to it. Thoſe who have once been affected are very liable to future attacks.

The cauſes are in general the ſame as thoſe which produce other kinds of inflammations; but *chiefly ſudden cold ſucceeding a great heat or ſweat, obſtructed perſpiration*, and an *acrimonious blood.* TISSOT ſays that it reſults from two cauſes: 1ſt. *An acrid humour*, which is commonly bilious, *diffuſed through the maſs of blood*: of this opinion were Hippocrates and Galen. 2dly, *The humours not being duly diſcharged by perſpiration.* MAGANISE, in his Doctrine of Inflammations, obſerves that a glutinous humour is ſupplied by the ſebaceous glands, to preſerve the ſenſibility of the ſkin and keep it moiſt, by checking, in ſome meaſure, the egreſs of the fluid which goes off through its pores; this glutinous humour being wanting in an *eryſipelas*, the ſkin is dry and parched, becauſe the erethiſm of the veſſels is but ſmall, and the morbific humours, having nothing in their way to retard their egreſs, exhale through the expiring veſſels of the ſkin; and that it is by the want of this glutinous humor that an *eryſipelas* differs from any other inflammation of the ſanguine or phlegmonic kind. From the want of a tumor ſomewhat ſimilar to the ſebaceous, it is, that other membranes are the ſeat alſo of an *eryſipelatous* inflammation.

The diagnoſtics of this diſeaſe are well deſcribed by Tiſſot. It begins with a violent ſhivering, which is ſucceeded by a burning heat, a vehement head-ach, ſickneſs, or reaching to vomit, which continues till the *eryſipelas* appears, which ſometimes does not happen till the ſecond or third day; the fever then abates, and the ſickneſs goes off; though frequently a leſs degree of ſickneſs, or loathing, and of fever remaining during the whole time of the increaſe of the diſeaſe. When the inflammation and eruption happen in the face, the head-ach continues until the decline of the diſeaſe; the eye-lids ſwell, the eyes cloſe, and the patient hath no eaſe. It often paſſes from one cheek to the other, and extends ſucceſſively over the forehead, neck, and nape of the neck, under which circumſtance the diſeaſe is of a more than ordinary duration. Sometimes alſo, when it exiſts in a high degree, the fever continues, the brain is oppreſſed and obſtructed, the patient raves, and his caſe becomes exceeding dangerous. A violent *eryſipelas* in the neck brings on a quinſey, which is very grievous, and often fatal. When it attacks the leg, the whole of it is ſwelled up, and the heat and irritation from it is extended up to the thigh. Whenever the tumor is conſiderable, the part it ſeizes is covered with ſmall puſtules, filled with a clear watery humour, reſembling thoſe which appear after a burn: theſe afterwards dry and ſcale off. Sometimes, when this diſtemper affects the face, the humour which iſſues out of theſe puſtules is thick and gluey, and forms a thick ſcurf and ſcab nearly reſembling thoſe of ſucking children, and they continue faſt on the face many days before they fall off. When the diſeaſe is violent, it continues eight, ten, or twelve days at the ſame height, and is at laſt terminated by a very plentiful ſweat, that may ſometimes be predicted by a reſtleſſneſs, attended with ſhivering and a little anxiety of ſome hours duration. In the progreſs of the diſeaſe, the whole ſkin, and even the inſide of the mouth is very dry.

An *eryſipelas* rarely comes to ſuppuration; when it does the ſuppuration is always unkindly, and much diſpoſed to degenerate into an ulcer. Sometimes a malignant kind of *eryſipelas* is epidemical, and then it often terminates in

a gangrene. This diſtemper often ſhifts its ſituation, it ſometimes retires ſuddenly; but the patient is uneaſy and diſordered; he hath a propenſity to vomit, with a ſenſible anxiety and heat; the *eryſipelas* appears again in a different part, and the patient feels himſelf quite relieved from the preceding ſymptoms. But if, inſtead of re-appearing on ſome other part of the ſurface, the humour is thrown upon the brain, or the breaſt, he dies within a few hours; and theſe fatal changes and tranſlations ſometimes occur without the leaſt reaſon or colour for aſcribing them either to any error of the patient, or his phyſician. If the humours have been transferred to the brain, the patient immediately becomes delirious, with a highly-flushed viſage, and very quick ſparkling eyes; ſoon after he proves frantic and goes off in a lethargy. If the lungs are attacked, the anxiety and heat are inexpreſſible. There are ſome conſtitutions ſubject to a very frequent, and, as it were, an habitual *eryſipelas*: if it often affects the face, it is generally repeated on the ſame ſide of it, and that eye is at length conſiderably weakened by it.

Sydenham reckons the ESSERA (which ſee) a ſpecies of *eryſipelas*.

The *eryſipelas* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the plague, and from inflammations of different kinds that happen on the ſkin.

As to the prognoſtics, many of them may be noted from the diagnoſtics above related: when it approaches ſuddenly, but with little diſturbance, and attacks a perſon with a good habit, and when no nervous, membranous, or principal parts are affected, there is but little to be apprehended from it. Sometimes a convulſive diſeaſe, as an aſthma, colic, &c. hath been relieved by the approach of an *eryſipelas*. Danger is very conſiderable when this diſorder is deeply ſeated, fixed on a ſenſible part, and the habit of body but indifferent: in ſome bad habits this diſorder leaves behind it a ſwelling in the foot, or ankle, or both, which is both troubleſome and difficult to remove; by bad management it is eaſily and ſoon rendered fatal; frequent returns denote a diſordered liver or gall-bladder; when it is ſeated in the face, a drowſineſs often attends it, in which caſe there is danger of a phrenitis, or of a mortal lethargy; when it ſeizes the breaſts, particularly of women in child-bed, or who give ſuck, an abſceſs is the conſequence for the moſt part: if the noſtrils and mouth are dry, and the patient is drowſy, an inflammation of the brain is to be ſuſpected; it is generally fatal within the ſeventh day, when the patient dies; and they who are often ſeized with it, at laſt die of it.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, the diet ſhould be thin and perſpirative; roaſted apples may be eaten freely: the drink may be whey, barley-water, ſmall beer, water-gruel; or if the pulſe ſinks, ſmall negus may be allowed. The patient ſhould keep out of the bed during ſome hours in the day. But equal care ſhould be taken to guard againſt the extremes of heat and cold; our firſt endeavour by medicine ſhould be to remove this diſorder by reſolution. In the lighter caſes, perſpiration may be kept up with frequent draughts of camomile or of elder-flower tea, acidulated with the ſpt. ſeb. Di. Clutton, or with other cooling perſpiratives. If the face and head be affected, gentle but repeated purging is to be directed; they ſhould alſo be continued until all danger ſeems to be alleviated. But if the pulſe is ſtrong and hard, bleed, and repeat it as the fever and ſtrength of the patient indicate; in this caſe, beſides nitre and other cooling perſpiratives, the bowels may be kept ſoluble by means of whey, prepared by turning cow's milk with cream of tartar, tamarinds, &c. Dr. FREIND obſerves that when the head is affected, purges are the ſpecifics; but it may be added, that in ſuch like caſes ſinapiſms may be applied with ſingular advantage to the ſoles of the feet.

From an admiſſion of cold air the *eryſipelatous* matter is ſometimes ſtruck inwardly; when this happens, bleed immediately, apply bliſters on the ſides of the neck, one on the part from whence the inflammation receded, and ſinapiſms to the feet; at the ſame time forget not to adminiſter a purge, and to repeat the like as the caſe may require.

When the pulſe is low, cordials and the warmer perſpiratives ſhould accompany the uſe of bliſters.

When an eryſipelas attacks, or *is repelled to the lungs*, the only chance of life is to divert it therefrom, and fix it on the external parts: in this caſe, beſides the fever, pain in the breaſt, and other violent ſymptoms, the patient frequently faints; and what is worſe, he rarely ſurvives his ſufferings.

Bliſters are often uſeful, but ſhould be applied as directed under emp. veſicat. mitior. in the article CANTHARIDES, which ſee.

In the wandering kinds of this diſorder, give half an ounce of the rob. ſambuc. four times a day with five or ſix grains of the kali vitriolat. in each doſe; every third day give a cooling purge, place the patient every evening in a pediluve, and after it apply ſinapiſms to the feet.

From the nature of this diſeaſe, and from the peculiarities in the ſkins of different perſons, much caution is required in the application of external remedies. When the ſcarf-ſkin is raiſed in bliſters, and the ſerum begins to tranſude, then apply abſorbing external medicines, ſuch as chalk finely powdered, or a thin rag may be ſpread over the inflamed part, and the chalk or fine flower ſprinkled upon the rag; or, inſtead of theſe, flannels wrung out of a decoction of elder and camomile flowers may be applied as often as they grow cool. Among liquids, Goulard's ſaturnine water is one of the beſt applications, and may ſafely be uſed in every caſe where a reſolution of the inflammation is the aim. See alſo SECALE.

If, notwithſtanding all endeavours to diſcuſs, *the ſymptoms of a ſuppuration ſtill prevail*, encourage them by applying the common white bread poultice, with ſaffron mixed in it.

If a gangrene is threatened, beſides the inward uſe of camphor and the bark, ſpirituous and ſtrengthening applications ſhould be employed externally, ſuch as mixtures of lime-water with camphorated ſpirit, or camphorated ſpirit mixed with tincture of myrrh, or an infuſion of the bark.

It may be obſerved here, that the *eryſipelas* is not always of the phlegmonic but ſometimes of the nervous or low kind. It ſometimes appears with a redneſs in the ſkin; a kind of puffineſs inſtead of a ſwelling; the pain is more acute, but the throbbing of the veſſels leſs; no circumſcribed tumour, but the parts are more inflamed; at the decline of the diſeaſe the redneſs of the ſkin becomes of a purple hue; it is very liable to terminate in a mortification; the habit from the firſt, and throughout, is very irritable, and the ſtrength depreſſed. It generally attacks the heart and præcordia, and is accompanied with cardialgia, itching, inflammation of the ſkin, painful exulcerations, and ſmall lucid puſtules.

It is true, in ſome ſtrong habits, both a phlegmonous and the low *eryſipelatous* inflammation attend together, in which caſe, a moderate bleeding may ſometimes have its uſe, but ſhould be cautiouſly admitted. If the low *eryſipelatous* inflammation attacks, and the patient labours under great depreſſion of ſtrength, irritability, &c. we muſt ſupport him with wine, and keep up his ſtrength by the ſame; when bliſters ariſe, it happens from the ſalts of the watery parts of the blood being thrown out upon the ſurface and there ſtimulating; in this caſe the bark may be freely given, from ʒ vj. to ʒ i. or more if the ſtomach will bear it, in twenty-four hours. When the puſtules are all out (and not before) and ripened, ſnip the bliſters, and drink up the fluid with ſoft rag, then apply the ung. ſperm. ceti; or ung. lapid. calamin. See Wallis's Sydenham, Heiſter's Inſt. of Surgery, p. i. lib. iv. c. vi. p. 290. Mageniſe on Inflammations. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. Kirkland's Medical Surgery, vol. i. p. 329, 404. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 173. and White's Surgery, p. 12.

ERYSIPELAS BULLATUM, and INFLAMMATORIUM. See ŒDEMA ERYSIPELATOIDES.

—— CURANS ARBOR. See MALLEAMOTHE.

—— INFANTORUM. *Eryſipelas of infants.* This diſorder ſeems to be firſt noticed by Dr. Underwood, who, in his Treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of Children, calls it Anomalous Inflammation; though in treating of it he ſays infants are liable to a kind of *eryſipelatous* inflammation.

It never appears, I think, later than the month, but moſt frequently ſhews itſelf a few days after birth. It attacks the moſt robuſt as well as delicate children, and in an inſtantaneous manner: the progreſs is rapid; the ſkin turns of a purpliſh hue; and ſoon becomes exceedingly hard.

The milder ſpecies of it appears often on the fingers and hands, or the feet and ankles, and ſometimes upon or near the joints, forming matter in a very ſhort time. The more violent kind is almoſt always ſeated about the pubis, and extends upwards on the belly, and down the thighs and legs; though I have two or three times ſeen it begin in the neck. The ſwelling is but moderate, but

after

after becoming hard, the parts turn purple, livid, and very often ſphacelate; eſpecially in boys, when it falls on the ſcrotum. The penis ſwells, and the prepuce puts on that kind of emphyſematous appearance, which it has in children, when a ſtone is ſticking in the urethra.

Various means have been made uſe of without ſucceſs; though for a time ſome benefit was received from ſaturnine fomentations and poultices, applied on the very firſt appearance of the inflammation: but it ſoon ſpread, and a gangrene preſently came on; or, where matter had been formed, the tender infant ſunk under the diſcharge. It is now ſome years ſince I propoſed making trial of the bark, to which ſometimes a little confectio aromatica has been added; from which time ſeveral have recovered. Dr. Garthſhore has lately tried the application of linen compreſſes wrung out of camphorated ſpirit of wine, in the place of the vegeto-mineral water, which has proved very ſucceſsful in ſeveral inſtances; nevertheleſs, the greateſt number of infants attacked with this diſorder, ſtill ſink under its violence, and many of them in a very few days.

ERYSIPELAS PULMONIS LOMMII, See INFLAMMATIO CORDIS.

—— CONTAGIOSUM. } h. s. ERYSIPELAS VESICULOSUM. See ERYSIPELAS.
—— PESTILENS.
—— ROSA.
—— TYPHODES.

—— PHLYCTÆNODES. } The SHINGLES. See ERYSIPELAS.
—— ZOSTER & ZONA.

ERYSIPELATOIDES, from ερυσιπελας, *an eryſipelas*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. It is a tumor reſembling the *eryſipelas*, or a ſpurious *eryſipelas*, called ŒDEMA ERYSIPELATOIDES.

ERYSISCEPTRUM. See ASPALATHUS.

ERYTHEMA. See INFLAMMATIO.—Sp. 2. *Phlogoſis Erythema.*

—— A FRIGORE. See PERNIO.

—— AMBUSTIO. The ſame as combuſtura, or rather the inflammation cauſed by burns or ſcalds.

—— GANGRÆNOSUM. See CARBUNCULUS.

ERYTHRION. The name of an amalgama in P. Ægineta.

ERYTHRODANUM. See RUBIA TINCTORUM.

ERYTHROEIDES, from ερυθρος, *red*, and ειδος, *form*. See TESTES.

ERYTHROXYLON. See POINCIANA.

ESAPHE, from ισαφαω, *to feel with the fingers*. The touch of feeling the mouth of the womb, to know its ſtate.

ESCAPATLI. A ſpecies of SENA.

ESCHARA, vel ESCURA. An ESCHAR or CRUST. In SURGERY it is a hard cruſt, or a ſcab upon the fleſh, formed by the application of a red-hot iron, a cauſtic, or ſome ſharp humour of the body. Alſo a SLOUGH, formed on a wound or ulcer, and is an inſtance of mortification. Likewiſe the name of a ſub-marine plant which reſembles a net or cobweb, called *frondipora*; *porus reticulatus*. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. Their virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of coral; but none of them obtain in practice.

ESCHAROPEPA. In Hippocrates it is a term for roaſted barley-meal.

ESCHAROTICA, from ισχαροω, *to burn into a cruſt*. ESCHAROTICS, called alſo, *erodentia*, *cauſtica*, *cauteria*. Subſtances which diſſolve the ſolid matter of the human body; and they are indicated in all thoſe caſes in which either a portion of the ſolid matter is to be taken away, or when the texture of it is to be deſtroyed, ſo as it may fall off either ſpontaneouſly, or by mechanical means, may be eaſily ſeparated from the other parts.

CAUSTICA, *cauſtics*, and *eſcharotics*, differ only in degree, both being what deſtroys any fleſhy part to which they are applied on living bodies. Van Helmont firſt aſſerted their inefficacy on dead bodies; and Dr. Petit of Paris confirmed it. Theſe kinds of applications do not act upon the body from any innate power in themſelves, but only as actuated by the heat and moiſture of the circulating fluids which are found to be ſo eſſential to their action, that on the dead body they produce no alteration: they firſt heat the fluids in the part to which they are applied, and rarify them ſo as to burſt their veſſels; then the finer parts flying off, the part is left dry, and incruſted.

CAUTERIA, *Cauſtics*, or *cauteries*, are diſtinguiſhed into *actual* and *potential*. *The actual* is real fire, that is, an iron made red-hot, called by Celſus, *ferramenta candentia*; but theſe, on account of their terrifying appearance, as well as the pain which they occaſion, are now laid aſide. Theſe act on the ſolids. The *potential* are thoſe which do not act with immediate burning, but only as the body is diſpoſed to favour their action. The chief of theſe are what were called CAUSTICUM *lunare*,—*commune fortius*,—*antimoniale*—*lapis infernalis*; now named argentum nitratum, calx e kali puro, antimonium muriatum. They act by the acrid ſalts which they contain.

Their uſe, beſides that of deſtroying excreſcences, &c. is to open large abſceſſes where there is danger of cutting ſome adjacent veſſel, or when the knife appears horrid to the patient. In this caſe, the common milder *cauſtic* generally ſuffices, and may be thus applied; lay a piece of ſticking-plaſter on the ſoft part of the abſceſs, having previouſly cut a hole in it, nearly as big as the eſchar is to be made; then in the hole of the plaſter lay the *cauſtic*, which muſt be ſecured by another piece of ſticking plaſter: when the ſkin is not inflamed, the *cauſtic* very often occaſions little or no pain. When the *cauſtic* hath produced its effect, an opening may be made through it for the diſcharge of the pus, but the reſt may digeſt away. When iſſues are made by *cauſtics*, or bones laid bare by them, the eſchar muſt be cut out immediately, or the next day, leſt new fleſh ſhould fill up the part which is opened. To lay a bone bare, or to make an iſſue, let the *cauſtic* lay on *about four hours*; to deſtroy a large gland, lay it *on ſix hours*; but to open an abſceſs, it may remain two or three hours, according to the thickneſs of the ſkin, though generally, when the effect of the *cauſtic* is completed, the part on which it is applied ceaſes to be uneaſy.

When a large fungus is to be deſtroyed by a *cauſtic*, the method deſcribed in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays ſeems moſt eligible; it is as follows: the lap. infern. was applied to a tumor on the coats of the teſtis: after the ſeparation of the *eſchar*, the lap. infern. & ol. vitr. were alternately uſed, by rubbing the part firſt with the lap. infern. then in leſs than a minute after, with a fir ſtick dipped in the ol. vitr. which inſtantly removed the pain occaſioned by the lap. infernalis; at each dreſſing, this alternate application of theſe oppoſite *cauſtics* was repeated, till as much was waſted as was then thought convenient; the moiſture was abſorbed by an armed probe, and a digeſtive applied. This method prevents the continuance of pain, and is not productive of any degree of inflammation; it is alſo recommended for the removal of ſcirrhus, or any other kind of tumor that admits of a *cauſtic* being made uſe of.

Mr. John Hunter recommends a mixture of opium with *cauſtics*, in order to leſſen the pain which they occaſion. See CAUSTICUM OPIATUM. White's Sugery, p. 188.

ESCARPE. See FASCIA.

ESCHEL. It is an imperfect zaffer. See COBALTUM.

ESCORZONERA. See SCORZONERA.

ESCULUS. A ſpecies of oak is thus named.

ESCURA, See ESCHARA.

ESDRÆ ANTIDOTUS. An antidote deſcribed by P. Ægineta.

ESEBON. See MARINUM SAL.

ESOCHE, from εσεχω, *to protuberate*. A tubercle within the anus; from εσω, *within*, and εχω, *to have*.

ESPHLASIS, from εσφλαω, *to recede inwards*. A receſſion of a part inwards from ſome violent outward impreſſion.

ESSATUM POTENTIALE. The medicinal power or virtue which reſides in vegetables and minerals.

—— VINUM. Spirit of wine impregnated with the medicinal virtues of vegetables.

ESSENTIA. The ESSENCE of any thing. From philoſophy this word hath been transferred to chemiſtry, where it ſeems ſtrictly to import the diſtinguiſhing part of medicinal ſimples, ſeparated from all other parts of the body which contained it.

—— ABIETIS. See ABIES.

—— NEROLI. See AURANTIUM.

ESSENTIALE SAL. See DIURETICUS SAL.

ESSENTIALIS. ESSENTIAL. It is an epithet for ſalts procured from vegetable juices by cryſtallization. How theſe ſalts are procured, ſee ACETOSA. When the viſcous juices of vegetables are uſed in this proceſs, as thoſe of comfrey, &c. the ſalt cannot be obtained without a previous fermentation to diſſolve their tenacity. Juices that contain an oil or a balſam will not eaſily yield

their ſalt, for oils and balſams prevent the cryſtallization of the ſalts. Theſe ſalts are never alcaline, though by burning they are convertible into an alcaline.

The oils peculiar to different vegetables are alſo called *eſſential*.

Some fevers are called *eſſential* or *idiopathic* by way of diſtinction from the ſymptomatic.

ESSENTIALIS SAL, ESSENTIAL SALT. This name is given to all concrete ſaline ſubſtances, which preſerve the ſmell, taſte, and all other principal qualities of bodies from which they were obtained, which bodies are only vegetable and animal. The uſual method of preparing them, is by evaporating, to almoſt the conſiſtence of a ſyrup, the liquors containing the *eſſential ſalt*, viz. the expreſſed and depurated juices and ſtrong decoctions, and by keeping them in a cold place. The cryſtals which ſhoot from theſe liquors may be depurated by diſ ſolving them in water, filtrating, evaporating, and cryſtallizing.

Very often the ſalts thus obtained from animal and vegetable matters are nothing but vitriolated tartar, vitriolated natron, nitre, common ſalt, and other ſuch neutral ſalts, which ought not to be conſidered as the *eſſential ſalts* of the ſubſtances from which they are extracted: thoſe only are the *eſſential ſalts*, in the combination of which we find oily parts, which cannot be ſeparated from them, unleſs the ſalt be decompoſed. See ESSENTIALIS and ESSENTIAL SALT in the Dict. of Chemiſtry.

ESSERA. The CHRONICAL NETTLE-RASH. It is called *eſſere*, *ſera*, and *ſara*, by the Arabians; Sydenham calls it a BASTARD or SCORBUTIC ERYSIPELAS; and this, he ſays, is with or without ulcerations. What PLINY calls zoſter, and others call zona, he reckons a ſpecies of this diſorder: ſome name it the NETTLE-SPRING, from its reſemblance to the eruptions excited by the ſtinging of nettles. Dr. CULLEN ſays, there is a diſeaſe among the Engliſh called the NETTLE-RASH, which by ſome is conſidered as the *urticaria*. But the NETTLE-RASH, as deſcribed by Dr. HEBERDEN in the London Med. Tranſact. and ſuch as Cullen hath often ſeen, is totally different from the urticaria of noſologiſts, in as much as that it is chronical without fever, may be numbered with the diſorders in the order impetigines.

The *eſſera* is a ſpecies of tumor not mentioned by the Greeks nor Latins. It is a chronical diſorder, and is ſeated in the ſkin.

Some people are affected with it only when the weather is froſty, others only in the hotteſt months. Perſons of all ages and of both ſexes are ſubject by it.

In ſome patients this diſorder takes its riſe from cauſes which prove curative in others. SENNERTUS ſays, the cauſe is in the ſerum. Dr. HEBERDEN intimates, that whatever it is which produces the itching and tubercles in the ſkin, when muſcles, &c. diſagree with thoſe that eat them, it is the ſame cauſe which produces the *eſſera*.

This diſorder appears in the ſkin in the form of ſmall white hard tubercles; ſometimes there are very broad tumours, and long ones alſo, ſuch as appear after being ſtruck with the laſh of a whip; an intolerable itching attends them, and generally the ſkin is inflamed and very red in the ſpaces betwixt the eruptions. The elevations appear ſuddenly, they ſeldom continue long, and are apt to diſappear from one part and appear again in another. No part of the body is exempt from this complaint. When many of the tubercles appear together, the part ſeems ſwelled. In ſome inſtances this diſorder totally diſappears in a few days, in others it hath continued many months, and even years, diſappearing at times, but returning after very ſhort intervals. For the moſt part the itching is the only inconvenience, and this indeed is ſometimes ſo great as to deprive the patient of his ſleep; but ſome patients complain of ſickneſs, head-ach, or other troubleſome ſymptoms during the preſence of the eruptions, whilſt others are only thus affected on their ſuddenly ſinking in.

SERAPIO ſays, there are two ſpecies of *eſſera*, but his diſtinctions do not ſeem well grounded.

The *eſſera* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that ſpecies of itch which appears in the form of dry pimples at the firſt, but ſoon after have a thin ſerum lodged on their apex, in the manner of a ſmall veſicle. Some confound the *eſſera* with the epinyctides, but the latter hath alſo a thin humour which oozes from them.

No danger attends this complaint, either as to life or health, any farther than the itching may hinder ſleep.

As to the cure, the only indication is to allay the itching; how to anſwer this is difficult to ſay, becauſe of the different effect which follows from the application of the ſame remedy in a variety of caſes. In ſhort, this diſorder ſeems to ſtand without any rational preſcription for its cure. Rubbing the parts with parſley juice has been ſaid to be of uſe in taking off the itching. When it has been of ſome continuance, I have ſeen diuretics of ſervice; now and then, interpoſing purgatives of the ſaline kind, which have ſucceeded a doſe of calomel given at bed time. See Sennertus, Wallis's Sydenham, and Dr. William Heberden's Remarks on the *Nettle Raſh*, in the ſecond volume of the Lond. Med. Tranſ.

ESTHIOMENOS, *ἐσθιω, to eat*, from *ἐσθιομαι, to eat*. EATING, CORRODING. An inflammation in the ſkin, attended with a ſharp humour, more properly the herpes exedens. It is indeed any inveterate ulcer.

ESULA, vel EZULA. SPURGE. There are many ſpecies of plants which bear this name, for which, beſides what are here inſerted, there are others which rank under the article *tithymalus*.

—— INDICA, called alſo *tithymalus orientalis arboreſcens, triquetrus ſpinoſus*, and *talukghaha*. The plant that produces the *bogia gum* differs not from this ſpecies of *eſula*; but, as Sydenham obſerves, there are two ſpecies of gamboge, one collected from a plant called *cambodia*, and the beſt ſort from the *codampulli*.

The *ſpurges* generally agree in their containing a milky juice, which is violently emetic and cathartic; and, if applied to the ſkin, corroſive.

—— MAJOR, alſo called *tithymalus paluſtris fruticoſus, tithymalus magnus multicaulis*, GREAT MARSH SPURGE, and GERMAN SPURGE; alſo the GARDEN SPURGE.

—— MARINA. See TITHYMALUS MARITIMUS.

—— MINOR, alſo called *pityuſa, tithymalus foliis pini tithymalo cypariſſæ ſimilis*, and PINE SPURGE. Some have named it the COUNTRYMAN'S RHUBARB.

—— SOLISEQUA. The SUN SPURGE. See TITHYMALUS HELIOSCOPUS.

ETESIÆ. Certain annual winds. Pliny ſays, that the *Aquilones*, north-eaſt winds, are called *Prodromi*, and that they blow eight days before the dog-ſtar riſes. He alſo obſerves, that the *Eteſian winds* (theſe are the ſame north-eaſt winds) ſet in two days after the dog-ſtar riſes, and continue forty days. Proſper Alpinus informs us, that the *Eteſian winds* blow in Egypt when the ſun enters Cancer, and blow almoſt all June, July, and Auguſt; and that at the riſing of theſe winds, the Nile riſes, and the peſtilence ceaſes. The ſouth wind brings the peſtilence there; and theſe winds they call *Campſin*, from *Campſis, a general*, who, with his whole army, was ſuffocated in the ſands which were driven upon them by theſe winds.

ETHEL. It imports both fire and blackneſs. In chemiſtry, the words *ethel, terra alba, ſulphur album, fumus albus, almagra, auripigmentum*, and *magneſia*, all mean the ſame thing.

ETHER. See ÆTHER.

ETHICA. See HECTICA.

ETHMOIDES, os, from *ἠθμος, ſtrainer*, or *ſieve*; *εἰδος, a form*; called alſo *cribriforme os*; *cribroſum os*; *coliforme os*; *foraminulentum ſpongioſum os*. This bone is placed between the two orbits of the eyes, where there is a notch left for its inſertion. The cribriform lamella is the internal plain, thin, horizontal plate, which hath a ſuperior middle eminence called *criſta galli*, to which the beginning of the falciform proceſs is attached; round the *criſta galli*, except at the hind part, this lamella is pierced obliquely by many ſmall foramina, through which the filaments of the olfactory nerves paſs. From the middle of the cribriform lamella, the naſal lamella riſes extremely thin, but at its anterior extremity it becomes thicker. At a little diſtance from each ſide of this lamella, a cellular bony ſubſtance is obſervable; the figure of the cells is uncertain, they communicate with the frontal ſinuſes, and with the cavity of the noſe, and are the external lateral portion of the ethmoid bone; their outward poſterior ſurface is ſmooth, hence called *os planum*; it makes a part of the orbit. The *oſſa ſpongioſa*, or *turbinata ſuperiora*, are ſituated at the inferior part of the cellulæ; their figure is oblong, and they are ſharp at their extremities.

The cribriform lamella is the body, as it were, of the ethmoid

ethmoid bone; and it is ſo thin, that it may eaſily be puſhed through by a probe: when it is hurt, the accident is uſually fatal.

ETRON. See HYPOGASTRIUM.

ETYTHOXYLUM BRASILIANUM. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

EUANASPHALTOS, from εὖ, *eaſe*, and ἀνασφάλλω, *to recover ſtrength*. One who is ſoon reſtored.

EUANTHEMON. See CHAMÆMELUM.

EUAPHION, from εὖ, *eaſe*, and ἁφὴ, *the touch*. A medicine for the hæmorrhoids. Galen takes notice of it. It hath its name from its gentleneſs.

EUCARISTOS. An epithet for an antidote in N. Myrepſus.

EUCHROON. A plaſter mentioned by S. Largus.

EUCOILIA. See CERASUS.

EUELPIDIUM. A liquid collyrium. See DIASMYRNON.

EUELPISTI. A plaſter deſcribed in S. Largus.

EUEMBOLOS, from εὖ, *well*, ἐν, *in*, and βάλλω, *to caſt*. One expert at ſetting of bones.

EUEMETI, from εὖ, importing *facility*, and ἐμέω, *to vomit*. Thoſe who vomit with eaſe.

EUERES, from εὖ, *well*, and ἐρετμὸς, *an oar*, Eaſy to be rowed. But Hippocrates uſes naval terms, and applies this word to inſtruments. In his book de Medico, it ſignifies *ready* or *handy*.

EUEXIA, from εὖ, *well*, and ἕξις, *a habit*. A good habit of body.

EUGEOS, from εὖ, *well*, and γῆ, *the earth*. See UTERUS, and HYMEN.

EULE. A worm, properly that is bred in ulcers.

EULOGIUM. In Foreſtus from Rhaſes, it ſignifies an exanthematous diſorder, the ſmall-pox, or the meaſles.

EUNUCHION. See LACTUCA. It is ſaid to be thus called becauſe Venus laid upon a bed of them after the death of Adonis, to reſtrain her venereal inclinations.

EUONYMO ADFINIS OCCIDENTALIS. See GUAIACUM.

EUONYMUS, alſo called *tetragonia*, *fuſanus*, *fuſaria*, PRICKWOOD, and the SPINDLE-TREE. Boerhaave enumerates four ſpecies, and Miller reckons up ten. In France and Germany, the wood is made into ſpindles, whence the names *fuſanus* and *fuſaria*. The fruit is emetic and cathartic, and if powdered, and ſprinkled in the hair, it kills lice. Raii Hiſt. See alſo SIMAROUBA.

EUPATORIUM, alſo called *hepatorium*, *cannabinum*, WATER HEMP, WATER AGRIMONY, DUTCH AGRIMONY, and COMMON HEMP AGRIMONY. See AGRIMONIA. The *eupatorium* uſed in medicine, is the EUPATORIUM CANNABINUM, Linn. It is a plant in much uſe in Holland, but not in England; it is found on the ſides of ditches and rivers; is acrid and bitter to the taſte; the leaves are ſtrengthening and aperient. Boerhaave ſays, that the turf-diggers uſe it againſt foul ulcers, the ſcurvy, and ſwelling of the feet, to which they are very ſubject. The root is cathartic. Two ounces of the freſh juice, or a dram of the extract, is a doſe. Raii Hiſt. It is alſo the name for a ſpecies of *Baccharis*.

—— ARABUM. See BIDENS.

—— GRÆCORUM. } See AGRIMONIA.
—— VERUM & VETERUM. }

—— MESSUE. See AGERATUM.

EUPEPSIA, from εὖ, *good*, and πέπτω, *to digeſt*. GOOD DIGESTION.

EUPETATON. See LAUREOLA MAS.

EUPHORBIA PALUSTRIS. See TITHYMALUS.

EUPHORBIA, εὖ, *well*, and φορέω, *to feed*; ſo named by king Juba, who firſt found it out, in honour of Euphorbus his phyſician; called alſo *ſchadida-calli*, *ſcadidacalli*, *tithymalus aizoides fruticoſus*, &c. The EUPHORBIUM PLANT, BURN. THORNY PLANT, SPURGE. EUPHORBIA OFFICINARUM, *aculeata*, *nuda*, *multangularis*, *aculeis geminatis*, LINN. Gen. Plant. 609. CLASS, DODECANDRIA; ORD. TRIGYNIA. It is a prickly lacteſcent ſhrub; from it the gummy, reſinous, concrete juice, called GUM EUPHORBIUM, exudes. This gum is brought from Barbary in drops, or tears, of an irregular form, ſome of which when broken, contain little twigs, and other vegetable matters. The tears are generally very eaſy to break; they are of a gold colour outwardly, and white within; they conſiſt of equal parts of reſinous and gummy matter; their acrimony reſides in the reſin.

The ſpirituous tinctures are exceſſive fiery, and when inſpiſſated they are ſtill more ſo. The watery infuſion and extract are bitteriſh, having only a ſlight though durable acrimony. Neither ſpirit nor water carries over any thing from this gum by diſtillation.

This drug is too acrid for internal uſe; it is a part in the compoſition of ſome ſtimulating plaſters which are uſed in palſies and ſome other diſorders. There are two compoſitions as plaſters, formed in the following manner.

EMPLASTRUM EUPHORBII. ℞ Picis burgundicæ ℥ iv. euphorbii ʒ ſs. terebinthinæ vulgaris q. s. pici burgundicæ liquefactæ adjiciantur euphorbium bene in pulverem redactum, & terebinthinæ portio, adeo ut inſpiſſitudinem propriam abeant. This is a powerful ſtimulant, well calculated to relieve diſeaſes of the hip joint, in their early ſtage.

EMPLASTRUM EX EUPHORBIO. ℞ Emplaſtri lithargyri ℔ ij. ſs. euphorbii bene pulverizati ℥ iij. picis burgundicæ ℥ ſs. euphorbium c. olei paululo in mortario teratur, poſtea, alia, prius liquefacta, adjiciantur. This is highly recommended for promoting the ſuppuration of ſluggiſh ulcers. Some have uſed it as an errhine, but it is too active for ſuch a medicine, for in very ſmall quantities it is liable to be very violent; the fine duſt which riſes in powdering, affects the operator's head and throat violently. Cullen's Mat. Med.

In the ſecond vol. of the Med. Muſ. is an inſtance of a perſon, who, through miſtake, ſwallowed ſome of the tincture of *euphorbium*, and was relieved by frequent draughts of water and olive oil, and a ſmall quantity of camphor. The ſymptoms produced by the *euphorbium* were a burning pain in the mouth, throat, and ſtomach, with a violent ſuffocation.

EUPHORIA, from εὖ, *well*, and φέρω, *to bear*. The eaſy bearing of a diſorder, or the operation of a medicine.

EUPHRAGIA, } called alſo *euphroſyne*, *ocularia*, EYE-
EUPHRASIA, } BRIGHT. It is the EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS, Linn. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. It is an herb with little, oval, ſerrated leaves, ſet in pairs without pedicles; the flowers appear on the top of the ſtalks; they are white outwardly, but inwardly they are ſtreaked with purple and yellow. It is annual, grows wild in uncultivated grounds, and flowers from July to September.

It is a very mild corroborant, is ſlightly aſtringent, and hath been much extolled againſt diſorders in the eyes. Both ſpirit and water extract its virtues. Some take an infuſion of it, others uſe the powder in the manner of ſnuff, in caſes of dim-ſightedneſs. The following preparation, called PULV. HELIDÆI, hath been held in great repute. ℞ *Euphraſiæ* ℥ ii. macis, ʒ ſs. m. f. pulv. cap. ʒ i. ad. ʒ iii.

EUPHRASIÆ AFFINIS. BRAZIL SILIQUOSÆ. See CAA-ATAYA BRASILIENSIS.

EUPHROSYNE. See EUPHRASIA.

EUPORISTA, } from εὖ, *eaſy*, and πορέω, *to afford*.
EUPORISTON, } Medicines eaſily prepared.

EURYTHMIA, from εὖ, *juſt*, and ῥυθμὸς, *order* and *harmony*, properly in muſic. It imports dexterity in handling inſtruments; alſo the proper order of the pulſe, *eurythmus*. See ARYTHMUS.

EUROPEE. See VERONICA.

EUSARCHUS, εὖ, *bene*, and σαρξ, *caro*. WELL-FLESHED.

EUTHESIA. Galen explains it to be an innate ſtrong habit of body.

EUTHYPOROS, from εὐθὺς, *ſtraight*. An epithet of extenſion made with a view to reduce a broken limb.

EUZOMON. See ERUCA.

EVACUANTIA, from *evacuo*, *to evacuate*. Medicines ſuited to promote the natural excretions; or, in any other way to draw fluids out of the body. Theſe produce their effects by general principles, which capacitate them for other effects, according to the ſkill of the adminiſtrator, and not by a particular power of ſelecting bad humours from the good. The good and the bad are mixed in the body, and are evacuated in the ſame proportions.

EVACUATIO. See EXCRETA, and RETENTA.

EVACUATORII. Diſeaſes attended with increaſed diſcharges.

EVAPORATIO. EVAPORATION, called alſo *anathymiaſis*. It is a diſſipation of the finer parts of any fluid by means of the ſun or fire. Chemical *evaporation* is always carried on by heat, yet cold and winds cauſe water to evaporate. The hardeſt ice is not exempt from *evaporation*.

IN PHARMACY, ſome ſolid bodies are recovered from their ſtate

ſtate of ſolution by *evaporation* with heat. This proceſs is applicable to all thoſe ſubſtances which are leſs volatile than the menſtruum, or which will not exhale by the heat requiſite for the *evaporation* of the fluid, as ſolutions of alkaline ſalts, and the inodorous parts of vegetables and animals from water, and reſinous and odorous bodies in ſpirit of wine, as the tincture of mint made with ſpirit of wine, which, when ſeparated from the ſpirit by *evaporation*, leaves a reſin rich with the properties of the herb. See Dict. of Chem.

EVERRICULUM. In Paré, it is a ſort of ſpoon uſed to clear the bladder from gravel, &c. after lithotomy.

EVERSIO. See ECTROPIUM.

EVISTIOLA. In Paracelſus it ſeems to import a leprous diſorder in the nape of the neck.

EXACERBANTES. REMITTING FEVERS.

EXACERBATIO, called alſo *exoreſcentia*. See PAROXYSMUS.

EXACINATA. Fruits which have their ſtones taken out. See ACINUS.

EXÆMA, ἐξ, *ex*, and αἱμα, *ſanguis, exanguis*. A total privation of blood. Hence *exæmos* differs from thoſe called *leiphaimoi*.

EXÆRESIS, from ἐξ, *out of*, or *away*, and αἱρω, *to remove*. It is that part of ſurgery, which conſiſts of removing ſuperfluities.

EXALMA, from ἐξαλλω, *to leap out*. Hippocrates applies it to the ſtarting of the vertebræ out of their places.

EXALTATIO. EXALTATION. In CHEMISTRY, it ſignifies an operation by which a ſubſtance is raiſed to a greater degree of virtue. Of *exaltation* there are two kinds: firſt, *maturation*, which is effected by digeſtion, fermentation, and projection. Secondly, *gradation*, ſee GRADATIO. *Exaltation* is alſo defined a micro-chronic ſubtilization, by which a thing by a gradual diſſolution is tranſpoſed into a pure and more exalted degree of its virtue, and this is effected by circulation and ablution. Rulandus.

EXAMBLOMA, or EXAMBLOSIS. See ABORTUS.

EXANASTOMOSIS. See ANASTOMOSIS.

EXANG. The abbreviation of *Exanguis*. See EXÆMA. The bones and cartilages which are nouriſhed with a humour of their own nature, endowed with lentor and whiteneſs, are alſo called *exangues*.

EXANIA. The ſame as *procidentia*; alſo in particular, the bearing down of the anus.

EXANIMATIO. *Lipothymia*, or death.

EXANTHEMATA, from ἐξανθιω, to ſpring forth like a flower; called alſo *efflorатio*, and *efflorеſcentia*, *epantheſma* or *epanthiſma*. PUSTULES or ERUPTIONS. Eruptive fevers; any kind of *eruptions* that elevate the ſkin.

EXANTHROPIA. According to Wedelius, it is the third degree of melancholy.

EXANTHEMATA SEROSA. See PEMPHIGUS.

EXARMA, from ἐξαιρομαι, *to be elevated*. An elevated tumor.

EXARSIO, a hot intemperature, ſuch as happens in hectic fevers.

EXARTHREMA, from ἐξ, *out of*, and ἀρθρον, *a joint*. See LUXATIO.

EXARTHROS. An epithet for a perſon whoſe joints are large and prominent.

EXASPERATIO. EXASPERATION. Beſides its ſignifying the increaſe of a diſorder, it is alſo a rendering the ſkin rough.

EXCATHISMA. See SEMICUPIUM.

EXCIPIENS. In preſcriptions, that is called the excipient, which receives the other ingredients, and gives them a proper form; as officinal electaries, conſerves, robs, &c.

EXCIPULUM. In chemiſtry it is a receiver. See AMPULLA.

EXCISIO. See AMPUTATIO.

EXCLUSORIUM. A medicine which cauſes abortion.

EXCORIATIS, } EXCORIATURE, or ABRASION
EXCORIATURA. } of the ſkin, called alſo *ecdora*.

EXCREMENTUM. An EXCREMENT, from *excerno, to divide, part*, or *ſeparate*. It is whatever requires to be diſcharged out of the body.

EXCRESCENTIA, from *ex* and *creſco, an excreſcence*. It is any thing which grows peternaturally upon any part of the body, called alſo *cephyas, ecpyſis*.

EXCRETA & RETENTA. THINGS CAST OUT OF THE BODY, and THOSE THAT ARE RETAINED. The natural *excretions* do not ſo directly imply and abſolutely regard life, as they indirectly regard health, and the exercite of all the functions of life. The artificial evacuations from the circulating fluids are of blood, ſerum, and lymph; and theſe are made according as the plethora is of the ſanguine or ſerous kind: *by bleeding*, the red blood and the vital heat are diminiſhed; by purges, vomits, diuretics, &c. *the ſerous diſcharges* are made; and by perſpiration *the lymph* is evacuated.

The ſecretions are beſt performed in a regular ſtate of health; hence in diſeaſes, all turbulent ſymptoms ſhould be allayed with the greateſt ſpeed. And as the degree of heat in the conſtitution is that on which regular ſecretions chiefly depend, its exceſs or diminution demands our firſt attention, that its ſtate may be reduced as near as may be to the ſtandard of health.

EXCUTIA VENTRICULI. A bruſh made of ſoft briſtles, fixed in a flexible braſs wire, with ſilk or flaxen thread wrapped round it. When it is uſed, the patient drinks a quantity of warm water; then the *excutia* being dipped in ſome proper liquor, is paſſed down into the ſtomach, where it is moved about, the better to waſh the ſtomach.

EXECHEBRONCHOS. An epithet for a perſon who hath a prominent throat. See BRONCHOCELE.

EXECHEGLUTOS. One who hath prominent buttocks.

EXELCOSIS, from ἑλκος, *an ulcer*. See EXULCERATIO.

EXERAMA. The matter ejected by vomiting.

EXERCITATIO. EXERCISE. The *exerciſe* of the body for the benefit of health is called gymnaſtic. See GYMNASTICA. The military *exerciſes*, gardening, huſbandry, or other employ in the open air, very much conduce to health. To *exerciſe* moderately in the open air an hour or two before breakfaſt, improves the appetite, and conduces much to cheer the ſpirits: and, as to glandular obſtructions, they are both beſt prevented and cured by moderate *exerciſe*.

On the other hand, when *exerciſe* is too freely uſed, it occaſions loſs of appetite, loathing of food, heat in the bowels, coſtiveneſs, rigors, and fainting. In this caſe, a moderate uſe of wine, warm bathing, quiet ſleep, and a moiſt nouriſhing diet, afford the moſt proper relief. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. Mackenzie on Health.

EXERRHEUSIS, EXERRHOSIS, EXERRHYSIS. See ECROE.

EXFOLIATIO. DESQUAMATIO. EXFOLIATION. The proceſs by which the dead part of the bone ſeparates from the ſound. One principal cauſe of an *exfoliation* of a bone, is an interruption of the continuity of the veſſels which nouriſh it. The coldneſs of the air, by contracting and drying up the extremities of the ſmall veſſels of the bone, alſo puts a ſtop to the circulation of the nouriſhing matter through them. Mr. John Hunter obſerves, that "one part of a bone is never ſeparated from another by the rotting of the dead part, for that which comes away is as ſound as it ever was. *Exfoliation* takes place ſooneſt in bones wherein are the feweſt cells, and whoſe texture is the cloſeſt. Before any part of a bone can be thrown off by *exfoliation*, it muſt be dead. But even then, till the proceſs of *exfoliation* begins, the bone adheres as ſtrongly as ever, and would remain for years before it could be ſeparated by putrefaction alone. Bones are compoſed of two ſubſtances, viz. a true animal matter, and an earthy one, which are only intermixed with each other. A dead bone acts on the ſyſtem in the ſame manner as any other extraneous body. It ſtimulates the adjacent living parts; in conſequence of which, ſuch a proceſs is begun that muſt terminate in its being thrown off. The effects of this ſtimulus are, FIRST, that the living adjacent bone becomes more vaſcular; a circumſtance which always takes place when a part hath more to do than is juſt ſufficient for the ſupport of life. SECONDLY, that the earth of the living part, where it is in contact with the dead bone, is abſorbed; hence the bone becomes ſofter, and adheres by its animal matter only. THIRDLY, that the living animal part is at laſt abſorbed along the ſurfaces of contact: this part of the proceſs commences long before the laſt is finiſhed. Both of them begin firſt at the ſurface, though in their courſe they do not every where take place in an equal degree at the ſame time. FOURTHLY, in proportion to the waſte made by the laſt part of the proceſs, a fungus ariſes from the living ſurface, and fills up the intermediate ſpace,

ſpace, ſo that there may be no vacuum. Theſe different ſtages taken together, conſtitute ulceration. When any part of a bone is once looſe, it will be puſhed to the ſurface in the ſame manner as moſt other inanimate bodies would be, and this ſtage is partly mechanical, partly a continuation of ulceration. A proof of the third ſtage above mentioned may be derived from thoſe caſes where people die while *exfoliation* is going on. A ſmall groove or worm-eaten canal can then be diſcovered, which becomes gradually deeper, and follows the irregularities of the living and dead ſurfaces. After the application of the trepan, a circular piece of bone is frequently thrown off, which is always leſs than the ſpace from whence it came. This, however, would never be the caſe, were there not a loſs of ſubſtance."

When a bone is laid bare by any accident, and an exfoliation is feared, if ſeveral perforations are made in the bone, the *exfoliation* will be prevented; in ſuch caſes, the wound ſhould be kept clean, and defended from unctuous and watery medicaments: pledgets of lint are as proper applications as any; or they may be dipped in a mixture of the ol. tereb. and tinct. myrrh. As to cauſtics, Mr. Hunter ſays, that "cauſtics, or the actual cautery, do neither of them haſten *exfoliation:* they produce death only in part of the bone, which is the firſt ſtep towards *exfoliation*. If cauſtics ever haſten *exfoliation*, where the bone is already dead, it muſt be by producing inflammation in the adjacent living bone; this brings about a change in it, and makes it exert a power which it was incapable of before." See CARIES.

EXFOLIATIVUM. See DESQUAMATORIUM.

EXIPOTICOS, from ἐξιπόομαι, *to preſs out* or *filtre*. An epithet for digeſting, or deterging medicines. Galen ſays, they are the ſame as drawers.

EXITURA. A SUPPURATED ABSCESS. But Paracelſus applies it to all ſorts of putrid excrements.

EXITUS ANI. See PROCEDENTIA ANI.

EXOCHAS, or EXOCHE, from ἐξω, *without*, ἐχω, *to have*. A tubercle on the outſide of the anus.

EXOCYSTE, } A prolapſus of the inner membrane
EXOCYSTIS. } of the bladder.

EXOMPHALOS, from ἐξ, *out*, and ομφαλος, *a navel*. Any protuberance of the navel. See HERNIA UMBILICALIS; alſo HYDROPS UMBILICALIS.

EXONCHOMA, from ἐξ, *out*, and ογκος, *a tumor*. Any large prominent tumor.

EXONEIROSIS, from ἐξ, *out*, and ονειρος, *ſleep*. NOCTURNAL POLLUTION. It is when in ſleep the ſemen is ejected. This, if rare, may be from redundant vigour; if frequent, it proceeds from weakneſs of the ſeminal veſſels. This latter cauſe is the moſt frequent.

EXOPHTHALMIA, from ἐξ, *out*, and οφθαλμος, *the eye*; called alſo *buphthalmus*, *ecpieſmos*, *melon*, a diſlocation of the eye; its natural ſize increaſed, or not ſenſibly changed; therefore the globe, more or leſs diſtended, riſes from its orbit, either ſwelling or puſhed out, and falling downwards, its bulk ſcarce altered; nor can it be covered by the palpebræ, which ſhould cloſe over the eye, healthful in other reſpects. See WALLIS's Noſologia Meth. Oculorum.

EXORESCENTIA. See EXACERBATIO.

EXOS. A fiſh from which iſinglaſs is obtained. See alſo HIRUDO.

EXOSTOSES. See GUMMA.

EXOSTOSIS, from ἐξ, *of*, or *out*, and οστεον, *a bone*, called alſo *hyperoſtoſis*. It is a preternatural excreſcence of a bone, or a tumor on a bone. Mr. Pott calls it an enlargement of the bone. Its hardneſs equals, or rather exceeds that of the bone from which it proceeds. Monſ. Petit calls the *ſpina ventoſa* by the name of *exoſtoſis*, but the two diſorders are very different.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES; which he defines, a hard tumor forming in the bone.

The *exoſtoſis* ſeems to be cauſed by the diſcharge of a ſuperfluous quantity of oſſific matter upon the part where it is ſeated, or from a ſeparation of the bony lamellæ. The cauſe of the firſt is not known, but the other may be the effect of irritation, which will occaſion a ſwelling of the bone, and this irritation may be diſeaſed or not; if diſeaſed, the part muſt be amputated; if not, which is not unfrequently the caſe, the patient may live to an old age, without any conſiderable inconvenience.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from venereal nodes, from the rickets, from tophs, and from the ſpina ventoſa.

The diſeaſed irritation may be known by its violent and frequent pain.

IN ORDER TO CURE, as ſoon as the nature of the cauſe is underſtood, and encouragement to hope for ſucceſs is manifeſt, make an inciſion, and lay the bone bare; then with a chiſſel take the diſeaſed part away. This will ſucceed if the habit is not much vitiated; but if the conſtitution is alſo faulty, and the *exoſtoſis* proceeds from the exuberance of bony matter, amputation is the only method of relief, though generally, in this caſe, the whole is beſt left to nature.

Sometimes a preternatural hardneſs of the ligament is called an *exoſtoſis*; this ſpurious ſort, as well as the venereal nodes, are relieved by mercurials.

Exoſtoſes happening in the middle of hard bones are generally hard in all their parts, but thoſe near the ends of them, or about the joints, have often only an hard external lamina. When this diſorder happens on the bones within the ſkull, the conſequence may be an apoplexy, epilepſy, or a palſy. See Petit's Diſeaſes of the Bones, part ii. ch. xvi. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 541.

EXOTICUS. EXOTIC, from ἐξω, *without*. Any thing brought from foreign countries.

EXPECTORANTIA. EXPECTORANTS, called alſo *hechita*. Medicines ſuited to promote the excretion or rejection of pus or mucus, from the lungs, or from the aſpera arteria. Some *expectorants* operate by rendering the matter fit for a diſcharge;—others ſtimulate to an excretion;—and ſome open the emunctories in order to the ſame end. Hence, when thin ſharp humours are to be excreted, and the ducts through which they are to paſs are to be conſtringed, give ſuch medicines as obtund and incraſſate; of this kind are the ſucc. glych. ſp. ceti althæa, ſyr. e mecon. pil. ſtyrac.—If thick viſcid matter is to be diſcharged, and a ſtimulus is required to aſſiſt its evacuation, give infuſions of hyſſop, orris root, or of elecampane; the ſal diureticus, gum. ammon. gum. benz. gum. myrrh, or flos ſulphuris, will be proper.—When a ſtronger ſtimulus is required, the ox. ſcillæ, or ſmall doſes of antimonial preparations, will be neceſſary. See Hoffmann's Med. Rat. Syſt. See ANACATHARTICA.

In ſome inſtances when *expectorants* are required, their efficacy is checked by the uſe of the bark, iron, &c. but if theſe medicines are mixed with the expectorating ones, thoſe inconveniencies are not obſerved. However, Dr. CULLEN thinks, that the common theory of expectoration ſeems to be unſatisfying; and that the caſe moſt frequently where expectorants are required, is, when the mucus which naturally exudes, or is poured out from the follicles of the bronchia, flows in unuſually larger quantity, and often in a more viſcid ſtate, than can be eaſily detached from the cells of the bronchia. In this caſe, *it is ſuppoſed*, by the uſe of (*what are called*) expectorants, the mucus may be brought up more largely, and with more facility. In what manner this is done, he finds it difficult to explain. They may, perhaps, produce the effect, by merely exciting coughing; but he knows of no internal medicine capable of doing this, nor any other means of exciting cough with expectoration, except by employing vomiting.

EXPECTORATIO, EXPECTORATION, from *ex*, and *pectus*, or from *expectoro*, *to throw out of the veſſels*. See EXPECTORANTIA and ANACATHARTICA.

EXPIRATIO, called alſo *Ecpneumatoſis*, *Ecpnœa*. That part of reſpiration, wherein the air is expelled out of the lungs. See RESPIRATIO.

EXPLORATIO. EXPLORATION. IN SURGERY it is the probing a wound or ulcer.

EXPLORATRIX. See CUPELLA.

EXPLOSIO. EXPLOSION. IN CHEMISTRY it is called detonation, or fulmination.

EXPRESSIO. EXPRESSION. It is a mechanical operation, by which the juices of many plants are obtained, and ſweet oils, which are not volatile, may be extracted from many ſubſtances, in which they reſide ſuperabundantly, and uncombined. Such are all emulſive ſeeds, and ſome fruits, as oranges, lemons, olives, &c.

This operation is effected by firſt bruiſing the ſubſtance, and then forcibly ſqueezing it in a preſs. The more ſucculent bodies may be bruiſed and wrapped in a linen cloth, before they are committed to the preſs; but more viſcous ſubjects require that a little water be added to them before they undergo this operation.

When ſeeds, from which an oil is to be obtained, are ſubjected to this management, the cheeks of the preſs ſhould be heated, in order to a more copious diſcharge of

the oil: the product will by this means be increased; but when oils are to be taken internally, *expression* with cold plates is the most proper, as those which are heated dispose the oil to become soon rancid and offensive.

EXSICCATIO. DRYING. This pharmaceutic operation is effected by exhaling the moisture from the body to be dried, over a gentle fire, or by absorbing it, as when such subjects are laid on chalk-stones for this end.

When heat is employed, the operation is by *coction*, *insolation*, or *by torrefaction*; the *first* relates to fluids, the *second* to fluids and solids, and the *third* to solids only. Decantation and filtration subserve the process of *exsiccation*.

EXSUCCATIO. See ECCHYMOMA.

EXSTASIS. See ECSTASIS.

EXTENSOR. An EXTENDER. This name is given to several muscles.

—— CARPI RADIALIS. This muscle takes its origin from the rising line of the os humeri, that runs towards the outer condyle, and from the same condyle it runs close to the radius, and passing through a groove, where it is bound down, it divides into two tendons, where the muscle is called by some *bicornis*. One of these tendons is inserted into the basis of the first, and the other into the second metacarpal bone. Some call this muscle by the name of *radiæus externus*; others by that of *extensor* carpi *exterior*, & *geminus*. Winslow calls it ULNARIS EXTERNUS.

—— CARPI ULNARIS. Some call it extensor carpi interior. It rises from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and then receives an origin from the edge of the ulna; its tendon passes in a groove behind the styloid process of the ulna; it passes and is inserted into the inside of the basis of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

The extenders, whether belonging to the fingers or carpus, arise from the outward extuberance of the os humeri: and their antagonists, the flexors, from the internal protuberance of the same bone, as also from the upper and external part of the ulna next to the anconæus.

—— DIGITORUM COMMUNIS. It is also called *digitorum tensor*. It partly rises from the outer condyle of the os humeri, and partly from the outer edge of the ulna; it passes behind the lower extremity of the radius, where there is a groove for its lodgement, and forms four tendons; that for the little finger passes different from the others: the three last communicate, and are inserted into the second bone, and partly into the last of the respective fingers, that is, the third, middle, and fore-fingers.

—— DIGITORUM BREVIS. It is also called *pedicus*. It rises from the anterior part of the os calcis, runs across the instep, and divides commonly into four tendons, but sometimes only into three, which are inserted into the three toes next to the greater one, or into all the four.

—— DIGITORUM LONGUS; called also *cnemodactylæus*. Dr. Hunter calls this extensor longus digitorum pedis. It rises from the upper part of the tibia and fibula, and the interosseous ligament; its tendon passes under the annular ligament, and then divides into five, four of which are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the toes, and the fifth goes to the basis of the metatarsal bone. This last Winslow reckons a distinct muscle, and calls it *peronæus brevis*.

—— INDICIS. It is also called *indicator*, and extensor indicis proprius. It rises with the extensor digitorum communis, lies between the ulna and radius, runs close to the interosseous ligament, passes over the back of the hand, and is inserted into the posterior part of the index.

—— LONGUS. It rises from the inferior costa of the scapula; and the

—— BREVIS rises from the outer spine of the humerus, then they make one tendon with the brachiæus internus.

—— MINIMI DIGITI. It is also called *auricularis*. It rises partly tendinous at the extremity of the external apophysis of the os humeri, and partly fleshy from the superior part of the ulna, and becomes tendinous as it passes under the annular ligament at the carpus: it is there divided into two, and sometimes into three tendons, which are united into one at its insertion into the superior part of the third bone of the little finger.

—— PRIMI INTERNODII POLLICIS. It rises high up from the radius, ulna, and interosseous ligament; it wheels round the radius, runs across the carpus, and is inserted into the trapezium, and the first bone of the thumb.

EXTENSOR SECUNDI INTERNODII POLLICIS. It rises from the radius, and the interosseous ligament, describes the same course as the preceding, and is inserted into the second bone of the thumb.

—— TERTII INTERNODII POLLICIS. It rises from the back part of the ulna, near the middle, and from the interosseous ligament; then goes obliquely across the carpus to the third bone of the thumb. When it acts, it not only extends, but also brings the thumb backward, so that some people can bring the end of the thumb to the wrist.

—— POLLICIS LONGUS. It rises from the middle and fore-part of the fibula, and the interosseous ligament, and passes over the instep to be inserted into the last bone of the great toe.

—— POLLICIS BREVIS. It is only a slip from the extensors of the toes, and is inserted into the first bone.

EXTENUATIO. LEANNESS. This may arise in two ways, one from the sensible or insensible evacuation of the useful and nutritious particles of the habit; the other from cacochymia, or a collection of such as are vitiated, or useless. PROSPER ALPINUS observes, in his Presages of Life and Death, that if, after being extenuated by a disease, the disease is removed, but the body continues *lean*, the nutriment being duly received, it denotes a relapse. —Again, *leanness* from a spitting of blood, attended with a slow fever, portends death. And, lastly, that it is a bad sign in an ardent fever for the body not to become speedily *lean*; or to waste immoderately; the *first* prognosticates a tedious disease; the *latter*, death.

—— TYMPANI AURIS. See LAXATOR EXTERNUS.

EXTINCTIO. See COMMINUTIO.

EXTIRPATIO. AMPUTATION.

EXTRACTIO. EXTRACTION. The liquors which dissolve bodies in their pure state, extract them from impurities, or other extraneous bodies with which they are mixed, and take up all their virtues. *Extraction* is performed by macerating the subject in its appropriated menstruum in the cold; or digesting or circulating it in a moderate warmth; or infusing it in boiling liquor, and suffering them to stand until they are cold; or by actually boiling them for some time. Heat greatly expedites *extraction*; but it is injurious to some substances, by occasioning the menstruum to take up their grosser and more ungrateful parts; yet others again impart but little to a heat that is not equal to that of boiling water. As heat promotes, so cold prevents *extraction*. Tinctures made by heat deposit much of their contents in cold weather.

Vegetable juices obtained by expression, or watery, or spirituous decoctions or infusions, when exposed to a continued heat, the fluid gradually exhales, carries off the more volatile parts, and leaves the more fixed in one mass; which, if from a vegetable juice obtained by expression, is called an *inspissated juice*; if from a watery decoction or infusion, it is called an *extract*; if from a spirituous tincture, it is called a *resin* or *essential extract*: the term *extract* is frequently used as a general appellation of all three kinds.

Inspissated juices, when evaporated no farther than to the consistence of honey or oil, are called *rob* or *sapa*. Spirituous tinctures reduced to a like consistence are called *balsam*. See the New Dispensatory, and the Dict. of Chemistry.

———. EXTRACTION, IN SURGERY, is the drawing from, or out of the body, any thing that is offensive.

EXTRACTUM. An EXTRACT, called also *ecchylsma*. IN PHARMACY it is a solution of the purer parts of a mixt body inspissated by evaporation nearly to the consistence of stiff honey. (See EXTRACTIO); each of which commonly take their name from the substance used from whence this *extract* is formed, as EXTRACTUM CHAMÆMELI, CORTICIS PERUVIANI, &c. which see.

EXTRACTUM PURGANS. See HEDERA ARBOREA.

EXTRAVASATIO. EXTRAVASATION, from *extra* and *vasa*, *out of the vessels*. This is applied to any of the fluids in the body which are out of their proper vessels; thus an ecchymosis, sugillation, or aneurism, may be called *extravasations*.

Fallopius, Chalmet, Albucasis, and some others, think that though some *extravasated* blood should putrefy in the belly, it cannot do the intestines or other viscera any hurt, but will subside to the groin, and there form an abscess; or that more likely it will be absorbed and discharged by stool, before it putrefies at all.

An *extravaſation* on the brain produces one or more of the following ſymptoms, viz. a palſy of one leg or arm, or both; dizzineſs; ſleepineſs; impaired ſight; ravings; bleeding at the noſe or ears; vomiting; loſs of ſenſe; ſtupor, &c. See CEREBRI COMPRESSIO.

An *extravaſation* on the brain ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a concuſſion thereof; in the firſt, the ſymptoms are often better and worſe; in the latter they are continually the ſame.

Wounds on the head with *extravaſations* are very fallacious, becauſe the *extravaſation* may be between the ſkull and the dura mater, or under it, both at the ſame time; or under the pia mater, or in ſeveral other parts of the brain; but when theſe happen, bad ſymptoms are directly produced.

Whenever the dura mater, either by depreſſion, fiſſure, or fracture, loſes its adheſion, there will be, from its blood-veſſels that are broken, an *extravaſation* between the bone and it. An *extravaſation* is leſs conſiderable when a fracture of the ſkull happens than when there is a fiſſure. An *extravaſation* is alſo more or leſs dangerous, according to what part of the brain the accident happens. *Extravaſations* from a blow are moſt commonly found under the ſkull, that is, between it and the dura mater; in this caſe a lethargy or other ſymptom will continue, until the *extravaſation* is removed.

Mr. Bromfield recommends the uſe of opiates in fractures and concuſſions of the brain (ſee CONCUSSIO); the ſame practice may be alſo uſeful in ſome degrees of *extravaſation*; but beſides this, he obſerves, that when violent accidents have happened to the head, an iſſue in the opening formed by the ſeparation of the additamentum of the temporal bone is of ſingular advantage. See his Chirurgical Obſervations, vol. i.

EXTRAVERSIO. EXTRAVERSION. IN CHEMISTRY, it is the rendering manifeſt any thing ſaline, alcaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies, and is juſt the reverſe to one ſpecies of concentration.

EXTRINSECI. The external parts, particularly the limbs. Alſo painful diſorders of the external parts.

EXTUBERANTIA. Tumors that are ſeated under the ſkin, but do not elevate it.

EXUBERES. Children which are weaned are thus called.

EXULCERATIO. The ſame as *ulcus*, called alſo *exulceſis*; but generally uſed to expreſs thoſe beginning eroſions, which wear away the ſubſtance, and form an ulcer; or when an excoriation begins to ſuppurate.

—— OSSIS. See CARIES.

EXULCERATUS. See APERTUS.

EXUMBILICATIO. A protuberance of the navel.

EXUNGULATIO. EXUNGULATION. The cutting off the ungues, or white part of the petals of roſes.

EXUVIÆ. See ANGUIUM SENECTÆ.

EXYDATOO, ἐξυδάτω, *in aquam reſolvo*. When, inſtead of blood, a watery humour is generated and collected; whence water readily appears within the ſkin.

EZQUAHDUITL. The DRAGON-BLOOD-TREE.

EZULA. See ESULA.

F.

F A C

FABA. The BEAN, called alſo *cyamus*, *phaſeolus*. This plant hath a long unicapſular pod, full of kidney-ſhaped ſeeds; the ſtalks are firm; the leaves grow in pairs, and are as it were conjugated to a rib which ends in a point.

Faba was called by the Faliſci, a people of Hetruria, *haba*; whence probably comes the word *faba*. Martinus derives the word from φαω, *to feed*, as if it were *paba*. The word *bean* ſeems to be from the Italian word *baiana*.

—— BENGALENSIS, —— CAMBAIA, —— MALABAR. } See MYROBALANI.

—— CRASSA. See CRASSULA.

—— ÆGYPTIACA, called alſo *cyamos Ægyptiacus*, *nymphæa Indica*,—*glandifera*—*Madaraſpatana*, *bem tamara*, *nelumbo*, *lien Sinarum*, *colocaſia*. The PONTIC BEAN, or ÆGYPTIAN BEAN. It grows on marſhy grounds in Egypt, and ſome of its neighbouring countries. Some call it *ciborium* and *cibotium*, from the manner of planting it, which is firſt to lodge it on a moiſt clod, which is afterwards immerſed in water. When the flower falls, a ſmall pod appears, in which the *bean* is lodged. It is eaten either raw or boiled, and is of an aſtringent quality; it alſo ſtrengthens the ſtomach. See Dale.

—— FEBRIFUGA. See NUX VOMICA.

—— GRÆCA LATIFOLIA. See GUAJACANA.

—— INDICA. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

—— INVERSA. See CRASSULA.

—— MAJOR, —— CYAMUS LEGUMINOSA. } Called alſo *phaſeolus major*, TURKEY BEANS, and GARDEN BEANS.

They are a ſtrong flatulent kind of food, nutritious, but not eaſily digeſted, eſpecially when old. The flowers afford an agreeable fragrance, which they impart to water by diſtillation. The freſh leaves beat up into a poultice with cream are cooling and repellent. The ancients call the flour of *beans*, *faba freſa*, and *lomentum fabæ*, becauſe it is prepared without the ſkin, in which lies the aſtringency, falſely, though generally attributed to the flour. Raii Hiſt.

—— MINOR, alſo called *equina freſa*, HORSE-BEANS. Theſe differ no other way from the garden ſpecies than in being leſs.

—— PURGATRIX. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

—— SANTI IGNATII. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

—— SUILLA. See HYOSCYAMUS NIGER.

FABAGINEA, FABAGO. } Alſo called *leguminoſa*, *capparis portulacæ*, *peplios Lutetianorum*, *telephium*, and *capparis fabago*. It is a bitter plant, which the Syrians uſe for killing worms.

FABARIA. See CRASSULA.

FABRILIS NIGRICA. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

FABRORUM AQUA. Water in which hot iron is quenched.

FACIES. The FACE. It comprehends the forehead, eye-brows, eye-lids, eyes, noſe, mouth, chin, cheeks, and ears. Its bones are thoſe of the upper and lower jaws.

—— HIPPOCRATICA. The HIPPOCRATIC FACE. It is when the noſe is ſharp, the eyes hollow, the temples ſunk, the ears cold and contracted, and their lobes inverted; the ſkin about the forehead hard, tenſe and dry; the countenance pale, greeniſh, or blackiſh. Some call this the CADAVEROUS FACE. If it appears within three days after the onſet of an acute diſeaſe, it indicates death.

FACIES RUBRA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

FACULTAS. A FACULTY. It is the power of performing any action. The animal *faculty* is an action whereby a man exerciſes ſenſe, motion, and the principal functions of the mind, which are three; imagination, reaſoning, and memory. See ACTIO.

FÆCES. See FÆX.

FÆCULA. It is a medicine which conſiſts of the fæces of vegetable juices.

—— BRYONIÆ. The FÆCULA of BRYONY. Take of the roots of white *bryony*, any quantity; ſcrape them and ſqueeze out their juice; which, after ſtanding a while, depoſits a ſediment, from which the thinner part may be ſeparated by decantation, and the reſt dried for uſe.

FÆX. Alſo, *Cheriſa*; *Fæces*; and *Fæcula*. It is properly the ſediment or lees or grounds of any fermented liquor; but in medicine it is generally underſtood of wine. The alvine excretions are thus called.

FAGARA MAJOR, alſo called *cayutana Luzonis*, *cubebis*.

It is a plant which is found in the Philippine iſlands. The berries are uſed: according to AVICENNA, they are heating and drying, and good for a cold weak ſtomach to help digeſtion, and are aſtringent to the bowels: the outer rind was not uſed: it is aromatic.

—— OCTANDRA. See TACAMAHACA.

FAGOPYRUM, FAGOTRITICUM. } Called alſo *fegopyron*, *frumentum Saracenicum*, *eryſimum Theophraſti*, *tragopyron*, BRANK, BUCK WHEAT. It is ſaid to be originally from Africa. It thrives every where; delights in a wet ſoil; is ſown in fields, flowers in July, leſs nutritive than barley or rye, but more ſo than millet or panic. Raii Hiſt.

FAGUS, called alſo *oxya* or *oxyas*; *balanda*; *valanida*. The BEECH-TREE. Its leaves reſemble thoſe of the horn-beam: the fruit is produced at a remote diſtance from the flower, but on the ſame tree, and is a callous ſubſtance, acuminated, and incloſing two triangular ſeeds or nuts. It grows in woods and in hedges. The maſt (i. e. fruit) is in uſe; it agrees in its properties with thoſe of the cheſnut. The oil expreſſed from *beech* nuts is extolled as a deſtroyer of worms: a child may take two drams of it every night and morning; an adult may take an ounce. The poor people in Sileſia uſe this oil inſtead of butter. Raii Hiſt.

FAIRBURN WATER. *Fairburn* is in the county of Roſs, in Scotland, about two miles from the Caſtle-Leod well. It is a ſtrong ſulphureous *water* ſomething of the ſame nature, but not ſo powerful; a gallon, on evaporation, yielded, of abſorbent, dark-coloured, light earth, two grains; of white calcareous earth, fifteen; of Glauber's ſalt, mixed with yellow matter, &c. twenty-four grains; but no ſelenites. It is uſed for the ſame purpoſes as *Caſtle-Leod waters*, but not ſo much frequented. Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, vol. ii.

FALCIFORMIS PROCESSUS. See DURA MATER.

FALDELLA. Contorted lint uſed for compreſſes.

FALX. See DURA MATER.

FAMES. HUNGER. That peculiar ſenſation of the ſtomach by which we are ſolicited to a deſire for food; which, according to WILLIS, ariſes from acid effluvia, and

and vapours affecting the animal ſpirits in the left orifice of the ſtomach, and its nerves, and by conſent of continuity, the internal coat of the ſtomach itſelf and throat, which impreſſion is communicated to the brain, in which the animal ſpirits of the brain are in like manner affected. Thus, when the ſtomach is empty, or when we faſt longer than ordinary, it is common to ſay that the ſtomach pinches us. But as the liver is not at that time ſuſtained by the ſtomach and inteſtines, it deſcends by its own weight; and principally by means of its middle ligament, pulls the diaphragm along with it: it is in that place, therefore, that we have this uneaſy ſenſation, and not at the ſuperior orifice of the ſtomach as is generally thought. See Haller's Phyſiology.

When animals die for want of food, their death is not directly the conſequence of *hunger*, but a putrid fever, which is excited by the blood's loſing its bland gelatinous conſiſtence, for want of the uſual neceſſary ſupplies.

FAMES CANINA. See BOULIMUS.

FAMIGERATISSIMUM EMPL. A plaſter uſed in intermittent fevers, made of aromatic irritating ſubſtances, and applied to the wriſts.

FAR. Aetius ſays that it is any kind of frumentaceous grain, decorticated, cleanſed from the huſks, and afterwards bruiſed and dried.

FARCIMINALIS. See ALLANTOIS.

FARCTURA. In PHARMACY it is the ſtuffing of any exenterated animal, or excavated fruit with medicinal ingredients.

FARCTUS, from *farcio*, to *ſtuff*, or *cram*; ſtuffed, crammed, or full; thus in botany, FOLIUM FARCTUM is a ſtuffed leaf full of pith or pulp; in oppoſition to *tubuloſum* and *fiſtuloſum*, tubular, or hollow, like a pipe. It is applied alſo to the ſtem and pericarp.

FARFARA, FARFARELLA. } See TUSSILAGO.

FARFARUS. See POPULUS ALBA.

FARINA. MEAL or FLOUR.

—— FŒCUNDANS. IMPREGNATING DUST. It is placed on the apices of flowers, and falls from thence upon the head of the piſtil or female part of the flower, and is thence conveyed to the matrix, in order to impregnate the ſeed.

FARINACEA. Under this title, are included thoſe ſubſtances employed as aliment, called *cerealia*, *legumina*, and *nuces oleoſæ*, and are diſtinguiſhed as they contain more or leſs ſaccharine and oily matter. In the *cerealia*, the ſugar is large in proportion to the oily matter; in the *legumina*, the oil ſomewhat larger in proportion to the ſugar; in the *nuces oleoſæ*, the oil ſomewhat ſtill in greater proportion. Under the title cerealia, are commonly put the ſeeds of ſeveral gramineous, and culmiferous plants that are employed as food for men, viz. *barley*, *rye*, *millet*, *rice*, *oats*, *maiz*, *wheat*, *buckwheat*, *ſalep*, *cheſnut*, and *potatoe*. The legumina, or pulſes, are the *pea*, *bean*, and *kidney bean*; which laſt are in this country only employed in their young, green ſtate. The nuces oleoſæ are the *nut*, *almonds*, *walnut*, *piſtachio nut*, and ſome products of others, as chocolate. CULLEN's Mat. Med.

FARINACEUS PANIS. See PANIS.

FARINARIUM. See ALICA.

FARINHA, FRESCA. —— RELADA. } See CASSADA.

FARNESIANUS FLOS. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

FARRAGO. See ALCYONUM.

FARREA NUBES. See FURFUROSI.

FASCIA, called alſo *ligatio*, *ligatura*, *alligatura*. A BANDAGE, FILLET, ROLLER, or LIGATURE. Of BANDAGES, Æſculapius is ſaid to be the firſt inventor. For the application of them, and ſeveral ſpecies, ſee DELIGATIO. The chief uſes of *bandages* are to maintain the due ſituation of dreſſings, or to make a proper compreſs on a particular part. Ideas of *bandages* are difficultly conveyed otherwiſe than by the actual application of them. Much hath been ſaid by various authors on this ſubject: but a moderate ſhare of practice, and of ſagacity, will beſt ſupply proper hints, as each caſe requiring them occurs to the practitioner. However, under the reſpective name of each ſort of *bandage*, a deſcription of it is attempted in the courſe of this work. On this ſubject, Heiſter's Surgery, James's Med. Dict. Verduc, and Le Clerk, may be conſulted.

1. THE SLING.

The French call it *echarpe*. This name is given to ſeveral ſorts of *bandages*.

2. THE SLING *with four Heads*.

Its length ſhould be four feet (more or leſs according to the ſize of the head) its breadth that of ſix or eight fingers. Its uſe is to retain the dreſſing on a wounded head. It muſt be ſlit in the middle, from each end, ſo as to leave about two hands' breadth undivided in the middle, and the four ends muſt be rolled up to where the diviſion ends. Apply the middle of the undivided part upon the dreſſings, then tying the two poſterior heads forward, and having ſecured their ends, the two anterior ends muſt be carried backward, and ſecured behind the head.

3. THE SLING *with ſix Heads*, called *Periſcepaſtrum*.

Its length is about three feet, its breadth about twelve or fourteen inches. Divide it from each end, up to within a hand's breadth of the middle, into three parts. Apply the middle undivided part to the vertex, then tie the two anterior tails behind the head, the two middle under the chin, and the two poſterior upon the forehead.

4. THE SLING *for the Noſe*.

It hath four heads, and is eight feet long, and two or three inches broad; in the middle it is left entire, but from thence, each way, it is ſlit to the ends. In the middle, where it is entire, an opening is made for the apex of the *noſe*, that the *bandage* may be firm. The middle is applied upon the noſe, the two upper heads to the neck, and then to the forehead; the lower ones behind the neck, but a little higher than the firſt, and then up to the forehead too.

5. THE SLING *for the Breaſts*.

It is four feet long, and ſix inches broad, and ſlit like the ſling with four heads, about a foot in the middle being left entire. The middle is to be applied upon the dreſſings on the affected breaſt, then carry the two upper heads over the oppoſite ſhoulder, and the two lower under the arm of the affected ſide, towards the ſcapula of the other ſide; faſten them there to the upper ends which are over the ſhoulder.

6. THE SINGLE BRIDLE, called *Capiſtry*.

It is a ſingle-headed roller, fourteen or ſixteen feet long, and two or three fingers broad, for ſecuring the jaw when fractured or luxated. It is applied under the chin, and over the head; and called by Galen *genicas*.

7. THE DOUBLE BRIDLE.

It is the ſame as the ſingle, only rolled up with two heads; but the ſingle may always be uſed inſtead of it. See CHEVASTRE.

8. BANDAGES *for the Lips*.

Theſe are of a proper length and breadth, and formed as the ſling with four heads.

9. BANDAGE *for the Eyes, or Eyelids*. ſee MONOCULUS.

10. THE DIVIDER *for the Neck*.

This *bandage* for the neck is twenty-four feet long, two or three fingers' breadth broad, and is rolled into two heads. Its middle is placed on the forehead, and thence paſſes round the head two or three times; then being pinned to ſecure it, the rollers are carried under each arm-pit, and brought back over the ſhoulders, and croſs the neck in the form of an X, then paſs on to the forehead, &c. until the whole is taken up.

11. THE UNITING *or* INCARNATING BANDAGE.

It is about eight feet long, and two inches broad; in the middle is a ſlit about the length of three or four fingers. It is rolled up from each end to the ſlit in the middle. It is uſed for keeping together the lips of large wounds on the head or face, or where elſe it can conveniently be applied. A narrow compreſs being laid on each ſide of the dreſſings which are on the wound, the ſlit part of this *bandage* is applied near the wound, ſo that one of the heads of the *bandage* being carried round the head, (or where it is applied) may be paſſed through this ſlit: the *bandage* then being drawn ſo tight as to confine the lips of the wound in an eaſy contact, bring back the head which was paſſed through the ſlit, and then continue the application of both heads according to the direction they lie in, or as beſt ſuits the intention. Except

cept extraordinary ſymptoms require, this *bandage* muſt not be removed during ſix or eight days.

12. THE RETENTIVE BANDAGE *for the Neck.*

Two diſtinct ones are uſually directed, but one circular roller anſwers every uſeful purpoſe.

13. THE BANDAGE *of* Heliodorus, *or the* T BANDAGE.

The letter T, whence the name of this *bandage*, deſcribes its ſhape. The tail is ſometimes ſlit up to ſuch a length as is required. It is generally uſed when a *bandage* is required to retain the dreſſing on the groins, pubes, or lower part of the belly. One part of it is faſtened about the waiſt, the other part, which hangs down, is brought betwixt the thighs up to the belly, and is faſtened to the part which is already ſecured.

14. THE NAPKIN *and* SCAPULARY.

It is uſed when a *bandage* is required on the breaſt, or belly, or back. It conſiſts of a napkin pinned round the body, higher or lower, as is the ſituation of the diſorder which requires it; then, to prevent its falling, the ſcapulary is applied, which is a piece of linen, four or ſix inches broad, with a ſlit in the middle for the head to paſs through; its length ſufficient, when the head is paſſed through, and it reſts on the ſhoulders, for one end to be pinned to the napkin behind, and the other end to the napkin before. Some faſten the ſcapulary behind, and then ſlitting the other end far enough to bring each part over the ſhoulders to be faſtened before.

FASCIA. See APONEUROSIS.

—— LATA. It is a large, membranous, tendinous, or ligamentary covering. Winſlow deſcribes it as a muſcular ligament, which is fixed about the edge of the criſta of the os ilium, from the large tuberoſity, to the anterior ſuperior ſpine, to the ligamentum Fallopii, and to the aponeuroſis of the oblique external muſcle of the belly. It is alſo fixed on the lateral inferior part of the os ſacrum, and to the neighbouring part of the ligaments by which that bone is connected to the bones of the ilium and iſchium. From thence it advances over the glutæi and thigh, between the membrana adipoſa and muſcles, all the way to the interior and outer part of the knee. It is very thin on the patella, but is eaſily ſeparated from it. It is alſo continued over the external anterior part of the tibia, covering the muſcles which lie there, and is ſtrongly inſerted into the head of the tibia and of the fibula. It is ſtrongly inſerted into the linea aſpera femoris between the vaſtus externus and biceps, forming a ſort of ſeptum between theſe muſcles. See APONEUROSIS.

FASCIÆ LATÆ MUSCULUS. It riſes from the outſide of the ilium, runs downwards and outwards, and, below the trochanter major, joins with the tendon of the glutæus maximus, and runs down laterally to the leg. This muſcle ſtretches the faſcia lata above deſcribed, wherefore Albinus calls it *tenſor faſciæ femoris.*

—— LUMBORUM. It is a ſtrong tendon fixed to the lateral part of the os ſacrum, from the ſpines of the ſacrum, from the ſpine of the ileum, and the ſpines of the lumbar vertebræ.

FASCIALIS. See SARTORIUS.

FASCICULUS. See MANIPULUS.

FASTIDIUM CIBORUM. LOATHING OF FOOD. Some barbarous writers, for this term, uſe *abominatio.*

FATUITAS. From *fatuus, fooliſh, inſipid.* Aliments that were inſipid, the Latins called *fatui*, whence the term is applied both to fooliſhneſs and unſavourineſs. In Cullen's Noſology, it is ſynonymous with *amentia.* See alſo MOROSIS.

FAUCES, called alſo *iſthmion*; *amphibranchia.* The top of the throat; the ſpace about the openings into the larynx and pharynx, which can be ſeen when the mouth is open and the tongue depreſſed. Upon looking into a perſon's mouth when wide opened, we ſee a ſoft curtain hanging from the palate bones, named *velum pendulum palati*; in the middle of which we likewiſe obſerve a papilla projecting from the velum, named uvula, or pap of the throat. From each ſide of the uvula, at its root, two arches or columns are ſent down, the anterior to the root of the tongue, the poſterior to the pharynx. Between theſe arches, on each ſide, the cellular glands, called *amygdalæ*, or almonds of the ears, are ſituated. The common opening behind the anterior arch may be named *fauces*, from which there are ſix paſſages, viz. *two upwards*, being one to each noſtril; *two at the ſides*, or *one to each ear*, called the Euſtachian tubes; *two downwards*: the anterior is the paſſage through the glottis and larynx into the trachea, which terminates in the lungs; the poſterior is the largeſt, named pharynx, or the top of the œſophagus, which leads to the ſtomach. Inues on the Muſcles.

FAUFEL. See ARECA; alſo TERRA JAPONICA.

FAVAGO AUSTRALIS. A ſpecies of BASTARD SPONGE. See ALCYONUM FARRAGO.

FAVUS. See CERION and ACHOR.

FEBRIFUGA. FEVERFEW, from *febrem fugare, to drive away a fever.* See MATRICARIA. Alſo ſuch medicines as mitigate or remove fevers. The *contaurium minus* is thus called by ſome.

FEBRIFUGUS PULVIS CRÆNII. See ANTIMONIUM, N°. 13.

—— OLEUM. FEBRIFUGE OIL. When the flowers of antimony are made with ſal ammon. and antimony ſublimed together, if they are expoſed to the air, they run into a liquid thus called.

FEBRIFUGUS PULVIS. The Germans give this name to the ſtypt. pulv. Helv. In England a mixture of ocul. cancr. 5ſs. and tart. emet. gr. ii. hath obtained the ſame appellation; in fevers it is given in doſes of gr. iii. to vi. with ſuch other things as preſent circumſtances require.

—— SAL, i. e. SAL MARIN. REGENERAT. See MARINUM SAL.

—— SPIRITUS DOMINI CLUTTON. Mr. CLUTTON'S FEBRIFUGE SPIRIT.

Take the oil of ſulphur, by the bell, and rightly prepared, rectified oil of vitriol, and ſpirit of ſalt, of each equal parts; and of rectified ſpirit of wine, triple the quantity of the whole. Digeſt them together for a month, then diſtil to dryneſs.

As much of this ſpirit as renders pure water agreeably acid is given in every draught of common drink in ardent and inflammatory fevers; and in the nervous and putrid kinds it is adminiſtered in ſuch cordial and antiſeptic liquors as are proper in the reſpective caſes. See the Certain Method of curing all Continued Fevers, by Jo. Clutton.

FEBRIS, πυρέτος, from πῦρ, *ignis, fire.* A FEVER. Dr. Cullen makes febrile affections, under the word PYREXIÆ, his firſt claſs of diſeaſes, and defines their character in general,—after chilline's, a frequent pulſe, increaſed heat, ſeveral of the functions of the body injured, the ſtrength of the limbs particularly diminiſhed. The firſt order of which is FEBRIS, which is deſcribed, a languor, laſſitude, and other ſigns of debility preceding, a pyrexia comes on, without any primary local diſeaſe.

It hath generally been ſaid that a *fever* is an effort of nature to remove or expel ſome morbific matter from the blood, and ſo to reſtore health; and this is attempted to be proved by eruptive *fevers* abating when eruptions appear on the ſkin; but this ſeems not to be the caſe, for the *fever* is no other than a ſymptom, which increaſes and protracts the diſeaſe; and an immediate extinction of the *fever*, at or near its onſet, if poſſible, is the ſureſt and moſt rational method of removing the diſorder by which it was cauſed.

Various are the diviſions and ſubdiviſions of *fevers*, which different writers have enumerated; but ſome have included them in thoſe of the INFLAMMATORY, NERVOUS, and PUTRID kind: at leaſt every acute *fever* is beſt managed by the methods required in one or other of the juſt named three kinds.

In *inflammatory fevers*, the red blood is redundant, and the heat of the body increaſed beyond the medium of health. In *the nervous kind*, the lymph is diſordered; and in the *putrid ſort*, there is ſuch a defect of the natural heat as admits of a putrid quality taking place, and increaſing in the blood.

An acute *fever* is when the pathognomonic ſymptoms proceed with rapidity, and danger to the patient. When theſe ſymptoms proceed more ſlowly, and with leſs danger, the *fever* is ſaid to be chronical.

All fevers are ſymptomatical. And perhaps it is but the truth to aſſert, that all *fevers* are but every *fever* differently circumſtanced; or, that *fever* is one and the ſame diſorder, but appearing differently, according to the various circumſtances that it meets with in different conſtitutions.

A ſtimulus is the only immediate cauſe of fevers. Dr. Kirkland obſerves, in his Treatiſe on Child-bed *Fevers*, p. 53, "that all *fevers* are owing to inflammatory irritability, or nervous irritation." An acute inflammatory

fever

fever takes its rife from the fmall veffels being inflamed and diftended, fo preffing on the medullary part of the nerves, which are every where diffufed. A *fever* from acrimony, is from the matter irritating the nerves, or their medullary part.

As to the diagnoftics of *fevers*, they vary, for the moft part of them, in different patients, and in the fame patient at different times; and a *fever* may manifeftly exift, though many of the ufual attendants be not prefent. However, it is fufficient to know that the pathognomonic figns of a *fever*, that is, thofe figns that are prefent in every *fever*, and without which a *fever* cannot fubfift, are *heat* and *a difordered pulfe*; thefe attend every *fever*, every degree and every ftage of it; and from thefe marks alone do we judge of the prefence or abfence of this diforder.

As a preternatural heat excited is a principal conftituent of a *fever*, fo to this circumftance may be attributed many of the fymptoms which attend in its different ftages. But it fhould be adverted to, that the fame degree of heat is not in the fame degree immoderate in different perfons, for the natural temperament varies greatly in one from what it is in another; therefore that degree of heat is moderate, or its contrary, which is neareft or fartheft from the natural ftate of the individual in that refpect.

The only indication of cure is, to abate the heat. To anfwer this one indication, will require fome circumftantial differences in different cafes; but the pulfe and urine will always direct the judicious practitioner in thofe particulars.

Every *fever* is a fymptom of fome difeafe, either manifeft or latent; and as the fecretions are difturbed more as this fymptom increafes, the immediate fuppreffion of it will at once appear to be the neceffary aim. Both the fecretions and excretions are beft performed in a regular ftate of health; when then the *fever* is fubdued, medicines adapted to the diforder which produced it, are more at liberty to act, and nature is alfo better able to difcharge what is morbid.

Contraries are the cure of contraries; and cold, the natural oppofite to heat, is its certain antidote. Hippocrates, Galen, Celfus, Avicenna, and all the ancients, ufed the prefent cold method of relieving from *fevers*. They expofe their patients to cold air; they give them cold water to drink, and that not only to fatiety, but alfo often to make them vomit.

Proper evacuations being made, if poffible, let the patient walk in the cool air; if he is incapable of this, let him be expofed to it in his room; the windows may be opened, and the chamber fprinkled frequently with water: if this fuffice not, let him drink cold fmall liquors in proportion to his thirft, and put his hands and feet into veffels of cold water, there to remain, at leaft until the fenfations it produces are no longer quite agreeable. When by thefe means, a tendency to fweat appears, affift it by fuch diluting liquors as the cafe requires: as the patient's heat abates, and his thirft is leffened, let his drink be given warm.

This method of fuppreffing *fevers* by means of cold is not to be rejected, even when cordials are required to fupport the patient's ftrength. See FEBRIFUGUS SPIRITUS DI. CLUTTON.

Whilft thefe cooling methods are purfued to fuppreffs the morbid heat, fuch other medicines fhould be prefcribed as the other fymptoms may require.

Under this management, befides that the cure is fhort, the ufual horrible fymptoms are kept off. If the patient recovers, he is not reduced to the low eftate to which, by other management, he would have been; and if he dies, he at leaft retains his fenfes to the laft.

As in the fmall-pox, fo in every kind of *fever*, the great defign of medicine is to reduce the patient's heat to that degree which conftitutes his healthy ftate. Sydenham hath obferved, that, "*the fitteft degree of heat to promote the expulfion of the variolous matter, is the natural one, and fuch as is fuited to the temper of the fleffy parts; and whatever exceeds or falls fhort of it, is dangerous on either hand.*" From this it appears, that a *fever* will increafe the difeafe, and that its affiftance is not needful for the expultion of the morbid matter. No greater proof can be given or defired in favour of the above propofed procedure than its conftant fuccefs in the prefent practice of inoculators for the fmall-pox.

BLEEDING fhould begin the cure in all ardent *fevers*; the difcharge, as to its quantity, will be determined by the pulfe. If there is a fanguine plethora (fee PLETHORA), bleed from a large orifice in the arm; and if the patient faints, the heat will more effectually be reduced. Sometimes the heat is much increafed, when the veffels are diftended only by the rarefaction of the blood. In cafes of this kind, the cooling perfpiratives will reduce both the heat and rarefaction, alfo fupercede the neceffity of bleeding. Give Clutton's febrifuge fpirit freely in the patient's common drink; or in want of it, let nitre be adminiftered, but let it always be fwallowed the inftant that it is diffolved, for thus its efficacy is beft infured.

VOMITING is alfo among the needful aids on the *fever's* firft attack; and among the reft, the antimonial ones are to be preferred. Antimonial medicines, given on the firft onfet of a *fever*, curb the circulation, and promote all the difcharges. They cool for the prefent by promoting excretions, which, with the fecretions, they influence beyond all other medicines now in ufe: befides thefe, their influence on the nervous fyftem is fuch, that the ftrength is rarely fo much reduced, when they are duly adverted to, as it is when they are omitted.

PURGES. Sydenham well obferves, that "*nothing cools the body fo fpeedily and fo laftingly, as bleeding, when immediately fucceeded by a purge. Bleeding is the fpeedieft; but a purge immediately fucceeding, increafes its effect, both as to its degree and continuance.*" Proper medicines of this kind are the natron vitriolatum, kali vitriolatum; natron tartarifatum; tamarind. rhab. manna, &c. and if to thefe, two or three grains of the antimonium tartarifatum is added, the operation will be both ways; and thus the emetic feparately adminiftered, will not be needful.

CLYSTERS. A copious injection of warm water into the inteftines fhould never be omitted in ardent *fevers*; the patient is more relieved by them than by a much greater quantity of any fluid that may be taken by the mouth. *In putrid fevers*, antiputrefcent medicaments conveyed clyfterwife into the body, are equally advantageous; amongft thefe fixed air is juftly ranked with the moft falutary.

COOLING MEDICINES. Thefe are nitre, fal ammoniac, aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, Clutton's febrifuge fpirit, antimonial wine, cold air, cold water, and the faline mixture. The antimonium tartarifatum, joined in fmall dofes as a diaphoretic to the faline draughts, is one of the moft volatile remedies in the early ftages of moft acute diforders; or, inftead of the vin. ant. the tinct. ipecacuanha may be added in fuch quantities as the ftomach can eafily retain. It is ufual to prefcribe the faline mixture in dofes, to be repeated at the diftance of four, fix, or eight hours; but in ardent *fevers*, they fhould be repeated every hour, day and night, until the fymptoms abate, or at leaft as often as may be without purging.

COLD WATER. Hippocrates fays, "If the patient is very thirfty whilft labouring under an acute *fever*, cold water is of great ufe, if given till it makes him vomit." Celfus advifes the ufe of cold water, and directs the patient to drink it even beyond fatiety. Galen fays, that "cold water is a perpetual remedy againft the *fever* itfelf." He directs its ufe both in ardent and putrid *fevers*, and even to immerfe the patient in the cold bath, if a copious drinking of it does not fuffice. Paulus fays, that "the heat may be extinguifhed by cold water, by which we have wholly cured burning *fevers*:" and elfewhere, he fays, that "the cold bath alone is of ufe to thofe who labour under an ardent *fever*, without an inflammation, a tumor, or an eryfipelas." To the fame purpofe many others of the ancients fpeak, and the practice continued about 1500 years. Indeed, among the moderns, there are, and have been thofe, who purfue the fame practice; they proportion the degree of cold to the degree of heat, and continue its ufe until the abatement of inward heat, and the pulfe, foretel that this diforder is entirely fubdued. The patient's fenfation will, with very little attention, determine the neceffary degrees of cold and heat in the management of them under *fevers*; *that degree which feels the moft agreeable, is the proper one.* To render the ufe of cold water more effectual, fmall quantities of tamarinds, cryftals of tartar, or kali tartarifatum may be diffolved in it; apples, or other fruits, of mucilaginous matters, fuch as lint-feed, or marfhmallows, may be previoufly boiled in it.

This practice of the ancients refpecting cold water in ardent *fevers*, or expofure to fevere degrees of cold, is at prefent a hazardous practice; and however proper it may appear to be, it fhould be adviſed with great caution; and nothing but a certainty of fuccefs fhould induce at leaft

leaſt young practitioners to direct it, in the manner as above recommended: the world would readily condemn it for its apparent raſhneſs, and one accident tend to deſtroy a reputation, perhaps meritoriouſly obtained.

Cool air. Beſides rendering the air in the room as cool as may be, farther advantages will ariſe in ardent *fevers*, by actually expoſing the patient to the cold air itſelf; always remembering, that the degree of heat or cold is always to be determined by the patient's feelings; that which is agreeable is alſo profitable. Sometimes the inſpiration of cold air is beneficial, when, becauſe of other ſymptoms, it would be injurious to expoſe the body to any degree of cold; however, in every febrile caſe, a pure cool air is the beſt to breathe in. As the redundant heat is the only ſymptom to which the cold is expoſed, its uſe is equally called for in putrid, as in ardent *fevers*; but the application of cold is not to be conſidered as a cure. Of other ſymptoms, or of the cauſes of the reſpective kinds of *fevers*, therefore, antiphlogiſtic cordials, or antiputreſcents, muſt be alſo preſcribed as required, and that through the whole progreſs of the complaint.

Diaphoretics. A burning uneaſy heat attends the patient who labours under any kind of *fever*, until by perſpiration, a general moiſture is diffuſed over all the ſkin. Betwixt 83 and 98, by Farenh. therm. are the ſtandards of heat in healthy men; and the body cannot ſweat if heated or cooled many degrees above or below its natural ſtate. If the heat ariſes farther than ſix degrees above, or ſinks in the ſame proportion below the medium of health in ſome; or in others, above ten degrees, or below them; no ſweat can be excited, until by cooling medicines, or by cordials, the morbid degrees of heat are removed. Beſides the uſe of cooling or of cordial medicines, whether the *fever* is of the ardent or the putrid kind, flannels wrung out of hot water may be wrapped round the patient's legs and thighs, to aſſiſt in exciting perſpiration. When a ſweat is excited in the ardent *fever*, keep it up with due ſupplies of whey or water-gruel, gently heated; if in the low or putrid kind, red-wine negus, or beef-tea, will be moſt proper. See Sudorifics.

Cordials. Their good effects in *fevers* are not from their increaſing the degrees of heat, but from their ſtimuli, by which the too languid powers are rouſed, and the circulation puſhed to the extremities of the veſſels.

Blisters. In ardent *fevers*, bliſters are beſt applied after the abatement of the heat, and when the pulſe begins to flag, except in caſe of local inflammation being an attendant, and then a bliſter applied over the part affected affords conſiderable relief; but in thoſe *fevers* where the pulſe is languid, as it is in the low and putrid kinds, the early uſe of bliſters is of the greateſt advantage.

Confinement in bed. Though continual confinement in bed is inconvenient in inflammatory *fevers*, yet ſitting up too long ſubjects the patient to flying rheumatic pains, or to a jaundice when the *fever* goes off. At the decline of the *fever*, the patient lies conſtantly in bed, with leſs prejudice, or rather with advantage.

Irritability. As a preternatural irritability, or an unuſual irritation, are the cauſes of *fevers*, camphor hath been uſed to abate them, and that with conſiderable advantage; it powerfully leſſens ſpaſmodic irritability, and is no leſs efficacious in relieving internal local inflammations. Small doſes of laudanum have been preſcribed on the ſame principle; but both theſe medicines are to be given in conjunction with antiphlogiſtics, or antiſeptics, according to the nature of the attending *fever*. At the decline of ardent *fevers*, and throughout the whole courſe of putrid ones, the bark is not to be omitted, for it proves in theſe caſes both an antiſpaſmodic and antiputreſcent.

Acids. In general they all cool powerfully, but the dulcified mineral acid ſpirits are to be preferred, ſuch as the ſpt. ætheris nitroſi, ſp. ſeb. Di. Clutton, &c.

Neutral salts. They all lower the pulſe, cool, and prove ſedative; but the dulcified mineral acids are ſtill to be preferred.

Absorbent powders. They are commonly preſcribed in *fevers*: and may be uſeful in as much as they unite with the acid upon the ſtomach, and form neutral ſalts; otherwiſe they are of no ſervice, and are much better omitted.

Longings. When this ſymptom happens in *fevers*, it ſhould be moderately gratified; what is longed for, the ſtomach will eaſily digeſt; and theſe gratifications often tend to promote the cure.

Hemorrhage at the nose. Never attempt to ſtop it when happening in a *fever*, whilſt the pulſe is full, the extremities warm, and the lips red.

Purging. When this ſymptom occurs in *fevers*, an emetic is generally the propereſt remedy, but in general it may be left to nature, until it manifeſtly reduces the patient's ſtrength; and when medicines are required, cordials, perſpiratives, bliſters, and nutritive diet, are preferable to aſtringents.

Delirium. When this ſymptom happens, *if the pulſe is full and quick*, bleed, and apply ſtimulating cataplaſms to the feet. *If the pulſe is weak and irregular*, let a bliſter be laid betwixt the ſhoulders, and give warm nervous medicines.

Hiccough. This ſymptom is generally dangerous; the camphorated mixture, large doſes of muſk, and gentle cordial opiates, are the neceſſary aids when it comes on.

Night sweats. Theſe happen frequently at the decline of a *fever*, or after it is quite abated, and are beſt relieved by a light but nouriſhing diet, moderate exerciſe in the air, the diluted vitriolic acid, and an infuſion of the bark.

Nausea, sickness, or vomiting. Theſe may happen at any time of the diſeaſe; if in the beginning, after an emetic, give two or three large ſpoonfuls of an infuſion of columbo-root, and repeat as the frequency of the vomiting may require.

A cough and spitting often follow, as the conſequence of a *fever*, but may be relieved for the moſt part by bitters, bark, light chalybeates, and exerciſe in the air.

When patients recover from *fevers*, they are generally feeble for ſome time, and apt to take cold. Trifles at this time endanger a relapſe: chearful company is uſeful; exerciſe ſhould be gradually engaged in; the diet ſhould be light, nouriſhing, frequently taken in ſmall quantities, and full meals ſhould be carefully avoided.

See Wallis's Sydenham in the article of *Fevers*; Grant's Obſervation on the Nature and Cure of *Fevers*; Lyſon's Eſſay on the effect of Camphor and Calomel in continual *Fevers*; Kirkland's Eſſays towards an Improvement in the Cure of thoſe Diſeaſes which are the Cauſes of *Fevers*; Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Notwithſtanding the vaſt variety which there appears in *fevers*, we cannot avoid ſuggeſting, that they may all, in a *practical point of view*, be compriſed in a much narrower compaſs; and that all *fevers* of whatever denomination may be reduced to five in number; SIMPLE CONTINUED, INFLAMMATORY, NERVOUS, PUTRID, and MIXED; or to a leſs, if the type is only regarded, viz. CONTINUED, REMITTENT, INTERMITTENT; but as theſe laſt denominations lead us not to the method in which they ought to be treated, the former diviſion appears the moſt unexceptionable; as it points out to us, in a great degree, the mode which ought to be purſued for their alleviation, and cure; and practically involves the latter; for *fevers* may be conſidered as owing to one common cauſe, *ſtimulus*; and their variations, according to parts of the conſtitution, of which it is formed, generally diffuſed through the habit, which are attacked, and the nature of fluids; whatever other deviations occur, muſt be viewed as accidental contingencies, dependant on peculiarities of certain parts locally affected, or ſome fortuitous circumſtances happening from neglect, miſmanagement, indiſcretion, or conſtitutional idioſyncracy. See Wallis on Health and Disease, *Recapitulation after the article* MIXED FEVERS.

Febris acuta sanguinea. See Inflammatoria Febris.

— alba, } See Chlorosis.
— amatoria. }

— anginosa. See Scarlatina anginosa.

— carcerum. The Jail fever. It is an inſtance of the ſeverer kind of typhus, called *typhus carcerum*. See Amphemerina Hungarica.

— castrensis. The camp fever. A kind of remittent tertian of the typhus kind, called *typhus caſtrenſis*.

— continens. See Synochus.

— continua putrida. See putrida febris.

— non putris. See Inflammatoria febris.

— depuratoria Sydenhami. A variety of ſynochus.

— erratica. Erratic *fevers* are uſually either the tertian or the quartan kinds of intermitting *fevers*.

— flava. See Biliosa febris.

— Hungarica. See Amphemerina Hungarica.

FEBRIS LENTICULARIS, alſo PETICULAS. They are all ſymptomatical, or the typhus, or ſynochus, attended with ſpots in the ſkin, about the ſize of lentils, called ſpotted, &c. *fevers*, from theſe appearances attending them. See PETECHIALIS FEBRIS.

—— HYDROCEPHALICA. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

—— MALIGN. BARBADENSIS. See BILIOSA FEBRIS.

—— MALIGNA HECTICA. It is a mild kind of typhus.

—— NAUTICA PESTILENTIALIS. See MILIARIS NAUTICA.

—— URTICATA. See URTICARIA.

FECULA. See FÆX.

FEGOPYRON. See FAGOPYRUM.

FEL. See BILIS.

FEL NATURÆ. See ALOE.

FELLIFLUA PASSIO. See CHOLERA MORBUS.

FEMEN. See FEMUR.

FEMORALIS ARTERIA. The FEMORAL ARTERY. Beſides oſſification and wounds, this *artery* may be the ſeat of an aneuriſm. This laſt named accident is diſtinguiſhed in its earlier ſtage by its being circumſcribed, and ſmall, but it gradually increaſes; for a time the pulſation in it is ſufficiently remarkable; but as the tumor enlarges, the pulſations in it are more obſcure, and at laſt not to be perceived: when the aneuriſm is arrived to this ſtate, the lower part of the leg becomes œdematous from the preſſure above: and the limb in general is more and more unfit for uſe. Arrived at this ſtate, if relief is not afforded, a mortification will be the iſſue. It rarely happens that the operation for the aneuriſm will ſuffice in this caſe; for in general, the *artery* is not only dilated and burſt, but it is alſo diſtempered to ſome diſtance above the dilatation. Beſides, the want of collateral branches to carry on a due circulation is another impediment to a ligature being applied. Amputation, in ſhort, in this inſtance, as well as when this veſſel is wounded high up, near the belly, or low, near the ham, is the only relief. In caſe of an aneuriſm, if, on performing the operation, and tying the *artery*, pain follows, with fever, tenſion, &c. the iſſue will be fatal, if amputation does not befriend. If the tumor is about the middle of the thigh, when from an aneuriſm, and is yet but ſmall, it may be laid bare, and the *artery* tied above and below. But if the tumor is much enlarged, the *artery* will be found diſeaſed to a conſiderable diſtance above, and then the ligature will fail. If the tumor is near the groin, amputation itſelf is very uncertain as to ſaving the patient's life; if it is low, near the ham, or in it, amputation will be indiſpenſable, being the only means of reſcuing from a fatal mortification. See Mr. Pott's Works, and his Remarks on the Neceſſity, &c. of Amputation in certain Caſes.

FEMORIS, Os. THIGH BONE, called alſo *anchæ os*. In the thigh is only one; it is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt of any of the cylindrical bones. On its outſide, near the neck, is a large tuberoſity called the *trochanter major*, *rotator major*, *rotator natis*; and there is a leſſer one, on the inſide, named the *trochanter minor*, *rotator minor*. The poſterior concave ſurface of this bone hath a ridge riſing in its middle, called the linea aſpera, whoſe inferior extremity divides into two. The inferior extremity of this bone is formed into two condyles, between which a conſiderable cavity is found, eſpecially at the poſterior part. The two condyles are contiguous forwards, but at a diſtance backwards. The os *femoris* is articulated to the acetabulum by enarthroſis; to the tibia and the patella, by ginglymus. Winſlow obſerves, that all the proceſſes from this bone are cartilaginous in new-born children.

FEMUR. The THIGH. It is alſo called *femen*, *coxa*, *agis*, *ancha*, *crus*, *meron*.

FENESTRA OVALIS & ROTUNDA, from *feneſtra*, *a window*, and φαινω, *to ſhine*. See AUDITUS.

FERENTIS. See ARBUTUS.

FERINA, alſo *maniodes*. That delirium in which the patient rages violently, and is furious.

FERINUS. Savage, or brutal; but in a medical ſenſe it ſignifies noxious or malignant; hence it is applied to coughs, &c.

FERMENTATIO. FERMENTATION, alſo called *Ebrioſmus*, *Brioſmos*, is an inteſtine motion excited ſpontaneouſly, with the aſſiſtance of proper heat, and fluidity, betwixt the integrant and conſtituent parts of certain very compound bodies, from which reſult new combinations of the principles of theſe bodies. The heat required is betwixt ſixty and ſeventy degrees of Farenheit's thermometer. When the various juices of vegetables are diffuſed in water, and the action of the fluid is favoured by the action of air and heat, a decompoſition of theſe juices enſues. As the firſt agent of *fermentation*, the oxygenous gas is conſidered; which is afforded either by the atmoſphere or by the water which is decompoſed. The conditions then neceſſary for the eſtabliſhment of *fermentation* are, 1. The contact of pure air. 2. A certain degree of heat, (ſee above.) 3. a quantity of water more or leſs conſiderable, which produces a difference in the effects.—The phenomena which neceſſarily accompany *fermentation* are, 1. the production of heat; 2. the abſorption of oxygenous gas. *Fermentation* may be aſſiſted; 1. By increaſing the maſs of fermentable matter. 2. By uſing a proper leaven.

1. By increaſing the fermentable maſs, the principles upon which the air muſt act, are multiplied; conſequently, the action of this element is facilitated; more heat is therefore produced by the fixation of a greater quantity of air; and, conſequently, the *fermentation* is promoted by the two cauſes which moſt eminently maintain it; heat, and air.

2. Two kinds of leavens may be diſtinguiſhed. 1. Bodies eminently putreſcible, the addition of which haſtens the *fermentation*. 2. Thoſe which already abound with oxygene, and which conſequently afford a greater quantity of this principle of *fermentation*. This effect is produced by the inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine, by throwing freſh meat into the vintage to haſten the ſpirituous *fermentation*. The Chineſe throw an excrement into a kind of beer made of a decoction of barley and oats. The products of *fermentation* have cauſed different ſpecies to be diſtinguiſhed; but their variety of effects depends on the variety of principles in the vegetables themſelves. When the ſaccharine principle predominates, the reſult of the *fermentation* is a ſpirituous liquor: when the mucilage is moſt abundant, the product is acid; if the gluten be one of the principles of the vegetable, there will be a production of the ammoniac in the *fermentation* ſo that the ſame fermentable maſs may undergo different alterations which always depend upon the nature and reſpective properties of the conſtituent principles, the ſuſceptibility of change, &c. Thus a ſaccharine liquid, after having undergone the ſpirituous *fermentation*, may be ſubject to the acid *fermentation*, by the decompoſition of the mucilage, which had reſiſted the firſt *fermentation*. But in all caſes the concourſe of air, water, and heat, is neceſſary to develope *fermentation*. See CHAPTAL's Elements of Chemiſtry.

But this term is often made uſe of by medical writers, to expreſs that proceſs which is ſuppoſed to be carried on in the fluids of the human machine, when the found humours are converted into the nature of ſome morbid miaſmata which have been abſorbed into, or generated in the body, as in caſes of eruptive and ſome other fevers, the formation of pus, the lues venerea, &c.

FERMENTUM, FERMENT, BARM, YEST, LEAVEN, called alſo *cerocrum*.

Pliny, in his Nat. Hiſt. lib. xviii. c. vii. ſpeaks of the *barm* from malt liquor being uſed in Spain and Gaul, whence their bread was lighter than that of other nations. There are many other ſubſtances which excite *fermentation*, but this from malt liquor is always preferred to the others, whether for the purpoſes of pharmacy, or other inſtances wherein it is employed.

FERRAMENTA CANDENTIA. See ESCHAROTICA.

FERRAMENTUM. Inſtruments made of iron.

FERRAR. HESP. The abbreviation for Ferrarii Heſperides.

FERRAR. FLOR. The abbreviation for Ferrarius de Florum Cultura.

FERRATÆ, AQUÆ. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.

FERRI RUBIGO. See FERRUM, N° 2.

—— TINCTURA MURIATI. See FERRUM, N° 5.

FERRUGO. See FERRUM, N° 2.

FERRUM. IRON. It is alſo called *chalybs*, *Mars*, *edic*, *edich*, *edir*, *aquarius*, *biladen*, *hadid*. Its chemical character is ♂, by which is meant, that *iron* is gold at the bottom, the circle being the character of that perfect metal.

Iron is a greyiſh metal, very hard, the next in ſpecific gravity to copper, between ſeven and eight times ſpecifically heavier than water, diſtinguiſhable from all other

bodies, in its metallic ſtate, by its attracting, or being attracted by the loadſtone, but loſing this peculiarity on being reduced by fire to a calx. It is the hardeſt and moſt elaſtic of all metals, not fuſible without an intenſe white heat; it melts the floweſt of any metal, and calcining by the continuance of a weaker heat: it calcines more eaſily, though it melts with more difficulty, than any other metal. If *iron* is long kept in fuſion, it loſes its ſulphur, becomes more brittle, and at length is converted into a bluiſh glaſs, which if expoſed to the heat of a large burning-glaſs, after placing it on a piece of charcoal, it takes up the ſulphur it had loſt, and is true *iron* again. *Iron* is corroſible by a moiſt air, into a reddiſh yellow ruſt, and is ſoluble in all acids, on mixing with which it emits a garlic odour. Acids precipitate from *iron* all the common metallic bodies except zinc, forming with the marine acid, a yellow, with the nitrous, a dark red, and with the vitriolic, a pale green ſolution. All ſalts, except the alkaline, diſſolve *iron*.

In medicine, the diſtinction betwixt *iron* and ſteel is not neceſſary, though the ſteel is ſuppoſed to be harder than *iron*, yet it is not ſo, but by an additional proceſs; and, as a medicine, as well as in chemical proceſſes, the ſofteſt *iron* is preferred.

Iron combined with acids becomes an aſtringent ſubſtance; and upon its aſtringent and tonic powers its medicinal virtues entirely depend; for by increaſing the tone of the veſſels, it increaſes their vigour and activity. Melampus cured a man of impotency by the ruſt of *iron*; which is the firſt record of its uſe as a medicine. Boerhaave ſays, that *iron* is nearer allied to the human body than any of the other metals, ſo as to be almoſt wholly ſoluble therein.

The medical uſes of *iron* are moſt confined to, and manifeſted in chronical diſorders; *in which its efficacy is ſuperior to that of all animal and vegetable ſubſtances put together*. Weak, lax, pale, and leucophlegmatic habits, and all diſorders in which is a defect of vital heat, are relieved by this metal. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and chylopoetic organs in particular; and by its continued uſe, the whole ſyſtem is invigorated, the pulſe is raiſed, and every evidence of health reſtored.

By the ſame corroborating power, whereby it promotes deficient, and reſtrains redundant diſcharges, where the ſuppreſſion, or exceſſive flux ariſes from debility and relaxation, it contrariwiſe increaſes fluxes, and confirms obſtructions, when they proceed from tenſion, rigidity, or ſpaſmodic ſtrictures of the veſſels.

An aperient and aſtringent virtue hath been attributed to different preparations of *iron*; but they are all aperient or aſtringent, according to the ſtate of the conſtitution of the patient who takes them, and not as they have any ſuch property in themſelves. Chalybeate waters are ſaid to have ſimilar effects on the conſtitution, as *iron*. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.

IN THE CHLOROSIS, *iron* with aromatics, bitters, and aloetic purges, is almoſt a ſpecific. In this as in moſt other caſes, the crude *iron* filings, when very ſmall, excel all the other preparations; and in this caſe, the filings are peculiarly proper; for the ſtomach of chlorotic patients abounds with acids, which are abſorbed by the filings of *iron*. It may be that on the gas which is excited by the ferment of the *iron* with the acid in the ſtomach, the principal efficacy of the *iron* is dependent. The aloetics to be joined with *iron* in this diſorder, are the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, or vinum aloes: theſe may be taken not as purgatives, but as alteratives, and to evacuate the inteſtinal contents only. If, in this diſorder, the breathing is rendered difficult by the uſe of *iron*, join it with myrrh, or gum ammoniacum.

SUPPRESSED MENSES, and alſo the IMMODERATE DISCHARGE of THEM, are reſtored to their natural order by this ſalutary metal. See MENSES. In HYPOCHONDRIAC and HYSTERIC COMPLAINTS, no medicine is to be preferred to this, though others have a uſeful influence herein, and are not to be omitted. IN THE RICKETS, *iron* is the ſpecific; and though in fevers, or where the heat of the body is exalted above the par of health, *iron*, as it increaſeth the heat, is generally prohibited, yet in ſome low fevers, it hath been adminiſtered in conjunction with nitre, and thus was productive of the moſt deſirable effects; when the fibres were lax, a mixture of ſal martis and ſal nitri, in equal parts, was given in doſes of ten or twenty grains; thus the velocity of the pulſe and feveriſhneſs were abated, though the habit in general was thus improved.

In ſome inſtances, where *iron* is a neceſſary medicine, it, notwithſtanding, is apt to occaſion ſickneſs and perturbation; in this caſe, give a mild opiate, or direct the medicine to be taken in bed, half an hour before the patient riſes in the morning, and when he goes to reſt at night; or he may be directed to walk after each doſe.

The beſt forms for adminiſtering *iron* will be determined by the intentions of preſcribing it. If to correct the depraved ferment in the ſtomach be the primary intention, the filings may be given in the form of a powder, or an electary; but if to exalt the blood, open obſtructions, and improve the general habit, a ferrugineous wine is by ſome preferred.

Small doſes, and duly repeated, are better than large ones; ten grains of the pure filings, and two or three grains of ſolutions in acid vehicles, are ſufficient.

The preparations in general uſe, are as follow:

1. *Limaturæ* Ferri. *Filings of* IRON, called alſo *Ducnez*.

Of all the preparations, this alone poſſeſſes all the virtues of *iron*. The ruſt is the next uſeful one, but it is not ſo powerful an abſorbent of acids in the primæ viæ, nor does it poſſeſs ſo large a ſhare of the gas, which is ſeparated by the action of acids on pure *iron*. If pure *iron* is reduced into fine filings, it is the leaſt offenſive to the taſte, and the moſt extenſively uſeful in its effects.

2. FERRI RUBIGO, called formerly, *Ferrugo, Chalybis rubigo. The Ruſt of* IRON *prepared.*

Moiſten clean filings of *iron* with water, and ſprinkle them over with a little powdered ſal ammoniac; and when the whole is dried, powder and paſs it through a fine ſearſe. The doſe is the ſame as that of pure filings. The College of Phyſicians of London order one pound of *iron* filings to be expoſed to the air, often moiſtened with water until they are corroded into ruſt; then pounded in an iron mortar, and the very fine powder to be waſhed off with diſtilled water. The remainder, which will not by moderate rubbing be reduced into a powder, eaſily waſhes off, and muſt undergo the ſame proceſs; the waſhed powder muſt be dried for uſe. Pharm. Lond. 1788. In hypochondriac, and epileptic complaints, it has been given; and, alſo, been ſucceſsful in worm caſes, in weak relaxed habits in which it has proved emmenagogue. The following electary is not an inelegant form of adminiſtration. ℞ conſerv. abſinthii maritimi, ℥ j. rubiginis ferri, ℥ ſs. conſ. ari ʒ ij. corticis aurant. q. ſ. ut fiat electarium: exhibeatur ℧. N. M. nocte maneque. During the continuance of taking this, the body ſhould be kept open by ſome gently aperient medicine.

3. *Flores Martiales. Martial Flowers*; alſo *Ens Veneris*, now called *Ferrum Ammoniacale.*

Take of *iron* filings, one pound: of ſal ammoniac, two pounds. Mix, and ſublime; what remains at the bottom of the veſſel, mix, by rubbing together with the ſublimed matter, and again ſublime. Pharm. Londin. 1788.

The ſucceſs of this proceſs depends chiefly upon the fire's being haſtily raiſed, that the ſal ammoniac may not ſublime before the heat is become ſtrong enough to enable it to carry up a portion of the *iron*; hence earthen or *iron* veſſels will be the propereſt for carrying on this work. The moſt convenient veſſel is an *iron* pot, to which may be luted an inverted earthen jar, with a ſmall hole in its bottom to paſs off the elaſtic vapours which ariſe during the operation.

When theſe flowers are ſophiſticated, they are of a dull and pale yellow colour; but if theſe ſophiſticated flowers are placed over the fire in a proper veſſel, the flowers will fly off, and leave the mixture behind.

The doſe of theſe flowers is from gr. vi to ϑ i. They are beſt taken in a bolus, or in the form of tincture; and are conſidered deobſtruent and corroborant.

They may be ſubſtituted for all the other preparations of *iron*; they are eſteemed as a ſpecific in the rickets, but, in reality, poſſeſs no advantages above the filings even in this particular inſtance. They have been called ens Veneris, and flor. ſal. ammon. martiales.

From theſe flowers, diſſolved in warm water and precipitated with the aq. kali, is produced that powder, which is called *Mars diaphoreticus*, and, by Zwelfer, ſulphur vitrioli anodynum martiale.

Theſe flowers diſſolved in ſp. vini r. form the ſedativum Archæi.

4. *Vinum.*

4. *Vinum Chalybeatum. Chalybeate Wine*, now called *Vinum Ferri. Wine of* IRON.

Take four ounces of the filings of *iron*; of cinnamon and mace, of each half an ounce; and of Rhenish wine, four pints. Macerate without heat for a month; then strain off the wine for use. But the College of London order four ounces of the filings of iron to be digested for a month in four pints of Spanish white wine, often shaking the vessel, and then strained. Phar. Lond. 1788.

Solutions of *iron* in vegetable acids are much more mild, and less ungrateful, both to the palate and stomach, than such as are made with the mineral acids.

The dose is from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful, two or three times a day, in any convenient vehicle. In chlorotic cases, and in debilitated phlegmatic habits, it is an excellent remedy, but in habits of a contrary nature it should be cautiously administered.

5. *Tinct. Martis in Sp. Salis. Tincture of* IRON *in Spirit of Salt*; now called Tinctura Ferri muriati. *Tincture of muriated* IRON.

Take of the rust of *iron*, half a pound; muriatic acid, by weight, three pounds; pour the muriatic acid upon the *iron*, in a glass vessel, and shake the mixture now and then, during three days; set it by, that the fæces may subside, evaporate the liquor poured off to one pound, and add thereto three pints of the rectified spirit of wine. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This was formerly called tinct. martis Mynsichti. The virtues of this are the same as other preparations of *iron*; but it is generally more speedy and certain in its effects; its dose, from ten to sixty drops, two or three times a day. It has sometimes been given for gleets; also, in dysuria, occurring in consequence of stricture, ten drops every ten minutes; it relaxes the spasm by producing nausea, and thus relieves. It is very efficacious in destroying venereal warts, either used alone, or diluted with a small proportion of water.

6. *Tinct. Flor. Mart. Tincture of the Flowers of* IRON.

Take of the martial flowers four ounces; and of proof spirit one pint. Digest and strain.

All the tinctures of steel are no other than real solutions of *iron* made in acids, and combined with vinous spirits; but the first of these two is the strongest. The dose of the first may be from ten to twenty drops three times a day; and, of the latter, three times the quantity may be allowed.

7. LIXIVIUM MARTIS.

Let the matter which remains after subliming the flowers, be set by in a moist place, and it will run into a liquor which is the lixivium.

Some call it *oleum martis per deliquium*, and *essentia martis*. The dose is from one to three or four drops, as an astringent, and a very powerful one. In SURGERY, it is used as a styptic, in cases of hæmorrhage, applied to the bleeding vessels on lint.

8. *Mars Saccharatus. Candied* STEEL.

Put any quantity of clean filings of *iron* into a brass kettle, suspended over a gentle fire; add to them, by little and little, twice their weight of white sugar boiled to the consistence of candy, with which powdered starch hath been previously mixed, in the proportion of one dram to a pound, agitating the kettle continually, that the filings may be crusted over with the sugar, and taking great care to prevent their running into lumps. The dose is 3 ss. two or three times a day.

9. MARS SOLUBILIS, called also *Chalybs Tartarizatus*; now *Ferrum Tartarizatum. Tartarised* IRON.

Take of *iron* filings, one pound; powdered crystals of tartar, two pounds; mix them with distilled water into a thick paste, which expose to the air, in an open earthen vessel, for eight days; then rub the matters, dried in a bath of sand, to the finest powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is said to have taken effect after all other preparations of *iron* have failed; for it is *supposed* to be more soluble in the animal fluids. The dose, from ten gr. to thirty twice a day.

10. SAL MARTIS. *Salt of* STEEL. *Chalybis Sal*, now called *Ferrum Vitriolatum. Vitriolated* IRON.

Take filings of *iron*, vitriolic acid, by weight, of each eight ounces; distilled water, three pints; mix them in a glass vessel, and when the effervescence has ceased, place the mixture for some time on hot sand; then pour off the liquor; filter it through paper, and after proper evaporation set it by to crystallize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. It is given from three or four grains for a dose, to twenty. It is deobstruent, quickens the circulation, gives tone and vigor to the system, and destroys worms: ten grains may be dissolved in a pint of water, and given in repeated draughts, with proper exercise, after the mode of taking chalybeate waters.

11. EXTRACTUM MARTIS.

Iron filings are to be dissolved in some vegetable acid, and then evaporated to a due consistence.

As to the *crocus martis aperiens*, and *crocus martis astringens*, the College of London substitutes the colcoth. vitriol for them. They are all three but a calx of *iron*; and of all the preparations of this metal, the calces are supposed to be the least useful, as they are the least soluble in acids. Though Mr. Beaumé observes, that these calces recover their original metalline state by digesting in olive-oil during an hour or two; whence probably a revival of them. See Dict. of Chem. 4to. from the French; Lewis's Mat Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE. See FERRUM, N° 3.

—— EQUINUM. HORSE-SHOE VETCH. Boerhaave mentions three species, and Dale says they are astringent.

—— TARTARIZATUM. } See FERRUM, N° 9—10.
—— VITRIOLATUM. }

FERSÆ. See MORBILLI.

FERULA. FENNEL GIANT. It hath a large, succulent, milky root; the stalk is fungous, and full of a pithy matter. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen species.

—— AFRICANA GALBANIFERA, FRUTICOSA, SEMPERVIRENS. See GALBANUM.

FERULA ASAFŒTIDA. See ASAFŒTIDA.

—— FOLIO BREVIORI. See MEUM LATIFOLIUM ADULTERINUM.

—— GLAUCO FOLIO, &c. also called *thapsia ferulacea*, *libanotis fœniculi folio*, *panax asclepium*, and CANDY ALL-HEAL. This species grows in Candy; its roots and seeds are diuretic and emmenagogue.

—— MAJOR SEU FŒMINA;——tenuiore folio,—— fœniculi folio. FENNEL GIANT. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July. The gum which is obtained from this plant is the SAGAPENUM, which see.

—— MINOR, called also *panax asclepium*, *libanotis ferulæ folio & semine*. ALL-HEAL of Esculapius.

FESTUCA AVENACEA. The GREAT WILD OAT-GRASS. See ÆGYLOPS.

FIBER. See CASTOR.

FIBRA. A FIBRE. Among the fluids in ovo, there is a terrestrial matter, the particles of which, soon after conception, begin to cohere (by the power of nature) and form themselves into threads called *fibres*. These terrestrial particles are united by a gluten. The most simple *fibre* consists of the most minute parts applied to each other longitudinally, so that the smallest *fibre* is that which consists of two elements longitudinally applied to each other; since one such element belongs only to the fluids.

Haller says, that the least discoverable *fibres* are of two kinds. The first are lineal; the second are conjoined with a breadth frequently larger than their length: and these latter, he informs us, are those of which the cellular membrane is made up.

On the different proportions of the terrestrial matter, and the gelatinous which forms the simple *fibre*, depend the different degrees of hardness and softness in the different parts of the body; and from the firm cohesion of these parts, or the defect therein, Boerhaave deduces the general source of diseases. See Boerh. Aph. and Haller's Physiology, in the article of ANIMAL FIBRE.

The strength or weakness of a *fibre* can only be defined in a relative sense. Soon after conception, the cohesion is so small as to be destroyed by a very gentle shock; but as time advances, different degrees of cohesion are observed, till the degree is attained which gives perfection to the being. The perfection of cohesion is when a *fibre*, or vessel, &c. will bear, in some degree, more force to be exercised against it, than what they are particularly designed for by their state and office. Many, but equally unsatisfactory, are the rules laid down to distinguish betwixt the rigid and lax *fibre* in particular constitutions; but with a view to practice in the recovery and preservation

tion of health, as a rigid *fibre* is a concomitant of exceſſive heat, and the lax *fibre* of a deficience thereof; an attention to the heat of a patient's body will be a more eaſy and ſatisfactory principle on which to proceed. See CALIDUM INNATUM.

The ſtate of the body in which there is a lax *fibre*, Dr. Geo. Fordyce calls the general weakneſs. He obſerves that weakneſs may be divided into two kinds: *the firſt*, in which the irritation and ſenſation are conſiderably increaſed: *the ſecond*, in which theſe ſenſations are greatly diminiſhed; as in the apoplexy and palſy. The firſt is called *ſingle weakneſs*, which may be ſubdivided into two varieties; 1. When by any means it is produced on a ſudden, in which caſe it is eaſily reſtored. 2. When it comes on ſlowly, then it is reſtored with difficulty. Theſe two, then, differ eſſentially; from their cauſes, ſymptoms, effects upon the ſyſtem, and their manner of cure. The ſecond is called *paralytic weakneſs*. Various are the cauſes of weakneſs: e. g. bleeding, by exhauſting the living power; all evacuations, when too copious, and too long continued; antiphlogiſtic medicines, all which leſſen the living power: a particular part may be weakened by exciting a ſecretion from the mucous gland of that part, or from a part which lies near, though not connected with it. The ſyſtem may be ſtrengthened by various means, as follow: 1. *By nouriſhing, ſtrengthening diet.*—If the veſſels have been ſuddenly emptied, give freely of nouriſhing food, as much as the powers of the conſtitution will eaſily digeſt: the veſſels will receive it, and the ſtrength will ſoon return. If the weakneſs approached ſlowly, good nouriſhment will not reſtore ſo ſpeedily; for the organs of digeſtion being conſiderably weakened, and that gradually, renders the digeſtion of food difficult; therefore, in theſe caſes, give moderate quantities of proper food, and repeat it often.—In hectic fevers, ſometimes the arteries are acting ſtrong; thence it is neceſſary ſometimes to take off that great degree of contraction, by diminiſhing the ſyſtem, by bleeding; then the patient may be capable of receiving nouriſhing diet.—When the ſtomach is weak, the patient ſhould avoid thoſe vegetables that produce acidity in the primæ viæ: hence cabbage, beans, peas, &c. are not proper. Farinaceous ſeeds, prepared and given with animal food, are the beſt. 2. *The body may be ſtrengthened by exerciſe.*—When exerciſe is uſed, it ſhould not be carried on to ſuch a degree as to weaken the patient by it; it ſhould be equal and univerſal through the whole body, not in any one part more than another: for this reaſon, riding in a carriage, &c. where the body is equally moved, is much preferable to any other; but if we want to uſe a more violent degree of exerciſe, riding on horſeback would be of great ſervice. The patient ſhould go out when the air is free and pure; thus the circulation is increaſed and paſſes through the lungs without being obſtructed; but if he goes out in a moiſt air, the lungs become ſomewhat obſtructed; then anxiety, &c. are produced. The exerciſe ſhould be agreeable to the patient, in order that the mind may be agreeably affected. 3. *The ſtrength may be reſtored by means of cold.*—Cold contracts the external veſſels, by which the internal, about the præcordia, are kept filled, which always tends to keep up the ſtrength of the patient; farther, it takes off the irritability of the ſyſtem, and prevents people, when expoſed to cold, from readily ſuffering by it. If the cold be ſuddenly applied, it contracts the external veſſels too much, by which the interior veſſels are over-loaded, and diſeaſes, ſuch as fevers, &c. are produced; therefore, expoſure to cold ſhould be gradual, that is, it ſhould be by living in a cold atmoſphere; and farther, it ſhould not be too conſiderable, though applied ſlowly, for it will produce weakneſs, and by its ſedative power, often numbneſs of the limbs, anxiety, &c. This however muſt be according to what degree the man hath been habituated to.—The tranſition from heat to cold, or cold to heat, ſhould not be ſudden.—The cold bath has been employed to ſtrengthen the ſyſtem; it ſeems to be a very uncertain remedy; for a ſudden expoſure to cold contracts the veſſels too much, and the interior veſſels are filled, ſo that after the patient comes out, the heart acts with greater force, and propels it again upon the ſkin; hence a ſweat is produced; by this a kind of paroxyſm is brought on. Sometimes it is of great ſervice; but in diſeaſes that are attended with weakneſs, where there are conſiderable ſecretions, as in a gonorrhœa benigna, &c. the diſcharges are ſometimes re-produced, inſtead of being taken off. A temperate bath, in which is diſſolved a quantity of aſtringent ſubſtances, as the ſea-water, acts as an aſtringent on the ſkin after the patient comes out, and often ſtrengthens the ſyſtem.—Cold climates have a greater tendency to ſtrengthen the habit than the warm, as the atmoſphere is more denſe, and reſpiration more free. 4. *The ſyſtem may be ſtrengthened by the patient being ſituated ſo as to breathe properly.*—It is eſſentially neceſſary to have a quantity of reſpirable air to breathe in. There are two effects that reſpiration produces on the blood; *in the firſt place* by propelling it backwards and forwards through the lungs, that it may not be accumulated in the right ſide of the heart; *in the ſecond*, by what it conveys to and returns from the blood, its colour changes from a dark to a florid red. From a want of pure air, anxiety, &c. is produced, and a weakneſs ſoon follows. Thoſe who dwell in large towns are more ſubject to diſeaſes from weakneſs; thoſe who live in villages are generally more robuſt, and ſubject to inflammatory complaints. But although a cool air conduces in general to increaſe the ſtrength, when the patient is greatly exhauſted by profuſe evacuations, or from long-continued weakneſs; by ſending him into the country, the purer air there may cauſe too free and great a circulation; as the large veſſels then contain but a ſmall quantity of blood, ſuch a weakneſs will thereby be produced as to cut the patient off. 5. *Medicines are the next means of reſtoring loſt ſtrength.* Theſe are ſuch as invigorate the ſolids, chiefly by increaſing the living power; of this ſort are camomile, gentian, wormwood, the bark, and ſome other bitter vegetables.—Among the metals, iron is peculiarly adapted to uſefulneſs on this principle. All theſe leſſen irritability, whilſt they give tone to the relaxed *fibres*. In caſes where the habit hath been ſuddenly weakened, but the organs of digeſtion and the appetite are not impaired, there is not often occaſion to employ theſe remedies, but only to uſe a nouriſhing diet. If, for example, a patient is weakened by a fever, and a little of the inflammatory ſymptoms remain, it is better to omit theſe medicines; but, if a degree of fever be left, and there is a want of appetite, colliquative purges, &c. and the ſtrength does not return, we may uſe them with advantage.—If weakneſs be brought on ſuddenly, and is attended with partial evacuations, it is neceſſary to employ them.—When ſtrength is ſuddenly loſt, it is obſervable, that amongſt all the juſt-named medicines, the bark is the beſt.—When the weakneſs is ſlowly produced, theſe medicines may be employed with great advantage, if ſuitable precautions are not neglected. 1. In people of melancholy temperaments, where there is evidently a contraction of the veſſels, as well as a weakneſs, which is indicated by a hard pulſe, we ſhould endeavour to take off this diſpoſition to contraction before we employ them, which may be done by evacuation. Indeed in melancholic habits, it often happens that we cannot by any means employ them.—2. They are apt to deſtroy the irritability with regard to themſelves; for if you give them, at the firſt, for about a week, their effects are produced; the patient ſeems much relieved: but after a continuance through a ſecond or third week, their effects are in a manner loſt. *For this purpoſe, it is better to vary the medicines; giving the bark and ſteel alternately, and leaving them off for a time, ſo that they do not become habitual to the patient, and then after ſome time the patient repeating them again, his ſtrength is reſtored.*—When weakneſs is gradually brought on, and in conſequence of lingering diſeaſes, it is generally better relieved by bitters and other ſtrengtheners, than by the bark.—If there be relaxation of the moving powers in general, preparations of iron are often preferable to either the bark or bitters; but when the ſyſtem is diſpoſed to be ſtimulated, they cannot be employed with advantage. Iron having a ſtimulus, it ſhould be given in a ſtate of ſolution, which will leſſen its ſtimulating power. But it ſhould be remembered, that ferrugineous preparations are not proper in melancholic habits, becauſe their ſtimulus produces coſtiveneſs. *In lax habits only, they are to be employed.*—When ſtrengthening medicines are given, they ſhould not be directed in too large doſes. If the bark (for inſtance) is given, two, or at the moſt, four drams will ſuffice in twenty-four hours. Too large doſes create weakneſs.—When the ſtomach and the inteſtines are weak, the whole ſyſtem is generally affected; and on the contrary, vice verſâ. If the weakneſs of the primæ viæ is very great, it ſometimes produces a palſy in theſe parts.—In anxiety and loſs of appetite, give acids, particularly ſuch as do not ferment in the ſtomach; and give them an hour or two before dinner.—If flatulencies attend, wine and ſpices may be ſerviceable.—If the ſtomach

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is loaded with mucus, give an antimonial vomit; and direct the patient to live on animal food, and farinaceous feeds, properly prepared.—If neither the piles nor the menſes forbid, aloetic purgatives will be the beſt for guarding againſt coſtiveneſs: in caſe of either of theſe forbidding the uſe of aloes, it may be adviſeable to give rhubarb with the magneſia alba. See Edinb. Med. Com. vol. iv. p. 399, 413.

FIBULA. It is the name of a contrivance of the ancients for bringing the lips of wounds together. Alſo a BUCKLE. Hippocrates ſometimes uſes the word for the part only of the bone that forms the outer ankle, perhaps, becauſe they uſed to buckle their ſhoe in the place. A CLASP or BUTTON. The ancients called the ſmall bone of the leg thus, from its joining the tibia and muſcles together: this bone is alſo called *perone*, *ſocile minus*, *arundo minor*, *canna minor cruris*, *foſſilus*, *ſura*, and *radius*. On the outſide of the leg and behind the tibia, the *fibula* is placed: its upper extremity is flattened where it is connected to the tibia; its lower extremity hath an oblong head, which is received by the external cavity of the tibia; below this, the head of the *fibula* is extended in a coronoid proceſs, contiguous to the outſide of the aſtragalus, which proceſs is called the *malleolus externus*.

FIBULEUS. See PERONÆUS MUSCULUS LONGUS.

FICARIA. See SCROPHULARIA MAJOR, and CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

FICATIO. See FICUS.

FICOIDES. It is a ſucculent plant, which reſembles houſe-leek. Boerhaave enumerates fifty-three ſpecies. They are ſaid to be emollient. *Ficoides* is alſo a name of the *banana*.

FICUS, vel *ficatio*. The name of a tubercle about the anus or the pudenda. See CONDYLOMA.

—— INDICA. See BANANA and MUSA.

—— INDICÆ GRANA. See COCINILLA.

—— INFERNALIS. See CATAPUTIA.

—— SATIVA,—ARIDA—COMMUNIS, called alſo *caprificus*, *erineos*. THE FIG-TREE. The FICUS CARICA, *foliis palmatis*. CL. POLYGAMIA. ORD. TRICŒCIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 1168. The unripe fig is called *groſſus*; the dried, *caricæ*. The grain or ſeed of which is called *cenchramis*. This tree is of a middling ſize, with large leaves cut into five ſegments. It is remarkable for producing no flowers previous to the fruit. It grows ſpontaneouſly in the warmer climes, and is cultivated in our gardens.

The beſt *figs* are brought from Turkey; many are brought alſo from the ſouth of France, where they dry them, firſt by dipping them in ſcalding hot ley, made of the aſhes of the *fig*-tree, and then expoſing them to the ſun. The recent fruit, completely ripe, is ſoft, ſucculent, and eaſily digeſted, unleſs eaten in immoderate quantities, when it is apt to occaſion flatulency, pain of the ſtomach, and diarrhœa.

This fruit is glutinous and ſalt; for firſt they ſtick to the hands, and then ſcour them after the manner of lixivial ſalts, whence it is that they excite to ſtool without griping. They are conſiderably nutrimental, perhaps more ſo, becauſe their ſugar is united with a large portion of mucilaginous matter, which is generally ſuppoſed to be of an oily nature, and therefore contributing to a nutritious quality; grateful to the ſtomach, and eaſier to digeſt than any other of the ſweet fruits. But their principal medicinal uſe is as a lubricating emollient ſweet; they are an ingredient in pectoral decoctions and ſuppurating cataplaſms. In this laſt intention, they are ſometimes uſed by themſelves, as warm as they can eaſily be borne, to phlegmons of the gums, and other parts, where poultices cannot be conveniently applied. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

FIDICINALES. See LUMBRICALES MUSCULI.

FILACEÆ RADICES. FILACEOUS ROOTS. They are ſuch as are furniſhed with many filaments.

FILAGO. See GNAPHALIUM.

—— ALPINA. The herb LION'S FOOT. See LEONTOPODIUM.

FILAMENTUM. A FILAMENT, (from *filum, a thread*). A body appearing in the form of a ſlender thread. In botany, it is that thread-like part of the ſtamen which ſupports the anthera, and connects it with the *receptaculum*. By ſome Engliſh botaniſts, it is called *filament*; by others, *thread*.

FILELLUM. See PENIS.

FILETUM. See LINGUA.

FILICES, (from *filum, a thread*; quaſi filatim inciſa,) FERNS; one of the ſeven tribes or families of the vegetable kingdom, according to LINNÆUS, by whom it is thus characteriſed; having the fructification on the back ſide of the frondes. They conſtitute the firſt Order in the Claſs Cryptogamia, and conſiſt of ſixteen genera, which are divided into fructificationes ſpicatæ, frondoſæ, and radicales. This order comprehends the entire ſixteenth claſs of Tournefort, in whoſe ſyſtem, the *filices* make only a ſingle genus, in the firſt ſection of the abovementioned claſs.

FILICES, an order of plants in the Fragmenta Methodi naturalis of Linnæus. MARTYN ſays, the *filices* are the fourth family, and the ſixth tribe or nation in Linnæus's general diſtribution of vegetables; the firſt order of the claſs cryptogamia, in his artificial ſyſtem; the ſixty-fourth order in his fragments of a natural method; and the fifty-fifth of his natural orders at the end. Gen. Plant.

FILICULA. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

FILIPENDULA. DROPWORT, alſo called *ſaxifraga rubra* and *œnanthe*.

It grows wild in fields and chalky grounds: it is rough and bitter, and is ſlightly pungent. The ſpecies uſed in medicine, is the *ſpiræa filipendula*. Linn.

—— CICUTÆ FACIE. See ŒNANTHE CHÆROPHYLLI FOLIIS.

FILIUS ANTE PATREM, becauſe its flowers appear before the leaves. See TUSSILAGO. This name is alſo given to other plants whoſe flowers appear before their leaves.

FILIX, alſo PTERIS. FERN. For which ORIBASIUS uſes the term *blancnon*. Boerhaave mentions nine ſpecies.

Fern is divided into the male and female kinds; the male hath no branches, but only one main rib; the female is branched.

—— ACULEATA. See LONCHITIS.

—— FLORIDA, RAMOSA, *oſmunda vulgaris*, and *paluſtris*. FLOWERING FERN, and OSMUND ROYAL. It is the *oſmunda regalis*, Linn. It is the largeſt of the true Engliſh *ferns*; it bears no flowers, but its fruit in cluſters. Towards their tops, are round, ſlender, ſeed-bearing, curled heads of a browniſh colour, covered with ſeeds; they appear in June and ripen in July. The root conſiſts of many ſmall, long, round parts matted together, blackiſh on the outſide, and green within, covered with ſmall fibres. It is found in marſhy and boggy places. The roots are eſteemed as uſeful in all the caſes that the roots of the other ſpecies are recommended againſt; but a conſerve of the tender buds or heads is the beſt.

—— FŒMINEA, RAMOSA MAJOR. FEMALE FERN, BRAKES, or BRACKEN. It is the *polypodium filix fœminea*, Linn.

FILIX FOLIIS POLYPODII. See POLYPODIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM.

—— MAS. MALE FERN, called alſo *lonchitis*; *polypodium filix mas*; or POLYPODIUM *frondibus bipinnatis, pinnis obtuſis crenulatis, ſtipite paleaceo*. CLASS, CRYPTOGAMIA. ORD. FILICES. LINN. Gen. Pl. 1179. The *ferns* are well enough known to render their deſcription needleſs; but it may be obſerved, that on the leaves of this ſpecies, are tubercles which contain the ſeed; and about the end of the ſummer, they may be found. The root of the male *fern* reſembles that of the oſmund royal, and is often ſold for it. The roots of moſt of the ſpecies, when chewed, are of a ſweetiſh taſte, and are glutinous, but ſoon become bitteriſh, ſubaſtringent, and nauſeous: they are uſed by ſome for deſtroying the worms called tænia, and given in the following manner: the patient is firſt prepared by an emollient clyſter, and a ſupper of panada, with butter and ſalt; in a morning, two or three drams of the powder of the male *fern*-root are given, waſhed down with a draught of water; and, two hours afterwards, a ſtrong cathartic, compoſed of calomel and ſcammony, proportioned to the ſtrength of the patient: ſhould not this operate in due time, a doſe of purging ſalts is to ſucceed; and, if the worm is not expelled in a few hours, this proceſs, at proper intervals, muſt be repeated. It ſeems, though, doubtful to Dr. Cullen, whether the *ferns* have any ſpecific power in killing worms, either of one kind or another; for the ſtomach bears conſiderable quantities of it without uneaſineſs; and when given by itſelf, it has no ſenſible effects: it is generally given with ſome draſtic purge, therefore its apparent good may, in ſome caſes, be de-

rived from that fource. It appears, however, from fome experiments made in Germany, that in feveral inftances, the tænia has been expelled by the repeated exhibition of the root, without the aid of any purgative; others ufe them as deobftruents, and extol them againft the rickets. The male *fern*, and thofe that bear flowers, are moft antifeptic and fubaftringent; the female *fern* is more vifcid, faponaceous, and diuretic. Cullen's Mat. Med. Woodville's Medical Botany.

FILIX QUERNA REPENS. See POLYPODIUM TENERUM MINUS.

FILTRATIO. See DEPURATIO. Generally a paper is folded into the fhape of a funnel, and then placed in one; into which fome of the liquor is to be poured, which is to pafs through the paper thus placed.

FILTRUM. See FILTRATIO. It is alfo a ftone which is found in the bay of Mexico, which is ufed for filtering liquors through.

FILUM ARSENICALE. See MERC. CORR. ALB.

FIMBRIA. FRINGE. Thofe leaves are faid to be fimbriated that are jagged about the edges. In SURGERY, this word means the fame as CATABLEMA, which fee.

FIMUS. DUNG. The *dung* of many animals hath been in ufe; but the prefent practice excludes them all from the materia medica.

FISSILIS LAPIS HIBER. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

FISSURA. A FISSURE or CRACK, from *findo, to cleave*. Thefe are either natural or morbid: thus the mouth, or other natural apertures into the body, are called *fiffures*. Morbid *fiffures* are cracks in the fkull, &c. or when a bone is fractured in any part lengthways.

A morbid *fiffure* differs from a fracture, becaufe the firft hath fome degree of cohefion; but in the latter, there is a total folution of continuity. A fracture is tranverfe or oblique, and a *fiffure* is longitudinal.

Fiffures moft frequently happen in the fkull; and of thefe there is, FIRST, the CONTRA-*fiffura*, or *counter-fiffure*, when the blow is received on one fide of the head, and the fkull is cracked on the other; or, where the internal table is broken, the external remaining found; or, where the ftroke is received on one bone, and the *fiffure* is in that adjoining. Many authors doubt the exiftence of a *counter-fiffure*, and it is difficult to account for it; but the facts are too well atteſted to deny them. Hippocrates, Galen, Celfus, Berengarius, Fallopius, and feveral others, affert their having met with inftances of them. SECONDLY, that kind which is moft frequent, is that which, when large, is foon difcovered by laying the bone bare, and cleaning the part with fponge. But fometimes they are fo fmall, that fome art is neceffary to difcover them; in which cafe, rub a black liquor, made of burnt bone, or cork, mixed with water, and immediately wafh it off again; this black liquor, finking into the crack, difcovers where its fituation is; or, if the head is clean fhaved, and the patient is bled freely, an œdematous puffinefs will appear in a day or two over the part affected.

Fiffures are often productive of worfe confequences than fractures; for there is often, at the fame time, a concuffion of the brain; whence it is the more neceffary to be well aſſured of the attendance of this accident, or the contrary. Inftances of the ill effects of *fiffures* have happened ten months or more after the accident. It is not fimply the *fiffure* that is dangerous, but the violence that occafioned it, which alfo occafions the teguments and the bone to fuffer: all the bad fymptoms depend principally upon the rupture of a great number of veffels, and a detention of extravafated liquids, whence the bone is corrupted; and when this happens, a fudden and unexpected death is often the conſequence. The cranium cannot be *fiffured* without being alfo contufed, by which many veffels in the fubftance of the bone, and in the diploe, are broken.

Trepanning feems to be the propereft method of relief, though the method recommended by Mr. Bromfield, in concuffions of the brain, hath alone effected a cure.

FISSURA CEREBRI MAGNA SYLVII. The anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum on each fide are parted by a deep narrow fulcus, which afcends obliquely backwards from the temporal ala of the os fphenoides to near the middle of the os parietale, and this fulcus is thus called.

FISSURÆ ORBITARES INFERIORES. See SPHENO-MAXILLARES FISSURÆ.

FISTULA. So the Latins called a *catheter*. See CATHETERUS; and alfo a *clyfterpipe*. See ENEMA.

FISTULA. In SURGERY, it is a kind of ulcer, called alfo *Eligii morbus*. It differs from a finus thus: a *fiftula* is narrower, generally continues longer, and hath its internal furface and its orifice for the moft part callous. Paulus Ægineta fays, "a *fiftula*, which derives its name from its refemblance to a reed or pipe, is a callous finus, generally the conſequence of abſceſſes." And Celfus defines a *fiftula* to be "a deep, narrow, and callous ulcer." The ſeat of a *fiftula* is in the cellular membrane.—*It is known to be preſent when there is an aperture on the ſurface of the body from which a ſanious, or other matter, either flows, or may be preſſed out*: its depth and direction is difcovered by a probe; or, if the directions are various, warm water may be injected therein; and if the courſe is near the fkin, it will be obſerved by the elevation made by the water; or, if otherwife, the quantity of water retained will determine the fize of the cavity. The probe indeed difcovers whether the *fiftula* runs upon an adjacent bone, or whether or not the bone is carious, which the water does not. The various parts in which theſe ulcers are ſeated, and the different circumſtances attending them, conſtitute the chief differences betwixt one *fiftula* and another. As to the prognoſtics, the thicker the cellular membrane, or the more ſtrata of muſcles upon each other, the more miſchievous a *fiftula* uſually proves: whilſt it is ſimple, and extends no farther than it can be wholly come at with a knife, it may be generally cured; when ſo ſituated as to open into the neck of the bladder, or when it is attended with a caries in the adjacent bone, particularly the os ſacrum or the coccyx, the cure is very difficult, and often impoſſible.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, includes the *fiftula* in his ſpecies of ſinuous ulcer. By ſinuous ulcer, he means that kind of ſore which hath one or more openings running into it from chinks of the ſame, or of different directions, and generally ſeated in the cellular membrane. A *ſinus*, as thus deſcribed, he ſays, *is the moſt ſimple ſtate of the diſorder, and is, by long continuance, or by the uſe of drying aſtringent applications, liable to become hard and callous in its internal ſurface, and in ſuch a ſtate*, from its ſuppoſed reſemblance to a pipe, *is termed a fiſtula*. The moſt frequent cauſe of ſinuſes forming in ulcers and abſceſſes, is the want of vent to the diſcharge, which eaſily inſinuates itſelf into the ſoft yielding ſubſtance of the cellular membrane, and proceeds on gradually till it ſomewhere or other finds an opening either externally, or into ſome of the neighbouring cavities. An improper application of bandages on ulcers is ſometimes a cauſe.

When *fiſtulas*, as yet not become callous, are complicated with ulcers, the moſt expeditious relief is from an inciſion to the very bottom, if it can be done without danger, after which they are to be deterged and conſolidated. Another ſtep is, to preſs their bottoms towards their orifices; for which purpoſe a narrow compreſs, or a ſlip of plaſter wrapped up in that form, is, after the ulcer is cleaned, and proper medicines put into the *fiſtula*, to be applied externally over the bottom, and ſecured, as in other ulcers, with plaſter, and bandages, to make it tighteſt there, that the peccant matter may be propelled from the bottom to the mouth of the *fiſtula*, in conſequence of which the bottom will be ſooneſt healed; this happens moſt frequently when the *fiſtula* is in the arms or legs, or when its mouth is lower than its bottom. Belloſte, and ſome others, abſolutely diſcard all tents and injections; but as to the latter, when *fiſtulas* lie too deep for having their moſt remote parts cleanſed, detergent injections muſt be uſed, ſuch as a decoction of birthwort, mixed with honey of roſes, or with the tincture of myrrh and aloes: this or ſome other ſuch like muſt be injected warm at every dreſſing, and retained for a ſhort time, at the ſame time gently compreſſing the bottom and mouth of the *fiſtula*, that the peccant matter may more effectually be waſhed off, and this method muſt be continued until the bottom of the *fiſtula* begins to be conglutinated; then dreſs with ſome ſoft digeſtive, in which is the balſ. Peruv. or balſ. capivi. This method failing, the manual operation muſt be attempted, but indeed, it is not to be depended on, except when the opening can be made to the bottom of the ulcer. The inciſion is made with moſt eaſe to the patient with a knife; but whatever inſtrument is uſed, as much ſkin and fleſh is to be cut, as is thought ſafe and ſufficient to anſwer the end; for when the bottoms of *fiſtulas* are laid open, the corrupted matter is not only diſcharged, but medicines are alſo more commodiouſly applied. If upon making the inciſion a large quantity of blood is diſcharged, fill the wound with dry lint and

and proceed afterwards as is uſual in recent wounds. Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, adviſes almoſt univerſally to ſhun the practice of laying the different ſinuſes open from one end to the other, then cutting out all the hardened parts, ſo to convert the whole into one common ulcer. This method he owns will frequently effect a cure; but independent of the great pain, and very large unſeemly cicatrix which it occaſions, it cannot, in every caſe, with ſafety be put in practice. For inſtance, when ſinuſes run far up the rectum, it cannot ever be conveniently done; they penetrate deep, and run below either large blood-veſſels, tendons, or nerves; it would never ſurely in theſe caſes be adviſeable to have recourſe to ſuch treatment. The intention of cure, in every caſe of ſinus, is to produce a coaleſcence of its ſides, ſo as to deſtroy any vacuity that may have occurred: the moſt effectual means of accompliſhing which, is, 1ſt. *to make a depending orifice for a free exit to the matter*; 2dly, *by a gentle irritation to induce, on the internal ſurface of the ſinus, a ſlight degree of inflammation*, which, by experience is known to be that ſtate moſt favourable to the production of adheſion between any two parts; ſo that a firm union of the ſides of the ſinus to one another, may, in due time, be obtained. To anſwer both theſe intentions, Mr. Bell ſays, that the introduction of a ſeton is ſufficient. The ſeton muſt paſs from the orifice in the ulcer along the courſe of the ſinus to its other extremity, where an opening, large enough for the diſcharge, ſhould be made, as is done in caſes of abſceſs. The cord of cotton, or of ſilk, ſhould at firſt be pretty large, more or leſs ſo, according to the capacity of the ſinus; it ſhould be diminiſhed gradually as the cure advances, by taking away a thread or two from its thickneſs every ſecond or third day; and at laſt, when the diſcharge is greatly leſſened, by the vacuity occaſioned by the ſinus being moſtly filled up, the ſeton ſhould be totally withdrawn, and a bandage ſomewhat tight being applied over the part, and continued for ſome time longer, a complete cure will, in general, be in due time effected. The firſt ſtep then to be taken, is to diſcover the direction of the ſinus, or ſinuſes, which may commonly be done, either by introducing a probe, or by obſerving where the matter points, or being allowed to collect for ſome time, and from whence it comes on the parts being preſſed; then into every ſinus that opens into the ulcer, a ſeton ſhould be introduced. This method of curing ſinuſes, by the uſe of a ſeton, is free from all danger, and is admiſſable in all caſes of this kind. A ſeton, by means of a director, may always be uſed with ſafety. The ſinuſes, being removed by the ſetons, the ulcers they were connected with are then to be cured as is uſual with that ſpecies to which it happens to belong. This practice rarely fails in any caſe of ſimple ſinus; in general it anſwers in real *fiſtulæ*; when a *fiſtula* happens in the perinæum, this practice is peculiarly advantageous, not producing that troubleſome cicatrix which happens when the knife is uſed. The only objection to the uſe of the ſeton in caſes of *fiſtula in ano*, is the irritation it would occaſion in the gut. But as Mr. Pott hath ſo ſimplified the management of the *fiſtula in ano*, to his method in that inſtance reference may be had. See Celſus, lib. vi. c. iv. Boerh. Aph. the Engliſh tranſlation, p. 102, 103. Pott's Treatiſe on Fiſtulas. Bell's Treatiſe on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 244, &c.

Fistula in Ano.

No part of the body is more ſubject to abſceſſes than the part immediately ſurrounding the lower part of the rectum; it is much expoſed to preſſure and other external injuries, which impede the free motion of the blood there, which turns into pus, and as the ſkin here is pretty thick, the pus will inſinuate itſelf up amongſt the ſoft neighbouring parts, and form ſinuſes, which degenerate into *fiſtulas*.

This kind of *fiſtula* is called complete when there is an opening into the gut, and another externally; it is called incomplete when there is no external aperture.

The ſymptoms of the incomplete kind are analogous to thoſe of the piles, hence are they difficultly diſtinguiſhed. The complete kind hath generally callous lips, which, with the diſcharge therefrom, more readily points out the nature of the caſe.

Abſceſſes in this part ſhould be opened as ſoon as we find a fluctuation of matter, and that by a large aperture, which is the moſt effectual method to prevent a return. In examining one of theſe *fiſtulas*, if the probe does not readily paſs, inject warm milk into it, and obſerve if any returns by the rectum; if it does, it is clear that the gut is perforated. When the probe is uſed for examining with, let the patient ſtand on the ground, with his feet pretty far aſunder, and lean on his belly over a table, then an aſſiſtant can hold the buttocks aſunder, that the operator may more readily introduce his finger into the anus before he examines the *fiſtula* with a probe. If the *fiſtula* runs ſo deep that the finger introduced into the anus cannot eaſily reach the orifice, *then the cure is not practicable*; on account of the hæmorrhage from the veſſels, which admit not either of compreſſion or ligature. If a *fiſtula* hath been of long ſtanding, in a bad habit, and the diſcharge is ſuch as to weaken the patient, *the operation ſhould not be attempted*, at leaſt till the conſtitution is repaired; but if the patient is of a good habit, if the *fiſtula* returns, the operation may be repeated.

The method of operating is as follows, according to Monro's inſtruction: "Wherever the opening of the *fiſtula* is, if it hath any turnings where it reaches the gut, divide them, and make them ſtrait, avoiding the ſphincter. After this I attempt to promote incarnation, which might leſſen the cavity and by degrees fill it up, by injecting balſamic ſoftening medicines; though ſometimes a patient of a good habit may be cured by applying a poultice of bread and milk, and a digeſtive. If this fail, I endeavour to render the parts entirely callous and inſenſible, by injecting a mixture of lime-water and brandy, with a little honey of roſes, increaſing the brandy and diminiſhing the reſt, as the parts loſe their ſenſibility, until at length I inject pure alcohol, which renders them quite inſenſible." See Heiſter's Surgery; Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Celſus ſpeaks well on this ſubject. Pott's Treatiſe on *Fiſtula's*. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 282. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 201, 235. London Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 392. White's Surgery, p. 386.

Fistula *in the* Epididymis

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 273. is an inſtance of a *fiſtula* in this part being cured. The ſubſtance of the relation is as follows: a man of thirty-five years of age hurt his teſticles by a fall; a ſuppuration followed, and the matter was diſcharged externally. After this, the ſwelling being reduced by means of an emollient cataplaſm, a *fiſtula* was diſcovered in each *epididymis*; a probe director was then introduced into the left ſinus, which was cut open its whole length; after which all the indurated parts were diſſected, and all the diſeaſed ſkin; the ſame was done on both ſides, and a part of the *epididymis* on the right ſide was cut away. After this the dreſſings as in common wounds finiſhed a cure. And what deſerves ſome notice in this caſe is, that the functions of the teſtes were afterwards fully executed.

Fistula Lachrymalis. See Ægylops.

It is generally underſtood to be ſuch a diſorder of the canals leading from the eye to the noſe as obſtructs the natural paſſage of the tears, and makes them trickle down the cheeks. In the firſt and mildeſt ſtage of this diſeaſe an inflammation on this part is alone obſerved: in the next ſtage there is matter diſcharged from the puncta *lachrymalia*, which flows along with the tears; or it may be that the matter proceeds from an orifice broken through the ſkin, between the noſe and the angle of the eye. The laſt and worſt degree is, when the matter of the abſceſs has not only corroded the neighbouring ſoft parts, but alſo the ſubjacent bone, by which it becomes carious.

For a diſtinct idea of the ſeat of this diſeaſe, ſee a figure of the *lachrymal* ducts in a plate annexed to the chapter on this ſubject, in Sharp's Operations of Surgery.

If the ſkin which ſeparates betwixt the angle of the eye and the noſe is not corroded through, it is called *imperfect*; if it is corroded through, it is a *perfect*; and if the ſubjacent bones are affected, it is a *compound fiſtula lachrymalis*.

Other diſorders about the ſeat of the *fiſtula lachrymalis* are confounded with it; but properly this kind of *fiſtula* is a corroſion of the ducts of the *lachrymal* ſac; in conſequence of which, pus flows out of them into the great angle of the eye: when the clear *lachrymal* fluid flows out without a mixture of pus, the diſorder is an Epiphora, which ſee. The matter of a proper *fiſtula* flows through the upper puncta for the moſt part, but ſometimes through the lower only, or in a few inſtances through both.

The ſymptoms are, frequent droppings of tears, and of a purulent

a purulent matter, eſpecially in a morning, and this without any manifeſt external inflammation; by preſſure with the finger upon the *lachrymal* ſac, a diſcharge of pus follows, which is emitted through the puncta *lachrymalia*; if this pus is ill ſcented, the adjacent bones are generally carious; the ſame is indicated by a green or blackiſh colour of the diſcharged matter, although the ſmell be not offenſive: when the matter is of a bad ſmell or colour, the probe will readily determine the ſtate of the bone; for ſometimes it is not injured. notwithſtanding the attendance of the uſual ſigns; as, *on the contrary*, there is ſometimes a caries when the pus is diſcharged with every laudable appearance; though, if there is a daily and conſiderable diſcharge of faulty matter, a caries will for the moſt part be formed in the *lachrymal* bone, the os planum, or in the jaw-bone. If the naſal duct is obſtructed, it is known by injecting ſome fluid into it, when, inſtead of the fluid paſſing through the noſe, it returns by the puncta lachrymalia: if there is an encyſted tumor, the exterior parts ſwell with a hardneſs, and will not yield to the preſſure of the fingers, but there is no inflammation; *on the contrary*, if the tumor yields upon preſſure, there is a *lachrymal* hernia. Inſtances have occurred of a *fiſtula lachrymalis* not diſcharging pus with the tears, but the pus was diſcharged alone when the patient was aſleep, and this hath happened when a caries attended.

If the diſeaſe is recent, the habit of body not remarkably faulty, the external ſkin not corroded, the naſal duct unobſtructed, the matter of a good colour and conſiſtence, forbear inciſion, and alſo the cautery; for compreſſion and mild aſtringent collyriums will frequently ſucceed in this mild ſtage of the diſorder; the matter ſhould be now and then gently preſſed out with the finger, by which its acquiring an acrimony will be prevented. But if the duct into the noſe is ſtopped, nothing will ſucceed but the operation: in performing which, puſh the looſe ſkin of the under eye-lid upon the globe of the eye as much as you can, then cut a paſſage into the *lachrymal* groove, which is known by the crackling of the os unguis under the preſſure of the knife; then, if need be, introduce a probe, and perforate into the noſe: be well aware of getting your knife upon the upper part of the maxillary bone, which you will know by the reſiſtance; in this caſe go a little farther back with your inſtrument: further obſerve in perforating the os unguis not to preſs upon it too forwards, for then you will be obſtructed by a part of the maxilla ſuperior, which makes part of the canal wherein the ſac is lodged; if you preſs inwards there will be danger of injuring the os naſi, or the ſeptum naſi, or the os ethmoides: but if the inſtrument is paſſed backwards and downwards towards the uvula, no obſtruction will be met with.

For compreſſing inſtruments with which to cure the ſlighter caſes, ſee Sharp's Operations, and Gooch's Caſes. On the *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*, ſee Sharp's Operations, Le Dran's Operations, Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vols. ii. and iii. Pott's Treatiſe on the *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*, St. Yves on Diſorders of the Eyes, Heiſter's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 469. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 134, London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 62. vol. ii. p. 77, 245. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 77, 83. White's Surgery, p. 256.

Fistula in Perinæo.

This kind of *fiſtula* is when an opening in the ſkin correſponds with one in the urethra. It ſometimes happens that one opening out of the ſide of the urethra is attended with ſeveral through the ſkin, but it rarely happens that there are more than one opening through which the urine is diſcharged from the ſide of the urethra.

After lithotomy, a puncture of the perinæum, an abſceſs in the ſame part near the urethra, a ſcirrhus in the glandula proſtata, &c. a *fiſtula* is ſometimes formed, through which the urine makes its way in part, whilſt the reſt is paſſed through the natural paſſage.

A *fiſtula* proceeding from the urethra runs in various directions before it reaches to the external opening of the ſkin, ſo that when the external opening is near the anus, it may be taken for a *fiſtula* in that part; *but the diſcharge of urine through the fiſtula at once diſtinguiſhes its ſeat.*

Beſides the calloſities on the external orifice of theſe *fiſtulas*, there are ſometimes calculous concretions lodged in their cavities; indeed, ſo various are the circumſtances attending different caſes of this kind, that only general rules can be laid down for proceeding to the cure.

In general, in order to the cure, the outward opening muſt be enlarged by cutting away the callous lips, or deſtroying them by cauſtic; but it ſometimes happens that this end may be anſwered by introducing a bougie into the urethra, in order to diſtend its capacity. Le Dran obſerves, that though there are ſeveral *fiſtulous* orifices, and ſeveral calloſities in the perinæum, when the water paſſes off in a ſmall ſtream through the natural paſſage, the chief remedy will be the introduction of bougies; for as this canal is enlarged, the external orifices are diminiſhed and healed, and the calloſities are ſoftened. Mr. Bell prefers the cure of this *fiſtula* by the introduction of a ſeton. See Fistula, above. See Le Dran's Operations, where this article is well treated on. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 226. London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 379. White's Surgery, p. 395.

On *fiſtulas* in general, ſee Celſus, Cæſar Magatus, Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, the Engliſh tranſlation, and Pott's Treatiſe on *Fiſtulas*.

FISTULARIS. Fistular. In botany, thoſe flowers are thus called which are compounded of many long hollow ſmall florets, like pipes. And thoſe plants are called *fiſtulous* whoſe ſtalks are hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOSUM FOLIUM. See Farctus.

FIXATIO. Fixation. In chemistry it is the rendering any volatile ſubſtance fixed, ſo as not to fly off upon being expoſed to an intenſe heat.

FL. LAP. The abbreviation of Car. Linnæi Flora Lapponica,

Fl. Norib. The abbreviation of Johannis Georgii Volckameri Flora Noribergenſis.

FLAMMULA. So the ſkein of ſilk uſed to be called with which ſetons were made. It is a name of ſeveral ſpecies of *ranunculus*. See Ranunculus longifolius, &c. of the *artragene* and *clematis*.

Flammula Jovis,—*ſurrecta alba*. The upright lady's bower. It is the clematis recta, or clematis *foliis pinnatis: foliolis ovato-lanceolatis integerrimis, caule erecto, floribus alvis pentapetalis tetrapetaliſque*. Class, Polyandria; Ord. Polygynia. Linn. Gen. Plant. 696. Upright traveller's joy. This, like ſome other ſpecies, is extremely acrid, hence the name flammula. The recent leaves on being chewed, excite a burning heat of the tongue and fauces; and if retained long in the mouth, ulcerate and bliſter; though, by drying, this acrimony is conſiderably diminiſhed; the flowers poſſeſs the ſame acrimony, though in a leſs degree. The herb with the flower is cauſtic; the root, ſeed, and bark, if rubbed with the fingers, then held to the noſtrils, ſtrike them very quickly with a ſtrong ſmell. This plant yields a water as ſtrong as ſpirit of wine, but it does not ſeem ſafe to adminiſter it internally. Though Stoerck publiſhed ſeveral caſes of its ſucceſsful exhibition, particularly in inveterate ſyphilitic diſeaſes, producing headachs, pains in the bones, nodes, ulcers, cutaneous affections, &c. He chiefly recommends an infuſion of two or three drams of the leaves in a pint of boiling water, four ounces to be taken three times a day, whilſt the powdered leaves were employed as an eſcharotic. See Stoerck de Flammula Jovis. However in this country it has not acquired any reputation; the phyſicians do not receive with any degree of confidence the medical facts of Vienna.

FLATUARII See Chemici.

FLATULENTUS, } See Ambulo.
FLATUS FURIOSUS. }

FLATUS. Flatulence. Vapours rarified by the heat of the part where they are contained; whence diſtenſions, uneaſy ſenſations, and often a conſiderable degree of pain. It is for the moſt part an inſtance of dyſpepſia.

FLAVII CLEMENTIS MEDICAMEMTUM. The name of a medicine for the gout; it is deſcribed by Actuarius.

FLAVUS CORTEX. Yellow bark. This bark, very lately introduced into practice, is ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of cinchona, growing in the interior parts of America in a mountainous country, the ſame as that deſcribed by Murray, under the title of Cortex Chinæ, vel Chinchinæ Regius, ſeu Cortex chinæ flavus; who gives the following deſcription of it. This bark conſiſts of flattiſh pieces of about the length of a finger, the breadth of the thumb, and a line in thickneſs. Its colour is yellowiſh, inclining to that of the ruſt of iron. It partakes more of the ferrugineous colour on its external, than on its internal ſurface, owing to the cloſe adheſion of the epidermis to the bark. Both in its fracture, and on its ſurface, it appears fibrillous,

† breaking

breaking ſo eaſily between the fingers, that it may be rubbed into a yellow powder. In taſte it is intenſely bitter, with a ſlight degree of aſtringency. Its efficacy, by certain of the Frankfort phyſicians, is conſidered as far ſuperior in intermittent fevers to the bark commonly employed. Dr. RELPH ſays, this bark (the yellow) is only to be underſtood as approaching nearer to that colour than any other ſpecies of Peruvian bark imported into this country, eſpecially when reduced to powder. It conſiſts of flattiſh irregular pieces, of a cinnamon colour, inclining to red, and having, in certain directions of the light, a peculiar ſparkling appearance on the ſurface. The pieces are very generally diveſted of the cuticle, of a fibrous texture, dry, and rigid to the feel, and eaſily rubbed to powder between the finger and the thumb; neither remarkably weighty, nor the contrary. They have little odour, but to the taſte manifeſt intenſe bitterneſs, with a moderate ſhare of aſtringency, together with a certain flavour correſponding unequivocally to thoſe of the cinchona officinalis. The external ſurface of this bark is ſomewhat of a deeper colour than the internal, and in ſome ſpecimens it is as deep as that of the red bark. The pieces vary much in ſize; ſome are about two inches and a half in length, an inch in breadth, and the ſixth of an inch in thickneſs; while others are ſtill ſmaller; and ſome are to be found from twelve to eighteen inches in length, with the breadth and thickneſs in proportion. Pieces ſometimes through the whole cheſt are nearly cylindrical, and completely covered with outer coat, as the moſt perfect ſpecimen of common bark. The epidermis of the large pieces of the yellow bark is of a reddiſh brown colour, rough, and of a ſomewhat ſpongy texture; but that of the ſmaller pieces is of a grey colour, harder and much more compact.

Like the cortex Peruvianus, it gives out its virtues to water by infuſion or decoction, to proof or rectified ſpirits, and extracts may be formed of it in the ſame modes. It is conſidered to poſſeſs the ſame virtues but in a greater degree than either the common, or red bark, conſequently to be more efficacious, and requires to be given in ſmaller doſes. For the complaints to which it is adapted, we muſt refer our readers to Cortex Peruvianus. The doſe of the powder is from ℈ ſs. to ℈ ij. — of the extract half the quantity will ſuffice. See alſo RELPH, on the Yellow Bark.

FLEMEN. A tumor about the ankles. Sometimes it imports callous furrows in the hands or feet.

FLERESIN. See ARTHRITIS.

FLETUS. WEEPING.

FLEXOR A name applied to ſeveral muſcles, from their office, which is to bend the parts to which they belong.

—— BREVIS MINIMI DIGITI MANUS. It riſes from the unciform proceſs of the carpus, toward the annular ligament, and is inſerted into the baſis of the little finger.

—— CAPITIS. See RECTUS INTERNUS MAJOR.

—— CARPI RADIALIS. Some call it *flexor carpi exterior*, and *bicornis*. It riſes from the anterior part of the inner condyle of the os humeri, paſſes toward the outſide, and runs through the annular ligament, being partly inſerted into the trapezium, and partly into the firſt metacarpal bone.

—— CARPI ULNARIS. It is alſo called *flexor carpi interior*. It riſes from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and almoſt from the whole ſurface of the ulna, forming a tendon, which is inſerted into the os piſiforme.

—— DIGITI PARVI MINIMI. See ABDUCTOR MINIMI DIGITI MANUS, No. 2.

—— DIGITORUM ACCESSORIUS. See FLEXOR LONGUS PEDIS. Dr. Hunter calls it *acceſſorius*.

—— DIGITORUM PEDIS. See FLEXOR SUBLIMIS.

—— SECUNDI INTERNODII DIGITORUM PEDIS. See FLEXOR SUBLIMIS.

—— INTERNODII PRIMI DIGITORUM. See LUMBRICALES. Dr. Hunter deſcribes the lumbricales as productions of the flexors, and diſtinctly that called

—— INTERNODII PRIMI POLLICIS MANUS. It riſes from the annular ligament of the carpus, and is inſerted into the firſt bone of the thumb.

—— INTERNODII PRIMI & SECUNDI POLLICIS. Theſe muſcles riſe ſharp and fleſhy about the middle of the back part of the fibula; then running into a tendon in paſſing over the joint, and through a channel in the inner part of the os calcis, are inſerted into the upper end of the ſecond bone of the great toe.

FLEXOR INTERNODII SECUNDI DIGITORUM MANUS, alſo called *flexor ſublimis*, or *perforatus*. It riſes from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and from the forepart of the head of the ulna and radius; it paſſes through the annular ligament, and ſpreads out into four tendons, which are inſerted into the baſis of the ſecond phalanx: theſe are bound down by what is called an annular ligament, which is really a general ſheath of the fingers, thicker at the joints than elſewhere. Brown calls this muſcle flexor ſecundus.

—— INTERNODII SECUNDI POLLICIS MANUS. It is made up of two portions, the anterior of which is inſerted into one ſeſamoid bone, the poſterior into the other.

—— INTERNODII TERTII DIGITORUM MANUS. Dr. Hunter calls it *perforans manus*; *profundus manus*. It riſes from the inner condyle of the os humeri, from the external part of the ulna about its middle, and from the interoſſeous ligament it runs between the perforatus, and forms four tendons, which paſs through as many ſlits in the perforatus, to be inſerted into the baſis of the laſt phalanx.

—— INTERNODII TERTII POLLICIS, vel *longiſſimus pollicis manus*. It often hath a two-fold beginning, one from the internal ſubſtance of the os humeri, between the perforatus and perforans; this head is ſometimes wanting, and ſometimes ſprings from the upper and fore part of the ulna; the ſecond head riſes on the radius; it paſſes over the articulation of the carpus, and is implanted in the upper part of the third bone of the thumb.

—— LONGUS, or *perforans pedis*, called alſo *acceſſorius*. It riſes from the poſterior part of the tibia juſt below the poplitæus, and from the interoſſeous ligament; then goes on the inſide of the aſtragalus and os calcis (from whoſe internal part a ſhort head riſes, which is called acceſſorius), and paſſing through the ſlit of the perforatus, its four tendons are inſerted into the baſis of the laſt bones of the toes. This muſcle receives ſome fibres from the flexor pollicis longus.

—— PERFORANS MANUS. See FLEXOR INTERNODII TERTII DIGITORUM MANUS.

—— POLLICIS BREVIS. It is ſhort, thick, and fleſhy, ſeemingly divided into two muſcles, by the tendon of the flexor *pollicis* longus paſſing over it. It riſes from the upper part of the os cuneiforme medium, and running over the termination of the muſculus peronæus primus, is implanted into the oſſa ſeſamoidea of the great toe, which are likewiſe tied to the ſuperior part of the ſecond bone of that toe.

—— POLLICIS LONGUS MANUS. It riſes from the fore part of the radius, and commonly receives one ſlip from the coronoid proceſs of the ulna; it forms a tendon which paſſes deep under the annular ligament, runs between the two ſeſamoid bones, over the firſt and ſecond bone, to be inſerted into the baſis of the third.

—— POLLICIS LONGUS PEDIS. It riſes from the poſterior part of the fibula; paſſes in a groove between the aſtragalus and os calcis, is covered by the abductor *pollicis*, and goes between the ſeſamoid bones, betwixt which is an annular ligament, to be inſerted into the laſt bone of the great toe. It gives ſome fibres to the perforans *pedis*.

—— POLLICIS OSSIS PRIMI & SECUNDI. It is a large diſgregated muſcle, ariſing from the ligamentum tranſverſale carpi, the bones of the carpus at the baſis of the mons lunæ, and the os metacarpi of the middle finger, whence it paſſes to its inſertion into the firſt and ſecond bones of the thumb. In its tendon, near the inſertion into the firſt bone of the thumb, are placed two ſeſamoid bones. Its actions are various, as are the directions of the muſcles.

—— SUBLIMIS, or *perforatus pedis*. Winſlow calls it *flexor digitorum brevis*, and Brown calls it *flexor ſecundi internodii digitorum*. It riſes from the lower and inner part of the os calcis: it is divided into four tendons under the ſole of the foot, which are inſerted into the bones of the ſecond phalanx.

FLORES. FLOWERS. IN CHEMISTRY, they are the moſt ſubtil parts of bodies, ſeparated from the more groſs, by ſublimation in a dry form, and found under the reſpective name of the material uſed, as *flores benzoini—antimonii*, &c. Mace is ſometimes called the *flowers* of nutmeg. IN BOTANY, *flowers* are conſidered as under the article FLOS, which ſee. IN PHARMACY, they are directed to be gathered when moderately expanded, on a clear dry day before noon. Red roſes are taken before they open, and the white heels are clipped off and thrown

away. Thoſe *flowers* that are gathered for keeping ſhould be dried in the ſhade, but as quickly as poſſible; in ſome inſtances, the place may be warmed by a fire, though the ſun is not ſo conveniently permitted to ſhine upon them. When the *flowers* are dried, they muſt be kept cloſe and dry; if they become damp, expoſe them to a warm ſun until they are dry, and then they do not ſoon attract moiſture from the air. With their ſcent and colour their virtues go. Conſidered as an article in the materia medica, it may be obſerved, that the virtues of different *flowers* reſide in different parts of them; e. g. *ſaffron* is a production which riſes from the ſtyle of the *flower*; it contains all the medicinal qualities of the plant, at leaſt all thoſe for which ſaffron is eſteemed; the active part of *camomile flowers* is in the yellow diſk; *in roſes, lilies*, and ſeveral others, the virtues are in the petala; and the flavour admired in *roſemary flower* is chiefly in the cups.

FLORES ANTIMONII. See ANTIMONIUM, No. 9.

FLOS. A FLOWER, which PARACELSUS calls *cheizi*, when he ſpeaks of vegetables. IN BOTANY, it is that part of a plant in which are the parts of generation, and that of both the ſexes. In ſome *flowers* are the parts proper to one ſex only; in others, both ſexes are included in the ſame *flower*. A flower, when complete, conſiſts of a *calyx*, *corolla*, *ſtamen*, and *piſtil*; but the eſſential parts are the *anther* and *ſtigma*, which are ſufficient to conſtitute a flower, either together in hermaphrodite flowers, or ſeparate in male and female flowers. See PLATE 3d *of the Botanical Plates*.

—— ABORTIENS. Abortive flower producing no fruit.

—— APETALUS, called APETALI. Theſe are without corolla; called, by ſeveral writers, ſtamineous, incomplete, imperfect. They have no other covering on the parts of generation but the calyx.

—— CAMPANIFORMIS, or *cumpaniformis*. Theſe *flowers* are ſhaped like a bell. Thoſe whoſe edges ſpread wide are termed open bell-ſhaped *flowers*; but thoſe which are much leſs ſpread, are called tubulous bell-ſhaped *flowers*.

—— CARYOPHYLLEUS. It is ſuch a *flower* as reſembles a ſingle pink, or carnation, having five regular petals, ending at the bottom in a long narrow claw.

—— COMPOSITUS. It is a ſpecies of aggregate flower, containing ſeveral florets, incloſed in a common perianth, and on a common receptacle, with the anthers connected in a cylinder.

—— CRUCIFORMIS. It is compoſed of four equal petals, placed in the form of a croſs. Of this ſort are the cabbage, the wall-*flower*, and muſtard.

—— CULI. See CARDAMINES.

—— FŒMINEUS. FEMALE FLOWER, which has piſtils, or ſtigmas, without ſtamens or at leaſt antheræ.

—— FLOSCULOSUS. A FLOSCULOUS FLOWER. By LINNÆUS called TUBULOSUS, *a tubulous compound flower*, compoſed wholly of tubulous florets, exemplified in tanſy, and other naked diſcous flowers.

—— INFUNDIBULIFORMIS. A funnel-ſhaped *flower*. Of this kind is the primroſe, &c.

—— LABIATUS. LIP-SHAPED FLOWER. A monopetalous corolla, with a narrow tubular baſis, expanding at the top in one entire, or in two lips; Linnæus uſes the term ringens, including under it both labiated, and perſonate flowers. This creates confuſion, which MARTIN ſays would be cleared up, if we might be allowed to put labiate for an irregular monopetalous corolla with two lips; and to appropriate the term ringens to ſuch as have the lips gaping and open, perſonate to ſuch as have them cloſed. Sometimes the upper lip is wanting, and then the ſtyle and chives ſupply its place, as in the ground-pine, bugulæ, &c. Some call this an unilabiated *flower*. In ſome ſpecies, the upper lip is turned upwards, as in the ground-ivy; but moſt commonly the upper lip is convex above, or turns the hollow part down to the under lip, and ſo repreſents an helmet, whence they are called galeate, *cucullate*, and galericulate.

—— LILIACEUS. A LILY-SHAPED FLOWER. It is generally compoſed of ſix petals, which reſemble thoſe of the lily. Of this ſort are the tulip and the aſphodel.

—— MONOPETALUS. A *flower* compoſed of one leaf. All thoſe *flowers* whoſe leaves are joined at the bottom, ſo that they fall off entire, are termed *monopetalous flowers*.

—— MASCULUS. MALE FLOWER. Bearing ſtamens only without piſtils; or at leaſt wanting the ſtigma.

FLOS MONOPETALUS ANOMALUS. An irregular *flower* conſiſting of one leaf.

—— PAPILIONACEUS, from *papilio*, a butterfly, a PAPILIONACEOUS, or BUTTER-FLY SHAPED flower. This is irregular, and uſually four-petalled. The lower petal is ſhaped like a boat, and is called *carina* or keel; the upper petal, which ſpreads and riſes upwards is called *vexillum*, ſtandard or banner; the two ſide ones ſtand ſingly, being ſeparated by the keel and are called *alæ*, the wings: the keel is ſometimes ſplit, and then this corolla is properly five-petalled. Theſe flowers are called pea-bloſſomed, becauſe the pea is the moſt obvious of theſe.

—— PERSONATUS. A maſked *flower*. It is an irregular monopetalous *flower*, in which the piſtil becomes a capſule entirely diſtinct from the calyx; it has ſomething of the ſame appearance as the labiate flower; but does not ill repreſent a maſk, the ſnout of ſome animals, or the beaks of fowls.

—— PETALODES. A PETALOUS FLOWER. It is a *flower* whoſe organs of generation are ſurrounded with petals.

—— POLYPETALUS. A *polypetalous flower* is one compoſed of ſeveral petals. When theſe agree in figure and poſition, it is called a regular *polypetalous flower*; but when the petals do not agree in figure and poſition, it is called an irregular *polypetalous flower*.

—— PYRAMIDALIS *Farneſianus*. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

—— RADIATUS. A RADIATED FLOWER. It conſiſts of two parts, viz. the diſk and the rays, which are ſeveral ſemiflorets ſet round the diſk in the form of a ſtar: theſe are called radiated diſcous *flowers*; but thoſe which have no ſuch rays are called naked diſcous *flowers*.

—— ROSACEUS. ROSE-SHAPED FLOWERS. They conſiſt of four or more regular petals inſerted into the receptacle by a ſhort broad claw, as in the wild roſe.

—— ROTATUS. It is a *flower* in the form of a wheel; wheel-ſhaped corolla; monopetalous; ſpreading flat, without any tube; ſuch as thoſe of borrage.

—— SANGUINEUS MONARDI. See NASTURTIUM INDICUM.

—— SCORPIOIDES. Thoſe *flowers* are ranged on one ſide of the pedicle, which twiſts at top, in the form of a ſcorpion's tail. Of this ſort is the heliotropium.

—— SEMIFLOSCULOSUS. A SEMIFLOSCULOUS FLOWER. It is compoſed of ſeveral ſemi-florets, included in one common calyx.

—— SOLIS PYRAMIDALIS. See BATTATAS HISPANICA.

—— SPICATUS. A SPIKED-FLOWER. It is one whoſe *flowers* are ſet thick on the pedicle, ſo as to form an acute cone.

—— STAMINEUS. A STAMINEOUS FLOWER. It is one which is compoſed of many chives included in a calyx, having no petals. Of this ſort is the biſtort, &c.

—— STERILIS. BARREN FLOWERS. Theſe have no embryo adhering to them, ſo are called male *flowers*.

—— TERRÆ. See CŒLI FLOS.

—— TUBULOSUS. See FLOS FLOSCULOSUS.

—— VENTRICULATUS. WHORLE-SHAPED FLOWER. Theſe grow cloſely united, ſurrounding the ſtalk at the joints.

—— UMBELLATUS. AN UMBELLATED FLOWER. It is when the extremity of the ſtalk or branch is divided into ſeveral pedicles, or rays, beginning from the ſame point, and opening in ſuch a manner as to form a kind of inverted cone like an umbrella. When the pedicles, into which the ſtalk is divided, are ſubdivided into others of the ſame form upon which the *flowers* are diſpoſed, the firſt order is called *rays*, the ſecond *pedicles*. That umbel which conſiſts of pedicles only is called a *ſingle umbel*; that which is compoſed both of rays and pedicles is called a *compound umbel*.

—— URCEOLATUS. PITCHER-SHAPED FLOWER, bellying out like a pitcher; applied to the calyx, corolla, and nectary. Of this ſort are the arbutus and whortleberry.

FLUOR, alſo *fius*. This word, when uſed adjectively, is applied to ſignify the habitual fluidity of any ſubſtance; or that property by which a ſubſtance cannot be rendered ſolid; and it is employed as an epithet to diſtinguiſh ſuch ſubſtances from others of the ſame kind, but which are habitually ſolid, or which may be rendered ſo: e. g. a volatile alkali treated with quicklime is always liquid, and cannot be made to concrete or cryſtallize, ſo is called *fluor* volatile alkali, to diſtinguiſh it from the concrete and cryſtallizable volatile alkali.

When the word *fluor* is uſed *ſubſtantively*, it ſignifies a certain kind of ſtone which is fuſible, or which facilitates fuſion. Of this kind are moſt ſpars, which are called *fluors*. Mineralogiſts differ much in deſcribing *fluors*; but by the word *fluor*, that kind of ſtone which we call SPAR is generally underſtood. SPAR appears like cryſtal; it is colourleſs and pellucid, but not ſo bright as cryſtal; it commonly riſes in triangular points, and when burnt, it is converted into lime, whereas cryſtal runs into glaſs. Spar is the baſis of moſt ſtones; it is the petrifying matter of all the tribe of animal petrifactions. Springs that are impregnated with ſpar are diuretic. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. AS AN OBJECT OF FOSSILOGY, the *fluor*, or the *fluſſes*, are an order in the claſſes of ſtones: their characters are, that they are foſſile bodies, which ſtrike not fire with ſteel; effervеſce not with acids; very readily are brought into fuſion, either by themſelves, or when mixed with certain other earths and ſtones, eſpecially the calcareous; and more eaſily brought into fuſion, under ſimilar circumſtances, than the foſſil bodies with which they can be confounded. See Edward's Elements of Foſſilogy.

FLUOR ALBUS. THE WHITE FLUX, commonly called the WHITES, alſo *cachexia uterina*, *leucorrhœa*, *leucorrhois*. It is a *flux* of matter from the vagina, which is of different colours and conſiſtencies, but generally of a pale or whitiſh colour, called *eluvies*. Aſtruc diſtinguiſhes this diſorder into the *lymphatic*, *ſemilacteous*, and *lacteous*. Dr. Shebbeare ſays, that the *fluor albus*, *the hectic fever*, and *the diabetes*, are of the ſame general kind, and that they are cauſed by a defective vital heat in different circumſtances. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology it is the MENORRHAGIA ALBA. It is the fifth variety of Dr. CULLEN'S MENORRHAGIA. He defines it "a ſerous menorrhagy without any local injury in women not pregnant," and aſſigns the following reaſon for placing it under this head; becauſe the leucorrhœa is almoſt always joined either with the menorrhagy, or ſoon follows it; and from the periods in which the leucorrhœa appears, it is very probable that the ſerum poured forth under this circumſtance flows from the ſame veſſels from whence the menſes iſſue, and that the leucorrhœa often ariſes from the ſame cauſes as the ſanguinary menorrhagia.

The ſeat of this diſorder ſeems moſt probably to be in that part of the uterus next to the os internum, though principally in the vagina. Aſtruc ſays, that the ſeat is in the glands, ſituated on the third or internal tunic of the uterus, and that they are veſicular bodies about the fundus uteri; theſe glands he calls *colatoria lactea*, and ſays, that when they diſcharge more than is required by the deſign of nature intheir proper uſe, this diſeaſe is formed. Hoffman ſays, "that in a natural ſtate the uterine exhaling veſſels become blood-veſſels at the menſtrual period, and when their plenitude is regularly diſcharged, they contract to their former dimenſion and tone; but when by immoderate evacuations, or other cauſes, their elaſtic power is much weakened, they never fully contract, but ſeparate the ſerous part of the blood, which by its ſtagnating, or from the particular ſtate of the body, acquires various degrees of acrimony and conſiſtence." But as pregnant women are liable to this complaint, it does not appear that this matter in them proceeds from the uterus, except as above obſerved, from about the os internum; for the ſpongy chorion firmly adheres to its inner ſurface in almoſt every part. Some women, it is true, have the menſes returning in every month of pregnancy, which, though deficient both in quantity and quality, yet rather confirms Hoffman's opinion on this ſubject, as well as that the vagina may be a principal ſeat of the diſcharge.

Women who abound with ſerum, thoſe with lax fibres, women at the flower of their age, and girls at the approach of the menſes, are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder; though girls of three years old, &c. up to old age, have been its ſubjects. Hoffman obſerves, that women who are ſubject to a mucous defluxion at the noſe, are, upon a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, affected with a *fluor albus*.

That the immediate cauſe of a *fluor albus* is debility of the veſſels from which the menſtrual diſcharges are made, or a retarded circulation of the blood through them, appears from ſome women having always a *fluor albus* whenever their menſes are detained. In ſome languid habits, the *fluor albus* returns periodically inſtead of the proper menſtrual evacuation, until the patient's conſtitution is duly invigorated; and in many inſtances, the *fluor albus* is manifeſt only during the abſence of the menſes, as alſo from ſeveral circumſtances obſervable in the manner of its appearance in different perſons.

The more remote cauſes are, whatever can weaken the veſſels from whence this morbid flux makes its exit; and theſe are cold moiſt air, a ſedentary life, poor diet, exceſſive menſtrual diſcharges, abortions, violent extraction of the placenta, &c.

From Hippocrates's deſcription of this diſeaſe it appears to have a great affinity to a cachexy. He ſays, "that the matter diſcharged reſembles the white urine of an aſs; white ſwellings appear in the patient's face, the part below the eyes ſwells, the eyes are diſordered, and appear as if the patient was dropſical; the colour of the ſkin is whitiſh, and the lower part of the belly tumid; in the legs appear tumors ſo lax and ſo ſoft, as to retain the impreſſions of the finger; a biting pain is perceived in the ſtomach, and a ſenſation of an acid water lodged in it, either when the patient is faſting or happens to vomit; when ſhe goes up a ſteep place ſhe is ſeized with ſhort breathing; her legs are cold, her knees feeble, her uterus is preternally opened, and fallen down with a ſenſe of weight to its mouth. In ſome, this diſcharge is daily, and in others, it appears two or three times in a month, and continues each time only a few days; the humour is ſerous and limpid in ſome, and in others more viſcid; ſometimes it is acrid, and occaſions an itching, pricking, or even an excoriation; in its greater degrees of virulence, it appears of different ſhades, from the ſlighteſt yellow to a green or even a blackiſh green colour, and it is then more or leſs fetid. When the caſe is of a milder kind, the ſymptoms are often not regarded; but when it is more violent, a cachexy is ſoon the conſequence; then there is a pain and ſenſe of weight in the loins, turbid urine, longings and loathings, indigeſtion, ſwelling of the face in the night, and of the feet in the day, palpitation of the heart, fainting; all which ending in dropſy, or a conſumption, proves fatal.

This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a cachexy, a gonorrhœa, pale and ill-coloured menſes, and from ulcerations and abſceſſes in the parts of generation.

If this diſorder is moderate, it is ſupported a long time without much inconvenience, but in increaſed degrees it ſoon ſpoils the beauty of a fine face, weakens the digeſtive powers, and produces a general bad habit; it occaſions ſterility in ſome women, and, in more, a diſpoſition to miſcarry. If the flux is unſeaſonably checked, the belly ſwells, a hectic fever comes on, and a train of the moſt diſagreeable ſymptoms follow.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, *to promote digeſtion*, *increaſe the vital heat*, and *reſtrain the preternatural diſcharge*; in order to which, the diet ſhould be light, cordial, and nouriſhing; iſinglaſs diſſolved in milk is peculiarly uſeful, and ſo are frequent moderate quantities of red Port. The exerciſe ſhould be moderate, carefully avoiding fatigue. The ſtate of the ſtomach muſt be attended to, and digeſtion promoted by warm ſtomachics. The blood will be beſt improved by warm aromatics, chalybeates, and the bark; antimonials may be occaſionally uſed, when ſlight febrile heats are troubleſome.

An emetic of ipecacuanha, or of the antimonial kind, may begin the cure, if any ſymptom attends which requires it, ſuch as load and oppreſſion of the ſtomach, eſpecially after eating; conſtant naufea, coldneſs in the extremities, and other ſymptoms, which beſpeak an increaſed degree of languor in the circulatory ſyſtem. But from the nature of the diſeaſe, a ſpeedy cure is not to be expected, if the degree of diſorder is conſiderable; the patient ſhould, therefore, be guarded againſt impatience at the firſt onſet towards relief; this adverted to, Dr. Cheyne recommends mild mercurials to alter, then chalybeates to invigorate, and at laſt the bark and cold bathing, to finiſh the cure. See his Cure of the Diſeaſes of the Body and Mind.

In the beginning, *warm baths*, made by ſuſpending aromatic herbs in ſoft water, are very uſeful.

Mild purges, ſuch as rhubarb, or, which is yet to be preferred, the ol. ricini; one or other of theſe ſhould be now and then repeated in groſs plethoric habits.

As a mercurial alterative, the following may be uſed: it neither injures the ſtomach, nor diſturbs the bowels. ℞ hydrargyri purificati, ʒ ii. tereb. Venet. ʒ ii. ad hydrarg. fixand. cui adde rhabarb. ʒ i. ſs. elix. prop. q. ſ. f. maſſa pilular. Of this ſuch doſes may be repeated night and morning as the patient can take, without increaſing the ſenſible diſcharges.

Aſtringents are univerſally prohibited by Hoffman; his cautions in this reſpect deſerve a peculiar regard.

Injections

Injections of water, mixed with small quantities of vinegar are useful at the latter end of the cure. This mixture may be injected up the vagina two or three times a day.

Diuretics are peculiarly proper for lessening the serous plethora.

When the *fluor* is much discoloured and fetid, and is also attended with heat, pain, and ulcers, it is probable that a scirrhus is seated in the uterus, or that a cancer may be formed there; in this situation, *palliatives only can be proposed*, such as bleeding once in a month, or at longer periods, as may seem most needful; purging now and then with manna, a milk diet, and narcotics repeated night and morning.

Dr. Leake observes that, the *fluor albus* is, first, from simple weakness, and relaxation of the solids, which may either be *general*, where the whole system is enervated and unstrung; or *partial*, where the *womb* only is thus affected, in consequence of hard labour, frequent miscarriages, suppression, or immoderate quantity of the menses, or sprains of the back.

Weakly women with lax solids, who have had many children, and long laboured under ill health, are, of all others, the most subject to this disease, from which they suffer more than others.

He also observes that, the discharge proceeds from the *vessels subservient to menstruation*; because in tender habits, where those vessels are weak, and so remain too long uncontracted, the *fluor albus* sometimes immediately follows the menses, and goes off by degrees as they gradually close. This discharge also proceeds from the *mucous glands* of the womb, as is evident in very young females of eight or ten years old, in whom, though rarely, it is observed, and where it must then necessarily have escaped from these parts; the uterine vessels not being sufficiently enlarged for its passage at so early a period. Sometimes, as in pregnant women, it proceeds from the *vagina*, and not from the womb itself. The application of *pessaries*, from the pain of irritation they occasion, are also apt to bring on this discharge: hence it is plain, that this disease may happen, when the blood is in a pure state, and where the fault is in the vessels or strainers, by which the fluids are vitiated and changed from their natural qualities.

The *fluor albus* is, first, from simple weakness of the solids in general: or, secondly, of the womb in particular. He therefore proposes as follows.

First, Nourishing simple food, such as veal broth, jelly, fresh eggs, milk diet, &c. ℞ rad. sarsaparil. ℥i. fs. coq. in aq. font. ad ℔i. cola & adde infus. cort. Peruv. lb. i. extract. cort. Peruv. moll. ℥ss. elix. vitriol. acid. gut. 160. m. cap. cochl. vi. bis in die. The same method is proper when the whites follow the menses. Smiths'-forge-water may be injected into the womb twice a day; the cold bath may be used every other day in obstinate cases; and lime-water with a little milk for common drink.

Secondly, Where the discharge is sharp, and of long standing, it is improper to suppress it suddenly, until the blood is freed from its impurities, and hath recovered its soft and balmy quality of which it hath been deprived. ℞ Infus. senn. limoniat. ℥ ii. mann. ʒ iii. spt. lavend. c. ʒi. m. bis septimana repetendus. diebus. a purg. liberis ℞ pil. merc. Ph. Ed. extr. cicut. ää ʒi. m. f. pil. xx. cap. i. mane nocteque. After this course for a few weeks, begin with the following strengthening bitter: ℞ pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥i. centaur. min. et cort. aurant. rec. ää ʒ fs. aq. font. bull. ℔i. m. f. infus. cui adde tinct. gentianæ comp. ʒii. cap. cochl. vi. bis vel ter in die. The same food and regimen should be persisted in, as in the first case. The patient should abstain from malt liquors, drink rice-water, in each pint of which dissolve gum arabic ℥ fs. If weak and of a cold bloated habit, infus. of sassafras wood, or infus. of juniper berries with a little French brandy in it, may be the common drink. When she begins with the bitter infusion, at the same time use chalybeate water for common drink: if it occasions costiveness or head-ach, desist, and let the drink be imperial water, made of a solution of cream of tartar, in which is infused a quantity of lemon peel, sufficient to give it an agreeable flavour: this sweetened with sugar; instead of which, in this case use manna, until the head-ach and costiveness are removed.

See Cullen's First Lines, vol. iii. p. 24. 31. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. 2. p. 119. 137. 140. Hoffman's Dissertation on the *Fluor Alb.* This last deserves an attentive perusal. Leake's Medical Instructions, edit. 5. Wallis's Sydenham. As to forms for stomachic, and chalybeate medicines, a sufficient variety occurs in the works of medical writers on this subject, and every Practice of Physic, particularly that of London.

FLUS. See Fluor.

FLUXIO. See Catarrhus.

FLUXUS. A flux. Sometimes it signifies a defluxion, and in this sense, it is the same as *catarrhus*. Sometimes it bears a restrained sense, as *fluxus ventris*, which is a continued evacuation of humid fæces, without either a tenesmus or lientery; or a *fluxus hepaticus*, which is when, from a weakness in the liver, the excrements are like water in which flesh hath been washed. Hippocrates uses the word ῥοὴ, *fluxus*, in his work de Nat. Mulieb. of which there are the *fluor albus*, and *fluor ruber*, i. e. menses. *Fluxus*, ῥοὴ, is spoken of a falling off of the hair. See Trallian, lib. i. cap. 2. In Cullen's Nosology, it is synonymous with Apocenoses.

FOCARIUS. Bread broiled on the hearth or gridiron.

FOCILE MAJUS & MINUS. *Focile*, an Arabic term but a barbarous one. Names formerly given to the *ulna* and *radius* in the arm, and to the *tibia* and *fibula* in the leg.

FOCUS. *Focus morbi*. The *focus* of a disease is the part where it is supposed to keep its principal residence, and whence it communicates its noxious influence. Some ancient anatomists gave this name to the first lobe of the liver. See Auriga.

FODINA. See Labyrinthus.

FŒDULA. A species of fungus.

FŒNICULI, vel Fœniculatum Lignum. See Sassafras.

FŒNICULUM. Fennel. *Fœniculum* seems to be a diminutive of *fœnum*, *hay*, because when withered and dried, it is like hay reposited against winter. Boerhaave mentions eight species; when wine is impregnated with this, it is then called *marathrites*.

—— vulgare, called also *fœniculum* Germanicum, *marathrum*, common fingle, or common fennel. The anethum fœniculum, or anethum fructibus ovatis. Class. Pentandria. Ord. Digynia. Linn. Gen. Plant. 364.

This plant is so common on our tables, that its description is here needless. Its seeds are small and dark-coloured, being of a blackish brown. The plant is perennial, native in the southern parts of Europe, but thrives in our gardens.

This was supposed to be the *marathron* of the Greeks, highly esteemed among them for promoting the secretion of milk; which opinion the experience of Bergius, and some others seems to confirm.

The seeds are warm and pungent, more so than those of the sweet kind, but they are not so palatable; the same difference is observed in the waters and oils obtained from these seeds by distillation, and also in the extracts which are made from them. These seeds are stomachic and carminative, and are commended against nauseas and loathing; and if eaten in the morning fasting, they are said to help the sight; though dill, anise, and caraway, are allowed to be superior, in their stimulant, and aromatic qualities, upon which all their effects seem to depend.

The leaves have the same flavour with the seeds, and smell stronger; but to the taste are weaker and less agreeable. They impregnate water sufficiently strong with their virtues, by distillation; and by the same process they afford a considerable quantity of essential oil. Rectified spirit of wine extracts an agreeable aromatic from them, which retains the whole strength, after evaporation, to a proper consistence.

The roots, taken up in spring, have a pleasant sweet taste, are slightly aromatic, and are ranked amongst the aperient roots.

Fœnic. dulc. Sweet fennel. This species of plant is annual, a native of warm climes, and cultivated in gardens. A variety of the *fœniculum* vulgare. The seeds are larger, paler, and sweeter than those of the common sort; they contain a gross oil, which is easily obtained by pressure, and have been esteemed pectoral and diuretic: but when freed from the essential oil, are perfectly insipid. The London College directs to distil a simple water from the seeds; a pound of these bruised, to draw off a gallon. This is said to be diuretic and carminative. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works.

—— Alpinum. See Meum.

FŒNICULUM ANNUUM. See AMMI VERUM.

—— ERRATICUM. See SAXIFRAGA ANGLICA.

—— MARINUM MAJUS & MINUS. See CHRITHMUM.

—— ORIENTALE. See CUMINUM.

—— PORCINUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

—— SINENSE. See ANISUM IND.

—— SYLVESTRE. See MEUM LATIFOLIUM ADULTERINUM.

—— TORTUOSUM. See SESELI MASSILIENSE.

FŒNUM.

—— CAMELORUM. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

—— GRÆCUM. FENUGREEK. It is called alſo *bouceras carpos*, *buceras*, becauſe the fruit is corniculated, and *ægoceras*, becauſe the pods were ſuppoſed to reſemble the horns of a goat, and is a plant with ſerrated, roundiſh leaves; whitiſh papilionaceous flowers, followed by long, ſlender, crooked, flattiſh pods, containing yellowiſh rhomboidal ſeeds furrowed from angle to angle; or, as Neumann obſerves, oblong, flattiſh, quadrangular, and roundiſh at one end. Theſe ſeeds are ſown annually in the ſouth of Europe, from whence they are brought to us. The ſpecies is the TRIGONELLA FŒNUM GRÆCUM,—or TRIGONELLA MONSPELIENSIS, *foliolis obovatis, leguminibus ſeſſilibus, ſtrictis, erectiuſculis, ſubfalcatis, acuminatis, caule erecto.* CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 898.

The ſeeds only are in uſe, and their prevailing principle is a mucilaginous matter. An ounce of theſe ſeeds renders a pint of water very ſlimy; their chief uſe is in emollient cataplaſms and fomentations, and in emollient and carminative clyſters. The ſeeds are brought to us from the ſouthern parts of France and Germany, where they are annually ſown for the purpoſe of exportation. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Neumann's Chem. Works.

FŒNUM GRÆCUM SYLVESTRE. See GLAUX VULG. LEGUMINOSA.

FŒTABULUM. So M. A. Severinus calls an abſceſs with a cyſt.

FŒTIDA TINCTURA. See ASA FŒTIDA.

FŒTUS. *Fœtus* a fovendo, vel a φοιτάω, commeo, or rather *fetus*, from *feo*, (ſee VOSS. ETYMOL.) called alſo *epicyema*, and *epigonion*. The young of all viviparous animals whilſt in the womb, and of oviparous animals before being hatched. See CONCEPTIO. The name is transferred by botaniſts to the embryos of vegetables.

In the human *fœtus* are ſeveral peculiarities not to be found in the adult; ſome of them are as follow: 1. The *ductus*, or *canalis, arteriosus*. See ARTERIOSUS DUCTUS. 2. The *arteries of the navel-ſtring*, which are continuations of the hypogaſtrics, after the birth are ſhrivelled up, and form the *ligamenta umbilicalia inferiora*. 3. *The veins of the navel-ſtring*, which are formed by the union of all the venal branches in the placenta, and paſſing into the abdomen, *become the falciform ligament of the liver*. 4. *The ductus venoſus*, which ſee. 5. *The lungs*, which, before being inflated with air, are compact and heavy; but after one inſpiration they become light, and, as it were, ſpongy: and it may be noted here, that the notion of the lungs ſinking in water before the child breathes, and of their ſwimming after the reception of air, are no certain proofs that the child had or had not breathed, much leſs that it was murdered; for the uninflated lungs become ſpecifically lighter than water as ſoon as any degree of putrefaction takes place in them; and this quickly happens after the death of the child: beſides, where the utmoſt care hath been taken to preſerve the child, it hath breathed once or twice, and then died. 6. *The thymus gland* is very large in the *fœtus*, but dwindles away in proportion as years advance. 7. *The foramen ovale* in the heart of a *fœtus* is generally cloſed in an adult. 8. *The circulation of the blood*. See CIRCULATIO.

On the nutrition of the *fœtus*, ſee the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. ii. They ſeem to be nouriſhed by a ſpecies of abſorption.

The EXTRA-UTERINE FŒTUSES are generally lodged in the Fallopian tubes; though ſometimes they are in the cavity of the abdomen. One inſtance has occurred where the *fœtus* was found in the cavity of the abdomen, the uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaria, being at the ſame time in an unaltered ſtate, ſimilar to what happens, where impregnation has not taken place. May not this circumſtance throw ſome light on the nature of conception? Would it be abſurd to conjecture, that this proceſs of nature was performed by what might be termed *aura vivificans*, impregnating the ovum, whilſt in the ovarium, or within the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube, called *morſus diaboli?* From ſuch an idea, it appears, that we can only account for the phenomenon here adverted to. See Medical Memoirs, London, vol. iii. However, in general, when they are formed, they point to the anus, or, as now and then happens, to the navel; and by occaſioning an irritation and inflammation, an abſceſs is formed; on the opening of which, a paſſage is made for the child, which generally comes away by piece-meal. See inſtances recorded in the Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. ii. and iii.

As to MARKS, &c. impreſſed on the *fœtus* by the force of the mother's imagination, &c. much is ſaid with greater plauſibility than ſatisfaction on both ſides: ſome things of the kind which are gravely related, are doubtleſs abſurd; but that the whole ſhould be rejected, ſeems to be very unreaſonable. See NÆVUS.

FOLIACEUM ORNAMENTUM. See TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ.

FOLIATA TERRA. See SULPHUR.

FOLIATIO. It is the diſpoſition of the naſcent leaves within the bud, having different terms, according to the diſpoſition of the leaves. See MARTIN's Botanical Dictionary.

FOLIUM. A LEAF. It is a part of a plant, extended in length and breadth, ſo as to have one ſide diſtinguiſhed from the other. In Latin it is called *folium*, to diſtinguiſh it from the *leaf* of a flower, which is called *petalum*. See PETALA. As the pencil of the artiſt will give a more perfect idea of different terms, by which botaniſts diſtinguiſh the ſhapes and peculiar diſtinctions of leaves, than the pen of an author, the reader is referred to the two tables of leaves, Pl. 1 and 2, where he will find the following catalogue delineated, each leaf being referred to by the number under which it is placed, and here alphabetically digeſted.

FOLIA LEAVES.

FOLIUM ABRUPTUM PINNATUM, abruptly pinnate, when they have neither leaflet, nor tendril, nor claſper at the end.

ACINACIFORME, ſabre-ſhaped.	51
ACUMINATUM, awl-winted, or INTEGERRIMUM, entire.	38
ACUTUM, Acute.	37
BIFIDUM, bifid.	16
BINATUM, two-lobed.	58
CANALICULATUM, channelled.	54
CARTILAGINEUM, cartilaginous.	30
CILIATUM, ciliated.	45
CIRRHOUS, winged leaf.	63
CONJUGATUM, conjugated.	66
CORDATO-HASTATUM, heart arrow pointed.	14
CORDATUM, heart-ſhaped.	10
CRENATUM, crenated.	34
CRENATUM ACUTUM, acute crenated	31
—— DUPLEX, double crenated.	29
—— OBTUSUM, obtuſe crenated.	32
CRISPUM, curled.	35
CUNEIFORME, wedge-ſhaped.	40
DECOMPOSITUM, decompoſite.	72, 73

DECURRENS, running winged. 64
DELTOIDES, deltoid. 53
DIGITATUM, fingered, or handed. 56
DOLABRIFORME, hatchet-ſhaped. 52
DUPLICATO-PINNATUM, vel PINNATO-PINNATUM. double winged. 68
DUPLICATO-SERRATUM, double-ſerrated. 28
EROSUM, gnawed. 20
HASTATUM, pike, or javelin ſhaped. 15
HISPIDUM, ſtinging. 44
INTEGERRIMUM, entire. 38
INTERRUPT WINGED. 62
LACERUM, lacerated, or torn, or LANCINIATUM jagged. 23
LANCEOLATUM, ſpear-ſhaped. 6
LINEARE, linear; narrow. 7
LINGUIFORME, tongue-ſhaped. 50
LUNATUM, moon-ſhaped. 11
LYRATUM, lyre-ſhaped. 67
NERVOSUM, nervous 48
OBLONG. 5
OBTUSUM, obtuſe. 36
OBTUSUM CUM ACUMINE. blunt-pointed. 39
ORBICULUM, round. 1
OVATUM, oval. 3
OVAL, or ELLIPTIC. 4
PALMATUM, palmated. 21
PAPILLOSUM, warted. 49
PILOSUM, velvet. 42
PINNATIFIDUM, wing-pointed. 32
PINNATO-PINNATUM, double-winged. 68
PINNATUM ABRUPTUM, abrupt-winged. 61
——IMPARI, unequal winged. 60
PLICATUM, plaited. 33
PRÆMORSUM, bitten. 18
QUINQUE-ANGULARE, five-cornered. 19
QUINQUE-PARTITA, quinque-partite 26
RACEMOSUM, branching. 59
RENIFORME, kidney-ſhaped. 9
REPANDIDUM, repandid. 41
RUGOSUM, wrinkled. 46
SAGITTATUM, arrow-pointed. 13
SERRATUM, ſawed. 27
SINUATO-DENTATUM, indented, ſinuated. 25
SINUATUM, ſinuated. 24
SUBROTUNDUM, roundiſh. 2
SUBULATUM, awl-ſhaped. 8
SUPRA-DECOMPOSITE. 70, 71
TERES, taper. 55
TERNATUM, trifoliate. 57
TOMENTOSUM, downy. 43
TRIANGULARE, triangular. 12
TRILOBUM, trilobated. 17
TRIPLICATO-TERNATUM. 69
WINGED LEAF, with membranous foot-ſtalks. 65

FOLIUM. It is a name of the philoſopher's ſtone: alſo of that triangular membranaceous ſinus, where there is a concourſe of the ſagittal and coronal futures in infants: it ſignifies a relaxed uvula in Arnaldus. See alſo DEXAMENE.

FOLIUM, called alſo *fol. Indum, malabathrum, malabatrum, tamalapatrum*; *cardegi Indi*; *catsu-karua, pſeudo-caſſia*. INDIA LEAF.—This, called by way of diſtinction, FOLIUM, is of a firm texture, of an oblong oval ſhape, pointed at both ends, ſmooth and gloſſy on the upper ſide, and leſs ſo on the under; of a yelloviſh green colour on the upper, and of a pale brownith one on the under ſide, furniſhed with three ribs running its whole length, very protuberant on the lower ſide, and two ſmaller ones which bound the edges. Both the *leaves* and their pedicles are very mucilaginous: chewed, they render the ſaliva ſlimy or glutinous; infuſed in water, they give out a large quantity of ſtrong tenacious mucilage; but of the aroma, which is ſtrong in the bark, they poſſeſs but little. Ray ſays, that theſe *leaves* are diuretic. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

FOLLICULUS. } A FOLLICLE, a little bag, called
FOLLIS. } alſo *crypta*. It is likewiſe the name of a large leathern bag, filled with wind, and uſed as an exerciſe by the ancient Romans. In SURGERY, it is a bag which contains the matter of ſome abſceſſes and tumors, and the melliceris, &c. In BOTANY, it is the thin involucrum, or membranaceous cover which incloſes the ſeeds of plants. IN ANATOMY, it is a ſimple gland.

FOLLICULUS FELLIS. See VESICULA FELLIS.

FOLLIS. See FOLLICULUS.

FOMENTATIO. See FOTUS.

FOMES. FEWEL. From *fovendo*. When ſpoken of diſeaſes, it is the internal or antecedent cauſe, which foments and continues the diſeaſe.

—— VENTRICULI. See SPLEN.

FOMITES. Cloaths, &c. receive contagious matter from human bodies, and retain it in an active ſtate for a long time. The ſubſtances thus imbibed are called *fomites*; and many think, that contagion received from them, is more powerful than that ariſing from human bodies. See CONTAGIO.

FONS CHYMIÆ. The FOUNTAIN of CHEMISTRY. A name for QUICKSILVER.

—— PHILOSOPHORUM. The philoſophers' fountain. A name for the balneum Mariæ.

—— PULLANS, vel PULSATILIS. See FONTANELLA.

FONTALE ACETOSUM. See ACIDULÆ.

FONTANELLA, IN ANATOMY, it is the membranous part which is found in new-born infants at the coronal and ſagittal commiſſures, and which, in length of time, hardens into a bone. It is called *fons pullans*.

FONTANELLA, a diminutive of *fons*, alſo *fonticulus*. A LITTLE FOUNTAIN. IN SURGERY, it is metaphorically uſed to ſignify the ſmall aperture called an ISSUE. *Iſſues* were made in Hippocrates's time, and have more or leſs maintained their credit down to the preſent age. By *iſſues*, ſerum is diſcharged from the body. Hippocrates obſerved, that ulcers and *iſſues* dry up in the beginning of fevers, and experience hath ever confirmed the ſame: others obſerve, that when *iſſues* dry up, and become livid or black, ſome diſorder is approaching. The parts where *iſſues* are generally made, are, 1. On the coronal future, juſt where it joins the ſagittal; but a perpetual bliſter on this part is to be preferred. ally. The

neck. 3dly. The arms, near the loweſt part of the deltoide muſcle, in the interſtice between it and the biceps muſcle. 4thly. Above the knee, on the inſide of the thigh, where there is a ſinus, which may eaſily be perceived by the finger. 5thly. Below the knee, on the inſide of the leg, where generally a ſinus may be perceived. 6thly. On the back; but on all occaſions, when the two laſt are neceſſary, they would be more uſeful and leſs troubleſome, if placed above the knee.

The method of making an *iſſue* is, firſt to mark the part with ink, then the operator and an aſſiſtant having raiſed the ſkin with their fore-fingers and thumbs, the operator puſhes a lancet through the ſkin, ſo as that an opening may be made into it, ſpacious enough to receive a ſmall pea, or a larger ſubſtance if neceſſary, which being introduced, is to be ſecured by a ſticking-plaſter and bandage; after which, every twenty-four hours it muſt be renewed, and the old one thrown away.

Some apply a cauſtic, and let it continue ſix or eight hours, then cut the eſchar and inſert a pea.

Inſtead of common peas, ſome uſe wooden or ſilver balls to promote the diſcharge; others take the dried oranges, called orange peas, or cut pieces of gentian or oris-roots to a proper ſize: and

When *iſſues*, or perpetual bliſters are diſagreeable, a plaſter of Burgundy pitch may be worn for ſome time with advantage; when it fails to adhere, a freſh one may be put in its place.

Iſſues are formed with great advantage, when we would heal ulcers of long ſtanding. In many caſes, after the ulcers are healed, the *iſſues* may be gradually diminiſhed, as the conſtitution improves; but even then, to dry up the *iſſue*, would not be judicious, as many diſagreeable, and ſometimes fatal effects have been the conſequence; beſides there is ſo little neceſſity for running any riſque, as we can with advantage chuſe the ſituation, and thus render its continuance leſs exceptionable. See Bell on Ulcers, ed. 4. p. 140. his Surgery, vol. 4. p. 376, 384. White's Surgery. Lera on the Theory of *Iſſues*; and Hoffman on the ſame, in the 6th vol. of the fol. edit. of his works.

FONTICULUS. See FONTANELLA.

FORAMEN. An HOLE, from *forando, to perforate.* See Os and CAPUT.

—— CÆCUM. The name of a *hole* in the middle of the tongue. See LINGUA.

—— LACERUM. See CAPUT.

—— OVALE. See COR.

FORAMINULENTUM Os. See ETHMÖIDES OS.

FORCEPS, PINCERS; from *formus*, an obſolete word, ſignifying *hot*, and *capere*, to take hold. A little forceps, is called *volſella*.—A ſurgeon's inſtrument uſed for taking hold of dead, or corrupt parts, and cutting or pulling them off. There are alſo a variety of inſtruments thus called, adapted to different purpoſes, both in ſurgery and midwifery. See Cyclopædia, Surgery, Pl. 1, Fig. 14. Tab. 3, 31, 32, 33, 43. Heiſter's Surgery. Tables of midwifery in this work. Mulder on the Forceps and Lever. See alſo EMBRYULCIA.

FORMA. The FORM. Among the chemiſts, it not only ſignifies the outward *form* of things, but alſo it is uſed to expreſs the *quinta eſſentia*.

FORMICA. The name of a ſort of black wart with a broad baſe, and cleft ſuperficies: alſo the name of a varicoſe tumor on the anus and glans penis.

—— MILIARIS. See *Herpes, under* 3 and 4.

—— MINOR. The ANT, or PISMIRE. This inſect contains an acid juice, which it emits on being irritated: this acid is what moſt likely occaſions the uneaſineſs on our ſkins when they are ſaid to have ſtung us. A groſs oil is obtained by expreſſion from ants, after diſtilling them in water; and an eſſential oil ariſes with the acid liquor in diſtillation. The medical qualities of this inſect are not known. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

FORMICANS. FORMICATING. An epithet beſtowed by Galen on a low unequal pulſe.

FORMIX. See HERPES EXEDENS.

FORMULA. A technical term, ſpoken of the conſtitution of medicines, whether ſimple or compound, both with reſpect to their conſiſtence and deſcription. Morellus and Gaubius have writ treatiſes profeſſedly on the forms of medicines.

FORNAX, alſo *Furnus*. A FURNACE. Furnaces are chemical inſtruments for containing combuſtible matters, by the burning of which, heat requiſite for operations is procured, and alſo for containing the ſubſtances themſelves, to which the heat ought to be applied. In all furnaces, four principal things ought to be attended to; 1ſt. To confine the heat as much as poſſible to the matter, to be operated upon; 2d. To prevent its being diſſipated; 3d. To produce as much heat with as little fuel as poſſible; 4th. To have it in our power to regulate the degree of heat, according to our pleaſure. The beſt conſtruction for furnaces has not been well aſcertained from experience. There are facts, which ſhew, that a fire, made on a grate near the bottom of a chimney of equal width throughout, and open both above and below, will produce a more intenſe heat than any other furnace. What may be the limits for the height of the chimney is not aſcertained from any preciſe trials; but thirty times its diameter would not probably be too high. It ſeems to be a diſadvantage to contract the diameter of the chimney, ſo as to make it ſmaller than that of the fire-place, when no other air is to go up the chimney, than that which has paſſed through the fire; and there is no proſpect of advantage to be derived by widening it.

Of *furnaces*, there are a great variety invented by chemiſts, for the performance of their operations, which may be ſeen, with their conſtructions and uſes, particularly in the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the Article, Chemiſtry; Lavoiſier's Elements of Chemiſtry; and the Table of Chemical Veſſels inſerted at the latter end of this Work. See alſo ATHANOR, BALNEUM MARIÆ; the Dict. of Chem. and Dr. Lewis's Commercium Philoſophico-technicum, part the firſt.

FORNICATUS, from *fornix, an arch* or *vault*. Fornicated petals are ſuch flower-leaves as are arched, like the roof of the mouth, after the manner of the creſt of clary or ſage.

FORNIX. See ACHICOLUM.

FORNIX. It is part of the *corpus calloſum* in the brain; and is ſo called, becauſe of a diſtant reſemblance that it hath to the arches of ancient vaults, when viewed in a particular manner. See CEREBRUM and LYRA.

FORTIS, AQUA. It is a name which artiſts have given to the nitrous acid, becauſe of its diſſolving power. See NITRUM, N° 5, 7, 8, 9, 10. It is alſo called *Elephas*.

FOSSA. In anatomy it is the ſame as *foſſa navicularis*. It is properly a ditch.

—— AMYNTÆ. It is a DOUBLE-HEADED ROLLER, about four yards long, and an inch and a half broad. Begin the application at the tip of the noſe; and croſſing at the neck again, croſs on the noſe, and finiſh with circulars.

—— NAVICULARIS. See AURICULA.

—— MAGNA. The interior cavity, and rima vel foſſa magna of the pudendum muliebre, which appears on a ſeparation of the labia.

—— PITUITARIA. See SELLA TURCICA.

FOSSILIS SAL. See GEMMÆ SAL.

FOSSILUS. A name of the *tibia*, alſo of the *fibula*.

FOTUS, or FOMENTATIO, from *foveo, to cheriſh* or *nouriſh*, called alſo *embroche*. To foment, is to cheriſh with heat, to bathe with warm liquors. Indeed, dry powders, or other things, in bags; liquids in a bladder, or ſponge, or flannel, applied warm to the diſeaſed parts, come under this deſcription, and are named dry fomentations. Thoſe called liquid are fluids externally applied, uſually as warm as the patient can bear them, and in the following manner: two flannel cloths are dipped into the heated liquor, one of which is wrung as dry as the neceſſary ſpeed will admit, then immediately applied to the part affected; it lies on until the heat begins to go off, and the other is in readineſs to apply at the inſtant in which the firſt is removed; thus, theſe flannels are alternately applied, ſo as to keep the affected part conſtantly ſupplied with them warm. This is continued fifteen or twenty minutes, and repeated two or three times a day.

Every intention of relaxation and ſoothing by *fomentations*, may be anſwered as well by warm water alone, as when the whole tribe of emollients are boiled in it; but when diſcutients or antiſeptics are required, ſuch ingredients muſt be called in as are adapted to that end.

FOTUS COMMUNIS. COMMON FOMENTATION.

℞ Florum chamæmeli ℥ ij. aquæ ferventis ℔ iv. aquæ adjiciantur flores & parumper coquantur, deinde coletur liquor. This, by many practitioners, is preferred to that of the London College DECOCTUM pro FOMENTO, which is thus made. ℞ Abrotoni exſic-

cati,

cati; abſinthii maritimi exſiccati; chamæmeli exſiccati, ſingulorum, p. ʒ j, foliorum lauri exſiccatorum, p. ʒ ij. aquæ diſtillatæ m. ℔ 6. pauliſper coque, & cola. The preference is ſaid to be given to the former, on account of its being leſs complicated, becauſe little or no good can be done by any of the medicinal ingredients. This ſhould be (though) rather adopted as a chirurgical pretion than a medical fact.

The degree of heat ſhould never exceed that of producing a pleaſing ſenſation; great heat produces effects very oppoſite to that intended by the uſe of *fomentations*. For theſe applications, Hippocrates, according to Fæſius, makes uſe of the word *thermaſma*. They are alſo named *chiliaſma*.

FOTUS ANODYNUS. See ANODYNUM.

FOVEA. In anatomy, it is the ſinus of the pudendum muliebre. In the bath rooms it is a ſudatory for receiving one or both the legs, in order to ſweating.

FOVILLA, a fine ſubſtance imperceptible to the naked eye, exploded by the pollen in the anthers of flowers.

FRACASTORII SPECIES, i. e. pulv. e bolo. See BOLUS.——CONFECTIO. See DIASCORDIUM.

FRACTURA, from *frango, to break*. Alſo called by the Greeks *catagma*; *claſis*; *claſma*; *agme*. A FRACTURE. Paulus Ægineta ſays, that "a *fracture* is ſuch a ſeparation of a bone as is made by external force." Lib. vi. cap. 89. and thus a *fracture* is diſtinguiſhed from a caries. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DIALYSES, and defines it part of a bone having its coheſion deſtroyed by violence, and ſeparated into large fragments.

Fractures are differently denominated, according to their different direction; as a *tranſverſe, oblique, longitudinal*, &c. *fracture*. The French diſtinguiſh *fractures* thus: 1ſt, when one bone is broken in one place only, and no remarkable injury is perceived in the adjacent parts, it is called a SIMPLE FRACTURE; 2dly, when a bone is broken in more parts than one, or when two bones that are joined together, as the radius and ulna, are both broken, it is called a COMPOUND FRACTURE; but, 3dly, if with a *fracture*, there is a diſlocation or a wound, it is then a COMPLICATED FRACTURE.

In *fractures*, the power of nature is great in producing new bone. The reunion of the ſeparate parts of the bone is by a renewal of the organical bony ſtructure, and not by a gluey matter, which hardens into what is called callus.

Fractures are diſcovered by the eye, the ear, and touch.

It is never prudent to promiſe a ſpeedy cure, becauſe certain accidents may occur, which may for a time prevent the re-union of the fractured bones: when this accident happens to pregnant women, a cure is ſometimes not effected until after delivery. See an inſtance in the Lond. Med. Obſ. & In. vol. iv. Hildanus mentions three caſes of this kind. Heiſter ſays, that a *fracture* will not heal in a pregnant woman; but this is not always true. A bad habit of body, as when there is a ſcorbutic or a venereal taint, may prevent the bone from healing; or a caries may retard the union: if a waſting of the limb, or a palſy comes on upon a fractured bone, the cure will be ſlow, if it is ever effected. If a *fracture* happens under where an ulcer hath been a long time, it is very difficultly united. A *fracture* in the cranium, vertebræ, ribs, ſternum, os ilium, or os pubis, are dangerous, on account of the near vicinity of the brain, ſpinal marrow, or other of the viſcera.

IN ORDER TO A CURE, if called after the tumor or a violent inflammation is come on, the extenſion muſt be deferred until they are removed; but if theſe ſymptoms are ſlight, proceed to extenſion, to prevent their increaſe. If there is a wound, all foreign matters ſhould be removed at the firſt dreſſing, if poſſible; all ſtrictures, &c. made eaſy; if the wound is too ſmall, it ſhould be dilated; and, if poſſible, this ſhould be done before inflammation comes on, for then the parts become more ſenſible. If poſſible, contrive that the matter may have a depending diſcharge from the wound, that all danger from abſorption may be avoided; but do this without altering the relaxed ſtate of the limb, which is of ſuch importance, that hardly any thing ſhould interfere with this particular. If a bone protrudes, it is better to ſaw off a part than to permit the matter to lodge ſo as to be abſorbed: this operation is but very little trouble to the patient, but the lodging of the matter is extremely ſo. If a luxation accompanies a *fracture*, reduce the luxation firſt, and afterwards proceed with the *fracture*; though, if the *fracture* is very near the head of the luxated bone, reduce the *fracture*, and wait its healing before you make any attempt on the luxation.

When a ſimple *fracture* happens, reduce it, and lay the limb eaſy; when reduced, the reduction was called by the Greeks, *cathidruſis*; then apply a cataplaſm of oatmeal, oil, and vinegar, or, as a ſubſtitute, a plaſter of cerat. alb. The bandage with eighteen tails is the beſt, both in ſimple and compound *fractures*; it is more commodious than the roller, as it allows of viewing the limb without diſturbing it. At the concluſion, if the leg is œdematous, the laced ſtocking is the beſt; and rubbing it daily with a flannel, or a fleſh-bruſh, will reſtore the plumpneſs of the calf.

Compound *fractures* are often attended with mortification; but this ſhould not always haſten to amputation. As ſoon as any tendency to this ſymptom appears, make uſe of an antiſeptic fomentation, in which ſal ammon. is diſſolved, dreſs the wound twice a day, and wrap the part up with the catap. cumini; then apply bladders of warm water, one third or half full, to keep up a proper warmth from dreſſing to dreſſing; beſides theſe, give the bark joined with rhubarb; in ſome caſes the bark ſhould be given with nitre, and in others with camphor, volatiles, and ſnake-root. Inſtances where it ſeems proper to deviate from this advice are as follow:

When amputation ſeems neceſſary, conſider, whether, if amputation is omitted, life will not be endangered. It is impoſſible in ſome inſtances to know immediately whether a limb can be ſaved or not. However, when a bone or bones are broken into many pieces, and that to a conſiderable extent, as often happens from cannon-ſhot, broad wheels of carriages, &c. paſſing over or falling on a limb, the ſoft parts being ſo torn and bruiſed, as to render a mortification of the part the moſt probable, and the moſt immediate conſequence, amputation will be the moſt proper aid, and that without loſs of time. If the ends of a bone, or two bones, by which a joint is formed, be cruſhed, and the ligaments which make a part of the joint, are conſiderably injured, another inſtance occurs, in which amputation cannot with propriety be deferred. —Some inſtances of compound *fractures* require ſpeedy amputation: all who die from this cauſe, die of an inflammation ſeizing the limb, tending to a gangrene; this gangrene makes a rapid progreſs along the cellular membrane to the vital parts, and deſtroys before nature can accompliſh a ſeparation, or art ſtop its career; therefore, inſtead of waiting for a ſeparation of the mortified from the ſound part, or inſtead of waiting two or three days to try what art can do, proceed immediately to the ſeparation. To wait in this caſe, is to loſe all opportunity of ſaving life, except perhaps in an inſtance of one in fifty, a diſproportion too great to admit of any heſitation. A very ſhort time makes all the difference between probable ſafety and fatality. If in a compound *fracture* this juſt named inflammation hath taken place, and hath continued ſome hours, amputation would ſurely deſtroy; the only chance then is to uſe ſuch antiphlogiſtic regimen, &c. as appears to be indicated; and when theſe have no farther uſe, then ſupport the patients with cordials, the bark, &c.—Again, inflammation may not run high; yet frequently, there are lodgments of matter, and after ſeveral openings, freſh collections are formed; the patient, inſtead of being recruited, waſtes by the diſcharge; he hath night-ſweats, loſs of appetite, &c. In theſe caſes, the bone continues diſunited, and amputation at laſt is neceſſary. Mr. Pott obſerves, that in compound *fractures*, there are three points of time in which amputation may become neceſſary. 1. Immediately, or as ſoon as may be after the receiving of the injury. 2. When the bones continue a conſiderable length of time without any manifeſt diſpoſition to unite, and the diſcharge from the wound is ſuch, that the patient's ſtrength fails, and general ſymptoms of diſſolution approach. 3. When a mortification ſhall have taken ſuch complete poſſeſſion of the inferior part of the limb, quite down to the bone, that, upon ſeparation of their parts, the bone or bones ſhall be left bare in the interſpace. The firſt and ſecond of theſe are matters of ſerious conſideration; the third hardly requires any. The neceſſity of early amputation in the above caſes, where it is thus urged, ariſes from the dread of the ill effects of a greatly obſtructed circulation, owing to a large deſtruction of veſſels; theſe added to thoſe ariſing from pain, irritation, and the admiſſion of air, often produce a great degree of fever and inflammation, which hurries on quickly to a gangrene and death; and,

and, if a joint is injured, the danger is increaſed. If poſſible then, determine for the operation before inflammation approaches; for, if this ſymptom, with irritation and tenſion, have taken place, the operation will be too late. In the ſecond inſtance, with reſpect to the point of time for amputation, the patient or his friends muſt determine it; for, with the ſurgeon, it is not a matter of choice, but of abſolute neceſſity. In the third inſtance, with reſpect to the point of time, it requires no conſideration; for if the ſoft parts are deſtroyed down to the bone or bones, either the ſurgeon muſt ſaw them, or they muſt be left to ſeparate. In either caſe, the patient loſes his limb. Theſe are ſome of the principal inſtances which determine in favour of amputation; experience, and the ſeveral authors who have writ well on this ſubject, will ſuggeſt more, and amongſt theſe may be conſulted Pott's Works, quarto edition; alſo, by the ſame author, a pamphlet entitled, Remarks on the Neceſſity, &c. of Amputation in certain Caſes, &c. See Gooch's Works. Obſ. or Mr. Pott's General Remarks on *Fractures*, by Thomas Kirkland, Surgeon, and the Syſtems of Surgery, &c. by Bell, Deaſe, Kirkland, &c.

1. Carpi Fractura. Fracture *of the* Carpus.

Theſe bones are ſmall, and rarely broken; and when they are, they cannot be properly replaced, nor will they conſolidate. Beſides, the ligament and tendons are ſo much bruiſed, that in conſequence thereof, the joint of the hand becomes rigid; and abſceſſes, fiſtulas, and caries, generally enſue, and relief is ſeldom obtained but by amputation of the hand. However, an attempt may be made by two aſſiſtants extending, while the ſurgeon endeavours to replace the fractured bone or bones. White's Surgery, p. 145.

2. Claviculæ Fractura. Fracture *of the* Clavicle.

Whatever part of the clavicle is broken, the part which joins the ſcapula deſcends below that part which is fixed to the ſternum, on account of the weight of the arm. When this bone is fractured, the patient cannot lift up his arm; it hangs inclined towards his breaſt, and in a ſlight motion of the humerus, the *fracture* in the clavicle will be evident to the touch, ſight, or ear, or them all. To reduce this *fracture* is eaſy, but to retain the bones in their proper ſituation is more difficult. An aſſiſtant ſhould place his knee between the ſcapulæ of the patient, then with his two hands draw the ſhoulders back; thus the clavicles will be extended; the ſurgeon ſtanding before the patient, muſt then reduce the ends of the bone, by raiſing the arm to its proper ſituation, inſtead of loading the other end next the ſternum, with compreſſes to bring down the riſing end of the bone, as they call it, which is only ſo from the other being carried below it by the weight of the arm: this done, apply above and below the clavicles, a narrow, but thick bolſter to fill up the cavities; upon theſe, lay two narrow bolſters, in the form of the letter X; over theſe places, a piecee of thick paper moiſtened with vinegar; then put a wad of tow, or a ball made of ſoft rags, under the arm-pit, next to where the *fracture* is, for the ſupport of the ſhoulder; after this, apply the bandage, ſo as to keep the fractured ends from moving; and, laſtly, ſuſpend the arm in a ſling fixed about the neck. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 59. White's Surgery, p. 138.

3. Coccygis Fractura. See N° 18.

4. Colli Fractura, *a* fractured Neck.

What is called a broken neck is as follows: the proceſſus dentatus of the ſecond vertebra is tied to the ſkull by a ligament, and kept cloſe to the fore part of the firſt vertebra by another in that vertebra, that it may not bruiſe the ſpinal marrow; and when either this ligament or proceſs is broken, it makes that ſort of broken neck whoſe conſequence is ſudden death.

5. Costarum Fractura. Fracture *of the* Ribs.

When the ribs are broken, and their ends recede from each other, when they project outward, no conſiderable damages enſue; but if they preſs inward, they produce an uneaſy pricking, inflammation, cough, fever, an abſceſs, or ſpitting of blood, &c. In order to the cure, it is generally completed by applying an exact uniform circular compreſſive bandage, if neither inflammation nor ſwelling forbid; if theſe ſymptoms attend, reduce them by bleeding, &c. then the bandage and a cooling diet will ſucceed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 63. White's Surgery, p. 140.

6. Cranii Fractura. Fracture *of the* Skull.

When, from an injury done to the head by external violence, there follows a loſs of ſpeech, and of ſenſe, a lethargy, convulſions, &c. as theſe ſigns may be the effect of an extravaſation of matter on the brain, of a concuſſion thereof, as well as of a *fracture*, no certain concluſions can be made therefrom: for certainty, you muſt proceed to inciſion upon the part where the injury was received: if, upon making an inciſion, you find the pericranium looſe, you may certainly conclude there is a *fracture*. In examining for a *fracture*, care is required to diſtinguiſh it from a ſuture, particularly the uncommon ones, as thoſe about the oſſa triquetræ; however, if, upon ſcalping, we find the pericranium firmly adhering to any part that reſembles a *fracture*, we may be aſſured that there is a ſuture; but if the pericranium eaſily ſeparates, the caſe is a *fracture*. If, when the head is ſhaved, you can feel the pericranium under your finger to be looſe, a *fracture* is clearly the caſe.

When a *fracture* happens on the ſkull, the trepan is immediately uſed by ſome ſurgeons, with a view to obviate or prevent the effects of ſuch a degree of violence, as hath fractured the ſkull; but others of the firſt rank in eminence forbid its uſe, except when a part of the ſkull is depreſſed. Celſus adviſes not to proceed to an operation before the approach of unfavourable ſymptoms, and Ruyſch ſays, that "when the ſymptoms are not augmented, we are not to proceed to inciſion and perforation, but, after bleeding, we are to attempt the cure by often repeated application of warm cephalic fomentations." Agreeable to theſe is the advice and practice of Mr. Bromfield, when a concuſſion of the brain happens. See Concussio. The ſame proceeding is equally proper in caſe of a *fracture*. See White's Surgery, p. 211.

7. Cruris Fractura, *a* fractured *Leg*.

In the leg, there are two bones, viz. the tibia and the fibula. The tibia is generally fractured near its lower extremity, where it is weakeſt; and often, when the tibia is broken, the fibula ſuffers the ſame at its upper extremity. When there is a diſlocation of the maleolus internus, the fibula is commonly fractured, and has occaſioned it.

A fractured fibula ſeldom gives any uneaſineſs, or hinders from walking; however, it may be diſcovered by taking hold of the leg under the ſura with one hand, and with the other moving the foot; for thus, the hand which holds the leg will diſtinguiſh the *fracture*. Mr. Pott ſays that, in this caſe, a tight bandage upon the fractured part is not to be admitted: but that, if it is applied to the two extremities, the broken end will be brought into contact, and thus a cure will be effected.

When the tibia is fractured, lay the patient on the injured ſide, on a flat ſurface, and raiſe the knee on the fractured limb towards the abdomen, at the ſame time bending the joint of the knee; thus, the extenſor muſcles of the foot are relaxed, and the extenſion required for the reduction will be performed with eaſe. Having replaced the fractured bone, apply a long ſplint padded with tow to the fibula, and another on the inſide of the leg, and over part of the tibia, and ſecure them with ſtraps. The patient may lay on the injured ſide during the cure, and thus a cradle or fracture-box will be needleſs; the knee may alſo continue in the ſame poſture as that in which the *fracture* was reduced.

There is an important difference attends a *fracture* from a gun-ſhot, and the like accident from any other cauſe. For example, in caſe the tibia is fractured at its lower end by a gun-ſhot, although the part of the tibia above is apparently unhurt; yet, if the amputation is not performed above the next joint, the patient will loſe his life; the limb, in this caſe, muſt be taken off above the knee. Though, if any other cauſe had produced the like *fracture*, the operation would have been performed below the knee. Bell's Surgery, vol vi. p. 121. White's Surgery, p. 149.

8. Cubiti Fractura. Fracture *of the* Cubit.

The cubit hath two bones, viz. the radius and ulna. *Fractures* here are diſcovered by the ſight, touch, and ear: by the touch and ſight, by moving the hand of the affected cubit inward and outward; though a fractured

ulna, from its inability to ſupport the joint, will ſhew itſelf ſooner than that of the radius: the ear diſcovers a grating noiſe, if the elbow is held ſteady, and the hand is moved inward and outward.

If the RADIUS is to be reduced, and the fragments have receded towards the ulna, an aſſiſtant ſhould ſtretch the arm, and the ſurgeon ſhould preſs down the patient's hand towards the ulna, until the depreſſed part is elevated; after this, compreſs the arm on each ſide with the palms of the hand, ſo as to reſtore the compreſſed muſcle; between the ulna and radius, and the fragments of the radius to their natural poſition; then lay a compreſs and ſtrong paſteboard upon the fore-part of the arm, over the quadratus muſcle, to prevent it drawing the fractured bone toward the ſound one; after which, apply the circular bandage, and ſuſpend the arm in a ſling, with the hand in a prone ſituation.

If the ULNA is fractured, proceed as when the accident happens to the radius; only remember to turn the hand towards the radius, until the depreſſed part of the ulna has recovered its former poſition.

IF BOTH THESE BONES are broken, proceed, as with either of them ſingly. Mr. Pott obſerves in this caſe, it is neceſſary to put the longitudinal compreſſes as near as may be betwixt the bones, in order to prevent the callus uniting them, which would hinder the rotatory motion of the arm.

It often happens in *fractures* of this part, that, notwithſtanding all poſſible care, a ſtiff joint follows; therefore, though (in this particular inſtance, and in the patella) keeping the whole limb ſtrait relaxes the particular muſcles of the bones; yet, if a ſtiff joint is to be feared, as ſoon as ever the benefits from relaxation are over, gently bend the limb. A ſtiff bent cubit being much more uſeful than a ſtrait one. See Lond. Med. Jour. vol. i. p. 356. Edin. Med. Com. vol. ix. p. 382. White's Surgery, b. iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 84.

9. DIGITI FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURED Finger.

When the contuſion of the hand or fingers is very conſiderable, amputation is moſt adviſeable; but if you can ſave the part, proceed as follows: having placed the fractured bone properly, and reduced the fragments, roll it up with a narrow fillet to the next finger. Begin the bandage about the wriſt, carry it over the back of the hand to the finger; and, if more fingers than one are fractured, carry it round each ſeparately, and then round them all; then put a ball into the hand, and bind it tight to the fingers; after which continue the roller back to the wriſt, and finiſh by placing the hand in a ſling. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 93. White's Surgery, p. 145.

10. FEMORIS FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURE *of the* Thigh.

Hippocrates juſtly obſerves, that when either the bone of the humerus, or of the thigh, breaks inwardly, a worſe train of ſymptoms follow than when the ſame happens outwardly, becauſe of the veſſels and nerves that are lodged in their inner parts.

When the thigh is fractured in its middle or lower part, its reſtitution may be effected by the hand, but when the accident happens on the upper part, a greater force is generally required. Wherever the ſeat of the *fracture* is, the poſition of the patient, and of the limb to be reduced, ſhould be ordered as in the caſe of a fractured leg; then a due extenſion being made, and the ends of the fractured bone replaced, ſplints, properly padded with tow, muſt be ſecured; and if Gooch's machine for *fractures* of the thigh-bone is made uſe of, little more than patience will be required in order to the cure; but in want of this machine, the poſition propoſed, when the leg is fractured, may be truſted to, and that particularly when the neck of the thigh is the ſeat of the diſorder.

When a *fracture* of the thigh is complicated with a wound, it is dangerous, and ſometimes incurable. Happening near the joints, it is uſually fatal, as the large blood-veſſels are then too frequently lacerated. The danger is not much leſs if the wound is on the back part of the thigh, becauſe of the difficulty of dreſſing it. If the hæmorrhage can be reſtrained by uſing the tourniquet, and taking up the wounded veſſel, the *fracture* may then be reduced; but if the bone is much injured, and the hæmorrhage violent, amputation is uſually the moſt eligible method.

A *fracture* of the neck of the thigh-bone is ſometimes miſtaken for a luxation, but it is more eaſy to break than to luxate this bone, and *fractures* in its neck are more frequent than in its other parts. A *fracture* in the neck of this bone is both more difficult to be reduced and retained than in the body of it, and a lameneſs uſually follows the re-union. The oblique direction of the neck, with the quantity and ſtrength of the muſcles, are the cauſes of theſe difficulties.

The ſigns of this kind of *fracture* are, according to Gooch, "The thigh and knee turning outwards, the limb is much ſhortened, and conſiderably ſhrunk, pain in the courſe of the ſartorious muſcle, which, from its origin and inſertion, muſt frequently be put upon the ſtretch, often cauſing pain on the inſide juſt below the knee, and a crepitus is obſerved when the patient moves his limb." When theſe ſymptoms appear, the limb being gently but ſteadily extended until the fractured limb appears as long as the ſound one, let the patient be laid in the poſture recommended, when the leg is the part thus affected, and let bleeding, &c. be employed to prevent or to remove inflammation. If Gooch's extending machine could be obtained, its uſe would be the moſt eligible method for preventing future inconveniences. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 95. White's Surgery, p. 146.

11. HUMERI FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURED Humerus.

If this bone is fractured in the middle, no great difficulty attends; but if near the ſuperior and anterior head, both pain and danger are ſometimes preſent. To reduce this *fracture*, place the patient in a chair; his elbow being bent, let an aſſiſtant ſteadily graſp the fractured bone at its lower end, and another aſſiſtant do the ſame a little below the ſhoulder; then the arm being extended gently, the operator takes the fractured part in his hand; and as ſoon as the extenſion is ſufficient, the bone being thereby replaced, he applies the bandage, and confines it by hanging the fore arm in a ſling.

It ſometimes happens, that when the caſe is an oblique *fracture*, the ſharp end of the bone is ſo intangled in the adjacent muſcles as to prevent a re-union; but an inciſion being made upon them, and the point ſawed off, makes way for an eaſy replacing them, and a ſpeedy cure. See Med Muſ. vol. ii. p. 404, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 79. White's Surgery, p. 143.

12. INNOMINATI OSSIS FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURED Os Innominatum.

When this accident happens, there is great danger, eſpecially if the patient vomits a brown or bloody matter. In reducing this kind of *fracture*, the patient muſt lie on the ſound ſide; the fractured parts muſt be reſtored by the ſurgeon's hands alone; then compreſſes dipped in rectified ſpirit of wine muſt be ſecured by means of the ſpica bandage. See White's Surgery, p. 143.

13. MAXILLÆ FRACTURA. FRACTURED Jaw.

When *fractures* of the UPPER JAW ſtretch towards the eyes, the conſequent inflammation is often dangerous; and when they penetrate the antrum, they are generally tedious, and occaſion much deformity. Replace the fractured bones with the fingers, when there is no wound; or with forceps, or a narrow ſcapula, when the parts are laid open; and a piece of adheſive plaſter is the beſt for reſtraining the dreſſings. Bleeding, and an antiphlogiſtic regimen, muſt be adviſed to obviate inflammation of the eye, and contiguous parts. The reunion of fractured parts muſt be left to nature.

When the LOWER JAW is fractured, and its ſituation is aſcertained, replace the bones carefully; which may be done by placing the patient in a proper light, with his head well ſecured, and the fingers of one hand preſſing upon the inſide of the jaw, while the other hand is employed externally in guarding againſt any perceptible inequality of the bone. If a tooth is ſeated in the courſe of the fracture, extract it immediately; but if a tooth, not ſeated in the courſe of the *fracture*, is forced out of its ſocket, replace it if you can, and fix it by tying it to the contiguous firm teeth. This done, endeavour to retain the fractured bones in a proper ſituation till they are firmly reunited. For this end, the beſt means are a compreſs and bandage of ſoft old linen or cotton. The parts being kept firm by an aſſiſtant, a thick compreſs ſhould be laid over the chin, and made to extend from ear to ear along each jaw; and over the whole, a four-headed roller ſhould be applied. Liquid diet is beſt until the cure is performed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 52. 58. White's Surgery, p. 137.

14. METACARPI

14. METACARPI FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURED Metacarpus.

An aſſiſtant may extend the fractured hand upon a ſmooth table, while the ſurgeon, with his fingers, endeavours to replace the fragments. White's Surgery, p. 145.

15. NASI FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURE *of the* Noſe.

Both the bones and the cartilages are liable to be broken. If the bones are broken, the noſe appears flat where the *fracture* is; and if the cartilage is the ſuffering part, the noſe leans to one ſide. If the injury is conſiderable, the cure is incomplete; and from the nearneſs of this part to the brain, the danger is conſiderable; an ozæna, a caries, or a polypus, may be the conſequence. IN ORDER TO A CURE, place the patient in a reclining poſture, and elevate the depreſſed parts of the noſe with a quill, replacing them in their proper order with the fore-finger and thumb of your other hand: to prevent their collapſing, fill the noſtril with lint, or introduce a canula there: if there is no wound, a plaſter may ſuffice to ſecure the whole; and if there is a wound, treat it as if on any other part. If a ſplinter is ſo ſituated as not to be re-united but with difficulty, remove it. When the bones are reduced, they do not eaſily ſeparate again. Mr. Bell ſays, any portion of bone that is quite looſe, and nearly ſeparated from the reſt, ſhould be removed immediately, whether it be raiſed up, or forced into the noſtril; but whatever adheres to the remaining portion of bone, with much firmneſs, ſhould be replaced. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 49. See White's Surgery, p. 137.

16. PATELLÆ FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURED Knee-Pan.

When a ſmall fragment of the patella is attracted upwards, if the patient is fat, it is not very eaſy to diſcover this caſe. In ſearching to know whether or no the patella is broken, do not bend the knee, becauſe you ſeparate the fragments thereby farther from each other, and occaſion unneceſſary pain. This bone is generally broken tranſverſely, the lower part remains fixed to the knee, but the upper is drawn by the muſcles on the fore part of the thigh. When the caſe is diſcovered, lay the patient on his back, extend his leg, and gently preſs the muſcles above the fractured part downwards, until the fragments of the bones approach within an inch of each other; in this ſituation, retain them by a compreſs and bandage. The fractured parts ſhould never be brought cloſe together, for thus a ſtiff joint ſhould be occaſioned.

Sometimes the ligament which ſecures the knee-pan to the tibia is broken, and this caſe is miſtaken for a *fracture* of the knee-pan; however, the miſtake is not of much conſequence, as the prognoſtics and method of cure are the ſame. See Warner's Caſes of Surgery; Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 349, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 111. White's Surgery, p. 147.

17. PEDIS FRACTURA. FRACTURE *in the* Foot.

Fractures in the *tarſus*, *metatarſus*, and *toes*, are generally accompanied with wounds from the contuſion of the nerves, tendons, ligaments, and membranes. They are cured much in the ſame manner as thoſe of the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers. *Fractures* in this part, as well as in the hand and leg near the ankle, eſpecially when the malleolus recedes from the principal bone, ſeldom admit of ſo complete a cure as to leave the limb free from ſome inconvenience. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 130.

18. SACRI & COCCYGIS OSSIUM FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURE *of the* Os Sacrum *and* Os Coccyx.

It is diſcovered by the pain perceived in the part, and by the touch. Endeavour to reduce the fragment with your fingers; but if it be depreſſed inwardly, pare the nail of your fore-finger pretty cloſe, then greaſe and introduce the finger into the inteſtinum rectum, and thus the depreſſed part may eaſily be replaced; this done, the T bandage may be applied over a proper compreſs; the patient muſt be directed to keep his bed for two or three weeks; and when he turns from one ſide to the other, let him turn over his belly; when he riſes, the propereſt ſeat will be a bottomleſs chair. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 74. White's Surgery, p. 143.

19. SCAPULÆ FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURE *of the* Scapula.

If the acromion is broken, it is eaſily reduced with the fingers, if the os humeri is raiſed upwards a little; but it is ſo difficultly retained, that thoſe patients ſeldom can lift up their arms afterwards freely: after the reduction, put a compreſs on it, and a ball under the arm-pit; apply the bandage, and put the arm in a ſling.

If the neck of the ſcapula, which is below the acromion, or the acetabulum, be broken, the accident is not eaſily diſcovered; but a ſtiffneſs of the joint, an inflammation, an abſceſs, or other bad ſymptoms, follow.

All other *fractures* of this bone are leſs hazardous; and to reduce them, an aſſiſtant ſhould extend the arm forward, whilſt the ſurgeon, in the beſt manner he can, is employed in reſtoring the fragments with his hands, laying thereon compreſſes, and paſte-board ſplints, and ſecuring all with the faſcia ſtellata, or quadriga. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 76. White's Surgery, p. 140.

20. STERNI FRACTURA, *a* FRACTURED Sternum.

After a depreſſion or a *fracture*, the part is in pain: this accident is alſo known by the bone grating, if moved by the fingers, and by its moving in conſequence of a little preſſure againſt it; though the proper indication is a manifeſt ſinus or inequality in the part.

The latent veſſels in the ſternum are broken, from whence proceed pains in the breaſt, difficulty of breathing, violent cough, ſpitting of blood, extravaſations of blood on the precordia, or within the mediaſtinum, with other dangerous ſymptoms.

To reduce this kind of *fracture*, lay the patient on his back over ſome hard pillows, that his ſhoulders may be depreſſed, and the breaſt elevated; the operator muſt then preſs forcibly, and with ſome violence ſhake each ſide of the breaſt; for thus the ribs are extended, and the ſternum puſhed forward. If this fails, make a crucial inciſion into the ſkin, and elevate the depreſſed part of the ſternum with a terebra gently ſcrewed into the part.

After the reduction, the napkin and ſcapulary may be applied to keep the thorax firm.

Mr. Bell ſays, in the ſixth vol. of his Surgery, page 67, &c. that, "In ſome caſes, it is fractured without being diſplaced; in others, it is not only broken, but at the ſame time beat in upon the pleura. When it therefore happens that the pain, cough, oppreſſed breathing, and other ſymptoms, do not yield to blood-letting and other parts of an antiphlogiſtic courſe, ſome other method of cure ſhould be attempted. An inciſion ſhould be made upon the injured part, of a ſufficient length to admit of a free examination of the bone; when the depreſſed piece may be raiſed either with a common ſcalpel, or a levator, if there be an opening that will admit an inſtrument; or when this is not practicable, an opening may be made for this purpoſe with the trepan. If the operation be performed with caution, the bone may be raiſed with ſafety; and this being done, the ſore muſt be treated in the uſual way. See White's Surgery, p. 139.

21. VERTEBRARUM FRACTURÆ. FRACTURES *of the* Vertebræ.

When any of the vertebræ are fractured without affecting the ſpinal marrow, then there are only the poſterior apophyſes, or acute tubercles, injured, and they are not dangerous. When theſe parts only are fractured, replace them with your fingers, and apply on each ſide the ſpina dorſi, narrow compreſſes moiſtened with ſpirit of wine, and ſecure them with paſteboard ſplints, and the napkin and ſcapulary.

Fractures in theſe parts are eaſily known by the pain there; as alſo on ſlightly touching them.

If the tranſverſe apophyſes which tend towards the cavity of the thorax are broken, then the heads of the ribs which are inſerted into them will likewiſe be broken, and much danger attends this caſe.

When the body of a vertebra is broken, the ſpinal marrow is injured; then the parts of the arms, viſcera, or legs which are below them, become immediately motionleſs, and death is ſooner or later the conſequence. In this caſe, not to ſeem either negligent or ignorant, lay the injured part bare, elevate the fragments which preſs the medulla, and if looſe, extract them; then clean the wound, and dreſs with balſamics as long as life continues. See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, the Engliſh tranſlation, p. 84. 88. Petit. on the Diſeaſes of the Bones; Aitkin's Treatiſe on *Fractures*; Pott's general Remarks on *Fractures*, and Kirkland's Obſervations on the ſame: and for machines to be uſed after the reduction of *fractures*, ſee Gooch's Caſes and Remarks. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 71. White's Surgery, p. 142.

FRÆNUM.

FRÆNUM. See LIGAMENTUM ANNULARE, LINGUA & PENIS.

FRAGA. The STRAWBERRY. See ARBUTUS. Boerhaave mentions ſix ſpecies. The common wood *ſtrawberry* is the moſt agreeable, flowers in May, and the fruit ripens in June. *Strawberries* are apt to putrify in the ſtomach; hence the cuſtom of eating them with ſugar and wine. A decoction of the whole plant is uſed againſt the jaundice.

FRAGARIA. See ARBUTUS.

FRAGAROIDES. BARREN STRAWBERRIES. See ARBUTUS.

FRAGILITAS OSSIUM, alſo called *friabilitas oſſium*. It conſiſts in a too great redundance of the earthy principle in the ſound habit. In the diſeaſed, the ſcurvy, lues venerea, and ſcrophulous diſorders, may be the cauſe. Mr. Sharp ſays that the cauſe is a defect of the oil.

FRAMBŒSIA. See YAWS.

FRANCOLIN. See ATTAGEN.

FRANGULA. See ALNUS NIGRA.

FRAXINELLA. See DICTAMNUS ALBUS.

FRAXINUS, called alſo *bumelia*. The ASH-TREE. It is the *fraxinus excelſior*. Linn. It is a tall tree common in woods and hedges. Its bark is whitiſh; the ſeeds are oblong, reddiſh, or browniſh-coloured, ſhaped ſomewhat like a bird's tongue, whence their name *lingua avis*, *ornithogloſſum*, &c.

The freſh bark is bitteriſh and aſtringent, but loſes much in drying. In doſes of a dram it is diuretic, and the watery extract hath the ſame effect. The middle bark hath been uſeful in intermitting fevers, when aſſiſted by alkaline ſalts.

The ſeeds called *lingua avis*, from their being ſhaped like a bird's tongue, are diuretic, healing, and drying. Their doſe is a dram or more. Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. That called

—— ORNUS, the FLOWERING ASH, is the ſpecies on the ſurface of which manna exudes and concretes. This ſpecies is alſo called *ornus*; *manniſera arbor*. See MANNA.

FRENA. See ALVEOLUS.

FRIABILITAS OSSIUM. See FRAGILITAS.

FRICTA. See COLOPHONIA.

FRICTIO. RUBBING. *Friction* of the body upon its whole ſurface, if duly repeated, will do more in the recovery of health, and towards the ſupport of it, than is generally apprehended; it promotes perſpiration, quickens the circulation, and opens the finer veſſels through which thoſe diſcharges are made, on which health and vigour much depend. *Friction* contributes not only to the conveyance of medicines into the body, but alſo to their action and uſefulneſs there, when introduced. This means of health is beſt uſed when the primæ viæ are moſt empty, when the chylopoetic organs are too languid. *Friction* with rough cloths over the whole belly, when the patient is faſting, produces advantageous effects. Gentle *friction* with pinguious ſubſtances relax; but ſtrong *friction* with rough dry cloths ſtrengthen. It has been conſidered particularly uſeful in caſes of aſcites, and many other where the action of the abſorbent ſyſtem is neceſſary to be promoted.

FRIESEL. See MILIARIS FEBRIS.

FRIGIDARIUM. A veſſel in the baths for holding cold water. Alſo the cold bath itſelf.

FRIGERARIA. See PUTRIDA FEBRIS.

FRIGUS. COLD. In Vogel's Noſology, it ſignifies the coldneſs of the feet and hands. *Cold* is ſaid, *by ſome*, to be a privation of heat; but heat and *cold* are the names of certain ſenſations in living animal bodies; and the ſenſe of *coldneſs* is produced by bodies which exiſt, and that are the ſubjects of the ſenſes in the ſame degree as are thoſe which produce the ſenſation called heat. Many ſubſtances excite the ſenſe of *coldneſs*, and extinguiſh fire itſelf; and a greater degree of artificial *cold*-making matter is produced by a mixture of the ſpirit of nitre with powdered ice, than nature manifeſts in any inſtance. See the proceſs by which profeſſor Braun produced an artificial *cold*, and by which quickſilver was ſo frozen as to become malleable, in the Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 123, &c.

The effect of *cold* on our bodies. See CONGELATUS.

FRITTA. FRITT, called alſo *ammonitrum*. It is a maſs of ſalt and aſhes concreted to the ſand, by the cold, in making of glaſs.

FROND. A twig of a tree with its leaves; LINNÆUS applies this term, to the peculiar leafing of palms and ferns; he defines it to be a kind of trunk or ſtem, which the branch united with the leaf, and frequently with the fructification. MARTYN ſays, it was anciently written *frons*, from *ſpuo*, *pollulo*, *to germinate* or *bud*.

FRONDIPORA. See ESCHARA.

FRONS. The FOREHEAD. It is that part which is above the eyes, deſtitute of hair, and reaches from one temple to the other.

FRONTALE. A name for any topical medicine which is applied to the forehead, called alſo *anacollema*; ſee CATAPLASMA: but particularly it means a linen bag, in which cephalic ingredients are tied, in order to be applied to the forehead. See EPITHEMA.

FRONTALIS, MUSCULUS VERUS. See CORRUGATOR COITERII.

FRONTALIS NERVUS. The fifth pair of nerves from the brain, ſends off its firſt branch called *orbitarius*, *& ramus ſuperior*, which is ſubdivided into three, the firſt of which ſubdiviſions is the *frontal*; it ſpreads on the upper part of the orbit of the eye, to the fat which ſurrounds the globe of the eye, the muſculus elevator palpebræ &c.

—— SINUS. The FRONTAL SINUS. There are two of theſe formed of the ſeparated laminæ of the os frontis; placed above the orbits at the bottom of the os frontis on each ſide the top of the noſe; they are lined with the ſame membrane which lines the noſtrils, and they open into them. Sometimes they are wanting.

—— VENA. It is a branch from the external jugular, forming a vein in the forehead, called by the ancients, *præparata vena*.

FRONTIS, Os. The BONE of the FOREHEAD; called alſo *coronale os*, *inverecundum*, *metopon*, *metopium*. The external ſurface of this bone is ſmooth at its upper convex part, but below, ſeveral cavities and proceſſes are obſerved. At each angle of the orbit the bone juts out to form two internal and two external proceſſes. The ridge which makes the ſupercilium, is called the ſuperciliary proceſs. The lower part of the forehead where the hair of the eye-brows grows, is called *ophrys*. The *proceſſus naſalis*, naſal proceſs, is ſituated between the two internal angular proceſſes. The two orbiter proceſſes are continuations of the ſuperciliary. There is a notch between theſe for the reception of the ethmoid bone. At the internal angular proceſs there is a cavity, where the *caruncula lachrymalis* is lodged; at the external angular proceſs there is another cavity for the pulley of the muſculus obliquus major. The foramina are three on each ſide; one in each ſuperciliary ridge, through which a nerve, vein, and artery, paſs to the teguments, &c. of the forehead. Near the middle of the internal ſide of the orbit, in the tranſverſe ſuture, or near it, is a ſmall hole called *orbiter internus*: the orbiter internus poſterior is ſmaller, and lies about an inch deeper in the orbit. On the inſide of the *os frontis* there is a ridge, which, on the upper part, is imperceptible, and grows more prominent at the bottom, where there is a foramen cæcum; to this ridge the falx is attached. The *frontal* ſinus is placed over the orbits, and is divided by the ſeptum juſt deſcribed.

FRUCTIFICATIO FRUCTIFICATION, or FRUITING, is a temporary part of vegetables, appropriated to generation, terminating the old, and beginning the new vegetable. The eſſence of it conſiſts in the flower and fruit, and there is no fructification without anther, ſtigma, and ſeed. When perfect, it conſiſts of ſeven parts.—1. Calyx—2. Corolla—3. Stamen—4. Piſtil—5. Pericarp—6. Seed—7. Receptacle.—Of theſe the four firſt belong to the flower; the two next to the fruit; and the laſt is common to both.

FRUCTUS. FRUIT; called alſo *carpos*. Properly it is the part of a plant wherein the ſeed is contained, but in general it is any ſeed or grain covered or uncovered, but with the coverings when there are any. The chemiſts call metals the fruits of the earth.

FRUCTUS UMBILICATUS. Umbilicated fruit. It is that which had the other parts of the flower growing on its top when it was an ovary. They uſually form a cavity, when it is known by the name of the umbilicus, or navel, as in the medlar, roſe, &c.

FRUMENTACEUS. A term applied to all ſuch plants as have a conformity with wheat, with reſpect either to their fruit, leaves, ears, or the like.

FRUMENTUM. CORN. It is ſpontaneous in no climate, but induſtry raiſes it in all. They are a ſpecies of graſs in their primitive ſtate, whoſe ſeed are improved by culture. A name given alſo to wheat. See TRITICUM.

FRUMENTUM CORRUPTUM. See BRASIUM.

—— INDICUM. } See MAYS.
—— TURCICUM. }

—— SARACENICUM. See FAGOPYRUM.

FRUTEX. A SHRUB. It is a plant with many woody perennial trunks, ſuch as roſes, ſyringos, &c. which divide into ſeveral ſtems near the ground. LINNÆUS makes the diſtinction of a ſhrub from a tree, to conſiſt in its having no buds; though trees have not buds in hot climates. He acknowledges, however, that nature has placed no limits between them. The word is generally uſed by gardeners for all woody plants of low growth.

—— BACCIFER BRASILIENSIS. See CAAGHIYUYO.

—— INDICUS BACCIFER. See BELILIA.

—— INDICUS SPINOSUS. See CARA-SCHULLI.

—— ODORATUS SEPTENTRIONALIUM. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

—— PAVONINUS. See POINCIANA.

—— TERRIBILIS. See ALYPIA.

FRUTICOSUS. FRUTICOSE. Plants which are of a hard woody ſubſtance.

FUCOIDES. A ſpecies of plant which grows in water. It is of a middle nature betwixt conferva and corallina, and fucus. It is often finely divided, and of a more tender ſubſtance than the fucus, and not diſtinguiſhed by nodes and joints like the conferva and corallina.

FUCUS. It is a ſpecies of plant growing in water, whoſe leaves and ſtalks are of various figures. It is generally of a viſcid and coriaceous ſubſtance, and is furniſhed with veſicles on both ſides, which admit of the air being formed to aſſiſt its floating. Its extremities are often ſet with tubercles, which ſeem to contain ſomething of a ſeminal nature.

Botaniſts enumerate many ſpecies: but, except two of them, they are not noted in medicine; and theſe are,

1. Alga marina latifolia vulg. See QUERCUS MARINA.

2. Lactuca marina; which is of the ſame uſe as the alga.

—— MARITIMUS. } See KALI.
—— VESICULOSUS. }

—— MARINUS. See ALGA.

FUGA DÆMONUM. See HYPERICUM.

FUGILE. EAR-WAX. See CERUMEN AURIS. In Paracelſus, it means an appearance in the urine like wax. Some expreſs by it a *bubo*, and others the tumor called *parotides*.

FULIGO. SOOT, alſo called *araxos*, *aſoper*, ASUOLI. It is the ſhining black concrete, formed by the ſmoak from wood, that is uſed in medicine, and to be here underſtood by *ſoot*. It hath a diſagreeable ſmell, and a pungent bitter nauſeous taſte; the more reſinous the wood, the more bitter will be the *ſoot*. By a chemical analyſis it affords a volatile alkaline ſalt, an empyreumatic oil, a fixed alkali, and an inſipid earth.

The *ſoot* gives out its virtues to water, or to proof ſpirit, each of which diſſolves about one-fourth part of good ſoot; and is conſidered as an antiſpaſmodic.

FULMINATIO. FULMINATION, from *fulmino*, *to lighten* or *thunder*. IN CHEMISTRY it hath two ſignifications: 1ſt, An explоſion, and is the ſame as *detonatio*. 2dly, In the depuration of the more perfect metals, it is when upon infuſing them with lead, a bright colour ſucceeds a kind of ſulphureous cloud before appearing in the metal during the fuſion.

FUMARIA. FUMITORY. Alſo call *fumus terræ*, *capnos*, and *herba melancholifuga*. It is the FUMARIA OFFICINALIS, or FUMARIA pericarpiis monoſpermis racemoſis, caule diffuſo, flore purpureo. CL. DIADELPHIA; ORD. HEXANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 849. COMMON PURPLE FUMITORY. It is a plant with bluiſh green, finely-divided leaves, producing, towards the tops of the ſtalks, ſpikes of irregular purpliſh flowers, followed each by a ſingle ſeed. It is annual, flowers in May and June, and delights in ſhady places. The leaves have a bitter ſaline taſte; an extract obtained by inſpiſſating the expreſſed juice, of a decoction of the leaves in water, is very bitter. The juice of theſe leaves, if dropped into the eyes, is ſuppoſed to cure dimneſs of ſight; whence the name *fumaria*, becauſe it provokes tears, and clears the ſight after the manner of ſmoke. It has been ſuppoſed by phyſicians of the firſt authority, both ancient and modern, to be very efficacious in opening obſtructions, and infarctions of the viſcera, particularly thoſe of the hepatic ſyſtem. It is alſo highly commended in ſcorbutic and acrimonious ſtates of the fluids; and therefore employed in various cutaneous diſeaſes, taken in pretty large doſes, eſpecially the juice mixed with whey; and uſed as common drink, it proves diuretic, and laxative. Dr. CULLEN has found it uſeful in many caſes, wherein bitters are preſcribed; but its remarkable virtues are thoſe of clearing the ſkin of many diſorders; and has experienced its good effects in many inſtances of cutaneous affections, which he would call lepra. The doſe, two ounces of the expreſſed juice twice a day; or, the dried root may be given in infuſion, or decoction, or the extract; for theſe all retain the virtues of the freſh herb.

FUMARIA ALBA, alſo called *cyſticapnos Africana ſcandens*. AFRICAN CLIMBING BLADDER FUMITORY.

It is a *climbing* plant, chiefly reſembles the fumitory above deſcribed, only that the fruit is an oval bladder, in which are the ſeeds.

FUMIGATIO, from *fumus*, *ſmoak*. FUMIGATION. By the ſubtil *fumes* that are inſpired as well as inhaled into our bodies, much benefit or prejudice is produced, according to the nature of the matter, and the conſtitution in which it is received. It is evident from the palſies produced among workers in lead mines, &c. and the benefits received in many caſes when the air is impregnated with ſalutary materials; catarrhs and catarrhous coughs are relieved by *fumes* received with the breath; and by the ſame method, expectoration is aſſiſted in humoral aſthmas; and even ulcers in the lungs are ſaid to have been healed by this method. The advantage of mercurial *fumigations* in the cure of venereal ulcers is known to every practitioner.

FUMUS ALBUS. See ETHEL.

—— TERRÆ. See FUMARIA.

FUNCTIO. See ACTIO.

FUNGUS. TOADSTOOL, called alſo *beſacher*. It is the loweſt, and a very imperfect genus of plants, having neither viſible ſeed nor flowers, as in other vegetables, and remarkably differing from other plants, becauſe it hath not an herbaceous colour nor leaf, properly ſpeaking, nor any thing elſe analogous in its contexture. Moſt of them ſpring up, and are ſoon diſſolved into the mucous matter whence they aroſe. The ſpecies are very numerous. See Ray's Synopſis. For the eſculent kind, ſee AMANITA.

FUNGUS. IN SURGERY, it is a ſpongy excreſcence which ariſes in wounds and ulcers, commonly known by the name of *proud fleſh*, though often improperly ſo called. In general, dry lint is the beſt application. But a ſpongy lax fleſh riſing up in ulcers, differs much from the *fungus* in healing wounds; it often requires the knife, or ſome cauſtic application; this ſpongy fleſh is in one maſs, but the *fungus* in healing wounds is in many little protuberances. When this ill-conditioned ſpongy fleſh ariſes, it is of very little uſe to attempt its deſtruction before the general habit of body is improved, and when this is effected, dry lint, or other gentle means, will generally ſuffice. The *fungus* over a carious bone cannot be removed before the caries is put a ſtop to, and the exfoliation completed; but after theſe the *fungus* diſappears ſpontaneouſly.

If *fungous* excreſcences ariſe from the brain, after trepanning, they may be cut away with a knife, and ſuppreſſed with lint dipped in rectified ſpirit of wine, and gentle preſſure.

Fungus is alſo the name of a tubercle about the anus; the cauſe and cure of which are the ſame as the condyloma.

White ſwellings are called *fungi* by ſome authors. In Vogel's Noſology, it ſignifies a ſoft œdematous tumor of the joints. Dr. GOTTLIEB RICHTER recites a caſe of the FUNGUS ARTICULI, wherein he ſays, "In conſequence of external bruiſes, ſometimes after catching cold, and frequently alſo ſpontaneouſly, there ariſes about the patella a ſwelling, which is round, pretty regularly circumſcribed, not painful, and in which an evident fluctuation is felt. It ſometimes occupies both ſides of the patella, and ſometimes is chiefly confined to the place of the ligament of the patella; it frequently ſurrounds the whole knee-pan, like a ſauſage. The patient feels no complaint, except ſome degree of ſtiffneſs in the motion of the knee-joint." This tumor muſt not be opened on any account. The following plaiſter applied, taking alſo tartar emetic in ſmall doſes, and rubbing the knee with the volatile liniment, has been ſucceſsful in theſe

eaſes. R. Gum. ammon. ʒ. i. ſolv. in aceti ſcillitici. q. ſ. ad conſiſtentiam unguenti tenuioris. This muſt be ſpread thick upon leather, applied over the whole knee. Similar tumors on the joints of the elbow have been obſerved.

FUNGUS ALBUS ACRIS. } See AGARICUS PIPERA-
—— PIPERATUS ALBUS. } TUS.
—— ARTICULI. See SPINA VENTOSA.
—— IGNIARIUS. } See AGARICUM & AGARICUS
—— LARICIS. } QUERCUS.
—— MAXIMUS ROTUNDUS PULVERULENTUS. See LYCOPERDON VULGARE.
—— MEMBRANACEUS. } See AURICULÆ JUDÆ.
—— SAMBUCI. }
—— PETRÆUS MARINUS. See ANDROSACE.

FUNIS BRACHII. See MEDIANA VENA.

FUNIS vel FUNICULUS UMBILICALIS. The NAVEL-STRING. It is commonly about half a yard long, though this is uncertain, it being ſometimes not above half this, and at others it is a yard or more. It is uſually fixed near the middle of the placenta, but ſometimes it is near the edge thereof; it is compoſed of two arteries and two veins, though ſometimes there are two arteries and one vein, and at others two veins and but one artery. Theſe veſſels are convoluted, and are ſurrounded by a fine net-work of fibres of a gelatinous texture. The arteries are continuations of the internal iliacs or hypogaſtrics; the veins are formed by the union of all the branches in the placenta; they are continued into the abdomen at the navel, and ſo on to the vena portæ in the liver. After the birth, the remaining parts of the arteries in the abdomen form the ligamenta umbilicalia inferiora, and the veins the falciform or ſuſpenſory ligament.

There is always a point where the *funis* begins, and where the integuments ſeparate from it; whence it is indifferent whether you cut it nearer or further from the belly, ſo that a ligature can be made upon the portion that is left with the child, as it always drops off at the ſame place.

If the *funis* is torn off from the child, ſo that a ligature cannot be made on it, La Motte aſſures us, he ſucceeded in preventing an hæmorrhage by applying pledgits of lint, and confining them with proper compreſſes and bandage; but ſome recommend the needle and ligature.

If the child deſcends to the os externum, but ſeems to be drawn up and down as though it was ſuſpended by a rope, it may be ſuſpected that the *funis* is very ſhort, or that it is entangled; in which caſe ſome practitioners have cut it at about five or ſix inches from the child's belly. But a neceſſity for this can hardly occur, for with a little patience it will ſtretch ſufficiently.

FURCULÆ. See CLAVICULÆ.

FURCELLA. } See ENSIFORMIS.
FURCULA INFERIOR. }

FURFUR. BRAN. Called by CÆLIUS AURELIANUS, *cantabrum*; alſo *leptopityron*. It is commended as excellent for removing offenſive ſordes from the head; and for relieving head achs, by rubbing the head with it after well heating it.

FURFURATIO. See FURFUROSI.

FURFURES. So urine is called which poſſeſſes a ſediment reſembling bran, alſo *petyroides*. It is a name for *furfuroſi*.

FURFUROSI. Thoſe patients are ſo called who are afflicted with a ſort of ſcurf or ſcalineſs on the head, which upon combing diſcharges a ſcaly ſubſtance like bran, whence the diſeaſe is called *furfures*, and *furfuratio*; though ſome call it *porrigo*, and *farrea nubes*.

FURNUS. See FORNAX.

FURIOSUS. See AMBULO.

FUROR UTERINUS; called by the Arabians, *acrai*, *brachuna*, ŒSTROMANIA; *araſcon*, *arſatum*. Dr. Cullen calls it *nymphomania*; and places this diſeaſe in the CL. LOCALES, and ORD. DYSOREXIÆ; and defines it an unreſtrained deſire for venereal enjoyment, of which there is only one ſpecies, varying in its degrees of violence. It is a ſpecies of madneſs, or an high degree of hyſterics. Its immediate cauſe is a preternatural irritability of the uterus and pudenda of women, or an unuſual acrimony of the fluids in theſe parts.

Its preſence is known by the wanton behaviour of the patient; ſhe ſpeaks and acts with unreſtrained obſcenity, and as the diſorder increaſes, ſhe ſcolds, cries, and laughs, by turns. While reaſon is retained, ſhe is ſilent, and ſeems melancholy, but her eyes diſcover an unuſual wantonneſs. The ſymptoms are better and worſe, until the greateſt degree of the diſorder approaches, and then by every word and action her condition is too manifeſt.

In the beginning a cure may be hoped for, but if it continues, it degenerates into a mania; long intervals and a recovery of fleſh alſo give hopes.

In order to the cure, bleed in proportion to the patient's ſtrength. Camphor, in doſes of 15 to 20 grains, with nitre, and ſmall doſes of the tinct. opii ſhould be repeated at proper intervals. Some venture to give the ceruſſ. acetata in doſes of three to five grains. Beſides bleeding, cooling purges ſhould alſo be repeated in proportion to the violence of ſymptoms, &c. What is uſeful in maniac and hypochondriac diſorders, is alſo uſeful here, regard being had to ſanguine or phlegmatic habits, &c. When the delirium is at the height, give opiates to compoſe, and uſe the ſame method as in a phrenitis, or a mania. Injections of barley-water, with a ſmall quantity of hemlock-juice, may be frequently thrown up into the uterus; this is called ſpecific; but matrimony, if poſſible, ſhould be preferred. See Riverius's Practice of Phyſic.

FURUNCULUS, from *furo, to rage*; called alſo *dothien*; and by Paracelſus, *chiadus*, *chioli*; a BOIL or BILE. It is a phlegmonous tumor which commonly terminates in a ſuppuration of a peculiar kind. It is a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone. (See Culleni Syn. Nos. Meth. vol. 2.) So diſtinguiſhed, on account of the form in which it appears. A BOIL is a ſmall circumſcribed inflammation, ariſing in the exterior parts, and terminating in an acute tubercle, about the ſize of a pigeon's egg, ſeldom larger, attended with redneſs and pain, and ſometimes with a violent burning heat. It is wrong to attempt to repel theſe inflammations; they cannot be diſcuſſed, nor ought they; they for the moſt part ſuppurate ſpontaneouſly, and break open at firſt on their top, or the moſt pointed part, when ſome drops of pus, like that from an abſceſs, come out; after which the GERM, or what is commonly called the CORE, is ſeen; this core is a purulent ſubſtance, but ſo thick and tenacious, that it appears like a ſolid body, which may be drawn out in the ſhape of a cylinder, like the pith of an elder, ſometimes to the length of an inch. The emiſſion of this core is uſually followed by the diſcharge of a certain quantity of liquid matter, ſpread through the bottom of it. As ſoon as this diſcharge is made, the pain entirely ceaſes, and in a few days the ſwelling diſappears, and the opening heals of its own accord: if it ſhould not, it may be effected by a ſmall quantity of Peruvian balſam.

Suppuration is the beſt method of removing this kind of tumor; for if repelled, it almoſt as certainly returns on ſome other part; but indeed the ſurgeon is ſeldom applied to on account of it, the common method of applying a poultice of flour and honey anſwering every purpoſe. Theſe complaints are ſeldom attended with any danger; they are more frequently ſigns of a ſtrong conſtitution, capable of throwing ſome morbid matter out of the habit. They have been conſidered ſometimes habitual: then by the uſe of alterative medicines, they ſhould be prevented. For which purpoſe roſemary has been recommended; and alſo the burdoc root, by ſome, has been conſidered ſo efficacious, as to be thought a ſpecific. See Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 332. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 66, &c. White's Surgery, p. 17.

FUSANUS, or FUSARIA. See EUONYMUS.

FUSIO. FUSION, alſo *diachyſis*. It is the reduction of ſolid bodies into a ſtate of fluidity by fire. *Fuſio* and *ſolutio per ignem* mean the ſame thing; but in the common mode of ſpeech, by *fuſion*, we underſtand a ſolution, or liquation of metals or minerals; by *liquefaction*, a ſolution of pinguious and concreted ſubſtances

G.

GAL GAL

GABIANUM OLEUM. See PETROLEUM VULGARE.

GABIREA. See MYRRHA

GABRIEN. See BEYA.

GACIRMA. See CUMANA.

GÆDA. The abbreviation of Johannis Gædartii Metamorph. & Hiſt. Nat. Inſectorum, in part iii.

GAGEL. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

GAL. The abbreviation for Galen.

GALACIA. See GALAXA.

GALACTIA. } An exceſs or overflowing of
GALACTIRRHŒA. } milk.

GALACTINA. See LACTICINIA.

GALACTODES. In Hippocrates it ſignifies both milk-warm, and a milky colour.

GALACTOPHORA MEDICAMENTA. Medicines which increaſe the milk.

GALACTOPHORI DUCTUS. See LACTEA VASA.

GALACTOPOETICA, from γαλα, *milk*, and ποιεω, *to make*. MILK-MAKING. An epithet applied to the faculty of generating milk.

GALACTOPOSIA. The method of curing by a milk diet.

GALÆNA INANIS. BISMUTH. See BISMUTHUM.

GALANGA. GALANGAL. It is the MARANTA GALANGA Linn. It is a graſſy-leafed plant, which grows in China and in the Eaſt Indies. The dried roots are brought into Europe in pieces of about an inch long, and half an inch thick; it is branched, full of knots and joints, with ſeveral circular rings; it is of a reddiſh brown colour on the outſide, and of a pale red within.

This root hath an aromatic ſmell and bitteriſh hot biting taſte; but the heat and pungency prevail more than the bitter. Dr. Lewis obſerves, that the pungent matter appears to be of the ſame nature with that of pepper; that it reſides not in the volatile oil, but in a more fixed matter. Neumann ſays, it reſembles ginger in its ſmell, taſte, and chemical compoſition, but that ginger is to be preferred, as it is more agreeable.

There is a *galanga* major, called *acori radix*, but as it is weaker and much more diſagreeable, it is not uſed. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

GALAXA, alſo *galacia*, is a term of Paracelſus. It is ſaid to be a meteor, but it commonly denotes that white line in the heavens which CICERO calls the *circulum lacteum*; the Greeks, γαλαξιας κυκλος; we, the MILKY WAY, from the Latin *via lactea*; and is nothing more than a congeries of fixed or nebulous ſtars. Paracelſus ſays its principle is a moſt ſubtile ſulphur, the cauſe of winter, and producing clouds. Some ſpeaking analogically, apply the word *galaxa* to the poroſities in the cranium; and CHARLTON diſtinguiſhes the paſſages and diſtribution of the chyle by the name of galaxia.

GALBANUM, GUM, called *albetad*, *chalbane*, *geſor*. It is the concrete, gummy, reſinous juice of an evergreen plant, with leaves like thoſe of aniſe, growing in Syria, the Eaſt Indies, and Ethiopia. This plant is named *ferula Africana*, *oreoſelinum Africanum*, *aniſum fruticoſum galbaniferum*, and *aniſum Africanum fruticeſcens*, &c. *ayborzat*. The plant is the BUBON GALBANUM or the BUBON FOLIOLIS RHOMBEIS *dentatis glabris ſtriatis*, *umbellis paucis*, CL. PENTANDRIA, ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 350. LOVAGE-LEAVED BUBON. The gum is brought to us in pale-coloured, ſemitranſparent, ſoft, tenacious maſſes, of different ſhades, from white to brown; the better ſorts of which, on being opened, appear compoſed of clear whitiſh tears, often intermixed with little ſtalks or ſeeds of the plant. It partakes more of the reſinous than of the gummy quality, though it is nearly all ſoluble in water. It hath a ſtrong unpleaſant ſmell, and bitteriſh warm taſte, is unctuous to the touch, and ſoftens in the fingers.

In medical virtue and ſenſible qualities it reſembles the gum ammoniacum, but is leſs efficacious than it in aſthmas, though more efficacious than it in hyſteric diſorders. When aſſafœtida is too ſtrong, *galbanum* may be tried; and if it diſagrees, give ammoniacum. It may be ſaid to hold a middle place between the two, though it is leſs antiſpaſmodic than aſſafetida, and not ſo powerful an expectorant as the ammoniacum. Dr. Cullen ſays, by itſelf it has little power, but ſerves to afford a variety; ſo requiſite in the uſe of antiſpaſmodics.

A mixture of ſpirit of wine two parts, with one part water, diſſolves all but the impurities, which are commonly in conſiderable quantities.

Great part of the virtue of *galbanum* conſiſts in its eſſential oil, and is carried up in diſtillation, either with water or with ſpirit, whence great care is required in purifying it. For making of plaſters, and ſuch like inferior purpoſes, the beſt method is to expoſe it in winter to a ſharp froſt, and whilſt it is brittle to powder it: thus the impurities may in ſome meaſure be ſeparated in the ſearce; for internal uſes, it is beſt managed by including it in a bladder, and keeping it in hot water, until it is ſoft enough to be ſtrained by preſſure through an hempen cloth.

Beſides the eſſential oil yielded by diſtillation with water, an empyreumatic oil is obtained, by diſtilling in a retort without mixture. This empyreumatic oil is of a fine blue colour, but changes in the air to a purple.

It is common to ſpread *galbanum* on leather, and to apply it to the belly in hyſteric diſorders, and when ſpaſms diſorder the belly of a woman ſoon after delivery; but the following is to be preferred. ℞ Gum. aſſ. fœtid. ʒvi. camph. ʒ ſs. f. empl. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The College of Phyſicians order the following tincture to be made.

Take of *galbanum* cut into ſmall pieces, two ounces; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints; digeſt with a gentle heat, for eight days, and ſtrain. They conſider it as a warm antiſpaſmodic, promiſing to be of ſervice in flatulency, hyſteria, and the aſthmatic complaints of old people. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Externally, *galbanum* has been applied to expedite the ſuppuration of inflammatory and indolent tumors; and medically, as a warm ſtimulating plaiſter. For the firſt purpoſes, the following is often ſucceſsfully applied:

CATAPLASMA GALBANI COMPOSITUM. ℞. Rad. lilii albi ʒ iv. caricarum ʒ i. rad. cepæ vulgaris contuſæ, ʒ iſs. gummi galbani, ʒ ſs. radix lilii, & caricæ coquantur, & ſimul contundantur, poſtea radix cepæ adjiciatur, & denuo galbanum vitello ovi ſolutum.

Galbanum is alſo an ingredient in the *pilulæ e gummi*, *emplaſtrum Lithargyri cum gummi*, and the *emplaſtrum ad clavos*. PHARM. EDINENSIS.

GAALBEI, or GALBEUM. A ſort of ornamental and medical bracelets worn by the Romans.

GALA. See GALEA.

GALBULÆ. } See CUPRESSUS.
GALBULI. }

GALBULUS. When the ſkin of the body is naturally yellow.

GALE. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

GALEA. A HELMET. See PILEUS. In ANATOMY it is the name for the *amnion*. In SURGERY, a bandage for the head is thus called. In BOTANY, the upper lip of a ringent corolla or labiated flower, is called its *gala* or creſt. Among diſeaſes, it is by analogy a name for a ſpecies of head-ach, which ſurrounds the head like an helmet.

GALEANTHROPIA. It appears to come from γαλεη, *a cat*, and ανθρωπος, *a man*, as it is a ſpecies of madneſs in which a patient imagines himſelf to be a cat, and then he imitates its manners.

GALEGA, called alſo *ruta capraria*, and GOAT'S RUE. It is the *galega* officinalis, Linn. The root is perennial; on the ſtalks are pods with oblong kidney-ſhaped ſeeds. It is a native of Spain and Italy, where it is eaten as food, but it is not noted in medicine.

—— NEMOROSA VERNA, a ſpecies of orobus.

GALEGÆ. A ſpecies of ſenna.

GALENA, from γαλην, *a calm*. It was a name of the theriaca before the addition of vipers to it. It is the name of a lead ore, in which is a little ſilver. According to ſome it is the ſame as *plumbago*, or *molybdæna*. Some ſay that no metal can be extracted from it, and others ſay it is an ore of zinc, but mixt with various other ſubſtances. This laſt is the moſt proper aſſertion.

GALENION. The name of a malagma, in P. Ægineta.

GALEOBDULON. } See LAMIUM LUTEUM. Alſo called *lamium rubrum, urtica iners magna fœtidiſſima, ſtachys fœtida*, and HEDGE-NETTLE. Boerhaave enumerates fourteen ſpecies. This ſpecies, he ſays, is a good antihyſteric, and an infuſion of the leaves and flowers is uſeful in a nephritic colic. He attributes ſome degree of virtue to the ſpecies called CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL, ſee PANAX COLONI; to the YELLOW ARCHANGEL, and SPOTTED ARCHANGEL, ſee LAMIUM; but to the reſt nothing medicinal is known to belong to them.
GALEOPSIS, vel GALIOPSIS. }

—— LUTEA. See LAMIUM MACULATUM.

GALERITA. See PETASITES.

GALI. See INDICUM.

GALIA, from *gallæ*, GALLS. There are two compoſitions; one called pure, the other aromatic, and *galls* were a part of the compoſition. *Galia* moſchata, or muſcata: in this was NUTMEG. *Galia* zibettina; in this was CIVET.

GALIANCON. See ANCI. When one arm is ſhorter than the other, this is the term uſed; and people thus affected are called *galianconei*.

GALIUM APARINE. See APARINE.

—— VERUM. See GALLIUM.

GALLÆ, called *nuces gallæ*, *gallæ* maximæ orbiculatæ, *gallæ* ſpinoſæ, GALLS. Theſe are the productions of the QUERCUS ROBUR, foliis oblongis glabris ſinuatis; lobis rotundifoliis glandibus oblongis AITON, Hort. Kew. CL. MONŒCIA ORD. POLYANDRIA. LINN. Gen Plant. 1070. A gall is called *ceſis* or *ciſis*.

They are hard round excreſcences, *nidi cynipidis*; found in the warmer countries on the oak-tree. They are produced from the puncture of an inſect, and affording a lodgment for its young, until they are capable of eating a paſſage through; the tear which iſſues from the wound, gradually increaſed by acceſſions of freſh matter, forms a covering to the eggs and ſucceeding inſects. Thoſe *galls* which have no hole, are found to have the dead inſects remaining in them. Two ſorts are diſtinguiſhed in the ſhops, one ſaid to be brought from Aleppo, called Oriental, or Aleppo nut, or *galla* ſpinoſa; the other from the ſouthern parts of Europe, called European *galls*. The former are generally of a bluiſh colour, or greyiſh or blackiſh, and verging to a blue; unequal in their ſurface, hard to break, and of a cloſe texture: the others are of a pale browniſh or whitiſh colour, ſmooth, round, eaſily broke, leſs compact, and of a much larger ſize. The two ſorts differ in ſtrength, but in other reſpects are of the ſame quality.

Chuſe the ſmall, protuberant, bluiſh, and heavy ones.

Galls are a ſtrong aſtringent, ſuppoſed to be one of the ſtrongeſt in the vegetable kingdom. They have no peculiar ſmell or taſte; their medical character is ſimple aſtringency. Both water and ſpirit take up nearly all their virtue. The ſpirituous extract is the ſtrongeſt preparation, but the ſimple powder is as good as any other mode of adminiſtering them. The doſe of the powder is from a few grains to a dram.

They are not much uſed in medicine, though they have been ſaid to be beneficial in intermittents, and one of the moſt powerful of the vegetable aſtringents. Dr. Cullen has cured intermittents, by giving half a dram of the powder of *galls* every two or three hours, during the intermiſſion; and both by itſelf, and joined with camomile flowers, has prevented the return of the paroxyſms. The following fomentation has been uſeful for the piles, &c. Take of bruiſed galls ʒ ſs. boiling water, ℔ ii. macerate them for an hour, and then ſtrain off the liquor. This is alſo ſerviceable in the prolapſus ani, and the fluor albus, applied cold. An injection merely aſtringent is made, by adding two ounces of diſtilled water to the ſame quantity of the fomentation above, and uſed in gleets, and leucorrhœa. Againſt the piles alſo, the ointment called camphorated ointment of galls has been found ſerviceable after the uſe of leeches, and is thus made. Incorporate half a dram of camphor with one ounce of hog's lard, and then add two drams of galls in very fine powder. They are much employed for making black writing-ink, and the colouring matter for dying black with. A decoction of *galls* ſeems more rough and aſtringent to the taſte; but an infuſion of them in cold water ſtrikes a deeper black with green vitriol. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GALLATURA. See ALBUMEN OVI.

GALLENA TESSULATA. See PLUMBUM.

GALLI GALLINACEI CAPUT. See GALLINAGINIS CAPUT.

GALLIA MOSCHATA. A compoſition of troches, in which are only aloes, amber, and muſk, made up with ſome mucilage.

GALLICUS MORBUS. The FRENCH DISEASE. See LUES VENEREA.

GALLINAGINIS, CAPUT, alſo *galli gallinacei caput*. When the proſtata is cut open, we diſcover the eminence called *caput gallinaginis*. It is thick behind and ſlender before; on each ſide of this eminence appear the orifices of the veſiculæ ſeminales.

GALLION. See GALLIUM.

GALLITRICHIS. WILD CLARY.

GALLITRICHUM. See HORMINUM.

GALLIUM, called *gallion*, CHEESE-RENNET, LADY'S BED-STRAW. It is the GALLIUM VERUM, Linn. It is a plant with ſquare ſtalks, long narrow leaves, which commonly ſtand eight at a joint in the form of a ſtar. On the tops appear thick cluſters of ſmall yellow monopetalous flowers, which are followed each by two ſeeds. It is perennial, found in dry waſte grounds, and flowers in June and July.

The flowers have a ſtrong, not diſagreeable ſmell; the leaves little or none: but they both poſſeſs a degree of acidity, on which account they are uſed in ſome places for turning milk or ſeparating its curd from the whey, whence its name *cheeſe-rennet*. The whole plant is ſaid to be cooling and reſtringent, but it is not much uſed in medicine. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies. It is alſo a name for MADDER. See RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS

—— LATIFOLIUM FLORE LUTEO. See CRUCIATA VULGARIS.

GALREDA. A kind of jelly made by boiling the cartilaginous parts of animals. In Paracelſus, it ſignifies an excrementitious mouldineſs.

GAMANDRA. See GAMBOGIA.

GAMBOGIA. The largeſt quantities are produced in the province *Cambogia*, or Cambodia, from whence it is called *Cambodia, Cambogium, Gambogia, Carcapuli*, &c. From the virtues aſcribed to it againſt the gout, it is called *gummi ad podagram, gummi gutta*, &c. By a corruption of the above names it is called, *getta, ghitta, gutta gamba, gamon, germandra, catagemu, jemsu, gamma, gamboida, gemandra, geheathu*, &c. From its gold colour it hath been called *chryſopus*, and from its purgative quality it is named *ſuccus laxativus, ſuccus Indicus purgans*, and *ſcammonium orientale*. With us it is uſually called GAMBOGE.

It is a gummy reſinous concrete, brought from the Eaſt Indies, ſaid to be the produce of certain trees called coddam-pulli; but ſome ſay it is obtained from a ſhrub of the eſſula, or tithymalus kind. The tree is the *Cambogia*

bogia gutta, or *Cambogia* of Linn. Indian *Cambogia*. It is brought to us in large cakes and rolls; it is ſolid, brittle, of a ſmooth ſurface, perfectly opake, free from any viſible impurities, of a deep reddiſh-yellow colour, equal and uniform throughout its whole ſubſtance. It ſtains the moiſt hands of a yellow colour: when chewed, it hath little or no taſte; but ſoon after it impreſſes a pungent acrimony and heat, and occaſions a dryneſs in the mouth. It eaſily melts over the fire; it takes flame from a candle, it burns with a white flame, and leaves a grey aſh.

In medicine it is chiefly uſed as a draſtic purge, but it weakens the ſtomach. It produces copious diſcharges by ſtool, and its operation is uſually very quick. On the firſt uſe of it, it generally vomits, and then purges; in dropſies it hath been much recommended; but in a hot, dry habit, it ſhould never be ventured on. The doſe is from gr. iii. to xx. When given with calomel, or other purgatives, it is not ſo apt to be diſcharged upwards. If given in a liquid form, and duly diluted, it needs no corrector; boiling in water leſſens its activity; ſolutions of it in alkalized water act only by ſtool and urine; the latter it promotes very freely.

It is beſt given in doſes of three or four grains rubbed down with a little ſugar, and repeated every three or four hours: it then operates without vomiting or griping, and after the third or fourth exhibition, evacuates water freely, both by ſtool and urine. See SPIRITUS COCHLEARIÆ AUREUS.

The GAMBOGIÆ TINCTURA AMMONIATA, *Ammoniated Tincture of Gamboge*, has been ſaid to be of conſiderable ſervice in ſome cutaneous co nplaints, given to the quantity of a tea ſpoonful, or two, every night and morning, and is made by diſſolving eighteen grains of gamboge in two ounces of the ſpirits of ammonia.

Rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves five parts out of ſix, and acquires a deep gold-colour from it; water, aſſiſted by heat, takes up nearly as much, but on cooling it depoſits much of the reſin; but if the water is firſt impregnated with an alkaline ſalt, it depoſits none. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GAMBOIDA. } GAMBOGIA.
GAMMA. }

GAMMATA, FERRAMENTA. An inſtrument mentioned by P. Ægineta, made like the Greek letter Γ; it was uſed for cauterizing an hernia aquoſa.

GAMMARUS. See CANCER FLUVIATILIS.

GAMON. See GAMBOGIA.

GAMPHELE. The CHEEK. The jaw, from γαμφω, *crooked*. See BUCCÆ.

GANGAMON. A name of the *omentum*, from its ſuppoſed likeneſs to a fiſhing-net, which the Greeks call *gangamon*. Some call that contexture of nerves about the navel thus.

GANGILA. See SESAMUM VERUM.

GANGLION. A primitive in the Greek. IN ANATOMY, it imports a knot frequently found in the courſe of the nerve, and which is not morbid; from wherever any nerve ſends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two nerves join together, there is generally a *ganglion* or *plexus*, as may be ſeen at the beginning of all the nerves of the medulla ſpinalis, and in many other places of the body. See PLEXUS.

IN SURGERY, it is a moveable tumor formed any where about the tendons of muſcles, and the ligaments; the moſt frequent ſituation is about the carpus; but whatever part of the body it is in, it is near the ſkin, and is not attended with any conſiderable uneaſineſs to the patient. *Ganglions* are formed of lymph, which is ſecreted within the vaginæ of tendons; they are different in their form, conſiſtence, and other appearances, but they never ſuppurate. Mr. Sharp reckons theſe tumors among thoſe encyſted ones called meliceris. For the moſt part the matter of a *ganglion* reſembles the white of an egg. Dr. Cullen ranks it as a genus of diſeaſes in the claſs locales, and order tumores, and defines it a hard moveable extuberation, fixed upon a tendon.

As to the cure, Mr. Sharp aſſures us that he hath frequently ſucceeded, by making an inciſion through its whole length, and at the ſame time dividing the ligament of the wriſt, and afterwards dreſſing as in wounds in general. Mr. Warner gives two inſtances of his ſucceſsfully extirpating them: he obſerves, that the objection from danger of wounding the ſubjacent tendon or ligament, is of no weight, ſince the accident can be generally avoided, and ſhould it happen, the diſaſter may be eaſily healed, as occurs daily in wounds of this ſort; he recommends the cutting away part of the cyſt, and then digeſting the reſt away. See Sharp's Operations in Surgery, in the chapter on encyſted tumors. Warner's Caſes in Surgery, Heiſter's Surgery, Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 476.

GANGRÆNA. See MORTIFICATIO.

—— ORIS. See CANCRUM ORIS.

—— OSSIS. See SPINA VENTOSA.

GANGRENE SCORBUTIQUE DES GENCIVES. See CANCRUM ORIS.

GANGRINOS, SAL. Fuchſius ſays it is the *foſſilis ſal.*

GANNANA, and GANNANAPERIDE. See CORT. PERUV.

GARAB. See ÆGILOPS.

GARB. A Mooriſh name for an Arabian ſpecies of willow.

GARENT OUGUAN. See GENSING.

GARGALE, GARGALOS, GARGALISMOS. TITILLATION, *Irritation*, alſo *itching*.

GARGAREON. See UVULA.

GARGARISMA, or GARGARISMUS, from γαργαρεω, and that from γαργαρων, *the throat*, called alſo *anagargaliſton*, *anagargariſton*, *diaclyſma*, and *colluterium oris*, *to waſh the mouth*. A GARGLE. Its uſe is, for waſhing the mouth and throat with, when inflammations, ulcerations, &c. are there. A ſmall quantity may be taken into the mouth, and moved briſkly about, and then ſpit out; or if the patient cannot do this to any advantage, the liquor may be injected with a ſyringe. When *gargles* are required, their uſe ſhould be more frequently repeated than is done in common practice. See more particular obſervations on this ſubject in the article ANGINA.

—— ALUMINIS. See HYPOSTAPHILE.

GARGATHUM. A bed on which lunatics, &c. were formerly confined.

GARID. HIST. The abbreviation of Petri Garidel, M. D. HIST. PLANT.

GARON, or GARUM. A kind of pickle prepared of fiſh; at firſt it was made from a fiſh which the Greeks called *gares*; but the beſt was made from mackerels. Among the moderns, *garum* ſignifies the liquor in which fiſh is pickled. A compoſition of this and vinegar is called *oxygarum*.

GAROSMUM. See ATRIPLEX FŒTIDA.

GARROTILLO. So the Spaniards have named the cynanche maligna, or ulcerated ſore throat. See ANGINA GANGRÆNA.

GARYOPHYLLA. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

GARYOPHYLLON PLINII. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

GARYOPHYLLUS. See CARYOPHYLLI AROMATICI.

GARZ. The abbreviation of *Garzia ab horto aromat. ſimpl.* &c.

GAS. From *geiſt*, which in the German language is *ſpirit*. The word *gas* is an invention of Helmont's; in general it is a *ſpirit* incapable of coagulation, ſuch as riſes from fermenting liquors, &c. MACQUIER ſays, that this name is given by the chemiſts, to the volatile inviſible parts, which eſcape from certain bodies, and which cannot be retained, and collected, at leaſt, without great difficulty, and mixture with other ſubſtances. LAVOISIER ſays that the term GAS expreſſes the fulleſt degree of ſaturation in any body, with caloric; being, in fact, a term expreſſive of a mode of exiſtence. Thus, in diſtinguiſhing each ſpecies of gas, a ſecond term is employed from the name of the baſe, which, ſaturated with caloric, forms each particular gas. Water, combined to ſaturation with caloric, ſo as to form an elaſtic fluid, is called aqueous gas. *Æther*, in this manner combined, *ætherial gas*; the combination of alkohol with caloric, *alkoholic gas*; and following the ſame principles, we have *muriatic acid gas*; *ammoniacal gas*; and ſo on of every ſubſtance, ſuſceptible of being combined with caloric, in ſuch a manner, as to aſſume the gaſſeous, or elaſtic aëriform ſtate.

Fixed air is by ſome called gas. See AER; PRIESTLEY on Air, Introduction, p. 3. Chemical Dictionary. LAVOISIER's Elements of Chemiſtry.

—— FRUCTUUM. Elementary water which exhales from fruits.

—— PINGUE SULPHUREUM. The lethiferous exhalations from caves, &c.

—— SALIUM. See GAS FRUCTUUM.

GAS SICCUM, SUBLIMATUM. See MERC. CORROS. ALBUS.

—— SULPHURIS. The ſpirit of ſulphur called *ſulphurata aqua*.

—— SYLVESTRE. The ſubtile ſpirit which riſes from fermenting liquors.

—— VENTOSUM, &c. The AIR. See AER.

—— VITALE. The ſpirit of our life.

GASCOIGNI PULVIS. See BEZOAR ORIENTALIS.

GASELLA, or GASSILA. The AFRICAN WILD GOAT, from which a ſpecies of bezoar is taken.

GASTER. In Hippocrates it generally ſignifies the ſame as *abdomen*; but ſometimes it means only *uterus*; at others, *ſtomachus*.

GASTERANAX. See BITHNIMALCA.

GASTRICA. See GASTRODYNIA.

—— ARTERIA DEXTRA, vel GASTRICA MAJOR. It proceeds from the hepatica arteria; paſſes behind the pylorus, and beyond it ſends out the *duodenalis* or *inteſtinalis*; then runs along the right ſide of the great curvature of the ſtomach, to the neighbouring parts of which, on both ſides, it diſtributes branches, and at laſt ends in the *gaſtrica ſiniſtra*.

—— ARTERIA SINISTRA vel GASTRICA MINOR. It is a branch of the ſplenica; it runs from the left to the right, along the left portion of the great curvature of the ſtomach. It ſupplies the omentum with branches called gaſtro-epiploicæ ſiniſtræ, and then it communicates with the *gaſtrica* arteria dextra; and from this union, the gaſtro-epiploicæ mediæ are produced.

—— VENA, EPIPLOICA SINISTRA. See GASTRICA VENA SINISTRA.

—— VENA RECTA; called alſo *gaſtro-epiploica dextra*. It is ſometimes a branch from the vena portæ ventralis, or from its principal branches. It goes to the pylorus, to the great curvature of the ſtomach, and communicates with the *gaſtrica* ſiniſtra, &c.

—— VENA SINISTRA. It goes out from the ſplenica, at the left extremity of the pancreas, from whence it runs to the great extremity of the ſtomach, and along the great arch, until it meets the *gaſtrica* dextra. In its paſſage it ſends branches to the ſides of the ſtomach, and communicates with the coronaria ventriculi.

GASTRICUS SUCCUS. The GASTRIC JUICE. It is ſo called from *gaſter*, *the ſtomach*. It is a thin, pellucid juice, which diſtils from certain glands in the ſtomach for the digeſtion, &c. of the food.

GASTRINUM. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

GASTRITIS. See INFLAMMATIO VENTRICULI.

GASTROCELE, from γαστηρ, *the ſtomach*, and κηλη, *tumor*, A RUPTURE OF THE STOMACH. The tumor is in the upper part of the linea alba. When this accident happens, there is continual vomiting; every thing taken is immediately rejected; ſo an atrophy ſucceeds. All herniæ of the linea alba require the ſame management; but this of the ſtomach deſerves particular attention. They are eaſily reduced, and ſhould be kept up by a truſs. See ABDOMEN.

GASTROCNEMII, from γαστηρ, *a belly*, and κνημη, *the leg*, or *ſhin bone*. Albinus calls theſe muſcles by the name *gemellus*. At the origin of each of theſe muſcles, it is a biceps riſing from each condyle of the femur; the heads ſoon join and leave a notch, through which the large veſſels and nerves paſs, and is inſerted into the upper poſterior part of the os calcis. The tendon of the ſoleus, with the tendon of this muſcle, forms the *tendo Achillis*. Theſe muſcles form the greateſt part of the calves of the legs. Brown calls them *gaſtrocnemii externi*, and ſays that ſome call them *ſuræ*.

GASTROCNEMIUS INTERNUS. See SOLEUS.

GASTRO-COLICA VENA. It is a branch from the meſeraica minor, and is ſoon divided into two *branches*, one of which runs to the head of the pancreas, and forms the *gaſtrica recta vena*, and the *colica recta vena*.

GASTRODYNIA. *Gaſtrica*; *periadyſmia*; when it ariſes from wind, it is called *pneumatoſis*, PAIN in the STOMACH. It is an inſtance of DYSPEPSIA.

GASTRO-EPIPLOICA, from γαστηρ, the *ſtomach*, and επιπλοον, the *omentum*. An epithet for the arteries and veins that go to the ſtomach and omentum.

GASTRO-EPIPLOICA VENA. A branch of the *gaſtrica ſiniſtra* is thus named.

—— DEXTRA. See GASTRICA RECTA VENA.

—— SINISTRA ARTERIA. See SPLENICA ARTERIA.

GASTRORAPHIA. GASTRORAPHY, from γαστηρ, *a belly*, and ραφη, *a ſuture*. In ſtrictneſs of etymology this word ſignifies the ſewing up of any wound of the belly; yet in common acceptation it implies that an inteſtine is wounded as well as the belly. This operation is uſeleſs in ſmall wounds, but neceſſary in large ones. The beſt method is to paſs double ligatures in one needle, in order to include the rolls at one end, and be tied upon them with bow-knots on the oppoſite ſide, which gives an opportunity of ſtraitening and looſening the knots at pleaſure. After paſſing in as many ligatures as ſeem neceſſary, bring the lips of the wound gradually together, and keep them ſo until the knots are tied.

As to the operation of ſtitching the bowels, it can only take place where they fall out of the abdomen ſo as to ſee where the wound in the inteſtine is, or how many wounds there are. See Sharp's and Le Dran's Operations.

GASTROTOMIA. GASTROTOMY. From γαστηρ, *belly*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. Opening the belly and uterus, as in the Cæſarean operation.

GATRINUM. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

GATTARIA. See MENTHA CATARIA.

GAUDIUM. JOY. If ſudden and immoderate, it ſo wears away the ſtrength, that madneſs or ſudden death ſometimes enſues.

GAZAR. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

GAZELLA. The GOAT which affords the oriental bezoar. *Gazella Africana* is the ANTELOPE. See ANTELOPUS.

GECHYTON. The external parts of the earth which are ſoft.

GEDWAR, GEID, or GEIDWAR. See ZEDOARIA.

GEISON. See VALLUM.

GELASINOS, from γελως, *laughter*. An epithet for the four middle fore-teeth, becauſe they are ſhewn in laughter.

GELASMUS. See SARDONICUS RISUS.

GELATINA. JELLY. *Jellies*, gums, and mucilages are ſomewhat ſimilar. *Jellies* are the productions of art, and are either vegetable or animal; mucilages are alſo either animal or vegetable; *jellies* are made of the juice of ripe fruit boiled up with ſugar to a proper conſiſtence; or of ſtrong decoctions of horns, ſoft bones, &c. The *jellies* of fruits are aceſcent; thoſe of animal ſubſtances are alcaleſcent.

GELATIO. FREEZING. Sometimes it expreſſes the rigidity of the body which happens in a catoche or catalepſis.

GEMANDRA. See GAMBOGIA.

GEMELLÆ CYSTICÆ. See CYSTICÆ VENÆ.

GEMELLI. See GEMINI MUSC.

GEMELLUS. See GASTROCNEMII and GEMINUS.

GEMELLUS. See BRACHIÆUS EXTERNUS.

GEMINI. Thus Albinus calls the two muſcles which Winſlow calls *gemelli*. By ſome they are named *marſupiales*, becauſe they reſemble marſupium, a purſe. They are two flat, narrow, ſmall muſcles, ſituated almoſt tranſverſely one above the other, between the tuberoſity of the iſchium and the great trochanter, immediately below the pyriformis, and parted by the tendon of the obturator internus. See alſo QUADRIGEMINI.

GEMINUS. A TWIN. It is alſo called *gemellus* and *didymus*. According to the preſent theory of conception, twins are formed by two ova ſwimming in the uterus, and are impregnated by the animalcula in the male ſeed. It is a name alſo for the *extenſor carpi radialis*.

GEMMÆ, } SAL, alſo called *foſſilis ſal*, *adrum*, *lu-*
GEMMEUS } *cidum ſal*, *maltheorum*, *almene*; *amene*, *cibarius ſal*; *ſal rupeus*; ROCK SALT, FOSSIL SALT, COMMON SALT, and *ſal gem*. *Sal gemma*, or *ſal gem*. It is ſo called by reaſon of its tranſparency. It is found in many high mountains of Europe, &c. as in Poland, Catalonia, Perſia, Eaſt Indies, &c. It is probable the rocks of this ſalt are in the ſea, whence the ſaltneſs of the water is preſerved; for as ſalt ſoon loſes its ſavourineſs and antiputreſcent property, freſh ſalt is neceſſary for the purpoſes which it effects in the waters it impregnates. The ſalt in the ſea-water all comes from the earth. It is the ſame as the *ſal marinus*; but when found in rocks in the earth, it receives the name of *ſal gem*, and *ſal foſſilis*. It is purified by ſolution in water, and when the pure ſolution is evaporated to dryneſs, the ſalt is uſed as the common or alimentary ſalt. In the mines of Wilizca is a ſort that is hard enough for making into toys, vaſes, &c. but the ſofter they uſed in the kitchen. There

are

are ſpecies of different colours, but the pellucid is that which is uſed in medicine; it is eſteemed more penetrating than the other ſalts which are formed by evaporation.

GEMS. See CAPRA ALPINA.

GEMURSA. The name of an excreſcence betwixt the toes.

GENA. The upper part of the face between the noſe and ears.

GENEIAS. The downy hairs which firſt cover the cheek; alſo the name of a bandage mentioned by Galen. It comes under the chin. See FASCIA, No 6.

GENEION. See ANTHEREON.

GENERATIO. GENERATION. The parts of *generation* proper to men are thoſe which prepare the ſeed and ſeparate it from the body; theſe are the teſtes, the veſiculæ ſeminales, and proſtatæ; and thoſe which convey the ſeed into the womb, which office is performed by the penis. The parts of *generation* proper to women are the vulva, mons Veneris, labia pudendorum, nymphæ, clitoris, hymen, vagina, uterus, and ovaria.

Much is ſaid that is both curious and entertaining with reſpect to the manner how *generation* is effected; but, except that the ſemen is ejected through the penis into the uterus, where it renders the female ovum prolific, the whole is hypotheſis. However, the curious may ſee what is ſaid by Ariſtotle and Galen among the ancients, and by Harvey, Steno, de Graaf, Swammerdam, Van Horne, and Lewenhoeck, among the moderns. It may be noted that Lewenhoeck's doctrine of animalcula ſeems to fall to nothing, when it is conſidered that they cannot be diſcovered before the ſemen begins to corrupt. See Haller's Phyſiology, lecture 33; alſo the article CONCEPTIO in this work.

GENIALIS ARTERIA. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

GENICULATUS. See GENICULUM.

GENICULUM, or GENICULUS, (from *genu*, a knee, knot or joint.) Properly a joint where there is a bending like that at the knee: but frequently put for a joint in general, and then ſynonymous with nodus; hence all roots and pods of plants divided into joints are ſaid to be geniculated.

GENIO-GLOSSI, from γενιον, *the chin*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*, alſo called *meſogloſſi*. Theſe muſcles ariſe from the chin, above the genio-hyoides, and enter the middle of the tongue to move it forwards. Winſlow ſays that they can puſh the tongue out, retract, or expand it.

—— HYOIDÆUS, from γενιον, *the chin*, and *hyoides*, *the bone of the tongue*. A ſmall muſcle ariſing from a tubercle above the beginning of the mylo-hyoides, and is inſerted into the upper part of the baſe of the os hyoides. It is alſo called *rectus attollens*.

—— PHARYNGÆI, called alſo *mylopharyngæi*, by Dr. DOUGLAS. Theſe are muſcular fibres joined to the ſide of the genio-gloſſi, and inſerted into the ſides of the pharynx, and continue their conjunction with the genio-gloſſi all the way to the chin.

GENISTA, called alſo *cytiſo-geniſta*, *cytiſus ſcoparius vulgaris*. COMMON BROOM. It is the SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM, or SPARTIUM *fol. ternatis ſolitariiſque, ramis inermibus angulatis, flore luteo*. CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 858. It is a ſhrubby plant, with numerous angular twigs; the leaves are ſmall, and ſomewhat oval, ſet three on a pedicle; the flowers are papilionaceous, and of a deep yellow colour; after the flowers there follow broad pods, with flat, hard, and browniſh ſeeds. It is common on heaths, and uncultivated ſandy grounds; it flowers in May and June.

The leaves and tops have a nauſeous bitter taſte, which they give out by infuſion in both water and ſpirit, and which, on inſpiſſating the liquors, remains concentrated in the extracts. They are commended for their purgative and diuretic powers, and have been ſucceſsfully employed in dropſical caſes, as related by Mead and others. A decoction of the tops of green *broom*, made of half an ounce of the freſh tops boiled in a pound of water to half a pound, and two ſpoonfuls given every hour till it operates by ſtool, or the whole is taken, repeating it every day, or every other day, cures ſome dropſies. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and Cullen's. The aſhes of broom have been much uſed in dropſies, particularly by the recommendation of SYDENHAM; the utility of which has been confirmed by the experience of other writers; but their whole power is ſuppoſed, and that perhaps very juſtly, to depend upon the alkaline ſalt contained in the aſhes, and not in the leaſt on the vegetable from whence it is obtained.—An extract, called EXTRACTUM CACUMINIS GENISTÆ, is ordered to be made by the College of Phyſicians, London. Ph. 1788, in the ſame manner that of chamomile, ſee CHAMÆMELUM, which is given as an aperient and diuretic, in doſes from 3 ſs. to 3 j. repeatedly, in hydropic caſes.

GENISTA CANARIENSIS. See ASPALATHUS.

—— HISPANICA, } called alſo *ſpartium arboreſcens*,
—— JUNCEA, } *ſpartium Hiſpanicum frutex*, and SPANISH BROOM. It is common in gardens, flowers in June and July. It is of the ſame nature as the common *broom*, but more efficacious.

—— SPARTIUM SPINOSUM. See ALHAGI.

—— SPARTIUM, alſo called *nepa Theophraſti*, *geniſta ſpinoſa minor*, and the LESSER FURZE. It is ſo generally known as not to need a deſcription. Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of the common *broom*.

—— SPINOSA INDICA, &c. See BAHEL-SCHULLI.

—— SPINOSA MAJOR, alſo called *ſpartium majus*, *ſcorpius*, *geniſtellæ ſpinoſæ affinis*, *bahel-ſchulli*, *nepa*, FURZE, or GORS. Its medical virtues are the ſame as thoſe of common broom.

—— TINCTORIA, alſo called *chamæſpartium geniſtella*, *tinctorius flos*, GREEN-WEED, and DYER'S WEED. It is found in paſture ground; it flowers in June and July, and ſeems to be of a ſimilar nature, as a medicine, with the common *broom*.

Botaniſts enumerate twelve or more ſpecies of *broom*. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

GENITALIUM. Diſeaſes of the genital paſſages.

GENITURA. The *ſemen maſculinum*; alſo the *pudendum virile*.

GENOU. See *diarthroſis*, and *enarthroſis*, but does not agree ſo well with other ſpecies, though uſed for them all.

GENSING, called alſo *ginſen*, *ginſeng*, *aralia humilis*, *minzin*, *nindſin*, *niſi*, *ſiſarum montanum Coræenſe*, *zingin*, *aureliana Canadenſis Iroquæis*, *garent-ouguan*, *Indiæ orientalis radix genuina*, *plantula Marilandica*, &c. It is the PANAX QUINQUEFOLIUM; or, PANAX *foliis ternis quinatis*. CLASS, POLYGAMIA. ORD. DIŒCIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 1166.

Genſing is the root of a ſmall plant growing in China, Turkey, and in ſome parts of North America, particularly in Canada and Pennſylvania. It is two or three inches long, taper, about the thickneſs of the little finger, often forked at the bottom, which gives it a diſtant reſemblance of a man, whence it is called *ginſeng*; it is elegantly ſtriated with circular wrinkles; it is of a browniſh yellow colour on the outſide, and whitiſh, or of a pale yellow within; on the top are commonly one or more little knots, which are the remains of the ſtalks of the preceding years, and from the number of which the age of the root is judged of. Thoſe roots which are brought from China are ſomewhat paler than thoſe from America, but in no other reſpect is any difference found.

Ninzin has been ſuppoſed to be a ſynonymous name with *genſing*; but *ninzin* is a root of a different ſpecies; its virtues are weaker, but of the ſame kind as thoſe of *genſing*: the ninzin root is larger, lighter, and leſs firm than the *genſing*; it is whitiſh on the ſurface, yellow within, hath a ſlight aromatic ſmell, an acrid bitteriſh taſte, and is a ſpecies of ſium.

The Chineſe eſteem this root as a general reſtorative and powerful aphrodiſiac; but theſe qualities are ſo weak that it is ſcarce worſe retention. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Indeed, though the Chineſe give ſuch extravagant accounts of the many virtues it poſſeſſes, we know of no proofs of its efficacy in Europe; and from its ſenſible qualities, we conclude it has very little power as a medicine. To the taſte it is mucilaginous, and ſweet like liquorice, yet accompanied with a degree of bitterneſs and a ſlight aromatic warmth, with little or no ſmell: the ſweet matter of theſe roots is preſerved in the watery as well as in the ſpirituous extract, and ſo is their aroma; the ſpiritous extract is a pleaſant warm bitteriſh ſweet.

A dram of the *genſing* root may be ſliced and boiled in a quarter of a pint of water to about two ounces; then a little ſugar being added, it may be drank as ſoon as it is cool enough; the doſe muſt be repeated morning and evening, but the ſecond doſe may be prepared from the ſame portion of root which was uſed at firſt, for it may always be twice boiled. M. Reneaum ſays that the he-

 patica

patica nobilis Tragi is endued with the principal virtues of the *genſing*. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Kempf. Amæn. James's Med. Dict. Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. iii. p. 34.

GENTIANA. GENTIAN, GREATER YELLOW GENTIAN, or FELWORT. Some have called it the *European kinkina*. It is the GENTIANA LUTEA, or GENTIANA MAJOR LUTEA, *corollis quinquefidis*. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 322. In ſome editions it is writ corollis ſubquinquefidis.

This plant is ſaid to be called *gentiana*, becauſe Gentius, a king of Illyria, firſt took notice of it. Boerhaave enumerates ſeven ſpecies; but the above, whoſe root only is uſed, is the principal one of note in medicine. The ſtalk is unbranched and jointed; the leaves are oblong, acuminated, ribbed, and ſet in pairs at the joints; the flowers are in cluſters at the top of the ſtalk; they are of a pale yellow colour, ſomewhat bell-ſhaped, and deeply cut into five ſegments; the ſeeds are contained in oblong capſules; the root is moderately long, ſlender, branched, browniſh on the outſide, and of a deep gold colour within: its pith is woody, though more ſpongy than the reſt of the root. It is perennial, a native of the mountainous parts of Germany, Switzerland, France, and their neighbouring countries, from whence the dried roots are brought to us; but the plant is ſometimes found wild in England.

Sometimes another root is ſold for that of *gentian*, but ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed, as it is poiſonous; it is thought to be the *thora valdenſis* of RAY, or *aconitum primum pardalianches* of GESNER. It is known from the true *gentian* by being of a paler colour externally, having longitudinal wrinkles: when cut into, its texture is cloſer than that of *gentian*; it is whitiſh within, and it is not bitter, but when chewed is only perceived to be mucilaginous.

The beſt roots of *gentian* are of a middling ſize, of a lively yellow colour, tough, and moſt free from fibres. The older and larger the roots, the more porous, and the younger and ſlenderer are more compact.

Neumann obtained from ʒ xvi. of this root, by means of ſpt. vin. r. to the quantity of ʒ vii. ſs. of reſinous extract; and by means of water, ʒ ix. of a gummy one. The London College directs a watery extract; ſee CHAMÆMELI EXTRACTUM: but the ſpirituous is to be preferred; their doſes may be from gr. x. to ℈ ii. or ʒ i. In diſtillation, ſpirit carried nothing over, and water too little to deſerve notice.

It is a ſtrong flavourleſs bitter, and by any agreeable addition is rendered very grateful to the ſtomach. Of all the preparations, an infuſion in cold water is the moſt acceptable to the palate, and it poſſeſſes more of the virtue of this root than a decoction does; but indeed, when a warm vehicle is required, the tinct. *gentianæ* is to be preferred.

The febrifuge virtues of the *gentian* root, by ſome writers, have been made equal to thoſe of the Peruvian bark, but in many caſes have failed; ſtill, though joined with gall and tormentil roots in equal parts, and given in ſufficient quantity, *gentian* has cured intermittents in Scotland. See Cullen's Mat. Med. It is however one of the principal bitters employed now by phyſicians, and as intenſe bitters are generally admitted to be not only tonic and ſtomachic, but alſo *anthelmintic*, *antiſeptic*, *emmenagogue*, *antarthritic*, and *febrifuge*, this root s ſaid to have a better claim to the poſſeſſion of theſe powers, than moſt of this kind. Bitters by ſome are allowed to relieve more effectually dyſpeptic complaints, though ariſing from debility of the ſtomach, than Peruvian bark, and hence infer their ſuperior tonic power on that organ. When applied as a tent in wounds, it does not make callous lips, whence it is often uſed for imbibing the moiſture in iſſues, which it alſo dilates. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt. Neumann's Chem. Works.

The officinal preparations of this medicine are with the extract above noticed.

Tinctura GENTIANÆ compoſita. P. L. 1788. *Compound Tincture of* GENTIAN.

℞ *Gentianæ* inciſæ & contuſæ p. ʒ ij. corticis exterioris *aurant*. Hiſpalenſium exſiccati ʒ i. ſeminum cardamomi minoris contuſorum demptis capſulis ʒ ſs. ſpt. vinoſi nuioris lb. ij. Digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain.

This is an elegant compoſition, a warm ſtomachic, and well calculated for keeping. This was formerly the tinctura amara. Pharm. Lond.

Infuſum GENTIANÆ Compoſitum. P. L. 1788. *Compound Infuſion of* GENTIAN.

℞. Radicis *gentianæ* p. ʒ i. ſs. cort. limon. exterioris recentis p. ʒ ſs. *cort.* aurant. Hiſpalen. ſicci ʒ i. ſs. aquæ ferventis ℥ xij. macerate for an hour.

This was the infuſum amarum of the former Pharmacopœia; though in this it has ſuffered ſome change, by the omiſſion of two drams and an half of the *gentian* root.

This is a light pleaſant bitter, ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and reſtores the appetite: two ounces ſhould be taken twice a day, and in caſe of flatulence, ſome cordial carminative tincture ſhould be added to it.

VINUM AMARUM, *Ph. Edin.* BITTER WINE.

Take of gentian root ʒ ſs. Peruvian bark ʒ j. Seville orange peel dried ʒ ij. canella alb. ʒ j. proof ſpirit ʒ iv. Spaniſh white wine lb. ii. ſs. Firſt pour on the ſpirit, and after twenty-four hours add the wine; then macerate for three days, and ſtrain. This is conſidered a very uſeful and elegant ſtomachic medicine.

GENTIANA MINOR, called alſo *gent.* cruciata, and CROSS-WORT GENTIAN. It grows in Hungary on hills and in dry meadows, but is rarely brought to us.

—— ALBA. See LASERPITIUM.

—— CENTAURIUM. See CENTAURIUM MINUS.

—— NIGRA. See OREOSELINUM APII FOLIO, &c.

GENU. The knee; alſo the patella, KNEE-PAN. The *knee* is the articulation of the thigh and leg bone; the joint of the *knee* being a ginglymus joint, admits, conſequently, of only flexion and extenſion, except when it is bent, when it will allow of a ſmall rotation by the ligaments being relaxed. This joint is made up of the femur, patella, and tibia; the fibula does not reach the joint, and therefore hath no part in its compoſition. The patella in extenſion is drawn up, in flexion it is pulled down. Under the ligament of the patella is a facculus mucoſus; this mucus is very like the ſynovia. The ſtrength of this, as of all joints of the ginglymus kind, is on the ſide. The capſular ligament is large, and admits of the collection of a fluid within the joint; in which caſe the ſwelling appears above and on each ſide the patella, but chiefly above, on account of the ligaments being thinner there; what is called the ſynovial gland, Dr. Hunter concludes is not one: becauſe in general, he thinks that there are no ſuch glands; and that this, like all the reſt called ſynovial, is mere fat; and that what is called ſynovia, is ſecreted here and in all the other joints, by the veſſels of that vaſcular membrane covering the cartilages, and this fatty ſubſtance under the internal lamen of the capſular ligament of each joint. Beſides the capſular ligament, there are *two others* covering the poſterior parts of the condyles of the femur, and fixed into the head of the tibia, between its two cavities; theſe ligaments are ſtretched when the leg is extended, and relaxed when the leg is bent, at which time they allow the little lateral motion of the joint by their being relaxed. Between the tibia and the femur are two ſemilunar cartilages; they are thick on their external edges, and thin in their centre. They are tied to the tubercle by their horns; they alter their figure according to the ſituation of the bones, to make the ſhape of one correſpond to that of the other.

It ſometimes happens, that pieces of cartilage, or bone covered by cartilage, are found looſe in the cavity of the joint of the *knee*. Theſe are of different ſizes. Some of them are as large as common garden beans. They are generally flat, oblong, having their edges rounded. It is ſeldom that there are more than one of theſe looſe cartilages in a joint; but ſometimes there are two. Mr. Cruikſhank ſays, that he formerly conſidered them as belonging to the patella; and that, like the oſſa triquetra in the ſkull, they owed their origin to diſtinct points of oſſification. But having ſince found one entirely cartilaginous, and another, which, though bone covered by cartilage, was formed on the lower end of the femur, and this convinced him of his miſtake. In the laſt mentioned caſe Mr. Cruikſhank ſays, that there was a cavity in the lower end of the femur, correſponding to the looſe bone, ſhewing that they had been connected with one another; though, as both ſurfaces were nearly ſmooth, the manner of their connection was not evident. He ſuppoſes that, during their growing, theſe cartilages and bones are connected to the neighbouring parts by veſſels; and that, when either their determined growth is finiſhed, or their ſize is too large for the eaſy motion of the joint, they become

become looſe. When they become looſe, the ſynovia, from the irritation they induce, is ſecreted in greater quantity; the capſular ligament becomes diſtended, the *knee* appears ſwelled, a degree of ſtiffneſs takes place in the motion of the joint, with more or leſs of external inflammation. There is alſo the diſtinct feel of the fluid underneath; and the looſe bit of cartilage gets frequently above the condyles of the femur, on the out or inſide of the *knee*, and may be laid hold of with the thumb and finger through the integuments. When the patient hath walked much, the ſynovia is ſenſibly increaſed, and on remaining more quiet, for two or three days, is as ſenſibly diminiſhed. The ſymptoms are ſometimes ſo mild as not to need an operation, but at other times it is the only expedient for relief. Mr. Cruikſhank here obſerves, that much ſeems to depend on the ſurgeon, whether this operation ſhall be a dangerous one or not. Mr. John Hunter recommends the moving them by inciſion; but thinks the particular ſpot where the operation is to be performed, as well as the manner of operating, deſerve the greateſt attention. There is a part within the cavity of the joint of the *knee*, which receives the baſis of the patella, during the extenſion of the leg. It partakes more of the nature of cellular membrane than capſular ligament, and lies under the lower extremities of the vaſti and crureus muſcles, before they are inſerted into the patella. Mr. Hunter propoſes to lay hold of the cartilage or bone, and cut down upon them at this place; the inciſion, he thinks, ſhould be no larger than juſt to allow of their being eaſily thruſt out. A ſtitch or two is then to be paſſed through the divided integuments, and the lips of the wound, by theſe means, are to be brought together. Theſe ſtitches, however, muſt not paſs into the cavity of the joint; inſtead of uniting the parts in this caſe, they would act as ſetons, and produce inflammation in place of preventing it. To be convinced of this laſt aſſertion, he refers to the introduction of a ſeton into the tunica vaginalis teſtis, for the radical cure of the hydrocele. The aim of the ſurgeon then is, if poſſible, to heal the wound by the firſt intention. A piece of ſticking plaſter, with proper bandage, and poſition of the joint, may even make ſtitches in the integuments unneceſſary. Mr. Hunter recollects ſix or ſeven caſes in which theſe cartilages were removed by exciſion, though not juſt in the manner recommended: all of theſe, except one, did well. The operation in this one was attended with great inflammation, and followed by an anchyloſis of the joint. Other inſtances of failure I have heard of; but, it muſt be obſerved, that there are conſtitutions where any wound, much more a penetrating wound into the cavity of the joint of the *knee*, will be attended with danger. The circumſtances which the operator has moſt to avoid, Mr. Hunter aſſerts, are the expoſing the cavity of the joint too much; lacerating or bruiſing of the capſular ligament; not properly cloſing the orifice in the integuments; or employing a blunt or dirty inſtrument in the dividing them. All, or any of theſe circumſtances, he thinks, will produce inflammation in the joint, and render the operation exceedingly dangerous. But in tolerably ſound conſtitutions, the operation now recommended, performed with the neceſſary precautions, he is convinced, is as ſafe a one as moſt operations in ſurgery. When the cavity of the joint has inflamed, the danger, he owns, is very great. Ligament and cartilage, the ſubſtances compoſing joints, have fewer veſſels than any other parts perhaps of an animal body; they inflame, ſuppurate, or go through the uſual proceſſes of parts under irritation, with greater difficulty; and, when they have gone through them, the conſequences are generally deſtructive of the ordinary intentions of theſe proceſſes; the joint anchyloſes, and is deſtroyed inſtead of being recovered. The irritation, meanwhile, attending ſuch fruitleſs proceſſes, generally proves fatal. See Mr. Cruikſhank's Letter to Dr. Duncan, in the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. iv. p. 342, &c.

GENUFLEXIO. KNEELING. In *kneeling*, the oſſa pubis are lower than when we ſtand; and this not only increaſes the hollow of the loins, and throws the belly and its viſcera more outward and forward, but alſo, in ſome meaſure, ſtrains the abdominal muſcles; which is ſo uneaſy to ſome perſons as to cauſe them to faint away. This depreſſion of the os pubis in *kneeling* depends partly on the tenſion of the two muſculi recti anteriores, the lower tendons of which are, in this ſituation, drawn with violence under the condyloid pulley of the os femoris. Winſlow.

GENUGRA. A name in Paracelſus for the gout in the knee. See ARTHRITIS.

GENUINI DENTES. See DENS and SAPIENTIÆ DENTES.

GENUS. In BOTANY, is the third ſubdiviſion in a ſyſtematical arrangement of vegetables, containing plants of the ſame claſs and order, which agree in their parts of fructification. In NOSOLOGY, it is alſo the third ſubdiviſion of diſeaſes, which agree in ſome characters that diſtinguiſh them from all others.

GEODES LAPIS, λιθος γεωδης, *a ſtone*, ſo called from γη, *earth*, which it contains. It is rather aſtringent and drying, ſomewhat detergent when applied to the eyes, and mitigates inflammations in the breaſt, &c. if mixed with water, and rubbed thereon. Dioſ. lib. v. cap. 169.

GEOF. M. M. The abbreviation of Step. Franc. Geoffroy Tractatus de Materia Medica.

GEOFFRÆA INERMIS; called alſo *Geoffroya inermis*; *Geoffræa Jamaicenſis inermis*; SMOOTH GEOFFROYA, or BASTARD CABBAGE-TREE. It is the GEOFFROYA INERMIS, *foliolis lanceolatis*, SWARTZ. CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 876. For a botanical account of which, ſee Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. 67, p. 507, tab. 10. This tree is a native of Jamaica, diſtinguiſhed by the name of CABBAGE BARK TREE, or WORM BARK TREE. The bark, which *externally* is ſmooth, and of a grey colour *internally*, black, and furrowed, and has a mucilaginous, and ſweetiſh taſte, with a diſagreeable ſmell, is the beſt appropriated to medical purpoſes, and is conſidered as poſſeſſed of ſtrong anthelmintic powers. Dr. Wright, who reſided a long time in Jamaica, has ſupplied the ſafeſt and moſt efficacious modes of exhibition, from his own experience. It may be given either in DECOCTION, SYRUP, POWDER, or EXTRACT. The DECOCTION is made by boiling one ounce of freſh-dried, or well-preſerved cabbage bark, in a quart of water, over a ſlow fire, till the water is like, in appearance, deep coloured Madeira. This muſt be ſtrained off, ſweetened with ſugar, and *uſed* very early, as it does not keep many days. The SYRUP is formed by diſſolving double the quantity of ſugar in any portion of the decoction. *This will retain its virtues for years.* By evaporating the ſtrong decoction of this bark, in balneo Mariæ, to a proper conſiſtence, the EXTRACT is acquired; though it muſt be continually ſtirred to prevent the reſinous part from riſing to the top, on which probably its efficacy may depend. The POWDER, to make, requires not any directions; it looks like jalap, though it is not ſo heavy.

Doſes to be begun with, according to the age and ſtrength, are:

	Decoction.	Syrup.	Extract.	Powder.
For a ſtrong healthy grown perſon,	Cochl. 2	Cochl. 2	Gr. 3	Gr. 30
For a youth,	—— i. ſs	—— i. ſs	— 2	— 20
For a perſon ten years old,	—— 1	—— 1	— i. ſs	— 15
For children, two or three years old,	—— 1	—— 1	— 1	— 10
For children, one year old,	—— ſs	—— ſs	— ſs	— 5

Theſe doſes may be gradually encreaſed till a nauſea is excited, which will be a full doſe. Thus, from frequent uſe, the common doſes can be determined: it is ſafeſt to begin with ſmall ones, and gradually encreaſe them. The decoction is moſtly given in Jamaica, and ſeldom fails to deſtroy worms in the inteſtines, and bring them away in large quantities. By frequent uſe, however, theſe animals become familiarized; and we find it neceſſary to intermit it, or have recourſe to others of inferior merit. Cold water ſhould not be drank during the operation of this medicine, as it is apt to occaſion ſickneſs, vomiting, fever and delirium. When theſe occur, or when an over large doſe has been given, the ſtomach muſt be waſhed with warm water: the patient muſt ſpeedily be purged with caſtor oil, and uſe plenty of lime-juice beverage for common drink; vegetable acid being a powerful antidote in this caſe, as well as in an over doſe of opium.

For Mr. Anderſon's account of this bark, and the mode of giving it, ſee PALMA NOBILIS.

GEOPILYSIA. Rulandus ſays that it means a ſeparation by ſolution.

GER. The abbreviation of Gerarde: by it is often to be underſtood the Herbal gathered by John Gerarde, and which was improved by Tho. Johnſon.

GER. EMAC. The abbreviation for Gerarde's Herbal enlarged, &c.

GERANIS. A bandage uſed by the ancients in caſe of a fractured clavicle, or a diſlocated ſhoulder.

GERANIUM. A bandage which, from the days of Hippocrates, was thus named, but is now called *ſpica ſimplex*. In BOTANY, it is the name for BATRACHIUM, CROW'S FOOT, or CRANE'S BILL. Of this kind of plant, Boerhaave enumerates ſixty-eight ſpecies. It hath its name from the remarkable long beak of its ſeed-veſſel, which reſembles that of a crane: it conſiſts of five capſules opening inwards, and containing each a ſingle ſeed; the flowers are pentapetalous.

—— ROBERTIANUM, Linnæus; alſo called *gratia Dei*, and HERB ROBERT. It hath reddiſh or purpliſh flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are divided quite to the foot-ſtalk into three ſegments, and theſe again are deeply cut. It is the only ſort uſed in medicine.

—— BATRACHIOIDES, alſo called *gratia Dei Germanorum*, and CROW'S FOOT CRANE'S BILL. It is the GERANIUM PRATENSE, Linn. It hath two blue (but ſometimes white) flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are large, wrinkled, and divided into five or ſeven ſegments, which again are deeply cut on their edges.

—— COLUMBINUM, called alſo *pes columbinus*, DOVE'S FOOT and DOVE'S FOOT CRANE'S BILL. It hath purple flowers, ſtanding two on a pedicle; the leaves are ſhaped like thoſe of mallows, and have long foot-ſtalks.

—— MOSCHATUM, called alſo *acus moſchata*, MUSCOVY, and MUSKED CRANE'S BILL. It hath a number of red flowers on one pedicle; the leaves are indented, oval-ſhaped, ſet in pairs along a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one.

—— SANGUINARIUM, called alſo *hæmatodes*, and BLOODY CRANE'S BILL. It hath ſolitary flowers which on their firſt appearance are red, but ſoon change to a bluiſh colour; the leaves are roundiſh, but divided almoſt to the pedicle into five ſegments, which are often ſubdivided at the extremities into three.

All theſe plants are found wild in different parts of this kingdom; they flower in May, June and July. They have an aſtringent taſte; the firſt ſpecies hath an unpleaſant ſmell; the ſecond, third, and fifth have no ſmell; the fourth hath a muſky ſcent, but it is ſoon loſt by bruiſing the plant. Their ſtyptic matter is extracted both by water and rectified ſpirit, and on evaporating the filtered liquor, remains in the extract. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

GERARAT. A name in Avicenna for ſome poiſonous animals.

GERMANDRA. See GAMBOGIA.

GERMANIS OLEUM. See CARPATHICUM. MELISSA.

GERMEN. See BLASTEMA.

GEROCOMIA, from γερων, *an aged perſon*, and κομεω, *to be concerned about*. It is that part of medicine which preſcribes to old age.

GERONSTERRE WATER. See SPAÆ AQUÆ.

GERONTOXON. See BOTHRION.

GERSA. See PLUMBUM, N° 1.

GERULA. In Paracelſus it is a monſtrous plant.

GERYON. QUICKSILVER. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

GESN. The abbreviation of Conradi Geſneri Hiſt. Plant.

GESOR. See GALBANUM.

GESTATIO. See ÆORA.

GESTATIO. GESTATION or PREGNANCY, alſo called *cyſpheria*. It is the progreſs of the fœtus from the time of conception to that of parturition.

When the ovum falls into the uterus, it is ſaid to be about the ſize of a poppy head; that, in ten days, it weighs half a grain; in thirty days, twenty-one grains; in three months, about three ounces; and, at the end of nine months, children are of different ſizes, from four to nine pounds in weight: ten or eleven pounds are very rare.

Women, with the firſt child, frequently have great pain in the parietes of the belly from the uterus dilating the muſcles; in this caſe, ſome relief is obtained by rubbing the parts in pain with warm oil.

The time of a woman's *pregnancy* is nine ſolar months, each of which is reckoned to be *about thirty days, ten hours and a half*; but it often happens that the child is born at ſeven months, and ſometimes at ten.

After the conception, the face ſoon points out that an alteration in the conſtitution hath taken place. It is from increaſed irritability that the chief of the ſymptoms attending *pregnancy* ariſe; they proceed from the uterus as the principal ſituation of the firſt cauſe. The uterus becoming more habituated to diſtenſion, &c. ſome of the ſymptoms abate, but there ſtill remains a ſufficient number to prove, that *pregnant* women are attended with an increaſed ſpaſmodic irritability, and which ſeems to be neceſſary for promoting the delivering of the fœtus at the proper period; for it is increaſed during labour, but after that it diſappears.

Women, who conceive whilſt they give ſuck, frequently have not the menſes to reckon from: therefore, the beſt way is to ſet down four months, when the firſt motions of the child are perceived: thoſe who have the menſes ſhould count from the middle of each period, and they will ſeldom differ more than four or five days.

Though, in ſome few inſtances, women are met with who know their ſtate from the moment of conception; yet, in general, it is not eaſy to aſſure a patient of her *pregnancy*, or the contrary, until the end of the fourth month, and then the only proof is by the touch, which in this caſe may be thus performed: place the woman on her feet, with her buttocks againſt a chair that is rather higher than common, let her lean forward with her breaſts, and then introduce two fingers into the vagina; then, if ſhe is *pregnant*, the os internum will be found entirely cloſed, the neck of the uterus will be felt, but it is yet very little or not at all altered: as the *pregnancy* is more advanced, the nearer it is to parturition, the thinner or flatter is the neck of the uterus, and the larger the uterus itſelf. If the touch is attempted before the fourth month, when you endeavour to preſs againſt the uterus, it being light, evades the touch, and riſes above the finger. If, on thus examining, you feel the flat, ſmall, and hard body of the uterus, ſhe is not *pregnant*; but if ſhe is, the uterus will be in ſome degree enlarged. La Motte, before he makes his eſſay by the touch, lays the woman on her back, with her knees elevated, and the heels near the buttocks; and, if he finds the belly more hard and diſtended in the hypogaſtrium than in the epigaſtrium, he judges the woman to be *pregnant*.

As to all the other uſual ſigns of *pregnancy*, they are uncertain, as they may be produced by obſtructed menſes, a nervous fever, tympany, aſcites, dropſy of the uterus, hydatids forming themſelves on remaining pieces of the placenta, a ſcirrhous womb, dropſy of the ovaries, a polypus in the uterus, &c. from all which a *pregnancy* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed.

Many intereſting obſervations on this ſubject may be ſeen in the practical treatiſes on midwifery, and on the management of pregnant and puerperal women.

GESTICULATIO. GESTICULATION. Two ſpecies of gymnaſtics, conſiſting of a ſpontaneous agitation of the parts, and throwing the body into different poſtures, much like actors on the ſtage. Oribaſius ſays, it is a middle kind of exerciſe betwixt dancing and mock-fighting.

GEUM URBANUM. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

GHITTA. See GAMBOGIA.

GHODHAKADURA. See NUX VOMICA.

GHORAKA. See CARCAPULI FRUCTU MALO, &c.

GIALAPPA, or GIALAPIUM. See JALAPA.

GIBBER, } GIBBOSITY, CROOKEDNESS. The
GIBBOSITAS. } cheſt and ſpine are both diſtorted by a faulty arrangement of the vertebræ. See CYRTOIDES and CYRTOMA.

GIFFÆ. Tumors behind the ears.

GIGARUS. See DRACONTIUM.

GILARUM. See SERPYLLUM.

GILIADENSE BALSAMUM. See BALSAMUM.

GILLA VITRIOLI. See VITRIOLUM ALBUM.

GINGIBERIS AMARITUDO. See CANELLA ALBA.

GINGIBRACHIUM. See SCORBUTUS.

GINGIDIUM. See CHÆROPHYLLUM.

—— HISPANICUM. See VISNAGA.

GINGIHIL. See ZINGIBER.

GINGIPEDIUM. See SCORBUTUS.

GINGIVÆ. The GUMS. They are called *ula*, the plural of *ulon*. POLLUX ſays, the fleſh on the outſide of the teeth is named *ulon*, and on the inſide *enulon*, or that part which is betwixt the teeth; *ula* alſo ſometimes means a tumor on the gums. They are that reddiſh, compact, fleſhy ſubſtance which covers the two ſides of the whole alveolary border of both jaws, inſinuates itſelf betwixt the teeth, then called *harmos*, and adheres to them. Arteries from the carotids run in the gums and nerves from the fifth pair.

The

The gums are apt to become ſpongy, and to ſeparate from the teeth; but the cauſe is frequently a ſtony kind of cruſt; which forms itſelf therein, which, when ſeparated, the *gums* ſoon return to their former ſtate, eſpecially if rubbed with a mixture of the infuſion of roſes four parts, and the tincture of myrrh one part. In caſes alſo of ulcerations in the gums, mouth, throat, fauces, &c. the following gargles are very uſeful.

GARGARISMA ALUMINIS. ALUM GARGLE.

℞ Aluminis, ʒ ij. decoct. hordei, lb 2. mellis roſæ ℥iij. m. This is alſo uſeful in relaxations of the uvula, and other caſes where aſtringents are requiſite.

GARGARISMA MYRRHÆ. MYRRH GARGLE.

℞ Tinct. myrrhæ, ʒ ſs. mellis roſæ, ʒ i. ſs. aq. calcis, ℥ iij. m. In ſcrophulous ulcers, where greaſy applications are inadmiſſible, this is very uſeful.

The ſcurvy is another diſorder which affects the *gums*. This diſorder, when not manifeſt in any other part, ſometimes appears in this: indeed, when a ſcorbutic diſorder invades the whole habit, its firſt ſymptom is a putrid ſtate of the *gums*. Sometimes a ſcorbutic complaint attacks the *gums*, and occaſions heat, pain, and itching there; and preſently after, if they are ſlightly touched, they bleed; then white ſpots appear here and there, which are red and inflamed about their circumference. If this caſe is neglected, eſpecially in young perſons, it ſpreads, and a copious flux of thin fetid ſaliva is diſcharged, which corrodes all around it. In Holland, it is called the WATER CANCER. Beſides proper internal antiſcorbutics, the beſt external application is the acidum muriaticum, diluted with water.

GINGLYMUS. See DIARTHROSIS.

GINSEN, GINSENG. } See GENSING.

GIR. See CALX.

GIRMER. See TARTARUM.

GISISIM. See GUMMI.

GITH, or GIT. See NIGELLA ROMANA.

GITHAGO. See NIGELLASTRUM.

GLABELLA. The ſpace betwixt the eye-brows.

GLABULÆ. See CUPRESSUS.

GLADIOLUS. FRENCH CORN-FLAG; alſo called *xiphium*, *anacterion*. Its root is tuberous and double; the leaves are like thoſe of the iris; the flower is like that of the lily, funnel-ſhaped below, but expanded above, and divided into ſix ſegments. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in June. The root is diſcutient externally; internally it is alexipharmac. See Raii Hiſt.

—— FŒTIDUS. See IRIS FŒTIDUS.

—— LUTEUS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

GLAMA, or GLAME. The ſordes of the eye in a lippitude; alſo ſordid and tumid eyes.

GLANDES UNGUENTARIÆ. See MYROBALANI.

GLANDIUM. See THYMUS.

GLANDULA. ADEN. A GLAND. A *gland* may be defined a circumſcribed apparatus of the ſoft parts, whoſe office is to ſecern a certain juice, and throw it out of the immediate circulation.

The *glands* are roundiſh bodies, ſeated in the cellular membrane, generally near the large veſſels; their ſubſtance is firm, and of various colours. Sylvius was the firſt who divided the *glands* into conglobate, now called lymphatic, and conglomerate. See CONGLOBATA and CONGLOMERATA GLANDULA. Malpighi added what he called the folliculus or ſimple *gland*; inſtances of which are the ſmall *glands* behind the ears, but the moſt remarkable are thoſe in the fauces.

Dr. Nicholls divides the *glands* into SINUOUS, TUBULAR, and EQUAL. What he means by *ſinuous gland* is when each little *gland* hath its own excretory duct, through which it tranſmits its liquor to a common baſon, as the kidnies; his *tubular* is the ſame as the conglobate *gland* of Sylvius, of which the teſtes are an inſtance. By an *equal gland* he means where the veſſels are branched, as in the liver.

Ruyſch proves by ſubtle injections, that the ſubſtance of the *glands* is vaſcular, conſiſting of a ramifying artery, partly terminating in a vein, and partly in an excretory duct.

Mr. Hewſon ſays, that the little corpora globoſa, which moſt modern anatomiſts call cryptæ and folliculæ, are nothing but convoluted arteries.

The *glands* are often diſordered by becoming large and indurated; when they are ſwelled and hard, they are ſaid to be *indurated*; if they grow harder, they are ſaid to be *ſcirrhous*; if, when hard, they become painful, they are *incipient* or *occult cancers*; if their hardneſs and pain continue long, they are called *carcinomata*, or *inveterate occult cancers*; and, if the ſkin breaks, they are called *ulcerated cancers*.

Indurated *glands*, in children's necks, are generally from voracity, or a bad diet; the cure therefore will conſiſt in moderating the quantity, and amending the quality of their aliment. Theſe tumors, even though they tend to ſuppuration, may generally be removed by the uſe of ſmall doſes of calomel. Sea-water is alſo uſed before ſuppuration begins, and the extract. cicutæ powerfully reſolves them. See SCROFULA, SCHIRRUS, CANCER, LUPIA, NÆVUS. See alſo Kirkland's Medical Surgery, vol. ii. p. 475.

On the *glands*, as a ſubject of anatomy, ſee Sylvius, Malpighi, Ruyſch, Cowper, Havers, de Bordeu, &c.

GLANDULA LACHRYMALIS. LACHRYMAL GLAND, is a hard conglomerate gland, ſituated in a cavity of the os frontis, within the orbit, above the external canthus. There deſcend from the lachrymal gland, on the inſide of the tunica adnata of the eye-lid, ſix or more excretory ducts perforating the tunica adnata by ſo many orifices, at the diſtance of a few lines from the tarſus, and evacuating a ſaline aqueous fluid, called the tears, between the eye-lid, and the bulb of the eye. Beſides, the extremities of very ſmall arteries exhale a moiſture from the whole ſurface of the tunica conjunctiva, which, mixed with the liquor of the lachrymal gland, and the ſmegma of the Meibomian glands, moiſtens and lubricates the eye, and the inſide of the eye-lids.

GLANDULA LACHRYMALIS, —— INNOMINATA. } See CARUNCULA LACHRYMALIS.

GLANDULÆ CERUMINIS. See AUDITORIUS MEATUS.

—— MYRTIFORMES. When the hymen is torn, its fibres contract in three or four places, and form what is thus named.

—— ODORIFERÆ. They are ſituated on the inſide of the glans penis; and ſecrete a fluid, whoſe thin part flies off, and the thicker remaining, acquires a particular odour, whence the name. Theſe glands are often the ſeat of a clap in thoſe who have a long prepuce; and when affected, they emit a pus exactly ſimilar to that which flows from the urethra.

—— SUPRA-RENALES, and *renales*. See CAPSULÆ ATRABILARIÆ.

—— VASCULARES. See COWPERI GLANDULÆ.

GLANDULOSOCARNEUS. An epithet given by Ruyſch to ſome excreſcences which he obſerved in the bladder.

GLANS. See PENIS. It is alſo a ſtrumous ſwelling; and a name for a peſſary, or a ſuppoſitory.

GLANS JOVIS THEOPHRASTI. See CASTANA.

—— PENIS, called alſo *balanus*, *cuſpis*, and NUT. It is formed by the corpus ſpongioſum urethræ, which is turned over the corpora cavernoſa penis. Its external ſurface is a continuation of the integuments; and when the cuticle is taken off, every little villa ſeems a veſſel. In the fifth volume of the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, is an account of a *glans penis* being regenerated after amputation.

GLANS UNGUENTARIA. See BEN.

GLASTEA BILIS. A ſort of bile.

GLASTUM. WOAD. It is alſo called *iſatis ſativa* vel *latifolia*. It is the ISATIS TINCTORIA, Linn. It is cultivated only for the uſe of dyers, who obtain from it their beſt blue; an inferior ſort is called by the French *vouede*; and indigo is reckoned the produce of the worſt ſpecies. This plant is not uſed in medicine, though it is ſaid to be aſtringent. From the iſatum ſylveſtre, a volatile ſalt hath been obtained by fermenting the herb only, and without the aſſiſtance of fire. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

GLASTUM INDICUM. See INDICUM.

GLAUBERI SAL. GLAUBER'S SALT, *ſal mirabilis*, *admirabilis*, *ſal catharticum Glauberi*, now called NATRON VITRIOLATUM, VITRIOLATED NATRON. The *Dauphiny ſal* is a natural production of this kind, obtained from an earth in the province of Dauphiny in France; but that in general uſe, and which receives the name of *Glauber* its author, is artificial. It conſiſts of a vitriolic acid in union with the mineral alkaline ſalt, and ſo is a neutral ſalt.

The

The London College directs to take of the salt which remains after the distillation of the muriatic acid, two pounds: burn out the superfluous acid with a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little in two pints and an half of distilled water, strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize. Ph. Lond. 1788. In cold weather it will shoot in forty-eight hours, and in warmer weather in about twice the time.

The fineness and largeness of the crystals depend, in a good measure, on the quantity of acid. The Edinburgh College directs one part of the oil of vitriol to two parts of sea-salt for obtaining the spirit of salt, and the residuum is as nearly of a due degree of acidity as can be ascertained by a general rule.

Mr. Fergus, in Piccadilly, London, says, that from kelp ℔ ii. ß and something less than two ounces of the oil of vitriol, he obtained half a pound or more of *Glauber's salt*. This is cheaper than when the soda is used. He prepares it as follows: take calcined kelp, ℔ i. powder and dissolve it in a glazed earthen pan with boiling water, ℔ ii. then filter or decant the clear liquor into another glazed earthen dish, which being placed over a gentle fire, as soon as it is hot, gradually pour into it as much oil of vitriol, diluted in the proportion of one part oil with one and a half of water, as is necessary to saturate it; when no effervescence is observed on adding the diluted oil of vitriol, then filter the mixture through paper, or let it stand to depurate: then decant and evaporate to a pellicle, and set it by to crystallize.

The *sal. cath. amar.* is nearly of the same quality with the *natron vitriolatum*, and is often substituted for it, after being shot into crystals resembling the natron vitriolatum, but though both these salts have the vitriolic acid, their bases are not the same. The *Glauber salt* hath the mineral fixed alcaline salt for its basis; but the sal cath. amar. hath the alcaline earth called *magnesia alba* for its basis. When one is imposed for the other, the deception may be detected as follows; dissolve a little of the suspected salt in water; then add to it a small quantity of a solution of any fixed alkaline salt; let both these solutions be clear; if no change happens on the mixture, the suspected salt is the genuine *Glauber salt*; but if a milky turbidness succeeds, which after a while falls in the form of a powder, it is the sal cath. amarum.

The true natron vitriolatum is apt to lose so much of its water as to become opake, and at length, if kept in a dry place, it falls into a white powder. It is applied externally in the following form.

CATAPLASMA NATRI VITRIOLATI. *Cataplasm of vitriolated Natron.*

℞ Natri vitriolati ℥ i. aq. ferventis lb ss. micæ panis q. s. misce. This is said to be particularly useful in those inflammations of the eye, where the secretions are deficient. The form is attributed to Dr. KIRKLAND.

In small doses plentifully diluted with water, it is aperitive, and diuretic; in larger ones, it is diuretic and cathartic; as a purge it is given from ℥ ss. to ℥ ii. and if it is diluted in water, from one pint to two should be made use of; it answers every purpose of the Epsom and other such purging waters. It is cooling, and checks the vis vitæ so much, that Dr. Alston observes it to be a specific in hæmorrhages from a rarefaction of the blood. Some surgeons wash gangrenes with a solution of it in vinegar. But on the other hand, a too free use of it hath often produced palsies and dropsies, which no means could remove, so that prudence is required in the administration of it. See Lewis's Mat Med. and Dict. of Chem. For many curious properties discovered in this salt, see Glauber, Boyle, Becher, and Stahl.

GLAUCIUM. See PAPAVER SPINOSUM.

GLAUCOMA, GLAUCOSIS, or GLAUCEDO, from γλαυκος, *a sky-blue colour*, or from γλαυξ, *an owl*, whose eyes are of that colour. Mr. Sharp, in his Operations of Surgery, p. 158—163, says, that the *glaucoma* of the ancient Greeks is the *suffusio* of the Latins, and the cataract of the present times. See CATARACTA. Mr. St. Yves says, it is a cataract accompanied with a gutta serena; called *cataracta glaucoma*, according to which nothing need be added, except that, in such a case, the operation and all other means are useless, unless to ease pain, and to mend the figure of the eye. See Wallis's Sauvages, on the Eyes, p. 221.

GLAUCOMA VOGELII. See CALIGO HUMORUM.

—— WOOLHOUSII, MAITRE JEAN, S. IVES. See CALIGO LENTIS.

GLAUCOSIS. See CATARACTA.

GLAURA. See SUCCINUM.

GLAUX VULG. LEGUMINOSA; also called *astragalus*; *glycyrrhiza sylvestris flore luteo*; *fœnum Græcum sylvestre*; *hedysarum glycyrrhizatum*. LIQUORICE VETCH. It grows in thickets and about buthes, and under hedges; it flowers in July: the herb and seed are commended for increasing the milk in women's breasts; the root is sweetish, astringent, and diuretic, but it is very rarely used. This plant is often sold for the galega. Raii Hist.

GLECOMA HEDERACEA. See HEDERA TERREST.

GLECHON. See PULEGIUM VULG.

GLECHONITES. Wine impregnated with penny-royal.

GLENE, γλην, *the socket of the eye*. Properly, it is the cavity of the eye, and the pupil; but it is used to express any slight depression, or cavity of a bone, which receives another bone in articulation. *Cotyle* is such a cavity, but deeper. See OS.

GLENOIDES. The same as *glene*; but, particularly it is an epithet for two cavities, or small depressions in the inferior part of the first vertebra of the neck.

GLEUCINUM OLEUM. GLEUCINE OIL. It was formerly made by infusing several aromatic vegetables in wine and olive oil.

GLEUCOS. MUST; and sometimes it signifies sweet wines. See MUSTUM.

GLEUXIS. Wine in which is much sapa, or defrutum.

GLISCHROCHOLOS. An epithet for bilious viscid excrements.

GLISOMARGO. See CRETA ALBA.

GLOBULARIA FRUTICOSA. See ALYPIA.

GLOBUS HYSTERICUS. In hysteric disorders a globe seems to ascend from the stomach, or from the breast, into the throat, and almost suffocates the patient; this seeming ball is a spasmodic affection, produced by the spasm of the upper orifice of the stomach when relaxed, and the air rushing up into the œsophagus, where it is confined in consequence of a spasm in the muscles of this part. In violent attacks for immediate relief, put the feet in warm water, and give an opiate.

GLOSSA. See LINGUA.

GLOSSAGRA. A rheumatic pain in the tongue.

GLOSSOCATOCOS, from γλωσσα, *tongue*, and κατεχω, *to repress*. An instrument in P. Ægineta for depressing the tongue.

GLOSSOCELE. An EXTRUSION of the TONGUE.

GLOSSOCOMA. A RETRACTION of the TONGUE.

GLOSSOCOMON. Properly a case for the reeds of an hautboy, from γλωσσα, *a tongue*, and κομεω, *to guard*: or GLOSSOCOMION. An instrument or case for containing a fractured limb.

GLOSSO-PHARYNGÆI. These muscles are fibres which come from the tongue, running along its lateral edges, from which they are parted backward, and run down on the sides of the pharynx, under the stylo-pharyngæi. See PHARYNX. Also a name of the *cephalo-pharyngæi*.

GLOSSO-STAPHYLINI. These two muscles are fixed in the lower and lateral part of the basis of the tongue, whence they run up obliquely backward, along the anterior half arches of the septum palati, and terminate insensibly on each side near the uvula. The thickness of the two anterior arches of the palatum molle is occasioned by these.

GLOTTA. See LINGUA.

GLOTTIS, from γλωττα, *the tongue*. It is the narrow slit at the upper part of the aspera arteria, and covered by the epiglottis when we hold our breath, and when we swallow. The *glottis*, by its dilatation and contraction, modulates the voice.

GLUMA, (from γλυφω, *to scrape*, or *bark*.) HUSK, CHAFF; a species of calyx peculiar to corn, or grass, infolding the arista; it may be uniflora; multiflora; univalvis; bivalvis; multivalvis; colorata; glabra; hispida. BERKENHOUT's Botanical Lexicon.

GLUS. See DYSENTERIA MUCOSA.

GLUTÆA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY, and generally the largest; near its beginning, it sometimes sends out the iliaca minor, and sometimes the small branch that goes from that artery to the os sacrum, and other parts fixed to that bone; afterwards, this artery passes out of the pelvis, in company with the sciatic nerve, through the upper part of the great sinus of the os innominatum, below the musculus pyriformis,

pyriformis, and is distributed in a radiated manner to the three glutæi muscles. In its passage it gives branches to the os sacrum, os coccygis, the musculus pyriformis, the muscles of the anus, and to the neighbouring parts of the rectum, forming a particular hæmorrhoidalis interna. It sends twigs to the bladder, and parts near it; and detaches a pretty long branch, which runs down along with the sciatic nerve.

GLUTÆUS MAXIMUS. Brown calls it *glutæus major*. This muscle rises from the posterior lateral part of the os coccygis, from a ligament which is extended between the os sacrum and os coccygis, from the flat surface of the ileum, where it is connected to the os sacrum, and from the spine of the ileum. Its anterior portion grows tendinous, where it runs over the trochanter major, and makes part of the fascia of the thigh. Its posterior portion is inserted into the hind part of the femur, serving to extend it. This muscle, with the glutæus medius and glutæus minimus, make up the fleshy part of the buttocks; whence their name.

—— MEDIUS. It rises as high as the spine of the os ilium, and is inserted into the very uppermost part of the trochanter major, serving to bring the thigh backward and outward.

—— MINIMUS. It rises rather lower than the preceding, and forms a middle tendon, which is inserted into the trochanter major, blended with the medius. It is an abductor of the thigh.

GLUTIA. See CEREBELLUM.

GLUTOS. A BUTTOCK, from γλουτος, *buttock*.

GLUTTUPATENS. An epithet for the stomach, because the saliva, or any liquids drank, are swallowed, *crebris glutis*, by frequent gulps.

GLYCYMERIDES MAGNA. See CHAMA.

GLYCYPICROS. WOODY NIGHT-SHADE.

GLYCYRRHIZA, called also *liquiritia*; *dulcis radix*; and *adipson*; LIQUORICE. It is the GLYCYRRHIZA GLABRA, or GLYCYRRHIZA *foliolis ovatis, impari petiolato, stipulis nullis, floribus pallide cæruleis, leguminibus glabris*. CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 882. SMOOTH LEGUMENED, or COMMON LIQUORICE. It is a plant with oval leaves, set in pairs along a middle rib; the flowers are small, bluish, and papilionaceous, standing in spikes or naked pedicles; the flower is followed by a smooth pod, containing flat kidney-shaped seeds; the root is long, slender, flexible, of a brownish colour on the outside, and yellow within. This plant is perennial, a native of the southern parts of Europe, and plentifully cultivated in England. The roots may be taken up the third year after the slips or off-sets have been planted.

The English *liquorice* is as good as any of the foreign: the root, when carefully dried and powdered, is of a richer and more agreeable taste than when fresh, and of a dull yellow colour, with a cast of brown; but what is commonly sold is adulterated by a mixture of flour. The dry root is as good as the fresh; the fresh may be kept from drying, if buried in dry sand; wet sand rots it.

Liquorice is almost the only sweet that quenches thirst; and for this quality the Greeks call it *adipson*. But this is supposed more to arise from long chewing the root, which brings out the acid and bitterish taste from the root, stimulates the mouth and fauces, and thus acts by producing a flux of saliva. If it is mixed with other unpalatable medicines, it covers their offensive tastes; it is the least disposed to ferment, of any of the sweets: it has been esteemed attenuant, detergent, diuretic, expectorant, and also demulcent; though by some it is only allowed to have properties similar to sugar, and considered as a pectoral and emollient, in catarrhal defluxions on the breast, tickling coughs, hoarsenesses, &c. It gives out all its virtue to water; but as spirit dissolves less of the mucilage, the spirituous tincture and extract are the sweetest.

Extractum, vel succus GLYCYRRHIZÆ. *Extract or juice of* LIQUORICE.

This *extract* would be best made, by pressing the fresh roots betwixt iron rollers, and then the juice might soon be inspissated without the loss of any of its virtue.

This *extract* is adulterated by mixing the pulp of prunes with it. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

The College of Physicians of London order this extract to be made in the same manner as that of camomile. See CHAMÆMELUM.

GLYCYRRHIZA SYLVESTRIS FLORE LUTEO. See GLAUX VULG. LEGUMINOSA.

GLYCYRRHIZÆ TROCHISCI. See BECHICA.

GNAPHALIUM. CUDWEED, called also *albinum*. Boerhaave enumerates seven species under the name of *filago*. Blanchard says, it is the *centunculus*.

—— ALPINUM. See LEONTOPODIUM.

—— LUTEUM. See ELYCHRYSUM.

—— MARITIMUM, called also *gnaphalium* marinum, *gnaphalium* cotonaria; COTTON-WEED, or SEA-CUDWEED.

All the species of *cudweed* are drying, and esteemed for stopping fluxes and hæmorrhages.

—— MONTANUM; also called *pes cati*; *hispidula*; *elichrysum montanum flore rotundiore*; *helychrysum montanum*; *pilosella minor*; MOUNTAIN CUDWEED, or CAT'S-FOOT. It is very common in France, &c. A syrup made of it hath been noted there, under the name of *syr. de hispidula* seu *æluropo*.

—— VETERUM. A species of BASTARD DITTANY See PSEUDO-DICTAMNUS.

GNATHOS. Sometimes it signifies the entire cheek, sometimes only the lower part, between the angles of the mouth and ear, which the Latins call *bucca*; it sometimes is used to express the jaws and the jaw-bones.

GNIDIA GRANA. See CNIDIA GRANA.

GOACONEZ. The name of a large tree in America; it affords the balsamum purius, vel album, vel Americanum. See Raii Hist.

GOAN. The name of a tree in Persia, of whose ashes a sort of putty is made.

GOBIUS. The fish called the GUDGEON. See AMYGDALOIDES.

GOHCATHU. See GAMBOGIA.

GOMPHIASIS. See AGOMPHIASIS.

GOMPHIOI. See MOLARES.

GOMPHOMA, from γομφος, *a nail*, GOMPHOSIS, or ENGOMPHOSIS, from γομφος, a Greek term, for that species of synarthrosis which resembles a nail driven into a piece of wood, of which the teeth in their sockets are an instance, called also *clavatio*.

GONAGRA, from γονυ, *a knee*, and αγρα, *a pain*, also called *gonyalgia*. The GOUT in the KNEE.

GONE. The SEED. But in Hippocrates it is the *uterus*.

GONGRONA, from γογγος, *a round tubercle in the trunk of a tree*. Any hard round tumor of the nervous parts, but particularly a *bronchocele*, or other hard tumor of the neck.

GONGYLION. See PILULA.

GONOIDES, from γονη, *seed*, and ειδος, *form*. Resembling seed. Hippocrates often uses it as an epithet for the excrements of the belly, and for the contents of the urine, when there is something in them which resembles the seminal matter.

GONORRHŒA, from γονη, *seed*, and ῥεω, *to flow*, is an involuntary efflux of seminal juice. Dr. Swediar observes, that this name is improperly applied to the disease known by it. He proposes, if a Greek word is necessary, to name it *blennorrhagia*, from βλεννος, *mucus*, and ῥεω, *to flow*, i. e. *mucifluxus activus*; and thus he distinguishes it from the real *gonorrhœas*, and from gleets, to which latter he gives the name *blennorrhœa*, *mucifluxus passivus*, i. e. *without phlogistic symptoms*.

Some reckon three species of this disorder. 1st. A simple *gonorrhœa*, also called a benign *gonorrhœa*, and a gleet. 2dly. A virulent or venereal *gonorrhœa*; improperly so called from its resemblance to the preceding. 3dly. An involuntary efflux of a whitish fluid from the urethra, in consequence of a venereal *gonorrhœa*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER APOCENOSES; which he defines a preternatural flux of fluid from the urethra in males, without any libidinous desires. He distinguishes four species. 1. *Gonorrhœa* pura, called also *benigna*, when, without venereal engagements, a purulent discharge is observed from the urethra, without dysuria, or lascivious inclination. 2. *Gonorrhœa impura*, called also *maligna*, *syphilitica*, when, after impure coition, there is a purulent discharge from the urethra, with heat of urine, &c. to which oftentimes succeeds a discharge of mucus, with little or no dysury, from the urethra, called a GLEET. 3. *Gonorrhœa laxorum*, also called *libidinosa*, when there is a pellucid discharge from the urethra, without erections of the penis, but with venereal thoughts while

awake. 4. *Gonorrhœa dormientium*, called alſo *oneirogmos*, when during ſleep, but, in dreaming of venereal engagements, there are erections of the penis, and conſequent ſeminal diſcharges.

The benign *gonorrhœa* is defined by Dr. Fordyce, in his Elements of the Practice of Phyſic, part the ſecond, to be "an increaſed ſecretion from the mucous glands of the urethra, without infection." The matter diſcharged is whitiſh and mild, producing no excoriation or other diſorder on the parts through which it paſſes, or on which it falls.

The principal cauſe is a weakneſs in the parts, which are the ſeat of the diſorder; occaſional cauſes are acrimony in a cacochymic, ſcorbutic, or arthritic habit, violent or too frequent purging, violent exerciſe, too frequent coition, cold, exceſs of ſpirituous liquors, &c.

Dr. Swediar well obſerves, that the virulent *gonorrhœa* is a local inflammation, attended with the diſcharge of a puriform matter from the urethra in men, and from the vagina in women; accompanied with a frequent deſire of making water, which occaſions a ſcalding, or pricking and burning pain, during the time of its paſſage; and ariſing from any ſtimulus applied to theſe parts, provided it be ſufficiently ſtrong. Sometimes, by the violence of the irritation, the ſecretion of mucus ſeems to be totally ſuſpended, or at leaſt conſiderably diminiſhed, ſo that no diſcharge, or only a very ſmall one, takes place, though the other ſymptoms rage with the utmoſt violence. In this caſe the diſeaſe hath obtained the very improper name of *gonorrhœa* ſicca. He adds, though the matter (i. e. of the diſcharge) hath a purulent appearance, it is not a real pus; it is only the mucus of the urethra or vagina ſecreted in a larger quantity than uſual, and changed in its colour and conſiſtence by the ſtimulus applied to the parts; like the mucous diſcharge from the noſe or lungs, on taking cold, where the mucus aſſumes nearly the ſame appearance. That the diſcharge from the urethra, &c. is only an increaſed diſcharge of the mucus of the parts, hath been ſome time ſuppoſed, but is firſt rendered undoubted by Dr. Stoll, of Vienna, with which evidence Dr. Swediar hath favoured us, by a note in his valuable publication on this ſubject. It is as follows: Dr. Stoll had, about the year 1782, the inſtructive opportunity of diſſecting a man who died while labouring under a virulent *gonorrhœa*. On opening the urethra carefully, he found its internal ſurface preternaturally red; two of the lymphatics preternaturally white and enlarged; and the puriform matter oozing out from the internal membrane, eſpecially at the lacuna, where the ſeat of the diſorder was, without the leaſt appearance of an ulceration or excoriation."

When this complaint is the conſequence of a venereal taint, the matter of the diſcharge is commonly adheſive and whitiſh, and capable of communicating infection, though the inflammatory ſymptoms are entirely carried off; though ſome ſay it is incapable of communicating infection, even when the inflammatory ſymptoms are not entirely removed. See LUES VENEREA. When it takes place from any other cauſe, it begins with a running nearly ſimilar to that in a venereal *gonorrhœa*, but generally leſs in quantity, and is not attended with ſo much inflammation, and is never infectious. In both caſes, the inflammatory ſymptoms may, by expoſure to any of the cauſes, be increaſed to as great a degree as when there is infection; but they go off of themſelves in a few days, and ſometimes the running with them. The running ſometimes ceaſes of itſelf in a week or two; ſometimes it continues for years without any detriment to the patient; and now and then a caſe occurs, in which the patient is much weakened by it; for when it occaſions involuntary emiſſions of ſemen, it may be fatal.

It is the moſt obſtinate after a venereal taint, in phlegmatic habits, and in thoſe who, when young, were ſubject to catarrhous defluxions; for the fibres of ſuch perſons are very lax. When it is attended with a chordee, it is named GONORRHŒA CHORDATA. Sometimes it reſiſts all means, and at laſt departs ſpontaneouſly.

The indications of cure are, 1. To deſtroy the venereal virus. 2. To defend the parts from its acrimony. 3. To abate the irritation which it occaſions.

To anſwer theſe ends, oleous and mucilaginous injections are well adapted, particularly if they have opium, and the mildeſt mercurial preparations, combined with them.

A mild regimen, in all reſpects, is the moſt proper; mucilaginous drinks, as the almond emulſion and ſuch like, ſhould be plentifully taken; and if required, an anodyne may be given at bed-time. Much and ſtrong exerciſe, and external cold, are to be avoided. Thoſe of a leſs robuſt frame may be leſs ſparing in their diet, and be not ſo abſtemious with reſpect to cordial liquors.

If the venereal taint gave riſe to it, and mercury hath been either not uſed at all, or in an undue quantity; or if there is ſuſpicion of any remaining infection, the ſafeſt method is to begin the cure by a mercurial courſe.

If ſymptoms of an inflammatory fever appear, bleeding may ſometimes be uſeful; but, in general, more ſervice will be derived from topical evacuations of blood, and from emollient and ſedative fomentations and poultices. Dr. Swediar obſerves, that on the other hand, when the patient is of a weak and irritable habit of body, the diſcharge very thin and copious, attended with violent pains and quick pulſe, the cort. Peruv. given internally, according to circumſtances, with or without opium, is the moſt uſeful adminiſtration; and that opium given in emollient clyſters is ſometimes particularly uſeful in theſe caſes: it allays or prevents the frequent painful erections, the return of which ſhould be prevented as much as poſſible.

To prevent the more violent ſymptoms, the patient ſhould, from the beginning of the diſeaſe, wear a bag-truſs, or other means to keep the ſcrotum ſupported and warm.

Neutral ſalt, and other purgatives than thoſe which keep the bowels lax, are injurious.

When the ſymptoms are more exaſperated, as when the heat of urine is great, a tenſion is perceived in the length of the urethra, the urine is only paſſed by a few drops at a time, erections are frequent, pains ſhooting through the urethra, ſtreaks of blood paſſing with the urine, or other ſigns of ulceration; in this ſituation, beſides what is already recommended, mercurial frictions will be neceſſary along the perinæum, and the inſide of the thighs.

The ſame treatment will be proper when the diſcharge, during the inflammatory ſtage, is ſuppreſſed, and a hernia humoralis is threatened or hath taken place.

If a ſcorbutic or other acrimony is the cauſe, allay it at leaſt before ſtrengtheners are begun with.

When no circumſtance, beſides a weak habit, requires our notice, an infuſion of the bark in red wine may be given to two ounces three times in the day; and other means of ſtrengthening the general habit may be uſed.

Sometimes it happens that the cold bath increaſes the running; but when there is neither plethora, nor a bad habit of body, nor any other contraindication, the patient may go into the bath every morning and evening; and after each immerſion he may go into bed; and, whilſt there, he may drink two cups of ſome warm infuſion, by which the humours will be derived to the ſkin.

Reſinous aſtringents, ſuch as the balſ. capivi, &c. may be given three or four times a day; but in inflammatory habits much caution is required, to avoid the exciting any new degree of inflammation.

The following injection may be uſed at proper intervals during two or three weeks. ℞ Aq. pur. vel aq. calcis ſi. ℥ vj. pulv. e ceruſ. c. ʒ i. zinci vitriolati purificati, gr. x. ad ʒ ſs. m. See ÆRIS, vel VENERIS TINCT. alſo the article INJECTIO, under which are given many formulæ.

See Aretæus de Cauſ. & Sign. Chron. Morb. lib. ii. c. 5. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Tabes Dorſalis. Swediar on Venereal Complaints. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. iv. p. 386, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 233. White's Surgery, p. 400.

GONORRHŒA BALANI. See GONORRHŒA SPURIA.

— BENIGNA. See GONORRHŒA PURA.

— CHORDATA, when a chordee accompanies a *gonorrhœa*.

— LIBIDINOSA. See GONORRHŒA LAXORUM.

— MALIGNA, } See GONORRHŒA
— SYPHILITICA, } IMPURA.
— MUCOSA. A GLEET.

— ONEIROGMOS. See GONORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM.

— SPURIA, vel BALANI. This is not a diſcharge from the urethra, but the corona glandis.

— VIRULENTA. See GONORRHŒA.

GONYALGIA, from γονυ, *the knee*, and αλγος, *pain*. See GONAGRA.

GORGONIAS. See CORALLIUM.
GOSSIPIUM. See BOMBAX.
GOSSUM. See BRONCHOCELE.
GOTTA. See GAMBOGIA.
GOUI. See BAOBAB.
GOUTIER. See BRONCHOCELE.

GRACILIS. The name of ſome muſcles; ſo called from their thinneſs and flatneſs.

—— INTERNUS. See RECTUS INTERNUS.

—— ANTERIOR. See RECTUS CRURIS.

GRADATIO. GRADATION. It is an exaltation of the qualities of metals in degree, by which their weight, colour, and conſiſtence are chiefly brought to a degree of perfection, for it has not the power of changing the ſubſtance by itſelf, but only produces their qualities, or quantities, and makes them from a hidden ſtate more manifeſt, their former ſpecies nothing changed; but if nature gives white gold, *gradation* makes it red; if volatile, fixes it; if impure, purifies it. Rulandus, Johnſon. See EXALTATIO.

GRAMEN. GRASS. Tournefort enumerates eighty-ſix ſpecies; and others add many more. See SCEUCHZER'S AGROSTOGRAPHIA.

Graſſes are one of the ſeven natural families, into which all vegetables are diſtributed by Linnæus. They are defined to be plants which have very ſimple leaves, a jointed ſtem, a huſky calyx, termed *gluma*, and a ſingle ſeed. In Tournefort, they conſtitute a part of the fifteenth claſs, termed *apetali*; and in the ſexual ſyſtem of Linnæus, they are moſtly contained in the ſecond order of the third claſs, termed *triandria digynia*. Wheat, oats, barley, and rye, are *graſſes* improved by culture. It is alſo a name for ſeveral ſorts of *triticum*. MARTYN ſays, graſſes are the fifth family, and the ſecond nation, tribe, or caſt in Linnæus's general diviſion of the vegetable kingdom: the fourteenth order, in the fragments of a natural method in *Philoſoph. Botan.*—and the fourth of the natural orders at the end of *Gen. Plant.* In the artificial ſyſtem, moſt of the graſſes are contained in the ſecond order of the fifth claſs.

—— AVENACEUM. See ÆGYLOPS.

—— CANINUM; alſo called *gramen* Dioſcoridis; *gramen* repens; *gram.* loliaceum radice repente; QUICK GRASS; COUCH-GRASS; and DOG'S GRASS. The French call it *chien-dent*. It is the TRITICUM REPENS Linn. It is a creeping *graſs*, of a whitiſh green colour, with knotty ſtalks, bearing a ſpike of imperfect flowers ſomewhat reſembling a wheat-ear; the roots are whitiſh, or a pale yellow, long, ſlender, jointed at diſtances, variouſly bent and interwoven. It is perennial. Scheuchzer deſcribes ſixteen ſorts of this *graſs*.

The roots are ſweetiſh, mildly aperient in obſtructions of the viſcera, diluent, deobſtruent, diuretic, of uſe in ulcers of the bladder, difficulty of urine, and the ſtone in the gall-bladder. But in order to any good advantage, Boerhaave's direction to take ſome pints of the expreſſed juice of freſh roots every day, muſt be attended to; he obſerves, that ſheep and cattle, when afflicted with the ſtone, indurations of the liver, &c. in winter, are relieved in ſpring by the freſh *graſs*, which produces a diarrhœa at the firſt, and then a reſolution of obſtructions, &c.

—— CRUCIS,
—— CYPERIOIDIS,
—— ÆGYPTIACUM.

} Alſo NEIEM-EL-SALIB. Are roots in medicine named *cyperi*; the long and round; and the plants which produce them both, grow in watery places, and have leaves and flowers, in ſome meaſure reſembling the water-*graſſes*, hence called cyperus-*graſſes*. ÆGYPTIAN COCK'S-FOOT GRASS, or GRASS of the CROSS. The roots and plants are poſſeſſed of the ſame virtues as attenuants, deobſtruents, diuretics, emmenagogues, and ſtomachics, and are ſerviceable in the earlier ſtages of dropſy; they cure ill-ſcented breaths, are good in nephritic diſorders, in colics, and uterine complaints. They are taken in powder and decoction, though the preſent practice diſregards them.

—— DACTYLON; alſo called *dactylon radice repente*; *gramen dactyloides*; *gramen canarium iſchæmi paniculis*; *gramen legitimum*; COCK'S FOOT GRASS.

It grows in fields and vineyards, in ſandy places: its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of *dog's graſs*. See GRAMEN CANINUM.

—— DACTYLON AROMATICUM. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

—— LOLIACEUM. See LOLIUM.

—— MANNÆ; alſo called *gram.* dactylon eſculentum; *iſchæmon ſativum*: RUSSIA SEED, and MANNA-GRASS. It grows in Germany and Poland; its ſeeds are uſed; they are ſmall, oblong, pellucid, white, of a faint taſte, and, when decorticated, they reſemble, and are found to poſſeſs the ſame qualities as rice.

GRAMEN PARNASSI. See PARNASSIA.

—— SPICATUM. See PHALARIS.

GRAMIA. The ſordes of the eyes.

GRAMINULÆ. TADPOLES.

GRAMMA. See SCRUPULUS.

GRAMME. See IRIS.

GRANA INFECTORIA. KERMES. See CHERMES.

GRANADILLA PERUVIANA. See CATAPUTIA MAJOR.

GRANAL. An evergreen tree in America, of a poiſonous quality.

GRANA PONDUS. A grain weight. It is the weight of a wheat-corn.

—— RAGIUM. See CATAPUTIA MAJOR.

—— TIGLIA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

GRANATA MALA. GRANATUM. Alſo called *mala punica*; *malus punica*; *punica*; *malum granatum*; *malicorium*; POMEGRANATE. It is the PUNICA GRANATUM, or PUNICA SYLVESTRIS ITALICA, *foliis lanceolatis, caule arboreo*. CL. ICOSANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 618. It is a prickly tree, or ſhrub, with long narrow leaves, deep red flowers, ſet in bell-ſhaped cups of the ſame colour; the fruit is about the ſize of an orange; it conſiſts of a thick, tough rind, externally browniſh, and internally yellow, with a juicy pulp, and numerous ſeeds, called *coccones*, in cells like a honey-comb. It is a native of the ſouth parts of Europe.

The flowers are a mild aſtringent, ſimilar to thoſe of the wild *pomegranate*; which laſt are preferred only on account of their being larger. The pulp of the ripe fruit is a grateful ſubacid ſweet, and of the ſame general qualities as the ſummer fruits. The rind is moderately aſtringent, and is called *cortex granati*; *malicorium*; *pſida*; *pſidium*, and *ſidium*: its gives its virtue out moſt abundantly to water, but the flower yields it moſt freely to ſpirit. Dr. Cullen aſſerts, that the ſtrong ſtyptic taſte of this bark, and the black colour it ſtrikes with green vitriol, ſhew ſufficiently its aſtringent power; and it is commonly ſuppoſed to be among the ſtrongeſt of this kind. He has frequently found it uſeful in gargles; in diarrhœas; and in external applications; nor does he think it, internally uſed, more dangerous than others: from its powerful aſtringency, and with regard to ſuppreſſing the catamenia, that ſeems to him to be very doubtful. Its doſe, in powder, is from 3 ſs. to 3 j. in infuſion, or decoction, to half an ounce. See RAII Hiſt. LEWIS'S, and CULLEN'S Mat. Med.

GRANATRISTUM. See CARBUNCULUS.

GRANATUS SYLVESTRIS. See BALAUSTIUM.

GRANDEBALÆ. The hairs under the arm-pits.

GRAND-GOR. See LUES VENEREA.

GRANDINES. Tumors on the eye-lids reſembling hail-ſtones. See CHALAZA.

GRANDINOSUM, (from its reſemblance to an hail-ſtone.) OS. See CUBOIDES OS.

GRANDO. See CHALAZA. CRITHE.

GRANULATIO. It is a reduction of metals into ſmall grains, ſee COMMINUTIO; and the raiſing of the fleſhy parts in ulcers in a healing ſtate.

GRANUM MOSCHI. See ABELMOSCHUS.

GRAPHIOIDES, from γραφις, *a pencil*, and ειδος, *a form*. See STYLIFORMIS PROCESSUS. It is alſo a name for a proceſs of the ulna towards the wriſt.

GRAPHISCUS. An inſtrument for extracting darts with. Diocles invented it, and Celſus deſcribes it.

GRAPHOIDES, or STYLIFORMIS, from γραφις, *ſtylus*, becauſe of its ſuppoſed origination from the proceſs of the temple bone, ſo called. See BIVENTER MUSCULUS.

GRAPHOY. BROAD-LEAVED LEOPARD'S BANE. See DORONICUM GERMANICUM.

GRATIA DEI. A name of the HERB-ROBERT, of the HEDGE-HYSSOP, and of ſeveral other vegetables. See GERANIUM ROBERTIANUM. GRATIOLA.

—— DEI GERMANORUM. See GERANIUM BATRACHIOIDES.

GRATIOLA; alſo called *digitalis minima*; *gratia Dei*; *centaurioides*; WATER-HYSSOP, and HEDGE-HYSSOP. GRATIOLA OFFICINALIS, or GRATIOLA *flori-*

bus

bus pedunculatis, foliis lanceolatis ferratis. CLASS, DIANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 29. It is a low plant, with finely ferrated leaves, ſet in pairs on the ſtalks without pedicles; the flowers are whitiſh, jointed, and ſurrounded with fibres. It is perennial; a native of the ſouth of Europe; but it is raiſed in our gardens.

The leaves have a nauſeous, bitter taſte, but no remarkable ſmell; they purge briſkly, and vomit alſo; 3 i. of the dry herb, infuſed in wine and water, is a full doſe; 3 ſs. in powder: a ſlight decoction of it in milk operates the moſt mildly; an extract made with wine is given to two ſcruples, or 3 i. and is ſaid to be more efficacious than the plant itſelf. Kramer ſays, that this root is ſimilar to ipecacuanha, and equally uſeful in *diarrhœas* and *dyſenteries*; he ſays it cures *intermittents*, and is preferable to the decoction of the woods in the *lues venerea*. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. It has been ſaid to be a powerful *promoter of urine* and *ſweat*, *purging* and *vomiting alſo at the ſame time*; and has been beneficial in *mania*, *gonorrhœa*, *ozena*, ulcers in the fauces, &c. Edin. Med. Com. vol. v. p. 6.

GRATIOLA CŒRULEA. See CASSIDA.

GRATTERONA. See APARINE.

GRAVATIO. See CAROS.

GRAVATIVUS. An epithet for a ſort of pain attended with a ſenſe of weight.

GRAVEDO. A COLD. *Gravedo* imports a pain in the head with a ſenſe of heavineſs, or ſuch a running from the noſe as is experienced when we take *cold*; it is the ſame with catarrhus and coryza. Celſus tranſlates κόρυζα, by the word *gravedo*; and Cœlius Aurelianus tranſlates it by the words *catarrhus ad nares*. PLINY applies this term to that diſeaſe, called *caros*. But it is, moſt properly, that weight or liſtleſſneſs which accompanies a leſſened tranſpiration, or taking of *cold*, as it is commonly called; and, as Dr. Cullen obſerves, is generally a ſymptom of catarrh.

By a *cold*, is generally underſtood a ſudden check of perſpiration, from an improper expoſure to cold; the conſequences of which, whilſt confined to the general notion, are the ſame as attend the leſſer degrees of a catarrh: in its further advances, it is productive of fevers, conſumption, and other diſorders, both troubleſome and dangerous.

Perſons who eaſily take cold ſhould uſe frequently moderate exerciſe, and take ſuch medicines as increaſe the vigour of the circulation, and ſtrengthen the general ſyſtem: the too great irritability of their conſtitutions may be diminiſhed by opium, bark, reſiding in dry *cold* places, &c. The diſpoſition to take *cold* may be in a good degree leſſened, by gradually acquiring the habit of being expoſed to ſudden changes of *heat* and cold.

Beginning diſorders of this kind are much and ſpeedily relieved by immerſing the feet in warm water, juſt before going to ſleep. See Catarrhus; alſo, on the ſubject of taking *cold*, Dr. Fordyce's Elements, in the article CATARRH; Heberden's Obſerv. in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 521, &c. and Dr. Stern's Advice to the Conſumptive, &c. edit. 7. p. 9, &c.

GRAVIDITAS. PREGNANCY. Alſo an extraordinary diſtenſion of the abdomen during *pregnancy*.

GRENETTE. See SANTONICUM.

GRESSURA. See PERINÆUM.

GRIELUM. See HIPPOSELINUM.

GRINDERS' ROT. *Scythe-grinders* are ſubject to a diſeaſe of the lungs, from the particles of ſand mixed with iron duſt; and this diſorder is among themſelves called by this name.

GRIPHOMENOS. Pains which go from the loins to the hypochondres.

GROSSULARIA, alſo called *uva criſpa*, and GOOSEBERRY BUSH. It flowers in April, and its fruit ripens in July. The unripe fruit is ſaid to abate the longings of pregnant women.

GROSSULARIA *non ſpinoſa*. See RIBES.

GROSSUS. See FICUS SATIVA.

GRUMUS. A concentrated clod of blood, milk, &c.

GRUTUM. A ſort of groſs oatmeal.

GRYPA. An ointment deſcribed by N. Myrepſus.

GRYPHIUS PES. An inſtrument mentioned by Parey for extracting a mole from the uterus.

GRYPHUS. See ADAMAS.

GRYPOSIS. An incurvation of the nails.

GUABAM. A ſweet cooling fruit which grows in the Weſt Indies. See Raii Hiſt.

GUACATANA, alſo called *ſcrophularia Indica*. It is a plant which grows in New Spain. A cataplaſm of it eaſes the piles. See Raii Hiſt.

GUACU. See CERIPIRA BRASILIENSIBUS.

GUAIABARA. A tree that grows in Hiſpaniola; the Spaniards call it *uvero*; the leaves are large, and uſed as paper.

GUAIACUM. GUYAC. Alſo called *guaiacon*, *hagioxylon*, *lignum benedictum*, *vitæ lignum*, *palus ſanctus*, *palma ſancta*, *euonymo affinis occidentalis*, *ibirace*, &c. The blacker ſort the Americans call *hiacan*, or *huiacan*; that which is mixed with yellow they call *hoaxecan*. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the GUAIACUM OFFICINALE, or GUAICUM JAMAICENSE, *foliolis bijugis obtuſis, flore cæruleo, fructu ſubrotundo*, CL. DECANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 518. COMMON GUAIACUM, or POCKWOOD.

ULRIC HUTTEN ſays this wood was introduced into Europe in 1517; but BRASSAVOLUS ſays, not until 1525. It is brought from Jamaica, Mexico, and other parts of the Weſt Indies, particularly from the Antilles. It is brought over in large pieces, each weighing from four to five hundred weight; it is hard, compact, and ſo heavy as to ſink in water; the outer part is often of a pale yellowiſh colour, but the heart is blacker, or of a deep brown. Sometimes it is marbled with different colours. It hath little or no ſmell, except when heated, and then a ſlight aromatic one is perceived. When chewed, it impreſſes a mild acrimony, biting the palate and fauces. Its pungency reſides in its reſinous matter, which it gives out in ſome degree to water by boiling, but ſpirits extract it wholly.

Of the bark of *guyac* there are two kinds, one ſmooth, the other unequal on the ſurface; they are both of them weaker than the wood.

In the choice of the wood, that which is the freſheſt, moſt ponderous, and of the darkeſt colour, is the beſt; the largeſt pieces are to be preferred; and the beſt method is to raſp them as wanted; for the finer parts are apt to exhale when the raſpings or the chips are kept a while.

The *guyac* wood was firſt introduced in Europe as a remedy for the venereal diſeaſe; it is a good aſſiſtant to mercury, as it warms and ſtimulates, and ſo promotes perſpiration and urine; it alſo proves a gentle purgative in a ſomewhat increaſed doſe: and theſe ſeem to be its primary virtues. When the excretory glands are obſtructed, the veſſels lax and flaccid, the habit replete with ſerous humours, in many cutaneous and catarrhous diſorders, ſome female weakneſſes, in gouty complaints, and rheumatic diſorders, it produces good effects. The hectic fever which ſometimes follows a ſalivation gives way to a decoction of the woods. *Guaiacum* is very valuable as a diaphoretic, for it ſeems to ſtimulate the exhalant veſſels more than it does the heart and great arteries; hence, ſafer than thoſe which act more powerfully on the latter parts of the ſyſtem; hence, from its action, it is juſtly eſteemed more effectual than other ſudorifics in the lues venerea; and has, on this account, been found uſeful in all caſes of rheumatiſm, and, perhaps, in the gout.

A long uſe of this medicine hath been obſerved to produce a yellowneſs of the ſkin. In thin emaciated habits, and an acrimonious ſtate of the fluids, it often does harm. It is alſo improper in hot bilious habits, and where the fibres are very tenſe.

Three ounces of the wood, or four ounces of the bark, may be boiled in lb iv. of water to lb ii. and if a little liquorice is added at the latter end of the boiling, or when the decoction is taken from the fire, it will abate the diſagreeable pungency of this medicine, which affects the throat very much in ſwallowing it. Of this decoction, at leaſt half a pint ſhould be taken in a day.

If the thin ſhavings of *guyac* are diſtilled in a retort, at firſt there ariſes a liquor which is almoſt purely water; then on increaſing the fire, an acid, reddiſh, empyreumatic liquor paſſes over with a little fluid reddiſh oil; beſides theſe, much air is ſeparated from this wood; the reſiduum is a perfect coal. A pound of *guaiacum* wood, diſtilled over an open fire, gave ʒ iii. ſs. of acid, which is called ſpirit, and ʒ i. ſs. of empyreumatic oil.

1. Extractum Ligni GUAIACI, molle & durum. *Extract of* LIGNUM VITÆ, *ſoft and hard.*

Boil lb i. of *guaiacum* ſhavings in a gallon of water until half of the liquor is waſted, repeating the operation by adding the ſame quantity of freſh water to the ſame ſhavings

ſhavings four or five times. The ſeveral decoctions paſt through a ſtrainer, are to be mixed and inſpiſſated together: when the aqueous parts are almoſt exhaled, a little ſp. vini rect. may be added, that the whole may be reduced into an uniform tenacious maſs. This extract is called ſoft when of the conſiſtence of a maſs for pills, and hard when it can be powdered. The ſpirit is added at the concluſion of the boiling, that the reſinous part may be perfectly mixed with the gummy.

Beſides the virtues attributed to *guyac* in general, the harder extract is an excellent errhine.

2. Reſina GUAIACI. *Reſin of* GUAIACUM.

It is prepared in the ſame manner as the reſin of JALAP, which ſee.

The reſin is the only active part of this wood; it is obtained pure by means of rectified ſpirit of wine both from the wood and the gum. Beſides, this gum, or rather gummy reſin, is obtained by wounding the bark in different parts of the body of the tree, from whence it exudes copiouſly; and when accumulated upon the ſeveral wounded trees, and hardened by expoſure to the ſun, it is collected, and packed in ſmall kegs for exportation. This natural reſin is never pure; and about ℥ xii. of pure reſin is obtained from ℥ xvi. of gum.

The gum, or rather reſin, is of a brown colour, partly reddiſh, and often greeniſh, brittle, having a gloſſy ſurface when broke, of a pungent taſte, affecting the tongue and palate in the ſame manner as is ſaid of the wood. The chief of what is brought to us is in irregular maſſes, of a duſky green colour. There is a ſort in drops; it is the beſt, but is very rarely met with.

In chuſing the gum, prefer thoſe pieces which have ſlips of the bark adhering to them, and that eaſily ſeparate therefrom by a few quick blows.

Neumann aſſures us, that a compoſition of colophony and balſam of ſulphur is impoſed on the unwary for true *gum guaiacum*; but the cheat is eaſily detected by expoſing it to a due degree of heat, by which the odour of the falſe is perceived to be quite different from that of the true.

It is only the wood and reſin which are in general medical uſe in Europe, and as the efficacy of the former is ſuppoſed to be derived merely from the quantity of reſinous matter which it contains, they may be conſidered indiſcriminately as the ſame medicine. Of the *gum*, or extracts, the doſe may be from gr. v. to ʒ i. which laſt purges pretty much. Theſe ſhould be diſſolved by the mediation of egg, or the mucilage of gum arabic, for otherwiſe they do not eaſily mix with the juices in the ſtomach.

3. Balſ. GUAIAC. *Balſam of* GUAIACUM.

℞ *Gum. guaiac.* lb. i. balſam. Peruv. ʒ iii. ſp. vini rect. lb. i. ſs. m. This was formerly called *polychreſtum*. DOSE from one to three drams every night and morning, in milk or any other convenient vehicle.

Tinct. GUAIACI. *Tincture of* GUM GUAIACUM.

Take of *gum guaiacum*, four ounces; compound ſpirit of ammonia, a pint and an half, digeſted for three days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The doſe is from a ſmall tea-ſpoonful to a large table-ſpoonful two or three times a day. Dr. Dawſon frequently directs the larger of theſe doſes with great advantage in rheumatic and arthritic complaints, in which caſes, and againſt palſies from lead, he extols this tincture as almoſt a ſpecific.

See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Miller's Dict. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GUAIANA. CORT. See SIMAROUBA

GUAJABO. } See GUAJAVA.
GUAJABO POMIFERA INDICA. }

GUAJACANA, called alſo *dioſpyros*, *faba Græca latifolia*, *pſeudo lotus*. The name of a plant, three ſpecies of which are mentioned by Boerhaave. They are not much known, but the leaves and fruit are ſomewhat aſtringent.

GUAJACUM PATAVIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM. i. e. Guajacana.

GUAJAVA. The *guava*, *guajabo*; *guajabo pomifera Indica*. The name of a tree in the Weſt Indies, whoſe fruit is cooling and moderately aſtringent; the root is alſo aſtringent. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt.

GUAO. A Weſt India tree called *thetlatian*; its juice is ſo acrid as to be injurious to thoſe who ſleep under it.

GUAPARAIBA. The MANGROVE-TREE. It grows in the Weſt Indies. It is alſo called *mangle*, and *parcuvier*. If the root is ſlit and toaſted, then applied to the punctures made by the poiſonous fiſh called *niqui*, it performs a cure. See Raii Hiſt.

GUARERVA-OBA. See CUCUMIS AGRESTIS.

GUARIRIGUIMYMIA. A ſhrub in Braſil like a myrtle. Lemery ſays its ſeed deſtroys worms.

GUASSEM. Certain black ſcorbutic ſpots mentioned by Avicenna.

GUATIMALA. See INDICUM.

GUAVA. See GUAJAVA.

GUIDONIS. BALS. See ANODYNUM BALS.

GUILAND. The abbreviation for Melchior Guilandinus de Papyro.

GUILANDINA MORINGA. See NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM.

GUITY-COROGA. See GUITY-IBA.

GUITY-IBA. A tree growing in Braſil, and bearing the fruit called *guity-coroga*, which contains a ſtone as large as a gooſe's egg, the kernel of which is aſtringent.

GULA. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

GUMA. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

GUMMA. Plur. *Gummata*, a ſort of tumor, ſo called from the reſemblance of their contents to gums. It is a tumor ariſing out of the ſubſtance of a bone; it is ſo ſoft as to yield to the finger. When theſe tumors are harder they are called *tophi*, tophs; when harder ſtill, they receive the name of *nodi*, nodes: but the hardeſt tumors in bones are *exoſtoſes*. In venereal patients ſuch tumors often happen on the head, and even in the middle of the moſt ſolid bones. They ſeem to be produced by the veſſels running between the bony laminæ being either obſtructed or inflamed, being dilated, and ſo raiſing the incumbent laminæ. Perhaps the bone degenerates too into a morbid ſoftneſs. A ſoftneſs of the bones ſometimes ſucceeds abſceſſes of the adjacent parts, and ſometimes the origin of the diſorder is lodged in the ſubſtance of the bone, eſpecially in the lues venerea; *gummata* have, however, been diſcovered, when no ſuch adequate cauſe could be obſerved. Perhaps there is an acid cacochymy, or a partial degree of what cauſes the mollities. See Petit on Diſeaſes of the Bones. LUES VENEREA. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 541.

GUMMI. GUM, called alſo GISISIM. It is a concrete vegetable juice of no particular ſmell or taſte, becoming viſcous and tenacious when moiſtened with water; totally diſſolving in water into a liquid more or leſs glutinous, in proportion to the quantity of the *gum*; not diſſolving in vinous ſpirits or in oils; burning in the fire to a black coal without melting or catching flame; ſuffering no diſſipation in the heat of boiling water.

The true *gums* are, *gum arabic*, *gum tragacanth*, *gum ſenega*, the *gum* of cherry and plum-trees, and ſuch like. All elſe have more or leſs of reſin in them.

The virtues of *gums* are ſimilar to all mucilaginous ſubſtances in general, vegetable and animal; the more tenacious, glutinous vegetable productions, are called *gums*; thoſe that are leſs ſo are mucilages. The firſt diſtil naturally from trees, the ſecond are the produce of art. See Neumann's Chem. Works. When the ancients uſed the word GUMMI, or COMMI, without any other word to reſtrain their ſignification, they meant gum arabic. The Κομμι λευκον, mentioned by Hippocrates in his De Morbis Mulierum, is gum arabic.

GUMMI ARABICUM, called alſo *acanthinum gum. lamac*, *gum. Thebaicum*; *gum. Serapionis*, *comiſdi*. GUM ARABIC, and the true GUM ACACIA. It exudes from the Egyptian acacia, or thorn-tree, whoſe fruit affords the inſpiſſated juice of that name. See ACACIA. This gum is brought from Turkey in ſmall irregular maſſes, of a clear whitiſh, or very pale yellow colour.

It does not diſſolve in ſpirit, nor in oil; yet when it is ſoftened with water into a mucilage, it is eaſily miſcible with both, alſo with reſins, and renders them miſcible with water. Dr. Grew was uſed to mix eſſential oil with water by means of *gum* arabic; and in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. a variety of experiments are inſerted, by which it appears that oils, both expreſſed and diſtilled, reſins, balſams, &c. may by the ſame means be mixed uniformly with water or with ſpirit. Alcaline ſalts both fixed and volatile, though they render pure oil miſcible with water, prevent the mixture of *gum* with oil. Acids do not in the leaſt prevent the effect of the *gum* in this particular.

Animal glues have the general qualities of the vegetable *gums*, with this difference, that the former are more nutrimental, and apt to run into a putrid ſtate. Conſidered as the ſubject of chemiſtry, their difference is very great; *thoſe of the animal kind* are changed by fire into a volatile alkaline ſalt, and a fetid oil; *the vegetable* into an acid liquor, and a very minute portion of oily matter, conſiderably leſs fetid than the former.

The medical character of *gum* arabic is its glutinous quality, in conſequence of which it ſerves to incraſſate and obtund thin acrid humours, ſo proves uſeful *in tickling coughs, alvine fluxes, hoarſeneſſes, in fluxes of the belly with gripes*, and where the *mucus is abraded from the bowels*, or *from the urethra*. *In a dyſuria* the true *gum* arabic is more cooling than the other ſimple *gums*, ſo ſhould be preferred. It is by ſome, and with apparent probability, only ſuppoſed to act as an internal demulcent in the alimentary canal, notwithſtanding the univerſally prevailing doctrine of the much greater extent of its demulcent power and action. Cullen's Mat. Med.

One ounce of *gum* arabic renders a pint of water conſiderably glutinous; four ounces gives it a quick ſyrupy conſiſtence; but for mucilage one part *gum* to two parts water, is required, and for ſome purpoſes an equal proportion will be neceſſary. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

GUMMI FUNERUM. See BITUMEN.

—— GUTTA. } See GAMBOGIA.
—— AD PODAGRAM. }

—— RUBRUM ASTRINGENS GAMBIENSE. The RED ASTRINGENT GUM from Gambia, named alſo *Kino*. Some call it *ſang. draconis offic.* or the fineſt and true DRAGON'S BLOOD. Dr. Oldfield calls it true *gum Senegal*. In the inland parts of Africa it is called *pau de ſangue*; *pau* is ſaid to be a corruption of the Portugueſe word *palo*, which ſignifies *wood*.

It is ſuppoſed to exude from inciſions made in the trunks of certain trees called pau de ſangue, which grow in the inland parts of Africa. It is very friable, eaſily breaking between the fingers; it is of an opake, dark, reddiſh colour, appearing almoſt black in the maſs, and, when powdered, it is of a deep brick red. In chewing, it firſt crumbles, then ſticks together a little, and in a ſhort time ſeems wholly to diſſolve, impreſſing a very conſiderable aſtringency, accompanied with a ſlight ſweetiſhneſs. It hath no ſmell.

It differs from the red lumps of the common *gum* Senegal in being much more brittle; and from the dragon's blood, in diſſolving in water; and from both, in having ſo remarkable a ſtypticity when taſted. It diſſolves both in ſpirit and in water; they each take up about two-thirds of it.

This *gum* ſeems calculated for uſefulneſs in many diſorders from laxity and acrimony; as in chronic diarrhœa, and leucorrhœa from theſe cauſes. It is the moſt gummy of all the aſtringent drugs, and is a powerful aſtringent, proving ſuch in ſeveral inſtances of diarrhœa; it is alſo ſerviceable in uterine hæmorrhages, and joined with alum, (as in the pulvis ſtypticus,) Ph. Edin. is conſidered by ſome as one of the moſt powerful aſtringents which they have ever employed. It is thus formed: kino, one part; alum, three parts: DOSE, from five to fifteen grains every four hours. There is alſo an aſtringent tincture, made of one dram of kino, forty grains of gum arabic, ſyrup of white poppy, q. ſ. DOSE, a tea ſpoonful occaſionally. Cullen's Mat. Med. See the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 358, &c.

—— SENEGALENSE, called alſo *gum Senega*, *gum Senica*, *gum Orientale*, and *gum Senegal*. It is brought from the iſland Senegal, on the coaſt of Africa. It is ſaid to be the produce of a tree of the ſame genus with that which affords the *gum* arabic, acacia ſiliquis compreſſis, Ph. Pariſ.

Greateſt part of this *gum* is in larger and darker pieces than the *gum* arabic; it is rough on the outſide, but *gum* arabic is ſmooth: and in theſe two circumſtances conſiſts the chief known difference, except that the *gum* arabic is dry and brittle, whereas this is clammy and teſtacious.

The cleareſt pieces of *gum* Senegal are ſold for *gum* arabic; in general their qualities are the ſame; but the *gum* arabic is thought to be more cooling, and the *gum* Senegal is certainly more adheſive.

—— TRAGACANTHA, from τραγος, *a goat*, and ακανθα, *a thorn*, becauſe its pods reſemble a goat's beard; alſo called *dragacantha*; *adraganth*; *dragantum*; GUM DRAGANT, and TRAGACANTH. This *gum* exudes from a prickly buſh of the ſame name which grows in Crete, Greece, and Aſia, (*tragacantha*; or *ſpina hirci*, or *aſtragalus aculeatus*; GOAT'S-THORN.) It is the ASTRAGALUS TRAGACANTHA, or TRAGACANTHA MASSILIENSIS, *caudice arboreſcente, petiolis ſpineſcentibus*. CLASS, DIADELPHIA. ORD. DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 892. GOAT'S THORN, or MILK VETCH. The gum, the produce of this buſh, is chiefly brought to us from Turkey, in irregular lumps, or in long vermicular pieces. In Candy, it begins to exude about June, and is more or leſs pure and white, according to the weather after its exudation, and its accidental mixture with duſt.

Chuſe that which is white, light, ſmooth, and tranſparent in vermicular ſtriæ, of a ſweetiſh taſte, and without ſmell. A yelloviſh or browniſh colour is no mark of imperfection or impurity.

It differs from all other *gums* in giving a thick conſiſtence to a much larger quantity of water, and in being much more difficultly diſſolved in water. Put into water, it ſlowly imbibes a great quantity of fluid, ſwells into a large ſize, and forms a ſoft but not liquid mucilage: if more water is added, a fluid ſolution may be obtained by agitation; but the liquor looks turbid, or wheyiſh; and, on ſtanding, the mucilage ſubſides, the limpid water on the ſurface retaining little of the gum. It is the ſtrongeſt of the ſimple *gums*, and more powerful as a mucilage, but not as a demulcent. In common with other *gums*, it ſoftens and thickens acrid humours.

The pulvis e *tragacantha* compoſitus of the London College, is thus made:

℞ *Tragacanthæ* in pulverem tritæ, *gum.* arabici, amyli, ſingulorum ℥ i. ſs. ſacchari purificati, ℥ ij. ſimul in pulverem tere. Ph. Lond. 1788.

It is mild, emollient, and uſeful in tickling coughs, and for obtunding thin acrid humours. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

GUMMI, E, PILULÆ, } See ASAFŒTIDA.
GUMMOSÆ. —— }

GUMMOSUM ELECTARIUM. See DYSURIA.

GURGEATIO. See SUDOR ANGLICUS.

GURGULIO. See UVULA; alſo the inſect called a WEAVIL.

GUSTATORII. See HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI.

GUSTATORIUS. A name of the third maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

GUSTERANAX. See BITHINIMALCA.

GUSTUS. The TASTE. Upon the tongue, towards the apex and ſides under the ſkin, are obtuſe papillæ of various figures. Theſe papillæ are prominent in the tongue of a living perſon, when put out and applied to any body to be *taſted*. In dead perſons, they abſolutely diſappear, but are very prominent in living hungry ones. They riſe from the nervous body which covers the muſcular fleſh of the tongue, whence they paſs through the perforations of the corpus reticulare in the ſame manner as in the ſkin, and are covered with ſmall vaginæ, formed by the exterior membrane of the tongue. Theſe vaginæ are porous, that what is *taſted* by preſſure may have the greater influence on them. Laurentius Bellini has ſhewn, that theſe papillæ only are the medium of *taſte*; and, that the other parts of the mouth, tongue, and palate, contribute nothing to it, except perhaps thoſe parts of the inner ſide of the cheek which lie near the meeting of the dentes molares.

It hath been generally ſaid, that the parts of ſubſtances which contain an oil and a ſalt, are the true objects of *taſte*; whence ſalt, ſpirit, ſoap, and oil, muſt alike be the ſame. It hath been alſo aſſerted, that the diverſity of *taſtes* are owing to the different figures which are natural to ſalts; but as to this, profeſſor Haller replies to the contrary; and ſays, that the mechanical reaſon of the diverſity of flavours, ſeem to reſide in the intrinſic fabric, or appoſition of their elements, which do not fall under the ſcrutiny of the ſenſes. He ſays, that in general, whatever contains leſs ſalt than the ſaliva, is inſipid; but that the nature or diſpoſition of the covering with which the papillæ are clothed, together with that of the juices, and of the aliments lodged in the ſtomach, have a conſiderable ſhare in determining the ſenſe of *taſte*; inſomuch, that the ſame flavour does not equally pleaſe or affect the organ in all ages alike, nor in perſons of all temperatures, nor even in the ſame perſon at different times.

In general the *taſte* determines what aliment is ſalutary; for the moſt part, whatever offends the *taſte* is injurious in the ſtomach. See Haller's Phyſiology, in his Lectures of the *Taſte*.

GUTTA. A DROP; alſo *aluaſel*. *Drops* are an uncertain

uncertain form of adminiſtering medicines; and where great exactneſs is neceſſary, they ſhould not be preſcribed. The ſhape of the bottle from whence the *drops* fall, occaſions a conſiderable difference in the quantity ſo adminiſtered; the conſiſtence of the fluid is often a ſtill greater cauſe of difference.

GUTTA is alſo a name of the apoplexy, from a ſuppoſition that its cauſe was a *drop* of blood falling from the brain upon the heart.

—— GAMBA. See GAMBOGIA.

—— OPACA. See CATARACTA.

—— ROSACEA. Dr. Cullen thinks this ſynonymous with *varus*, and *bacchia*; and places theſe as a variety of the *phlogoſis phlegmone*; alſo called ſimply *roſacea*, from the little red *drops*, or fiery tubercles diſperſed about the face and noſe; ſome call it *rubedo maculoſa*, or *rubereum maculis, Ionthos*; *butiga, gutta rubea*; *rubia, roſea*, and *bacchia*, by LINNÆUS. CULLEN places it under phlogoſis phlegmone, in his firſt variety. Nicholaus Florentinus diſtinguiſhes three degrees of it, viz. 1. *Rubedo ſimplex*, ſeu *facies rubra* 2. *Rubedo paſtuloſa*. 3. —— *ulceroſa*. He alſo ſays, that the cauſe is a hot viſcous blood, generated from an intemperies in the liver, which being brought to the face, ſtops there, and cauſes redneſs; and when it does not ſoon obtain a paſſage through the ſkin, it riſes into pimples, and at laſt ulcerates, having vitiated the frame of the cutaneous glands by its long ſtagnation.

That the cauſe is in the liver, ſeems to be ſupported by obſerving that often, on the diſappearance of fiery pimples in the face, an indurated liver is a conſequence, and thence a dropſy; and, *on the contrary*, diſorders of the liver are ſometimes relieved by eruptions in the face, whence great care ſhould be uſed in applying topics.

Though tipplers are moſt ſubject to this complaint, the moſt abſtemious are ſometimes affected with it, by ſuddenly drinking a draught of cold water when they are hot.

The prognoſtic is doubtful as to the cure. If the caſe is recent and mild, and the habit of body good, there is hope; if of a long ſtanding, inveterate, or malignant, a cure is a deſideratum.

In general, a temperate regimen is proper; but if the patient is accuſtomed to a generous diet, a ſudden alteration is not adviſeable; all violence ſhould be avoided as to exerciſe; the mind ſhould be kept as calm as poſſible; Scarborough water is generally eſteemed very uſeful: ſpirituous and ſpicy food ſhould be omitted; ſo ſhould pork, cheeſe, and all that does not eaſily digeſt.

As to topicals, practical writers abound with variety of them: but great caution is required in their uſe; nay, they are often dangerous. Heiſter ſays, that the pimples or puſtules in the face, are ſmall biles, and as ſuch are cured with whey and mineral waters.

Internally, the ſpring juices, mercurial deobſtruents, with antimonials, ſaponaceous, and, after theſe, ferruginous preparations, are to be preferred. Antimonials, as they have the beſt effect in the emunctories of the ſkin, are moſt to be relied on; and, as purges, the mercurial kind are not to be omitted. The bowels ſhould be kept conſtantly lax. And during the ſeaſon, the ſpring juices may be conſtantly taken. Bitters, particularly an infuſion of the Seville orange peel, is an excellent auxiliary. See Heiſter's Surgery. Turner's Diſeaſes of the Skin. Brooke's, and London Practice of Phyſic. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 189.

—— SERENA. See AMAUROSIS. To which it may be uſeful to add the following account:

GOTTLIEB RICHTER ſays, "I have lately reſtored to ſight ſeveral perſons who laboured under *gutta ſerena*. In all theſe caſes, the cauſe ſeemed to be ſeated in the abdominal viſcera; for I cured them all by means of medicines which diſſolve obſtructions in the viſcera, and evacuate. Two patients were cured by theſe ſame medicines, where there was much reaſon to ſuſpect another cauſe, and to chuſe other medicines. Experience, therefore, confirms me more and more in the opinion, that the cauſe of *gutta ſerena* is moſt frequently to be found in the abdominal viſcera; and daily juſtifies me more in recommending the uſe of deobſtruent viſceral medicines, even in caſes where there is no determined indication to any medicine whatever. I can affirm, that I have not unfrequently performed a complete cure, in caſes where I hardly expected it; and in ſome, where the diſeaſe had actually continued ſeveral years." The pills he made uſe of, were the following:—℞ Gum ammon. aſſafetidæ, ſapon. venet. valerianæ, ſummitat. arnic. ää ʒ ij. tartar. emetici, gr. xviij. ft. pil. pond. gr. ij. quarum ſum. ter quotidie xv. The doſes of theſe pills were gradually encreaſed, and vomiting occaſionally produced by emetic tartar. See the caſes in his Medical and Surgical Obſervations, page 254, &c. —— Mr. WARE recommends, as a remedy, in *gutta ſerena*, one-fourth of the following powder to be ſnuffed up the noſtrils, once, or twice a day. ℞ Hydrargyri vitriol. g. i. pulv. glycyrrhizæ gr. viij. miſce.

GUTTÆ VITÆ. BALS. TRAUMATICUM. See BENZOINUM.

GUTTALIS. See ARYTENOIDES.

GUTTETA. Caſtellus informs us that the word *goutte* in French ſignifies *convulſion*; hence the name of a preparation called *pulvis ad guttetam*: it conſiſted of dittany, human ſkull, contrayerva, &c. but many mix only equal parts of peony and valerian roots. It was originally an invention of Riverius, and by ſome is called EPILEPTIC POWDER.

GUTTUR. The throat; called alſo *brochthus*; likewiſe ſome diſeaſe. See BRONCHOCELE.

GUTTURALIS ARTERIA. The firſt conſiderable branch of the external carotid is the ſuperior *guttural*, which ariſes juſt where it parts from the internal, and runs to the thyroid gland, and to the muſcles and other parts of the larynx or pharynx, hence called *laryngea*.

The inferior *guttural artery* is the TRACHEALIS ARTERIA; which ſee.

GUTTURALIS VENA, called alſo *trachealis*. The right goes from the under-part of the biſurcation above the mammaria of the ſame ſide, and ſometimes from the ſubclavia. The left from the left ſubclavian near its origin.

GUTTURIFORMIS CARTILAGO. See ARYTÆNOIDES.

GYCYPICROS. See SOLANUM LIGNOSUM.

GYMNASTICA. GYMNASTICS. Theſe are the exerciſes of the body which were propoſed for the reſtoration and preſervation of health, and for the cure of diſeaſes. Theſe exerciſes were of Greek origin; they are ſo called from the word γυμνος, *naked*; for theſe exerciſes were performed by naked men in the public games. Theſe exercites were wreſtling, running, leaping, and other acts of agility and force.

Herodicus, the father of Hippocrates, was the firſt who introduced theſe exerciſes into medicine.

The Egyptians conſidered *gymnaſtics* not neceſſary; they thought that by them a genuine health was not generated, but in its ſtead a ſhort-lived ſtrength, highly dangerous to young people. See Hieronymus Mercurialis de Arte *Gymnaſtica*. Fuller's Medicina *Gymnaſtica*.

GYMNOSPERMIA, from γυμνος, *naked*, and σπερμα, *ſeed*. The name of the firſt order in the claſs DIDYNAMIA, in Linnæus's ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe plants which have four ſtamens; of which the two middle ones are ſhorter than the two outer ones, with a ringent flower, ſucceeded by four naked ſeeds.

GYNÆCIA, from γυνη, *woman*. See LOCHIA and MENSES.

GYNÆCIUM, from γυνη, *a woman*. A SERAGLIO; alſo a name for antimony.

GYNÆCOMASTON. An enormous increaſe of the breaſt of women.

GYNÆCOMASTOS, from γυνη, *a woman*, and μαστος, *breaſt*. A man whoſe breaſts are large like a woman's.

GYNÆCOMYSTAX, from γυνη, *a woman*, and μυσαξ, *a beard*. The hairs on the female pudenda.

GYNANDRIA, from γυνη, *a woman*, and ανηρ, *a man*. The name of the twentieth claſs, in the Linnæan artificial ſyſtem, containing all plants, with hermaphrodite flowers, which have the ſtamen growing upon the ſtyle; or elſe having an elongate receptacle, bearing both ſtamens and ſtyles. This claſs has been conſiderable reduced by ſome modern reformers, and the plants referred to other claſſes.

GYNANTHROPOS. That ſpecies of hermaphrodite which partakes more of the female than of the male: that ſpecies which partakes moſt of the male is called *androgynus*. Theſe diſtinctions are groundleſs, for all hermaphrodites, ſo called, are properly women.

GYNECANTHE. See BRIONIA NIGRA.

GYPSOPHYTON. See PIMPINELLA ALBA GERMANORUM.

H.

HABA. See FABA.

HABASCUM. The name of a Virginian root which reſembles a parſnip, and is a ſalutary food.

HABENA. The name of a bandage, contrived to keep the lips of wounds together.

HABILLA DE CARTHAGENA. See BEJUIO.

HABITUS, HABIT. See CONSUETUDO.

HABITUS PLANTÆ. The *habit of a plant* is the outward appearance of plants, or what is called their port.

HACUB. A ſpecies of CARDUUS, the young ſhoots of which are eat by the Indians, but the roots are emetic.

HADID. See FERRUM.

HÆCCEITAS. See QUINTA ESSENTIA.

HÆMA. See SANGUIS.

HÆMAGOGOS, from αιμα, *blood*, and αγω, *to bring away*. The name of an antidote in Nicolaus Myrepſus, which was uſed for promoting the menſtrual and hæmorrhoidal fluxes.

HÆMALOPIA. A variety of the *pſeudoblepſis imaginaria*. In which all things ſeem to be of a red colour.

HÆMOLOPS, from αιμα, *blood*, and ωψ, *the countenance*. The livid marks of ſugillations in the face and eyes.

HÆMATAPORIA. A waſting, from a poverty of blood.

HÆMATEMESIS. See VOMITUS.

HÆMATIA. } An epithet for a ſort of *garon*, or
HÆMATION. } *garum*, made of the inteſtines of fiſh macerated in ſalt.

HÆMATITES, from αιμα, *blood*. The Greeks call the ore of iron thus, from its ſuppoſed virtue of ſtopping blood. It is called alſo BLOOD-STONE, *azedegrin*, *aſdenigi*; *aſedenigi*. When it was in flattiſh cakes, with knobs on the ſurface, then the ancients called it *hæmatites*; but when it was in long ſtriated pieces, they called it *ſchiſtus*, but they poſſeſs no diſtinguiſhing qualities different from each other. The *terra ſinopica* is alſo called *blood-ſtone*.

From twenty-four parts of good *hæmatites*, nine parts of iron hath been extracted, but it often affords half its weight. Plenty of it is met with in Germany, France, and Spain, but we have as good as any, in England. It is very hard, of a dark red colour; but on powdering it, the redneſs becomes brighter. As a medicine, nothing can be expected from it that is not afforded with more advantage by iron; and as it is very difficultly powdered, the crocus martis may be ſubſtituted in its room, on the rubigo ferri. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

HÆMATITINOS. An epithet of a collyrium in Galen, in which is the hæmatites.

HÆMATOCELE, from αιμα, *blood*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. It is a ſpecies of falſe hernia in the ſcrotum; it conſiſts of a collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis; its appearance is the ſame as when an hydrocele is the diſorder, and ſo is the method of its cure. See Celſus. P. Ægineta. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 482. Pott's Works, 4to. 1775. White's Surgery, p. 342.

HÆMATOCELE ARTERIOSUM. See ANEURISMA.

HÆMATOCHYSIS, from αιμα, *blood*, and χεω, *to pour out*. See HÆMORRHAGIA.

HÆMATODES. See GERANIUM SANGUINARIUM.

HÆMATOMPHALOCELE, from αιμα, *blood*, ομφαλος, *navel*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. A tumor in the navel, turgid with blood.

HÆMATOPEDESIS. BLOODY SWEAT.

HÆMATOPHLŒBŒSTASIS, from αιμα, *blood*, φλεψ, *a vein*, and ſταſις, *a ſtation*. It is a ſuppreſſion of the impetuous current and intumeſcence of the blood in the veins. But Galen ſays, that ſome underſtand by it the veins full and tumeſcent with blood.

HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM. See CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

HÆMATURIA. See URINA.

HÆMITRITÆUS. See SEMITERTIANA FEBRIS.

HÆMOCERCHNUS. Blood brought up from the fauces, with a noiſe, or rattling, or bloody excretions diſcharged in a dry form.

HÆMODIA. A painful ſtupor of the teeth, cauſed by acid and auſtere ſubſtances touching them.

HÆMOPTOE. See HÆMOPTYSIS.

HÆMOPTYICUS, alſo *hæmotericus*. A perſon who diſcharges blood from the mouth is thus called.

HÆMOPTYSIS, } from αιμα, *blood*, and πτυω, *to ſpit*.
HÆMOPTYS, } A SPITTING OF BLOOD; alſo called HÆMOPTOE. If blood is diſcharged from the noſe or mouth, it is generally called a ſpitting of blood; but it ſeems more proper when blood flows from the noſe, to call it a bleeding at the noſe; when from the ſtomach, a vomiting of blood; and when from the lungs, a ſpitting or *coughing up* of blood. When it happens from the veins of the lungs, it is called *perirrhexis*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs pyrexiæ, and order hæmorrhagiæ, and defines it, a fluſhing of the cheeks; an uneaſy ſenſation, or pain, and ſometimes heat in the breaſt; a tickling of the fauces, a cough, by which blood of a florid colour, often frothy, is ejected by the mouth. He obſerves five ſpecies. 1. *Hæmoptyſis plethorica*, when no external force has been applied, nor any cough, or ſuppreſſion of any uſual evacuation has preceded. 2. *Hæmoptyſis violenta*, where ſome external violence hath been the cauſe. 3. *Hæmoptyſis phthiſica*, where there is a waſting and continued debility takes place after a cough. 4. *Hæmoptyſis calculoſa*, when with the diſcharges by coughing there are calcareous concretion ſthrown up. 5. *Hæmoptyſis vicaria*, when the ſuppreſſion of ſome accuſtomed evacuations is the cauſe.

Paſſionate people, weakly ſlender people with long necks, and flat breaſts, and thoſe who while young were ſubject to bleed at the noſe, are moſt ſubject to an *hæmoptyſis*.

An HÆMOPTYS may happen three ways: 1. By an accidental rupture of the veſſels; in which caſe, if the veſſels are ſmall, and the patient is quiet, there is no danger; but if large, the danger is conſiderable. 2. From an ulcer in the lungs, whence in coughing it will be forced up, and mix with phlegm or pus, in which caſe the danger is great, as ſome large veſſel may be eroded. 3. By anaſtomoſis; this is without danger, and often relieves women whoſe menſes are ſuppreſſed.

Sometimes the bronchial artery is ruptured. If the orifice is ſmall, the diſcharge is ſoon at an end, for the blood ſtagnating in the cellular ſubſtance of the lungs, the artery is compreſſed, and the rupture cloſed: in ſome inſtances this blood is abſorbed, in others it corrupts and excites an inflammation, which terminates in ſuppuration,

tion, then making its way into the bronchia, is by degrees ſpit up, but often a conſumption follows.

Sometimes the rupture happens in the pulmonary artery, and then the diſcharge of blood is ſudden, more copious and florid than when from the bronchial artery; it is alſo without pain, and unmixed with phlegm.

When this diſorder is from a rupture of the pulmonary artery, as juſt obſerved, for the moſt part the preceding ſymptoms are *anxiety about the præcordia, difficulty of breathing, an oppreſſive undulatory pain about the diaphragm, flatulencies in the belly, a coldneſs of the extremities, hoarſeneſs, a dry tickling cough*, &c. As theſe ſhew a general ſtricture on the veſſels, and a tendency of the blood to inflammation, ſo they are commonly the fore-runners of a copious diſcharge of blood *from the fauces*, by which means it may always be diſtinguiſhed from an hæmoptoe. Though the diſcharge be from the bronchial artery, if it hath not lain any time in the breaſt, it may appear thin and florid; but in this caſe its ejection is not ſudden, and its appearance is blackiſh, and ſomewhat thick; though *a frothy cough attends, there is a pain and heat in the breaſt, with a ſenſe of weakneſs there, during the diſeaſe, ſometimes a feveriſhneſs appears, but it abates with each diſcharge of blood, which returns at intervals until the cure is effected.* Sometimes matter is mixed with, or follows after the diſcharges.

Spitting of blood is generally uſeful *in pleuriſies*, and *peripneumonies*;—*in a dropſy, the ſcurvy, and conſumption*, it denotes an ulcer in the lungs; *in the robuſt*, a ſpitting of blood is not very dangerous, but *in the tender and feeble* the cure is very difficult, and often impoſſible; if blood proceeds from an ulcer it is fatal.

The patient ſhould be kept cool and quiet both in body and mind; his diet ſhould be ſoft, cooling, and ſlender, but yet ſufficiently nouriſhing; ſpirituous liquors and fermented ones ſhould be at leaſt ſo ſparingly uſed, that the blood may never be rarefied thereby; the voice ſhould not be exerted in any extraordinary degree.

Medicines need not be given before the patient ſeems weakened by his complaint; and then in proportion to the ſtrength of the patient, bleeding in the arm may be repeated. When the conſtitution will admit of this operation, the diſcharges by it ſhould be copious, *for one free bleeding is far more uſeful than many ſparing ones.*

NITRE, if taken early in this diſorder, is much to be depended on. The following method is the moſt convenient and uſeful; ℞ Sal. nitri ʒ ſs. conf. roſar. ʒ iv. m. cap. q. n. m. major. 6ta vel 3tia quaq. hora pro re nata.

Purges of the natron vitriolatum are ſingularly uſeful in checking internal hæmorrhages, and may be ſo repeated as to keep the bowels always lax.

De Haen recommends the drinking of cold water.

Styptics are not to be depended on.

If the cough is troubleſome, an electary with nitre and ſperma ceti will be uſeful; and as an opiate the pil. e ſtyrace may be given in ſuch doſes as juſt to allay this troubleſome ſymptom. See Wallis's Sydenham. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 206, and Med. Muſeum, vol. ii. p. 257–259. Brooke's Pract. of Phyſ. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. p. 336, edit. 4.

HÆMOPTYSIS ACCIDENTALIS, } h. ſ. HÆMOPTYSIS
—— HABITUALIS, } VIOLENTA. See
—— TRAUMATICA, } HÆMOPTYSIS.
—— EX TUBERCULO PULMONUM, i. e. HÆMOPTYSIS PHTHISICA.
—— CATAMENIALIS, } h. ſ. HÆMOPTYSIS VICA-
—— PERIODICA, } RIA.

HÆMORRHAGIA, from αἷμα, *blood*, and ῥηγνυμι, *to break forth*, or ῥαγνυμι, *to break forth*, called by Willis *Hæmatochyſis*; alſo *Sanguiſluxus*. There are but few *hæmorrhages* (not owing to external violence) which would prove fatal, if no means were uſed to ſtop them; hence many medicines have, at different times, had the repute of being ſpecifics. Periodical and critical *hæmorrhages* have generally their cauſe in the primæ viæ, and their propereſt remedies are ſuch as thoſe that purge, and render the bile temperate, of which kind are the natron vitriolatum; but ſtill is to be preferred the ol. ricini ver. The ſeat of ſpontaneous *hæmorrhages* is generally where the veſſels are tender, and not braced up by neighbouring membranes, &c. as in the noſtrils, bronchia of the lungs, the gums, ſtomach, inteſtinum ileum, the extremity of the inteſtinum rectum, the uterus, and vagina; though rare inſtances are recorded of *hæmorrhages* from veſſels which lie deeper, and are more defended.

Thoſe who abound with thick fibrous blood rarely are affected with this diſorder; a diſpoſition to it is generally hereditary, and is increaſed by action, cloſe thinking, hot acrid aliments, &c. Thoſe who have too much ſerum in their veſſels, who have a ſoft texture of body, are ſedentary, or have a defective perſpiration, and who eat more than they can eaſily diſcharge, are moſt ſubject to *hæmorrhages*.

The cauſes are not directly a redundancy of blood, its acrimony, or thinneſs; but rather from an irregular unequal circulation, which happens when the parts remote from the heart are by a ſtricture ſo braced up that the blood cannot eaſily return through the veins: hence the ſmall arteries, and particularly thoſe that are the leaſt defended, are ruptured. But the cauſes of thoſe *hæmorrhages* that are of the ſymptomatic kind are to be ſought for in infarctions and obſtructions, or indurations of the veſſels and the viſcera, which put a ſtop to the free circulation of the fluids, and occaſion a glut on particular parts. From what is juſt ſaid, acrimony and rarefaction are not excluded from the occaſional cauſes, as is evident in ſcorbutic habits, &c.

In acute diſeaſes, when there are ſmall diſcharges of blood, which ſuddenly ceaſe, they indicate at leaſt a tedious diſeaſe. *Hæmorrhages* are ſalutary when no inconvenience is obſerved from them, for then the habit is one way or other relieved. When this accident happens from diſordered viſcera, eſpecially if the liver, ſpleen, or lungs, are the parts affected, the conſequence is generally fatal, by producing a dropſy, a hectic, &c. which uſhers in death.

As to the cure, the beſt remedies, where topical applications cannot be admitted, are, a cool air, reſt, a ſparing mild diet, given in ſmall quantities at a time, acidulated drinks, nitre and natron vitriolatum, as directed in the hæmoptyſis, and opiates in ſmall doſes. Hoffman adds to theſe, frictions of the feet, and bathing them in warm water. If the diſorder is ſymptomatic, the cure depends chiefly on the removal of the original diſeaſe. Perſons rarely die of *hæmorrhages*, unleſs the large arteries are divided; but thoſe who ſuffer a great loſs of blood fall into a deliquium, and then the *hæmorrhage* ſtops: if the patient is thus left dead, as it were, in a moderately warm room, give only a ſmall quantity of fleſh broth frequently, and thus drooping life may be ſupported, until the divided veſſels contract themſelves and conſolidate. Thoſe who endeavour to recover perſons from the deliquiums which *hæmorrhages* occaſion, by giving cordial liquors, do not reſtore the loſt quantity of fluids, but increaſe the action of the veſſels on their remaining contents, by which more blood is ſtill diſcharged: again, if a large artery is not wounded, or ſuch a one as being affixed to a bone cannot retract itſelf and cloſe, the orifice, by the elaſticity of the veſſel, is contracted and concealed within the lips of the wound. Dr. Hunter recommends to leave all internal *hæmorrhages* to nature; and ſays, *that life is ſafe if the patient be permitted to faint.*

As to external *hæmorrhages*, which admit of topical aſſiſtance, it may be obſerved, that almoſt all the blood diſcharged from wounds, is diſcharged from the arteries; for pretty large veins, when divided, diſcharge but little blood. Sometimes the bleeding veſſel admits of a compreſs on the ruptured or wounded part; but when this cannot be effectually applied, the needle and ligature are the propereſt means of relief. *Hæmorrhages* in the mouth ſometimes require the actual cautery; but in other caſes eſcharotics are not adviſeable. See WOUNDS *of the* ARTERIES.

HÆMORRHAGIA NASI, or *Hæmorrhages* from the noſe, named in Dr. CULLEN's Noſology, EPISTAXIS, and diſtinguiſhed as a genus of diſeaſes, placed in the Claſs PYREXIÆ, and Order HÆMORRHAGIÆ; which he defines, pain, or load of the head, flushing of the face, a flux of blood from the noſe, of which he names one idiopathic ſpecies, *Hæmorrhagia plethorica*, and ſix ſymptomatic, four from internal and two from external cauſes. HIPPOCRATES expreſſes by it repeated diſtillations of blood from the noſe. *In perſons of a ſpungy habit* they are copious and frequent, eſpecially if the veſſels are ſmall and numerous. *In lean perſons*, whoſe veſſels are large, they do not ſo frequently happen; but when they do, they are profuſe. Fernelius obſerves, that "perſons whoſe viſcera and liver are weak and ſcirrhous, are ſubject to

frequent *hæmorrhages* of the noſe, as well as dropſical patients."

The cauſes in general are the ſame as in other morbid *hæmorrhages*.

Bleeding at the noſe is often preceded by ſome degree of quickneſs in the pulſe, a flushing in the face, pulſation in the temporal arteries, heavineſs in the head, dimneſs of ſight, heat in the noſtrils, an itching there, &c. All *hæmorrhages*, but eſpecially from the noſtrils, are generally accompanied or preceded by a ſtricture of the ſkin and external parts, a detumeſcence of the veſſels, a refrigeration, laſſitude in the limbs, coſtiveneſs, and pains in the belly.

In many inſtances the loſs of blood by the noſe is ſalutary, as the vertigo, head-ach, epilepſy, dimneſs of ſight, &c. Thoſe who in childhood often bleed at the noſe, when older become ſubject to diſorders in the breaſt, the rheumatiſm, piles, nephritic, or colic pains.

In attempting a cure, it ſhould be remembered, *that periodical bleeding at the noſe ſhould not be ſtopped, at leaſt before the patient is much weakened by it, leſt an apoplexy or a lethargy ſhould be the conſequence.* What is related above, concerning *hæmorrhages* in general, ſhould be remembered in this particular caſe. *Gently purging with the natron vitriolatum, is in this inſtance almoſt a ſpecific*; putting the hands and feet in warm water aſſiſts in removing the ſpaſm of the veſſels in the extremities.

When, notwithſtanding internal medicines, and doſſils of lint put up the noſtrils, the blood continues to flow from the noſe, the following method, communicated (if I remember right) by a ſurgeon in Birmingham, is effectual. The hint of this method of ſtopping up the noſtrils and paſſage into the throat, is mentioned alſo in Le Dran's Operations, Caſe vi. in the Remarks, and eaſily puts an end to the complaint. "Take a piece of ſtrong ſewing ſilk, wax it well, and to one end of it faſten a doſſil of lint; then take a piece of catgut (about the ſize of a ſecond ſtring of a violin) and introduce it up the bleeding noſtril; when you perceive it in the mouth, take hold of its end with a forceps, and draw it out from thence, make a knot upon it, and faſten the end of the waxed ſilk to it; then withdraw the catgut back again by the noſtril, take hold of the ſilk, and pull the doſſil of lint into the poſterior noſtril: after which, ſtuff the anterior noſtril full of lint, and thus you certainly ſtop the bleeding. After a few days the lint may be taken away." See Hoffman; and Van Swieten's Comm. on Boerh. Aph. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 256. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 70. London Med. Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 217. White's Surgery, p. 263.

HÆMORRHAGIA UTERINA. See MENORRHAGIA.

HÆMORRHOIDALE, or HÆMORRHOIDALIS HERBA. See CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

HÆMORRHOIDALES ARTERIÆ. HÆMORRHOIDAL ARTERIES. They are the external and internal.

HÆMORRHOIDALIS. HÆMORRHOIDAL FEVER. This is a fever of ſhort duration, mentioned by Vogel, and conſidered as ſymptomatic, which he defines an ephemera, attended with pain of the ſpine, piles, or at leaſt painful varices breaking out about the fourth day, which terminate the febrile affections.

—— INTERNA ARTERIA. See MESENTERICÆ ARTERIÆ. It ſoon divides into branches, one of which runs down behind the inteſtinum rectum, to which it is diſtributed by ſeveral ramifications, and it communicates with the arteriæ hypogaſtricæ.

—— EXTERNA ARTERIA. See PUDICA ARTERIA.

—— EXTERNÆ VENÆ. The EXTERNAL HÆMORRHOIDAL VEINS. They ſpread about the inteſtinum rectum and anus; and proceed from the hypogaſtricæ venæ: they communicate with the *hæmorrhoidales* internæ.

—— INTERNA VENA, called alſo *meſaraica minor vena*. The INTERNAL HÆMORRHOIDAL VEIN; alſo called the leſſer meſaraic vein. It is called *hæmorrhoidal*, from the tumors often found at its extremity next the anus, which are called hæmorrhoides. It is one of the three great branches of the vena portæ ventralis; though ſometimes in ſprings from the ſplenica: it ſends a branch to the duodenum from near its beginning: then it is divided into two branches, one of which aſcends, the other deſcends; the deſcending branch runs down on the left portion of the colon on its lower incurvations, and on the inteſtinum rectum to the anus. The *hæmorrhoidal* veins have no valves.

HÆMORRHOIDES, from αἷμα *blood*, and ῥέω, *to flow*. The HÆMORRHOIDS, or PILES. A diſcharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal veins is thus named, and is alſo called the OPEN, or BLEEDING PILES: when inſtead of this hæmorrhage there are large tumors, which are generally painful at the lower part of the rectum, they are called the BLIND PILES. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs PYREXIÆ, and order HÆMORRHAGIA; which he defines, a heavineſs, or pain of the head, giddineſs, pain of the loins, alſo of the anus; livid painful tubercles about the anus, from whence, for the moſt part, blood iſſues, which ſometimes alſo flows without any tumors appearing. He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies: 1. *Hæmorrhois tumens*, when there are external ſwellings on the edge of the anus; called alſo mariſca. Theſe he diſtinguiſhes by the terms bloody and mucous. 2. *Hæmorrhois procidens*, when the *piles* are external, and cauſed by a bearing down of the anus. 3. *Hæmorrhois fluens*, when the *piles* are internal without external tumor, or bearing down of the anus. 4. *Hæmorrhois cæca*, when there are pains and tumor about the anus, and no diſcharge of blood. There are ſome caſes alſo, where there is a diſcharge only of mucus: the caſe is then called *leucorrhois*. Dr. CULLEN ſays, that the *hæmorrhois* is often a diſeaſe of the whole machine, or depending upon a certain ſtate of the whole body; but it is often a mere local complaint. He would not therefore refer a complaint of this ſort to local diſeaſes; becauſe ſome piles, though in the beginning they may be merely local, if they ſhould return often, as they are wont to do, at length, like any other hæmorrhage often returning, neceſſarily become a diſeaſe of the habit in general. Therefore, on this account, he has not made any diſtinction between the two, but thinks that every ſpecies of the piles ſhould be arranged amongſt general diſeaſes.

From diſſections, this diſeaſe ſeems to be an ecchymoſis in the cellular membrane of the lower part of the rectum, from the extremities of the neighbouring veſſels: if this be true, it accounts for the great loſs of blood this way, without loſs of ſtrength, for it is gradually emptied into the ecchymoſis, and it is from thence that it pours out ſo ſeemingly plentifully.

There is ſeldom much diſcharge from the external hæmorrhoidal veſſels, but they readily admit of varices being formed in them, which are painful. But the internal hæmorrhoidal veſſels not only diſcharge a large quantity, but, when ſuppreſſed, thoſe diſorders are generated which ariſe from diſorders of the liver, ſpleen, pancreas, meſentery, and inteſtines.

Near the extremity of the inteſtinum rectum, internally, are little jagged proceſſes, ſomewhat like the carunculæ myrtiformes in the vagina, which are the ſeat of the internal, as well as of the external *piles*.

Thoſe who are of a lax, ſpongy habit, and diſpoſed to ſweat; who eat heartily, and drink freely; who indulge in eaſe; who are habitually coſtive, &c. are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder.

The *piles* often affect pregnant women, from the preſſure of the uterus on the hæmorrhoidal veins. *In all other caſes, the immediate cauſe is a difficult circulation of the blood through the hæmorrhoidal veins, in conſequence of their perpendicular ſituation, and want of valves.* The diſcharge happens when the extremities of the veſſels in the inteſtinum rectum are ſo diſtended by the accumulated blood, as to be returned. Whatever generates a redundance of blood, retards its paſſage through the ramifications of the vena portæ, or invites it in too large quantities to the hæmorrhoidal veins, diſpoſes to this complaint. Aloes, garlic, jalap, and even rhubarb, in ſome conſtitutions, bring on the *piles*, by deriving an afflux of humours to their ſeat: aromatic food, ſweet and ſtrong wines, anger, grief, or any violent commotion of body or mind do the ſame.

The *blind piles* appear in the form of tubercles of different ſizes, from that of a pea, up to a pullet's egg. They are diſtinguiſhed from other tubercles about the anus, *by their colour and reſiſtance to the touch, for they appear livid or black, and, when preſſed by the finger, they feel like a bladder filled with water*; which circumſtances are not obſerved in other tubercles in the anus, or about it: ſome of theſe are ſoft and not painful, others are hard, painful, and inflamed. This kind of *piles* generally appear in coſtive habits that are plethoric, and in women

women that are pregnant, or after difficult labour, or ſuppreſſed menſes. If theſe *blind piles* burſt, they form the *open*, or *bleeding piles*. The *blind piles* ſometimes cauſe ſuch a ſpaſm in the anus, as renders ſitting difficult, and the adminiſtration of a clyſter impoſſible; and ſometimes give riſe to a fiſtula.

The eruption of the hæmorrhage in the *open piles* is often preceded by ſpaſmodic ſtrictures, flatulencies, pain about the os ſacrum, and various other ſymptoms, which diſorder the whole frame. In the beginning of exceſſive diſcharges, the blood is black and grumous; after this, it appears of a redder colour, and after this the diſcharge is ſerous and mucous, reſembling the white of egg: at length the ſtrength is impaired, the pulſe is languid and trembling, and a cachexy, an hectic fever, or a dropſy, comes on, and the caſe becomes deſperate.

The *piles* are not always readily diſtinguiſhed; and attention is ſometimes required, leſt they be confounded with the colic, or a dyſentery, or with tumors about the anus.

When the cauſe is a tumor in the liver or ſpleen, a fatal atrophy, or hectic is the conſequence. Exceſſive hæmorrhoidal diſcharges often terminate in dropſies; but if they ſucceed a dropſy from an indurated liver, death is at hand. *On the contrary*, moderate diſcharges from the hæmorrhoidal veins give great relief to the conſtitution that is oppreſſed by the gout, aſthma, iſchiadic pains, diſeaſes of the kidnies or bladder, hypochondriac, hyſteric, or maniac diſorders, &c. Only thoſe diſcharges of blood from the anus are to be deemed morbid, by which the patient is enfeebled, and the digeſtion, &c. are hurt.

The general indications are, 1. To take off the increaſed impetus to the ſeat of the diſeaſe, by bleeding, and ſmall doſes of ipecacuanha. 2. To induce an aſtriction on the relaxed veſſels; this ſhould be done ſlowly; and to this end, alum is a proper application, or the bark may be uſed, but other vegetable aſtringents are too powerful. 3. To avoid all irritation, by regulating the ſtools.

An incautious uſe of improper diet will render the beſt medicines ineffectual in this diſeaſe; carefully, therefore, avoid that, and every accident that can increaſe the malady.

Bleeding at proper intervals, where there is a ſanguine plethora, will in ſome meaſure prevent the returns, or at leaſt moderate the violence of them; a light diet, that is cooling and laxative, ſhould be kept to; broths and gruels are uſeful, but inflaming liquors ſhould be cautiouſly drank.

When the *piles* do not bleed, they are attended with conſiderable pain; in which caſe, doſſils of lint, dipped in warm olive oil, may be applied, or other emollient liniments may be ſpread on ſoft rags, and kept on with proper bandages: if the piles are troubleſome by their bulk, dreſs them with a mixture of ſimple lime-water, in which is a ſmall quantity of camphorated ſpirit of wine and a little ceruſſa acetata. See alſo GALLÆ.

The bowels muſt be kept lax; and for this end, the elect. e caſſia is far preferable to the elect. e ſenna comp. Sulphur, and the ol. ricini, are alſo proper laxatives.

If the want of tone in the rectum be a cauſe, chalybeate tinctures, with bitters, and caſcarilla, may be taken for ſome time.

If other diſorders attend, which conduce to the production or continuance of the piles, ſuch remedies as are adapted to their removal, muſt not be omitted.

Forms of medicines, both internal and external, are abundantly preſcribed in practical authors; therefore the reader is deſired to ſelect, as circumſtances may ſeem to require.

If the caſe requires the aſſiſtance of a ſurgeon to check he hæmorrhage, a cooling purge may be adminiſtered, and five or ſix hours before any operation, inject a clyſter: then laying the patient with his belly acroſs a bed or able, let an aſſiſtant ſeparate the nates, then the operator may tie up the bleeding veins with a needle and thread; but if there are tubercles, take hold of them with the forceps, and cut them off, tying them up alſo; but be careful not to leave the ſmalleſt vein open.—If the profuſion ceaſes not thus, apply lint, with proper compreſſes, and the T bandage.—If the veins are high in the rectum, diſtend it with a convenient inſtrument until the veins can be come at.—If the *blind piles* encompaſs the anus, ſo as to prevent the diſcharges by ſtool, and to prove otherwiſe troubleſome, remove the largeſt of them by a ligature, which may be tightened daily until the tumor drops off: but before this attempt, let warm ſpirit of wine be uſed, in order to diſperſe it.—If the diſtended vein is high and inflamed, open it with a lancet.

See Hoffmann. Heiſter's Inſtitutes. Lobb on Painful Diſtempers; Le Dran's Operations. Brooke's and London Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. p. 424. Edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 383.

HEMORRHOIDES EXCEDENTES;—*immodicæ*; *polyposæ*;—theſe are to be conſidered as belonging to the *Hæmorrhois tumens*; ſo alſo do the—*decoloratæ*—*albæ mucidæ*; but then the diſcharge is mucous, not bloody. See HÆMORRHOIDES.

HÆMORRHOIS AB EXANIA. See HÆMORRHOIS PROCIDENS.

HÆMORRHOIS. So Dr. Cullen names the hæmorrhoides.

HÆMORRHOUS. The name of a poiſonous ſerpent, ſee P. Ægineta, lib. v. cap. 15. Hippocrates calls thoſe large veins thus, which, when opened, diſcharge the blood copiouſly.

HÆMOSTASIA. A general ſtagnation of blood from a plethora.

HÆMOSTATICA, from ἁιμα, *blood*, and ἱστημι, *to ſtop*. Medicines which ſtop hæmorrhages.

HÆMOTOICUS. See HÆMOPTYICUS.

HÆRMIA. A ſort of Indian fruit like pepper. See Lemery des Drogues.

HAGIOSPERMON. See SANTONICUM.

HAGIOXYLON. See GUAIACUM LIGNUM.

HALCHEMIA. The art of fuſing ſalts.

HALCYON. See ALCEDO.

HALCYONIUM. The ſpume or froth of the ſea. It is oily, or bituminous.

HALEC, alſo called *harengus*, the HERRING. Pickled *herrings* are applied to the ſoles of the feet as ſynapiſms are. Freſh ones produce the alkaline putrefaction in the ſtomach, ſo are uſeful when an acid prevails there.

HALICACABUM. See ALKEKENGI.

HALICES. Pandiculations after ſleep, or upon awaking.

HALIMUS; called alſo *portulaca maritima*; *atriplex maritima anguſtiſſimo folio*; COMMON SEA-PURSLANE, and TREE SEA-PURSLANE. It is found in ſalt marſhes; flowers in July and Auguſt. Dioſcorides tells us, that the leaves are eaten as food; and Aetius ſays, the buds are uſed as pickles. The plant is hot, and, pickled in vinegar, helps the appetite.

HALINITRON. NITRE.

HALLUCINATIONES. See DYSÆSTHESIÆ.

HALMYRAX. A ſort of nitre produced in the valleys of Media.

HALMYRODES. SALSUGINOUS. Hippocrates uſes this word as an epithet for ſome fevers, in which, according to Galen, the external parts, when touched, communicate ſuch an itching ſenſation as is perceived from handling ſalt ſubſtances. When applied to the ſkin, it ſignifies a ſort of roughneſs as if it was ſalted. It is alſo an epithet for many excretions that are ſalt and acrimonious.

HALO. See AREOLA.

HAMBARA, HAMBRUS. } See SUCCINUM.

HAMMONIACI LACRYMA. See AMMONIACUM, GUM.

HAMPSTEAD WATERS. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.

HAMULUS, HAMUS. } An hooked inſtrument for extracting a dead child from the uterus.

HANDALA. See COLOCYNTHIS.

HAOUVAY. See AHOVAI THEVETE CLUSII.

HAPSIS. The ſenſe of FEELING. It alſo ſignifies connection with reſpect to bandages. And ἀφρος φρενων in Hippocrates, ſignifies madneſs, delirium. or loſs of reaſon.

HAPSICORIA. A ſort of LOATHING; when people altogether ſatiated immediately abſtain.

HARDESIA HIBERNICA. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

HARENGUS. See HALEC.

HARMALA, HARMEL. } Called alſo *ruta ſylveſtris*; ASSYRIAN WILD RUE. Its leaves are longer and narrower than the common rue; it hath but little ſcent: it grows in Spain, and ſome of the Eaſtern countries;

tries: it is rarely uſed, but is much like the common rue in its qualities. Raii Hiſt. See RUTA.

HARMONIA. IN ANATOMY, it is a ſpecies of articulation, and is when two thin bones meet, and lie over each other a little way.

HARMOS. See GINGIVÆ.

HARONKAHA. See ZEDOARIA.

HARPAGA. See SUCCINUM.

HARPASTRUM. A ſpecies of exerciſe with a ball.

HARPAX. See SUCCINUM. Alſo a mixture of quicklime and ſulphur.

HARROWGATE WATER. This is a ſalt, purging, ſulphureous water. It had long been doubted whether theſe waters contained any ſulphur; but it is now put out of diſpute, by the experiments of Dr. Kilvington and the right reverend biſhop of Landaff. The former of which being at the wells, which had been cleared for the approaching ſummer, obſerved a circle of yellowiſh concretion around the margin of the baſon, as high as the water roſe, a ſmall portion of which he ſcraped off, and dried; and on putting a little of it on a red-hot iron, it produced a blue flame, and ſmelt ſtrong of ſulphur. The biſhop examined the ſcum which the waters had thrown up, the mud or ſediment which they dropped, and the ſubſtance ſcraped off the inſide of the baſon, and by every trial, found that they contained ſulphur. Theſe waters are drank from half a pint to three quarts, or more. In ſmall quantities, they prove diuretic; in large, ſtrongly purgative. They are extremely uſeful in cutaneous and ſcrofulous diſorders; alſo as anthelmintics, deſtroying and evacuating worms, and their nidus; where the digeſtive powers are weak, and the inteſtines loaded with viſcid ſaburra, they have been beneficial, and indeed ſerviceable in many chronic complaints. They have been employed externally in form of waſhes, fomentations, and baths, particularly in cutaneous diſeaſes. See Dr. Monro, on Mineral Waters, and AQUÆ SULPHUREÆ. Beſides there are three other wells which contain different waters.

1ſt. The SWEET SPA. This ſtrikes a light purple with galls, and from a gallon, on evaporation, were acquired a ſcruple of ſolid matter at one time, and only eight grains at another; of theſe ſediments, above one half was earth, the reſt a calcareous nitre, vitriolated magneſia.

2d. TUWHET. A gallon of this yielded at one time thirteen grains, at another nineteen, of a reſiduum, of which three fifth parts were calcareous earth mixed with ochre; the other two fifths vitriolated magneſia.

3d. ALUM WELL. From the roughneſs of this water, it was ſuppoſed to contain alum; a gallon of which yielded, on evaporation, eight grains of a dark coloured brown ſediment, which had a rough vitriolic taſte, and curdled milk. It is probable, Dr. Monro thinks, on further examination, that this water may be found to be a weak vitriolic water. Dr. Short conſiders theſe as chalybeate ſprings.

HARTFELL WATER. This iſſues from the *Hartfell* mountain in the county of Annandale, Scotland. It is quite pure and pellucid; has an irony, and ſo ſtrong a ſtyptic taſte, that it is ſuſpected to contain alum. By being expoſed to the open air, it becomes weaker, and is obſerved to be ſtronger in wet, than in dry weather. On evaporation, a gallon afforded, of ſolid matter, forty-two grains; thirty-ſix were ſal martis, and ſix earth. It is ſuppoſed that the ſalt contains more than the common ſal martis. As this water, on being expoſed to the air, drops an ochreous ſediment, and becomes weaker; it is probable, that part of the impregnated matter is diſſolved and ſuſpended by aërial acid, though great part is kept in its ſtate of ſolution, by means of the acid of vitriol.

This water is recommended in cures, where chalybeates are uſeful; in menorrhagia, fluor albus, gleets, old dyſenteries, in diſeaſes ariſing from relaxation, and many other complaints. See Monro, on Mineral Waters, and AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.

HASACIUM. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

HASTA REGIA. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

HASTELLÆ. Splints uſed in fractures.

HAUD. Wood. So the Arabs call the agallochum, by way of eminence; it is called *haud alcumeri*, *haud hend*, and *haud heud*.

HAUR, } See SUCCINUM.
HAURUS. }

HAUSTUS. A DRAUGHT. *Draughts* differ not from any liquid form, only in their being in ſingle doſes; vomits, purges, opiates, and ſuch others as require great nicety in determining the doſe.

HAVELIA. See HURA.

HAVERI GLANDULÆ. HAVER'S GLANDS. They are the ſinovial glands, and are thus called becauſe *Haver* firſt diſcovered them.

HEBDOMADARIA. It is one of the febres erraticæ.

HEBE. The hairs which grow upon the pubes; the part on which they grow, or the age when they appear.

HEBISCOS. See ALTHÆA.

HECTICA vel ETHICA. From ἕξις, *habit*. An epithet for a ſpecies of fever. It is alſo named by different writers, the SYMPTOMATIC FEVER; IRREGULAR INTERMITTENT FEVER; FEVER of SUPPURATIONS, and LENTA FEBRIS, SLOW FEVER. Hippocrates deſcribes this fever under the name of phthiſis; Celſus is the firſt who ſpeaks of it under the name of an *hectic* fever, and he directs the cure: what were afterwards called ſlow *hectic* fevers, were, among the firſt phyſicians, called tabid, or long continued fevers, or maraſmi. At preſent, by ſlow and *hectic* fevers are meant thoſe which are chronical, and continually, by a preternatural, though by a mild and unremitting heat, conſume the juices, induce a conſumption, and impair the ſtrength. There is a confirmed ſteady health when it is ſaid there is a good habit of body: and when it is ſaid there is a *hectic* cough or fever, it is underſtood that the diſorder is not caſual, but permanent, or that it makes a part (as it were) of the conſtitution. Dr. Cullen does not rank this kind of fever as a genus, but conſiders it always as ſymptomatic. He deſcribes it, a fever returning every day; with meridian and evening acceſſions; a remiſſion in the morning, but ſeldom a total freedom from fever; for the moſt part attended with night ſweats, the urine depoſiting a furfuraceous, lateritious ſediment.—To which he adds, that as all noſologiſts have admitted the *hectic* amongſt the number of fevers, he has given its character; but that he never had obſerved a fever of this ſort, except as a ſymptomatic one, therefore he could not admit it to be enumerated amongſt idiopathic fevers. In many examples given by SAUVAGES, it is manifeſt, that the ſpecies of this fever are in fact ſymptomatic. It may be called *febris remittens chronica non critica*, as it has no criſis, and is of long continuance.

On diſſecting patients whoſe death was the conſequence of an *hectic* fever, there were found abſceſſes in one or other of the viſcera, or ſcirrhous tumors, or thoſe of the ſteatomatous kind; whence it is evidently a ſymptomatic fever.

Lying-in women, and thoſe in whom the menſes ceaſe, are liable to this diſorder; intemperate drinkers, by the injury they do the ſtomach and liver, are very ſubject to it; as are all in whom are diſordered glands, or abſceſſes, or ulcers in the internal parts.

The principal cauſe is the matter of internal ulcers, which is abſorbed into the blood: this matter, according to its quality and quantity, excites a fever more or leſs frequent and violent. The matter, producing this kind of fever, may be formed in any part of the body indifferently, though perhaps the glands of the meſentery may be its moſt frequent ſource. A ſcirrhous gland in any part, almoſt conſtantly excites this fever; hard drinking, by injuring the ſtomach and liver, produces the ſame effect. A ſalivation is ſometimes the cauſe. Dr. Reid, in his Eſſay on the Nature and Cure of the Phthiſis, denies that the abſorption of pus is the cauſe of the fever which attends the pulmonary conſumption. He attributes it to the following cauſe, viz. "In a ſtate of health, a very large quantity of perſpirable matter is diſcharged from the ſurface of the lungs: but when the lungs, from inflammation, or the formation of tubercles and vomicæ, are rendered in part impervious to the air in inſpiration, the uſual quantity of fluid cannot be carried off by the action of reſpiration; the quantity ſo retained will remain in the habit, till excreted by ſome other emunctory. That quantity of fluid ſo retained in the habit, he conceives to be the great and principal cauſe of the *hectic* fever, which invariably abates as ſoon as it is diſcharged by the pores of the ſkin: and as the impediment to its exit by the lungs continues, ſo the fever is daily renewed, that the conſtitution may be relieved from its accumulated burden. He adds, as the lungs, by the increaſe of the diſeaſes, become more and more incapable of exhaling the uſual quantity of lymph, we find the morning ſweats proportionably increaſed, and the exacerbations of the fever more violent, till towards the cloſe of the diſeaſe,

when the patient's ſtrength is ſo exhauſted, and the muſcular force and action of the veſſels ſo much weakened, as probably to be unable to produce ſuch a degree of fever as is neceſſary to force the fluid through the pores of the ſkin; it falls upon the inteſtines, and produces a diarrhœa. From being uſually coſtive, the patient hath frequent motions in a day; till in a ſhort time the purging becomes confirmed: we then find the fever and ſweating conſiderably diminiſhed, and the expectoration of purulent matter in leſs quantity. The quickneſs of the pulſe betwixt the paroxyſms of the fever, he ſuppoſes to have ariſen from the form of the progreſſive inflammation of one ſet of tubercles after another.

Its appearance is like that of an intermittent of an irregular kind, the pulſe rarely ſettles to a natural ſtate; but remains quick, though weak; the chillneſs of the hectic fever is not regularly ſucceeded either by a dry heat or ſweat, though one or other of them generally follows it; and the hot fit ſometimes approaches without any ſenſible degree of chillneſs preceding. The ſweat coming on does not ſeem to relieve the patient much; when the ſweat is over, the fever will ſometimes continue; and in the middle of the fever the chillneſs will return, which Dr. Wm. Heberden denotes *as a certain ſign of the preſence of this fever and its pathognomonic ſymptom.* This fever is very irregular in its returns. In the fit, the urine is ſo various, that nothing can be aſcertained from its appearances. When the cauſe is an ulcer on the ſurface of the body, there are often pains which reſemble the rheumatiſm; but theſe pains are generally ſituated very remote from the ulcer which is their original cauſe. A ſudden puffing up of ſome part of the body is ſometimes obſerved in this diſorder, which ſoon ſubſides ſpontaneouſly. For the moſt part its approach is gradual, but its iſſue is not the leſs to be dreaded on that account. The ſkin is dry, the tongue hard and parched, the cheeks flushed, the ſleep is not refreſhing. Hippocrates obſerves, in his treatiſe De Internis Affectionibus, that, on the approach of the fit, the whole breaſt is pained as far as the back; that a cough is often an attendant, and a quantity of thin ſaline ſaliva is diſcharged: that in the progreſs of the diſeaſe the whole body is emaciated, except that the legs becoming rather tumid, ſeem not much affected: the breathing reſembles a whiſtling through a reed.

Galen ſays, that the pathognomonic ſign is, *the fever being increaſed after eating and drinking.*

The *hectic fever* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the intermittent, the common inflammation, and the ſlow or nervous fevers. Dr. Reid diſtinguiſhes the *hectic* from a pulmonary conſumption, as differing from the *hectic* from abſceſſes or ulcers in other parts: the *hectic* fever occaſioned by abſceſſes in the liver, under the pſoas muſcle, and other parts of the body, he ſays, have not the remiſſions and morning ſweats like the pulmonary *hectic:* on the contrary, it is continued leſs violent; and the ſkin uſually dry.

If the pulſe runs on to above 90, or, as ſometimes happens, to 120 in a minute, much danger attends; though ſometimes the pulſe will be unaffected under a variety of other fatal ſymptoms. In lying-in women it is generally fatal; though it muſt be confeſſed that ſome have recovered, when attended with every ſign of a fatal caſe. The fatal ſigns are, *a continually weak, quick pulſe, an entire loſs of appetite and ſtrength, an Hippocratic countenance, a little red or oily urine made with an hiſſing noiſe, the hair falling off, a diarrhœa, immoderate ſweats, and ſwelling of the feet.*

As a variety of circumſtances give riſe to fevers of this kind, a diverſity muſt be expected in the cure.

As far as this diſeaſe is conſidered of the putrid kind, the bark will be that on which relief will principally depend; but if there is no manifeſt ulcer, it does not promiſe much; if it affects the breathing, add to each pint of the infuſion, two or three drams of balſam of Peru. In ſome inſtances, the cort. elutheriæ is preferable to the bark, and vice verſa.

In moſt caſes the ſole intention is to relieve the ſymptoms, ſuch as moderating the heat, preventing coſtiveneſs and its oppoſite, checking the night ſweats, and at the ſame time putting the body into as good a general health as may be, by exerciſe, air, and a proper diet.

When ſalivation is the cauſe, a milk diet, with the decoctions of guaiacum, is generally ſucceſsful.

Bleeding in ſmall quantities give a temporary relief.

When it follows other diſeaſes, and is attended with a bad digeſtion, internal heat, ſweating in the hands and feet, give an emetic, and repeat it every two or three days: then let the kali acetatum with as much rhubarb be given as ſuffices to keep the bowels moderately lax for a few days; and after theſe the bark, joined with bitters, and a nouriſhing diet. The columbo-root is here to be preferred.

In cacochymic and ſcorbutic habits, in caſes from a defect of the menſes or *hæmorrhoids,* or *the abuſes of ſpirituous liquors,* the Bath waters may be uſed with ſome advantage.

In general, a milk diet is to be preferred. Aſſes milk is the moſt cooling; but in want of it, mix barley-water with equal quantities of cow's milk, and let two or three pints be taken in a day. Seltzer water may be uſed with the milk inſtead of barley-water.

Riding is to be regarded, as noticed in the article Phthisis. See Hippocrates de Intern. Affect. Aretæus de Cur. Acut. lib. ii. Fernelius, Hoffmann, Shebbear's Theory and Practice of Phyſic; Dr. Wm. Heberden's Obſ. in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 1—17. Dr. Fordyce's Enquiry into the Cauſes, &c. of putrid Fevers. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. 221, &c.

HEDERA. Ivy.

—— arborea. Common, or tree-ivy, called alſo *corymbus,* or *corymbe.* It is the HEDERA HELIX, Linn. It is an ever-green plant, climbing and ſpreading on old walls and trees; the leaves are angular; the flowers appear in autumn, and are followed in winter by cluſters of blackberries.

The leaves are nauſeous to the taſte, not uſed with us, but are commended by the Germans, as being uſeful in the atrophy of children; the doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ i. Quercetanus uſed to make an extract from the berries, which he called *extractum purgans.* From the ſtalks of the plant, a reſinous juice exudes in warm countries, which is called *gummi hederæum*; it is of a reddiſh brown colour outwardly, and of a bright brown yellow inwardly, of a vitreous gloſſineſs, but not pellucid; when rubbed, it emits a light agreeable ſmell, and is of a reſinous ſubaſtringent taſte: it is chiefly uſed as other reſins in plaſters.

—— terrestris. Ground-ivy. Called alſo *chamæciſſus*; *chamælema*; *calamintha humilior*; *corona terræ*; *bacchica chamæclema,* ale-hoof; sun-hoof; jack in the hedge; gill go-by-the ground; Glecoma hederacea, or glecoma *foliis reniformibus crenatis, floribus ex cæruleo purpureis.* Cl. Didynamia. Ord. Gymnospermia. Linn. Gen. Pl. p. 714. It is a low, hairy, creeping plant, with ſquare ſtalks; roundiſh, or kidney-ſhaped leaves ſet in pairs at the joints; the flowers are bluiſh and labiated; the upper lip is cloven, and turned backwards; it is common in hedges and ſhady places; it flowers in April, and moſt of the warm months after, and is generally found greeniſh all the winter. There are four ſpecies.

This herb had a quick, bitteriſh, warm taſte, an aromatic, but not very agreeable ſmell, which is in a great meaſure diſſipated by drying. It is ſuppoſed to be uſeful in diſorders of the breaſt, and is an attenuant. In obſtinate coughs, it is a favourite medicine with the poor, given in the form of tea, and ſweetened with honey, who from the long perſeverance in its uſe, muſt probably experience ſome good effects. Dr. Pitcairn ſpeaks highly of it in conſumption. Ray alſo gives it a high character, though Dr. Cullen thinks it of no conſequence, and ſays, that in many caſes in which he employed it, he had had no evidence of either its diuretic, or pectoral effects, and thinks it very improbable that it ſhould be powerful in curing ulcers of the lungs, and various caſes of phthiſis. Mat. Med. Ale, in which *ground-ivy* is infuſed, is rendered very fine by it, and is called gill-ale. It gives out its virtue moſt perfectly to water by infuſion, on inſpiſſating the filtered liquor, only the unpleaſant ſmell is diſſipated. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

HEDERÆUM GUMMI. See Hedera arborea.

HEDERULA AQUATICA. See Lenticula aquatica trisulca.

HEDRA. See *anus*; alſo the excrements thence voided; it ſometimes ſignifies the baſis of an abſceſs, or that part which is ſubjected to that which is converted into matter. Hippocrates ſometimes uſes this word to ſignify a ſpecies of fracture.

HEDRICOS. An epithet for remedies appropriated to the anus.

HEDYCHROI. A name for certain troches. Their compoſition is in ſome of our later diſpenſatories.

HEDYOSMOS. See MENTHA.

HEDYPNOIS. See DENS LEONIS.

HEDYSARUM GLYCYRRHIZATUM. See GLAUX, vulg. leguminoſa.

HEDYSMATA. See STYMMATA.

HELCYDRION. A ſmall ulcerous puſtule.

HELCYSTER, from ἕλκω, *to draw*. An hook for extracting the fœtus.

HELENIUM. See ENULA.

—— INDICUM. See BATTATAS CANAD.

HELEOSELINUM. See APIUM.

HELIANTHEMUM. See CHAMÆCISTUS, BATTATAS CANAD.

HELICALIS MAJOR. } See AURICULA.
—— MINOR. }

HELICHRYSUM, from ἥλιος, *the ſun*, and χρυσὸς, *gold*. GOLDYLOCKS. See ELICHRYSUM, alſo GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM.

HELIDÆI, PULV. See EUPHRASIA.

HELIOCHRYSON. See ELYCHRYSUM.

HELIOSCOPIOS. See TITHYMALUS.

HELIOTROPIUM. TURNSOLE, or HELIOTROPE. Botaniſts enumerate ten or eleven ſpecies; but they are not much uſed medicinally. The flowers of this kind of plants are funnel ſhaped; their brims are cut into ten unequal ſegments; they are collected into a long reflexed ſpike, reſembling a ſcorpion's tail; each flower is followed by four naked gibboſe ſeeds.

HELIOTROPIUM MAJUS. The GREAT TURNSOLE. Its leaves are bitter; they give a deep red colour to blue paper. The juice of this plant deſtroys warts; a decoction of it is ſaid to purge off pituitous humours.

—— TRICOCCUM; called alſo *ricinoides*; FRENCH, or COLOURING TURNSOLE. This ſpecies grows plentifully in France; the leaves are of pale green, almoſt of an aſh colour: the flowers are yellow: when the berries are expreſſed, linen rags are dipped in the juice, and then expoſed to the vapour of urine, which gives them a red colour. The colour of turnſole is extremely ſuſceptible of alteration in acids, which, according to their ſtrength, give different degrees of redneſs to it. Alcaline ſalts do not affect it. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

—— INDICUM. See BATTATAS CANADENSIS.

HELITIS. See ÆRIS SQUAMÆ.

HELIX, from ἕλιξ, *to turn*. A SPIRAL LINE. See AURICULA.

HELLEBORASTER, HELLEBORASTRUM. BEAR'S-FOOT. See HELLEBORUS FŒTIDUS.

HELEBORIZE. Hippocrates and others after him uſed prepared *hellebore*, which they introduced into the rectum, both for vomiting and purging, which they made ſtronger or weaker as they required; and the vomiting, purging, or both, produced thus, they called *helleborizing*.

HELLEBOROIDES, called alſo *aconitum hyemale*; *aconitum luteum minus*; *aconitum unifolium luteum bulboſum*. The leaves are like thoſe of the aconitum; but in general it agrees both in appearance and virtues with black hellebore.

HELLEBORO-RANUNCULUS. The leaves are ſingle and roundly turned like thoſe of the ranunculus. They are of the ſame colour with the flower. The flower is roſaceous. It is ſaid to be cauſtic.

HELLEBORUS, or *Elleborus*, from ἕλλειν βορὰ, *to kill by eating*; called alſo *nicon*. This name is applied to ſeveral roſaceous flowered plants, and is a name of female ſanicle. See IMPERATORIA NIGRA.

—— FŒTIDUS; called alſo *helleboraſter*; *helleboraſtrum*; *helleborus niger fœtidus*; *conſiligo*, *enneaphyllum*; *elleborine*; *helleboraſter maximus*; *veratrum nigrum*; GREAT BASTARD BLACK HELLEBORE; FETID BLACK HELLEBORE; SETTLE, or SETTERWORT; BEAR'S FOOT. It is the HELLEBORUS FŒTIDUS caule multifloro folioſo, foliis pedatis. CLASS, POLYANDRIA. ORD. POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 702. This root is ſmall, but beſet with a prodigious number of dark-coloured fibres, or ſtrings, involved, and wrapped one within another very intricately: the ſtem riſes to a foot and a half in height, or more; towards the bottom, it is ſtrong, round, firm, naked, and marked with alternate cicatrices, the veſtiges of the former leaves; at the top, it divides and ſubdivides into branches, producing many flowers; and is garniſhed with ſcaly leaves, which are numerous, and ſtand upon long foot-ſtalks, ſurrounding the middle of the ſtem. They are divided, like the black hellebore, into ſimple leaves, commonly eight or nine, long, narrow, ſerrated, lanceolated, and of a dark green colour; the ſcaly leaves, placed at the ramifications of the flower ſtem, are ſmooth, trifid, alternate, and often purpliſh; but thoſe near the flowers are oval and pointed; the flowers are numerous, terminal, pendent, of a roundiſh ſhape, and ſtand upon peduncles, forming a ſort of umbel; the petals are five, oval, concave, perſiſtent, of a pale green colour, and their margins are uſually tinged with purple; the ſtamina are the length of the petals; the antheræ are white; the germina three, hairy, and ſhaped ſimilar to thoſe of the black hellebore. The plant grows wild in many parts of England, and flowers about February. WOODVILLE'S Medical Botany. The ſmell of the recent plant is extremely fœtid; the taſte bitter, and remarkably acrid: it operates as a cathartic, ſometimes as an emetic; and, in large doſes, it is highly deleterious. It is uſed chiefly as a vermifuge; the dried leaves, in powder, is given from ſix to fifteen grains; or, the decoction, of about a dram of the green leaves, to children betwixt four and ſeven years old. It is uſually repeated for two, and ſometimes three ſucceſſive mornings; the ſecond has commonly a greater effect than the firſt, and never fails to expel round worms by ſtools, ſhould there be any lodged in the alimentary canal. It ought, however, at firſt, to be given very cautiouſly, and in ſmall doſes. The beſt form for children, is ſyrup, thus made. The bruiſed leaves are firſt moiſtened with a little vinegar, as a corrector of this medicine, then the juice is expreſſed from the leaves, and made into a ſyrup with coarſe ſugar. A tea ſpoonful is given at bed time, and one or two, in the morning, for two or three ſucceſſive days, increaſing or diminiſhing the doſe according to the ſtrength of the patient. Dr. Biſſet ſays, this is the only remedy he had uſed for three years paſt againſt round worms; and ſpeaks of the plant as uſeful in ſome aſthmatic, and hypochondriacal diſorders. See *his Eſſay on the Medical Conſtitution of Great Britain*. Another beneficial and ſafe inſtance of their uſefulneſs, is to ſprinkle the powder of them in iſſues, to increaſe their diſcharge. They grow wild in ſhady places. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt. Plant.

HELLEBORUS ALBUS; alſo called *veratrum*; COMMON WHITE HELLEBORE. VERATRUM ALBUM, racemo ſupra de compoſito, corollis exalbidis erectis, CL. POLYGAMIA. ORD. MONŒCIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. p. 1144. This plant hath large, oval, ribbed leaves, placed alternately on a round ſtalk, which they embrace by a tubulous baſis; in their boſoms towards the top, appear cluſters of hexapetalous, greeniſh white flowers, followed each by three flat pods, containing whitiſh triangular ſeeds; the root is ſhort, commonly near an inch thick, with numerous fibres hanging from it: externally, it is of a browniſh colour, but internally much more white. It is common on mountainous places in Germany, Switzerland, &c. It is not certain that our hellebore is the ſame as the ancients, though generally this ſpecies is thought to be ſo.

When the root of *white hellebore* is freſh, it hath a diſagreeable ſmell, which is loſt in drying; to the taſte it is nauſeous, bitteriſh, acrid, penetrating, and durable. When powdered, it is uſed externally againſt ſome cuticular eruptions, and for deſtroying cutaneous inſects; but if applied to any ſore, it excites vomiting, and other diſagreeable ſymptoms: ſnuffed up the noſe, it proves a violent ſternutatory. If the powder is taken from gr. x. to xv. it operates powerfully both upward and downward; but except in maniac caſes, it is rarely uſed. If, on taking this root, it does not work off freely, give an emetic to bring it upwards, or it will probably produce convulſions. Hoffman obſerves, that it affects the fauces, producing ſtrangulation and danger of ſuffocation, with great anxiety; and he recommends the juice of quinces as the cure.

Tinctura Veratri. Tincture of WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of powdered white hellebore roots, eight ounces; of proof ſpirit, two pints. Digeſt, and filter through paper.

This is the beſt internal preparation. It is given to actuate cathartics, &c. in apoplectic, lethargic, and maniac caſes. In chronical diſorders it might be uſed to great advantage, if ſmall doſes were begun with, and gradually increaſed. The powder, in doſes, to the quantity of a grain and an half to a dram of ſneezing powder, quickens the operation. It is alſo uſed in decoction.

DECOCTUM

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI. DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE. One ounce of this root is to be boiled in two pints of diſtilled water till they are reduced to one; when cold, two ounces of rectified ſpirit of wine are to be added. This is uſed in cutaneous diſeaſes, but chiefly the itch, which it frequently cures; and is more cleanly than any ointments.

Geſner, in his treatiſe on this plant, ſays, that an oxymel, with the root, is a powerful expectorant, and opens all natural ſecretions. This is moſt indiſputably a very powerful medicine, and ſhould be given, at firſt, in very ſmall doſes, and gradually increaſed.

HELLEBORUS NIGER; called alſo *melampodium*; by PARACELSUS, *daura eſtomon*; CHRISTMAS FLOWER, BLACK HELLEBORE.

It is the HELLEBORUS NIGER, OF HELLEBORUS *ſcapo ſubbiflore, ſubnudo, foliis pedatis.* CLASS, POLYANDRIA. ORD. POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. p. 702. The CHRISTMAS ROSE.

It is called MELAMPODIUM, from Melampus, who was the firſt that uſed it in medicine. He obſerved its purging quality in the goats which fed on it, and thence introduced it into the Materia Medica. It is a low plant, without any other *ſtalk than the pedicles* of the leaves and flowers; the *leaf* is divided quite to the pedicle, into ſix, ſeven, or more ſmooth, firm ſegments, reſembling bay-leaves, indented from about the middle to the extremity; *the flower* is large, naked, pentapetalous, of a pale roſe-colour, with numerous ſtamina in the middle, which are followed by five or ſix pods full of ſhining black ſeeds, the petala continuing and changing greeniſh; *the root* conſiſts of numerous fibres, hanging generally from a knotty head, externally of a blackiſh colour, internally white. It is perennial, grows wild in the mountainous parts of Germany, Switzerland, &c. It flowers in our gardens in January.

The *hellebore* of the ancients is generally believed to have been a more active kind than ours.

The root to the taſte is bitter and pungent; if chewed for a few minutes, it benumbs the tongue. Dr. Grew obſerves, that it is firſt felt on the tip of the tongue, and then on its middle. The fibres are ſtronger, and more active than the tuberous head, and the cortical part of this than the internal. It frequently loſes its virtue by long keeping; and when it hath loſt its ſmell, it is good for nothing.

The roots of the poiſonous aconites reſemble thoſe of black *hellebore*, but are diſtinguiſhed by their colour; the aconitum being lighter coloured than the paleſt black hellebore roots; therefore, for ſafety, chuſe the darkeſt.

Long coction deſtroys the active parts; water extracts, by boiling, and ſpirit, by digeſtion, nearly all the virtue of the root. Rectified ſpirit takes up chiefly the irritating reſinous part. After due coction in water, it gives out little to ſpirit; but after repeated digeſtion in pure ſpirit, it yields to water a large portion of mucilaginous diuretic matter.

In the preſent practice, the black *hellebore* root is only uſed in ſmall doſes as an attenuant and deobſtruent. Its peculiar and principal uſe is in obſtructions of the menſes, when the habit is plethoric, and the conſtitution ſanguine, in which caſe, ferruginous preparations would be improper. The emmenagogue virtues of this medicine may be conſidered as very doubtful, for Dr. Cullen ſays, he never found any in many trials, nor has he met with any practitioners of this country (Scotland) though often trying it, who had better ſucceſs in this reſpect; and particularly, neither in his own practice, nor that of others, has he met with one inſtance of the power of *hellebore* in producing hæmorrhagy. Mat. Med. It promotes urine and perſpiration; in *hypochondriac diſorders*, it may be joined with chalybeates, ; and, if the pulſe is low, add the fetid gums, with a julep of volatile ſalt: in *dropſies* it is uſeful, if joined with lixivial ſalts. In all nervous caſes which do not admit of chalybeates, its advantages are conſiderable. It is one of the principal ingredients in Bacher's famous tonic pills. See ASCITES.

The London College directs a watery extract. See EXTRACT. GLYCYRRHIZÆ, and a tincture with proof ſpirit, which is made in the following manner:

℞. Rad. helleb. nigri in pulverem craſſum tritæ ℥ iv. coccinellarum in pulv. tritarum ℈ ij. ſpt. vinoſi tenuioris, m. ℔ ii. digere leni calore per dies octo, & cola. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The extract is a good and ſafe preparation when deſigned for a cathartic; it contains alſo the diuretic part; the irritating power is in a good degree deſtroyed by boiling. The doſe is from gr. x. to ʒ ſs. and ſo is it of the powder, which purges, though the extract is thought milder; but as an alterative, the tincture is far preferable; for it poſſeſſes the whole virtue of the roots; of which a tea-ſpoonful twice a day may be conſidered a common doſe. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Tournefort's Materia Medica. Lewis's Materia Medica.

HELOCAPOLLIN. A ſort of cherry. See CAPOLIN, MEXIC. HERNAN.

HELODES, from ἕλος, *a fen.* An epithet for certain fevers, attended in the beginning with profuſe but uſeleſs ſweats. The *ſudor Anglicus* is of this kind. It is the ſame as the TYPHODES.

HELOSIS. A diſorder of the eye, conſiſting in an everſion or turning up of the eye-lids.

HELOTIS. See PLICA POLONICA.

HELW. LITHOGR. The abbreviation of M. G. A. Helwing, Lithographia.

HELXINE. See PARIETARIA;

HEMALOPIA. Sight divided into two. A ſpecies of pſeudoblepſis.

HEMERALOPS, from ἡμέρα, *a day*, and ὤψ, *the eye*; called alſo by RHAZES, *dorca.* A defect in the ſight, which conſiſts in being able to ſee in the day time only, but not in the evening; hence the defect, named *hemeralopia.* See NYCTALOPS.

HEMEROCALLIS. See LILIUM RUBRUM.

HEMEROLOPIA. Blindneſs in the night. A ſort of pſeudoblepſis.

HEMICERAUNIOS. The name of a bandage, in Galen, for the back and breaſt.

HEMICRANIA, from ἥμισυ, or ἡμι, *half*, and κρανιον, *the ſkull.* See CEPHALALGIA.

HEMICRANIA LUNATICA. A kind of febris erratica.

HEMIOBOLION, or HEMIOBOLON. Half an obolus, or the twelfth part of a dram; for a dram has ſix oboli, therefore it will be five grains.

HEMIOLION. It is, according to Galen, twelve drams, and in another ſenſe it is the ſame as *ſeſqui altera*, the whole of a thing and half as much more, as ſeſquiuncia, ſeſcuncia, *an ounce and an half.*

HEMIONITIS. MULE'S FERN. It grows in Italy. It reſembles the hart's tongue in appearance and virtues; ſee LINGUA CERVINA.

HEMIONIUM. See ASPLENIUM.

HEMIPAGIA. See CEPHALALGIA.

HEMIPLEGIA, } from ἥμισυ, *half*, and πλήσσω, *to*
HEMIPLEXIA, } *ſtrike.* Dr. Cullen arranges it as the ſecond ſpecies of paralyſis, in which one ſide or the other of the body is affected; of which he forms two varieties. 1. When it occurs in plethoric, 2. when in leucophlegmatic habits. It uſually begins with, or follows a paroxyſm of apoplexy; and when the *hemiplegia*, after ſubſiſting for ſome time, becomes fatal, it is commonly by paſſing again into the ſtate of apoplexy. The relation, therefore, or affinity between the two diſeaſes, is ſufficiently evident, and is further ſtrongly confirmed by this, that the *hemiplegia* comes upon perſons of the ſame conſtitution, and is preceded by the ſame ſymptoms that are obſerved in caſes of apoplexy. See PARALYSIS. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 323. vol. ii. p. 198.

HEMIRHOMBION, } A ſort of bandage mentioned
HEMITOMON. } by Hippocrates, called alſo *ſemirhombus*, from its figure.

HEMITRITÆUS, from ἥμισυ, *half*, and τρίτος, *third*, or *tertian*: ſee SEMITERTIANA FEBRIS.

HEPAR. HEPER. Martinius and Gorræus derive it from ἕπω, *to work*, and ἑαρ, *blood*; upon a ſuppoſition it was to prepare the blood. The LIVER. See JECUR.

—— SULPHURIS. See KALI.

—— UTERINUM. See PLACENTA.

HEPATALGIA, from *epar*, jecur, *the liver*, and *algos*, dolor, *pain.* When pain affects the liver, as well as ſpleen, it is very often impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them from ſome of the ſpecies of colic, during the life of the patient; nay, indeed, ſome practitioners think it unneceſſary, ſince they require the ſame mode of cure as the colic from a bilious cauſe.

But as theſe ariſe from different cauſes, it may not be uſeleſs to deſcribe ſome of them; viz. thoſe which ariſe from *ſcirrhoſity, or hard tumefaction of the liver, —obſtructions of the gall ducts*, from very viſcid bile —the gall bladder being alſo full of bile—and *gall ſtones*, ſo called.

When pain of the liver owes its origin to SCIRRHOSITY, it is attended with the following ſymptoms:

DESCRIPTION.

DESCRIPTION. There is a tumor and hardneſs on the right ſide below the ſhort ribs—a ſenſe of weight, with a dull and tenſive pain, which is conſtant—the patient breathes with difficulty, and has a dry cough—and, after eating moderately, there comes on a loathing, and ſenſe of preſſure on the ſtomach, with an increaſe of the difficulty of breathing—beſides, he cannot lie with eaſe on his left ſide—the countenance is yellowiſh, pale, and ſallow—the urine often of an orange colour, and depoſits a thick mucous ſediment—theſe are generally the firſt appearances, which, if the complaint continues, as is too frequently the caſe, the feet are ſeized with a ſoft paſty ſwelling—the ſuperior parts fall away—and the concluſion is, a dropſy of the belly, with a remittent fever.

When the cauſe is OBSTRUCTION OF THE GALL DUCTS, from biliary or viſcid obſtructions, the ſymptoms of a ſcirrhous liver, which come on in the beginning, attend, but in a much ſlighter degree—beſides, there is a flushing heat of the face, with redneſs and heat coming on now and then in the palms of the hands—an irregular thirſt—dryneſs, and bitter taſte in the mouth—a dry cough—viſcid ſaliva—loſs of appetite—heart-burn—wearineſs and heavineſs of the limbs—increaſe of pain on touching and preſſing the left ſide—and the habit moſt commonly coſtive.—In this caſe the hardneſs on the right ſide is not ſo firm as in the former, nor are there any paſty ſwellings, or hectic ſymptoms.

When it ariſes from GALL-STONES, there is a deep-ſeated and excruciating pain on the right ſide of the ſtomach, extending to the back, about the place where the ductus communis choledochus, or duct of the gall-bladder, is inſerted into the duodenum, which remits and increaſes; the patient complains of ſickneſs, and vomits much—the right ſide is diſtended with flatulence—the belly coſtive—the excrements pale coloured, ſometimes white—the pulſe is weaker, but ſcarce at all quickened, unleſs the pains are very violent, and continue long—indeed, *the violence of the pain being unattended with fever, and quickneſs of the pulſe*, is conſidered as the certain ſymptom of this diſeaſe—the patient, either in an erect poſture, or lying on the left ſide, feels much uneaſineſs—hence becomes reſtleſs—there attend alſo difficulty of breathing—heart-burn, and ſometimes convulſions—at firſt the urine is pale, afterwards yellow—and the ſkin and white of the eyes have a jaundice-like appearance—the pain at laſt vaniſhes ſuddenly, which is ſometimes ſucceeded by a looſeneſs, by which the gall-ſtones are thrown out of the habit—and the yellowneſs wears gradually away.

CURE. Pain in the liver from ſcirrhoſity, is apt to attack gluttons—hard drinkers—thoſe who lead indolent ſluggiſh lives—and alſo ariſes from ſuppreſſion of ſome hæmorrhages—bruiſes upon the right ſide—and very often in thoſe afflicted with long-continued intermittent fevers—and generally proves fatal, when once completely formed—though, if attacked in the beginning, it may be ſometimes prevented.

Decoctions of vegetable aperients, with the more powerful attenuating gums, joined with mercurials and cathartics, are ſerviceable; alſo graſs-roots, dandelion, endive, ammoniacum, myrrh, rhubarb, aloes, calomel, ſmall doſes, not to ſalivate; hemlock, in all curable caſes, is very uſeful.

In CONSTITUTIONS, *conſidered as dry and bilious* decoctions of the mild opening roots, goats' whey, and tartarized iron.

In *the cold and phlegmatic*, the mode here recommended will be proper when the complaint ariſes from obſtructions of the biliary pores; but, in delicate and irritable habits, ſpaſmodic affections will ſometimes be the cauſe; ſedatives and antiſpaſmodics may then be joined with the aperients, aſſafœtida, camphor, or with opium—and when, by theſe means, the bile has paſſed into the bowels, a courſe of bitters and ſteel may be neceſſary to complete the cure,—taking care always to keep the body open with ſuch medicines as are beſt adapted to move the bile.

Bath water, and chalybeate ſprings in general, are beneficial and proper to prevent a relapſe.

When it ariſes from GALL-STONES, we muſt endeavour to promote the expulſion by long perſeverance in the uſe of emollients, and gentle cathartics,—warm baths afterwards, occaſionally repeated, in which a cathartic may be given—this mode has proved ſucceſsful—vomits, and ſtrong expiration, with glyſters of freſh urine, and ſage infuſion, have fortunately ſucceeded—opiates ſhould be adminiſtered to alleviate the pain, joined with aperients; becauſe they promote at the ſame time a relaxation of the duct—æthereal ſpirit of turpentine, has been recommended as a ſolvent.

In habits full of blood, in any of theſe complaints, bleeding may be had recourſe to, leſt inflammation ſhould be the conſequence of the violence or long continuance of the pain.

Old people and women are moſt ſubject to this complaint—thoſe who lead ſedentary lives, drink much of ſtrong ardent ſpirits, feed on viſcid, coarſe, and dry aliment, or are ſubject to the ſtone and gout.

In order to prevent a return of theſe complaints, gentle exerciſe, particularly riding on horſeback, ſhould be perſevered in; light eaſily digeſtible food taken, avoiding all that is viſcid. WALLIS on Health and Diſeaſe.

HEPATARIUS. HEPATIC.

HEPATEROS, from ἧπαρ, *the liver*. It is an epithet for a ſort of dyſentery, in which an aqueous blood is excreted.

HEPATICA, a name of the *hepatica nobilis*. Alſo a pain in the region of the liver.

—— VULGARIS, *fontana, terreſtris, ſtellata*. STONE, or STAR LIVER-WORT; called alſo *jecoraria*; *lichen petræus latifolius*. It is a ſpecies of moſs; it grows in moiſt ſtony places; it is perennial, and runs up to ſeed in March and April. It is ſaid to be aperient and reſolvent, but it is very little known in practice.

—— NOBILIS, called alſo *trifolium aureum, hepatica trifolia, herba trinitatis, trifolium hepaticum, ranunculus tridentatus vernus*. HERB TRINITY, and NOBLE LIVER-WORT. It is the ANEMONE HEPATICA, Linn. It is a low plant, without any other ſtalk than the pedicles of the leaves and flowers; the flower is commonly blue, ſometimes reddiſh or white, and are followed by white ſeeds. It is perennial, grows in gravelly ſhady grounds in Germany, and other parts of Europe. It flowers in our gardens in March, or ſooner.

This plant is eſteemed a mild reſtringent and corroborant, and infuſions of it are ſometimes drank as tea. Its aſtringent matter is equally diſſolved in water or ſpirit, and wholly remains in the extract made by inſpiſſating the infuſion or tincture over a gentle fire. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Raii Hiſt.

—— ALBA. See PARNASSIA.

—— ARTERIA. The HEPATIC ARTERY. As ſoon as this artery leaves the cœliaca, it runs to the upper and inner part of the pylorus. Sending off two branches, a ſmall one called *pylorica*, and a larger one called *gaſtrica dextra*, or *gaſtrica major*. Having ſent out theſe two, it advances behind the ductus *hepaticus*, towards the veſica fellis, to which it gives two branches, called *arteriæ cyſticæ*, and another called *hilaria*, which are loſt in the great lobe of the liver. Afterwards this artery enters the fiſſure of the liver, and joins the vena portæ, with which it runs in the capſula Gliſſonii, and accompanies it through the whole ſubſtance of the liver by numerous ramifications, which may be termed arteriæ *hepaticæ* proprie.

—— BRACHII VENA. See BASILICA VENA.

—— MINOR VENA. A branch from the vena portæ ventralis; or, ſometimes it is a branch of the cyſticæ venæ.

—— STELLARIS. } See ASPERULA.
—— STELLATA. }

HEPATICÆ VENÆ. They ſpring directly from the vena cava inferior, as it paſſes down through the poſterior part of the great fiſſure of the liver. Sometimes theſe branches riſe from the vena cava by one main branch, and then divide. Theſe correſpond with the venæ portæ. The vena cava alſo ſends others, which correſpond with the *hepatic* artery.

HEPATICO-CYSTICI DUCTUS. That ſide of the body of the gall-bladder which lies next the liver, is connected to that bowel by a vaſt number of filaments which run a great way into the ſubſtance of the liver; and among theſe filaments there are ſome ducts which form a communication between the pori biliarii and gall-bladder. Theſe ducts are the moſt numerous about the neck of the bladder.

HEPATICUS. HEPATIC, from ἧπαρ, *liver*. It is an epithet for any thing belonging to the *liver*. The ancients confined the word to an inflammation of the *liver*; but the moderns uſe it to ſignify thoſe perſons whoſe *livers* are diſordered from any cauſe.

HEPATICUS DUCTUS. See PORTÆ VENA.

HEPATIRRHŒA. A ſpecies of diarrhœa, which ſee. All other *hepatirrhœas* are ſymptomatical.

HEPATIRRHŒA INTESTINALIS, i. e. Diarrhœa hepatirrhœa. See DIARRHŒA.

HEPATITIS. *Inflammatio Hepatis.* An INFLAMATION of the LIVER.

An inflammation may be in different parts of the liver, as in the membranes only, or in its ſubſtance; in the concave or the convex ſide thereof, &c. Inflammation in the hepatic arteries is ſaid to cauſe ſome ſymptoms not unlike thoſe of the hydrophobia. See Hippocrates Coac. lib. cxxxix. Aretæus de Cur. Acut. lib. i. and Trallianus, lib. i. c. xv.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ, and defines it, febrile affections, attended with tenſion and pain of the right hypochondrium, often pungent, like that of a pleuriſy, but more frequently dull, or obtuſe; a pain at the clavicle, and at the top of the ſhoulder of the right ſide; much uneaſineſs in lying down on the left ſide; difficulty of breathing; a dry cough; vomiting; hiccough. SAUVAGES, and SAYER, he ſays, amongſt the ſymptoms, have placed a yellow colour of the face; and alſo, here adds, yellow coloured, bilious urine, the ſerum of the blood drawn, and ſcabby eruption, alſo of a yellow colour; but theſe ſymptoms of a regurgitation, and reſorption of the bile, has been, he thinks, very properly omitted by LINNÆUS and VOGEL; becauſe ſymptoms of this ſort are not always attendant, but occur very rarely. Of this diſeaſe, he makes two varieties, the ACUTE, the CHRONIC. The pathognomonic ſymptoms of the firſt are above recited: The CHRONIC often affords no ſigns by which it can be diſtinguiſhed; ſtill, ſometimes, it may be ſuſpected to be preſent, from ſome cauſes of the hepatitis having preceded; from a certain ſenſe of fullneſs and weight in the right hypochondrium; from pains, more or leſs pungent, perceptible now and then in the ſame part; from pain, on preſſing the hypochondre on the right ſide, or on being perceived from lying down on the left ſide; and laſtly, from a ſlight fever accompanying now and then the above ſymptoms.

Winſlow ſays, that the ſeat of inflammation in the liver is in the ramifications of the vena portæ, or the hepatic artery; but Dr. Heberden gives it as his opinion, that the inflammation is firſt in ſome of thoſe parts to which the liver is contiguous, and ſo is communicated to it from them. Dr. Cullen aſſerts, that the inflammation is only in the extremities of the hepatic arteries.

THE ACUTE HEPATITIS may be ſeated either on the convex or on the concave ſide of the liver. *In the former caſe*, a more pungent pain and hiccough may be produced, and the reſpiration is more conſiderably affected. *In the latter*, there occurs leſs pain, and a vomiting is produced, commonly by ſome inflammation communicated to the ſtomach. The inflammation of the concave ſurface of the liver, may be readily communicated to the gall-bladder and bilious ducts; and this perhaps is the only caſe of idiopathic *hepatitis*, attended with jaundice.

This diſorder is moſt frequent in warm climes; it is produced by the common cauſes of internal inflammation, and by obſtruction of the hepatic ducts, or of the ductus communis choledochus. It ſometimes ariſes at the beginning of a fever, as other internal inflammations. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that the remote cauſes of *hepatitis* are not always to be diſcerned.

When the ſeat of the diſorder is in the membranes, the pain is more acute, and reſembles a pleuriſy more than when the ſubſtance of the liver is the part affected. In this acute kind, the pain is pungent, the fever very conſiderable, the pulſe is frequent, ſtrong, and hard, and the urine is high coloured.

In general when the ſubſtance of the liver is inflamed, a pain is perceived there, which is not often very acute, at the firſt, but gradually increaſing, it ſhoots up to the top of the left ſhoulder, and ſometimes into the throat and about the clavicle. Some reckon the pain darting into the throat to be the pathognomonic ſymptom. The pulſe is not ſo much altered in the beginning if there is not much fever, which ſometimes is the caſe during the firſt days, and indeed during the whole of the time of inflamation is only known to have happened, by the conſequent abſceſs in the liver. In this chronical kind, it ſometimes happens that very little diſeaſe is obſerved until the ſuppuration takes place. When the ſwelling is large, or when the convex part of the liver is affected, a tumor is viſible externally, and occaſions a cough, a difficulty of breathing; the pulſe is then quickened, and the patient cannot well lay on his left-ſide. When the inflammation chiefly affects the concave, in proportion as it is near the ſtomach, it brings on ſickneſs, thirſt, hiccough, and vomiting; or if near the hepatic ducts, or the ductus communis choledochus, it prevents the paſſage of the bile into the duodenum, and the ſymptoms of a jaundice appear; but in all caſes of inflammation in this viſcus, the quantity of the bile thrown into the duodenum is increaſed, and the evacuations become bilious.

Dr. Cullen ſays, that the acute *hepatitis* may be known by a pain more or leſs in the right hypochondrium, increaſed by preſſing upon the part. The pain is very often in ſuch a part of the ſide as to make it appear like that of a pleuriſy, and frequently, like that, is increaſed on inſpiration. The diſeaſe is ſometimes alſo attended with a cough, which is commonly dry, but ſometimes humid. When the pain thus reſembles that of pleuriſy, the patient cannot lie eaſily, except upon the ſide affected. In every kind of acute *hepatitis*, the pain is often extended to the clavicle, and to the top of the ſhoulders. The diſeaſe is attended ſometimes with hiccough, and ſometimes with vomiting. The jaundice is often mentioned as a conſtant ſymptom of the *hepatitis*; but experience ſhews that the diſeaſe may often occur without that ſymptom.

The importance of this ſubject, particularly to thoſe who may be ſituated where their actual attention to it is required, will, it is hoped, apologize for ſeeming repetition, when improvement in the deſcription and cure of this diſeaſe, are the attending advantages. Mr. Mathews, in his excellent obſervations on *hepatic* diſeaſes, ſays that the diagnoſtics of this diſeaſe vary conſiderably in different conſtitutions. It is not only in the firſt attack of the diſorder, that we are to form our opinion reſpecting the certainty of the complaint, but in the ſecond alſo; for men who are in the zenith of health are more frequently affected with the diagnoſtics of the ſecond ſtate, than with the ſymptoms of the firſt; and although in the healthy, the modes of the diſorder are the ſame, yet, according to the ſtrength of the afflicted perſon, we find the ſymptoms more or leſs violent. Thus a robuſt, athletic man, will have the ſymptoms in every ſtage of the diſeaſe much more violent on him, than a thin perſon, whoſe frame is more irritable. Thoſe who are of a coſtive habit of body generally ſuffer very much by this complaint, and frequently after the cure, are ſubject to ſanguinary drainings from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels. Men who are reduced by diſeaſes, or by medicines for imaginary evils, are always attacked by this diſorder in a regular manner, and are generally relieved before the ſecond or ſmall effects take place; therefore, to be well acquainted with the various approaches and progreſs of the complaint, *it is neceſſary to diſtinguiſh the ſymptoms as they occur in an enervated habit, which may be divided into two claſſes*; THE FIRST OF WHICH, *attended with inflammation and pain, is removed by evacuations and mercury*; THE SECOND, *that originates in obſtructions of this viſcus with all its alarming ſymptoms, is cured by mercury only*: then we will remark the diagnoſtics peculiar to the healthy and vigorous, which may be alſo claſſed in the former, with this difference, that the ſecond ſtage of the afflicted becomes the firſt in the healthy, and is cured by the like means: the ſecond, or final period in the healthy patient, is ſuppuration or ſcirrhus: the method of cure the ſame. THE SYMPTOMS of the firſt ſtate of the diſeaſe, in the reduced habit, conſequent on medicine, or the effects of a bilious remitting fever, *are a great flatulency in the ſtomach, with ſour and fetid eructations; putrid and hot borborygmi; acute pains in the muſcles of the thighs and legs, drowſineſs, particularly after taking any nouriſhment, with univerſal laſſitude and inactivity; in the morning, an inclination to vomit, and ſometimes a little frothy bilious fluid is brought off; a ſevere periodical pain in the right lumbar region, ſtretched along the ſpermatic chord, frequent deſire of making water, which is always crude and pale.* In thoſe who have a ſmall abdomen and large thorax, the pain of the loins does not follow, but a dull fixed pain under the enſiform cartilage, with tenſion of the recti muſcles; frequent ſneezings, and a plenitude about the epigaſtric region; the pulſe generally tenſe, ſmall, and rather full, ſometimes riſing to the natural ſtate; the ſkin hot and dry, and the circle of the hepatic region remarkably heated. This is the deſcription of the early part of the diſeaſe, which, if properly attended to, may generally be prevented from running into the ſecond ſtage. But if from ſome cauſe, the diſorder gets worſe,

the next effects will follow, and must be treated accordingly. This, though tedious and alarming, seldom proves fatal, and is thus distinguished; *a rotundity of the hepatic region, with great pain under the false ribs, and the liver very sensible to the touch; a slight, dry, hectic cough; oppressive sighing, and great difficulty to read, or repeat long sentences; frequent periodical purgings, attended with griping in the umbilical region; depraved appetite, vagrant pains on the right side of the thorax, with laborious respiration, particularly when by accident a larger quantity of air than usual is received into the lungs; total inability of blowing the nose, followed by acute pains in the diaphragm and inferior parts of the scapula; inflammation of the eyes, with small, quick, tense pulse; an universal parched dry skin, with insatiable thirst; a contraction of the right pectoral muscle, and an aptness to incline the body forward; tremor of the hands, and a remarkable pale whiteness of the nails; the urine voided in small quantities, and seldom; though always exceedingly high-coloured and hot.* These are the most material indications of a fixed *hepatitis* in the female habit, which, according to the age or strength of the patient, will be more moderated or increased. We now come to that mode of the *hepatitis* which acts on the body of a healthy, vigorous man, reducing him in a few days to the most feeble state. It hath been before noticed, that the second stage of the valetudinarian is the first of the healthy; but we are also to remark, that the diagnostics of this period in this case are amazingly more acute and rapid than in the former; for in one day all this train of evils will be complained of, but in the other, the complicated symptoms move slowly. We next describe the final stage of the disease, by describing it as operating on the body of an healthy person. The diagnostics of this disorder are very violent and severe; *grievous pains in the forehead; staring wildness of the eyes; exceeding acute fixed pain under the ribs, extended to the right pap; hard laborious cough, and by reclining the body forward, in the action of stooping, an immediate inclination to vomiting follows, with a stupid dizziness, and a reflection of green rays; but the patient on resuming an erect posture, in a few minutes recovers his sight; the urine is rendered in small quantities turbid, and of a saffron colour, the breathing short and oppressively heavy, with frequent singultus, and an universal parched heat over the body; total loss of appetite and perspiration; costiveness and insatiable thirst; startings and twitchings of the muscular system; the countenance remarkably pale, with a black mass surrounding the mouth and the eyes, tinged with an inflammatory yellowness; the right side of the abdomen considerably enlarged, very dense and hard, and, if forcibly pressed, occasioning a pain in the scapula, and an instantaneous sickness, with coughing and sneezing; the pulse small, hard, and quick, frequently fluttering, and very often the vibrations are not to be distinctly felt; then instantly falling and rising to almost the natural state, and again returning and sinking as before; amazing periodical tremor of the hands,* and IN SOME PLETHORIC THIN HABITS, *the ankles are puffed and swelled; those who do not cough much, have always a great discharge of acrimonious fluid from the nose, with continual spitting, sometimes accompanied with large ulcerous blotches in the mouth and tonsils.* In this mature state of the disorder, the patient can rest on either side, but not on his back, without being immediately affected with incubus; but in the less advanced state of it, or after plentiful evacuations, this is a common symptom, occasioned by the size and weight of the liver, which when lying on the left side, falls down from the diaphragm, and rends the adhesion, or stretches the accreted part, either of which will occasion the symptom; but in the former case, the liver is so much increased in size, that there is not sufficient room in the abdomen for this accident to occur, which reasoning will hold good also before the adhesions have taken place, or before the bulk of the liver is considerable. The severity of the disease does not always depend upon the immediate size of the liver, but frequently on that of the gall-bladder, or ducts, or the adhesions formed to the diaphragm, which is always the case when the upper or gibbous portion of the liver is the seat of the disease. When the *symptoms are severe, without any apparent enlargement on the right side of the abdomen, with little tension and hardness, yet, on pressing the liver, a sickness, cough, &c. are brought on, it is a certain and manifest testimony that the disease is situated about the region of the gall-bladder,* and *that the bladder with the bilious ducts are principally affected*; but when the liver is in the large state before related, it is the actual bulky substance of that viscus which is diseased. Sometimes the belly is universally swelled, with pain in the umbilical region; this originates from the entire mass of liver being affected; and occupying a great portion of the left abdominal sphere; when the suppuration is matured, and breaks out with severe coughing and most copious spitting, the mercurial course will be improper. The great object now is, to support with nutritious food and emollient ptisans. This is the first state of the *hepatitis* that does not admit of a cure by mercury; and it is worth notice, that medical assistance in the first appearance of the disorder will sometimes entirely prevent the fatality of it. The second state of the *hepatitis*, which does not require mercury, is, where the matter points outwards; when the suppuration is in the superior part of the liver, it appears in a conical form, but when the collection is lower down, and tends externally, the tumor is of a round, flat shape; both may be distinguished by the great fluctuations in them, and their yielding so readily to gentle pressure, without creating pain.

Inflammation in the liver may terminate by resolution, &c. but most frequently it ends in a suppuration, and so proves fatal by bringing on an incurable hectic fever, though when the matter can be discharged externally a cure may be expected. If properly treated in the beginning, it is rarely mortal.

The resolution of the *hepatitis* is often the consequence of, or is attended with evacuations of different kinds. An hæmorrhage, sometimes from the eyes, sometimes from the hæmorrhoidal vessels, gives a solution of the disease. Sometimes a bilious diarrhœa contributes to the same event; and the resolution of the *hepatitis*, as of the other inflammations, is attended with sweatings, and with an evacuation of urine, depositing a copious sediment.

This kind of inflammation should be distinguished from inflammation of the pleura, of the diaphragm, of the stomach, and of the muscles of the belly, also from spasmodic pains. See PLEURITIS, &c. and compare the distinguishing symptoms.

The symptoms in the beginning do not much alarm the patient; whence early assistance is not always had recourse to. However, if called in before the fifth day, bleed, and repeat the operation; if the symptoms do not soon subside, the strength of the patient, and other attendant circumstances, will determine the quantity of blood to be taken away, and the frequency of repeating the operation. After a free bleeding, a large blister may be laid over the part affected. This done, if there is a free passage for the bile into the duodenum, keep the bowels lax with proper doses of antimonium tartarisatum cum pulv. rhab. vel infus. tamarind. with vitriolated natron, &c. In other cases, the pulv. antimon.—haust. salin.—and such other antiphlogistics as are generally useful against internal inflammations; but in all cases, blistering, as just named, is necessary.

If these means fail, or if it is too late for their proper use, and the symptoms of a beginning suppuration are manifest, begin with the bark; give ʒ ss. of the powder four or five times a day, and increase the quantity, until ʒ ss. is taken every twenty-four hours.

If the abscess points externally, encourage it by maturating cataplasms, and open it as soon as possible, particularly if, from its immobility, the liver seems to adhere to the peritoneum, and then the bark may be given to two ounces in twenty-four hours, if the stomach will retain it, and thus proceed until a good suppuration appears. If from purulent or ichorous stools, it is evident that the abscess is burst into the duodenum; or from other symptoms, that it hath made its way into the cavity of the belly, the same methods may be used, though the same effects cannot be so fully expected.

In the East Indies, it is usual after bleeding to excite a salivation, and support it according to the strength of the patient; but the bark seems to be a preferable method. A looseness coming on answers as well as a spitting.

See Dr. Pringle on the Diseases of the Army. Dr. Fordyce's Elements, part the second; Dr. Brooke's, and the London Practice of Physic; Mathews on *Hepatic* Diseases; Cullen's First Lines, vol. i. p. 376. edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, b. v. p. 387. Lond. Med. Trans. b. ii. p. 147.

HEPATIZON.

HEPATIZON. See MORPHEA.

HEPATOCELE. RUPTURE of the LIVER. This complaint happens from the liver paſſing through the relaxed parietes of the abdomen, ſeparated in the vicinity of the umbilicus, or through the umbilicus itſelf. This diſeaſe may be diſtinguiſhed from the place which the protuberance occupies; from the liver being traced, which is perceived to protuberate and extend from the region of the right hypochondrium; from the parenchymatic firmneſs of the protuberance, which is livid, as natural; from the abſence of thoſe ſymptoms which point out the enterocele, epiplocele, gaſtrocele, and particularly the hyſterocele. From the place it occupies there are formed two ſpecies; *Hepatocele ventralis—Umbilicalis*. The mode of cure is much the ſame as in other ruptures, particularly the GASTROCELE; which ſee.

HEPATORIUM. See EUPATORIUM.

HEPATORIUM AQUATILE. See BIDENS.

HEPSEMA. See MUSTUM.

HEPTANDRIA, ἑπτὰ, ſeven, ἀνὴρ, a huſband. Of Linnæus's Syſtem this is the ſeventh claſs, including thoſe plants which have ſeven ſtamens to the flowers.

HEPTAPHARMACUM, from ἑπτὰ, *ſeven*, and φαρμακον, *a medicine*, or *remedy*, a plaſter or ointment, in which were ſeven ingredients, was thus called. It was compounded of litharge, wax, colophony, fat, &c.

HEPTAPHYLLUM. See TORMENTILLA.

HEPTAPLEURON, from ἑπτὰ, *ſeven*, πλευρα, *a rib*. So the *plantago latifolia* is called, becauſe it is furniſhed with ſeven ribs

HERACANTHA. See CARLINA.

HERACLEA. See MARRUBIUM AQUATICUM.

HERACLEIOS, or HERACLEIUS, from Ἡρακλης, *Hercules*. HERCULEAN. A name given to epilepſy; mania, and loadſtone.

HERACLEOTICUM. See ORIGANUM.

HERACLIUM OL. It is thought to be the oil of boxwood.

HERACLIUS, LAP. See MAGNES.

HERBA. An HERB. All ſuch plants whoſe ſtalks die to the ground every year. Thoſe whoſe roots continue only one year, are called *annual*; if they continue two years, they are called *biennial*; and, if they continue many years, they are *perennial*. In common language an herb is uſed in oppoſition to a tree. By LINNÆUS the herb is put for that part of a vegetable which ariſes from the root, is terminated by the fructification, and comprehends the ſtem, leaves, fulcres, and hybernacle.

Herbs are to be gathered when the leaves are at their full growth, before the flowers unfold, except it be thoſe whoſe flowery tops are preferred. They are beſt when quickly dried, and that in a room that is heated by a fire to a degree equal to the hotteſt ſummer's day with us. Aromatic plants ſhould be gathered from warm dry ſoils; fetid ones from moiſt and rich ſoils. All *herbs* and leaves ſhould be gathered in clear dry days, as ſoon as the morning dew is diſſipated. When *herbs* are well dried, they are good as long as their colour remains, both for decoctions, and for diſtilling; thoſe that are good when dry, are better than when they are green.

HERBA PARIS, alſo called *uva lupina, aconitum pardalianches, ſolanum quadrifolium, bacciferum*, HERB PARIS, HERB TRUE-LOVE, or ONE-BERRY. It is the PARIS QUADRIFOLIA, LINN. It is a low plant, grows wild in ſhady woods; it flowers in April and May; the berry is ripe in July. Geſner ſays its juice is narcotic, but it is not much in uſe. See Raii Hiſt. For that called ALBA, ſee ABSINTHIUM VALESIACUM.

—— ALEXANDRINA. See HIPPOSELINUM.

—— BENEDICTA. See CARYOPHILLATA.

—— FELIS. See MENTHA CATARIA.

—— JULIA. See AGERATUM.

—— MELANCHOLIFUGA. See FUMARIA.

—— PARIS BRASILIANA POLYCOCOS. See IPECACUANHA.

—— PETRI. See PRIMULA VERIS, under PARALYSIS.

—— REGIA. See BASILICUM, and ARTEMESIA.

—— SANCTÆ BARBARÆ. See BARBAREA.

—— SANCTI PETRI. See CRITHMUM.

—— STELLA. See CORONOPUS.

—— TRINITATIS. See HEPTICA NOBILIS.

—— VETERIBUS IGNOTA. See CARDIMINES.

—— VIVA. See CAACO.

†

HERBATUN CANADENSIUM, called alſo *panaces moſchatum*, SWEET SCENTED ALL-HEAL of AMERICA. This plant is found in Canada; and is more alimentary than medicinal.

H. BEAUM. The abbreviation of Herberti à Beaumont, Horti Beaumontiani Exoticarum Plantarum Catalogus.

HERCULES. The name of ſeveral potent medicines.

HERCULIS BOVII. The name of a once famous emetic and cathartic preparation.

HERMANNIA. The name of an herb in Africa, of which Boerhaave enumerates ſeven ſpecies; their virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of marſhmallows.

HERMAPHRODITUS, from Ἑρμης, *Mercury*, and Ἀφροδιτη, *Venus*. An HERMAPHRODITE. Named alſo *andria*. One who is ſuppoſed to be of both ſexes; but the truth is, the clitoris of a woman being of an extraordinary ſize, is all the peculiarity in this ſuppoſed ſpecies of the human kind. See Cheſelden's Anatomy.

HERMODACTYLUS. HERMODACTYL. It is the COLCHICUM ILLYRICUM, LINN. called alſo *alſurengium*, by the Arabians, *ſurengiam, aſaba, Hermes, dactyletus, ephemeron*. It is the root of a plant, brought from the Turkiſh dominions. It is of the ſhape of a heart, of different ſizes and colours; ſome are reddiſh, others yellowiſh, browniſh, or white; the white and hardeſt are the beſt. Each root is flatted on one ſide, and hath a furrow on the other. Some reckon it a ſpecies of colchicum.

It hath a viſcous farinaceous ſweetneſs to the taſte, but no ſmell. The ancients ſay it is cathartic, but the dried ones which we receive, are quite inert. Proſper Alpinus informs us, that the Egyptian women eat them as a means of becoming fat. They are not of any known uſe in medicine. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

HERMODACTYLUS FOLIO QUADRANGULO, called alſo *iris tuberoſa*; *iris bulboſa*, and SNAKE'S-HEAD IRIS.

The roots of this plant hath a tubercle, which is both emetic and cathartic.

HERN. The abbreviation of Franciſci Hernandez Nova Plantarum, Animalium, & Mineralium Mexicanorum Hiſtoria.

HERNIA, a TUMOR, called alſo *terexis, ramex*. A RUPTURE. In conſequence of ſome ſudden effort, part of the abdominal contents are forced through the interſtices left between the tendinous expanſions of the abdominal muſcles, for the paſſage of nerves and blood-veſſels, or ſome other part, and a tumor is formed. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER ECTOPIÆ, and defines it an ectopia, or diſplacing of a ſoft part, though ſtill covered with the ſkin and other integuments.

According to the ſituation of theſe tumors, or from their contents, or both, they obtain their reſpective denominations; though ſome take their name from attending circumſtances. 1. Thoſe from the ſituation, are the umbilical, ſcrotal, ventral, &c. 2. Thoſe from the contents are the enterocele, epiplocele, entero-epliplocele, pneumatocele, &c. 3. Thoſe from attending circumſtances, are the incarcerated *hernia*, &c. Diſtinction hath been made indeed betwixt the true and falſe *herniæ*; they are all tumors of the ſcrotum, but the true are from the abdominal viſcera deſcending into it, and exiſt either in the groin or ſcrotum; whereas the falſe are from other cauſes: they begin below and aſcend upwards; they are the *hernia* humoralis, hydrocele, hæmatocele, ſarcocele, &c. they are not diſplacements of parts, but a morbid ſtate of, or diſeaſes in the part where the tumor appears; from the Greek term κηλη. *Hernia* means alſo *tumor* as well as *rupture*.

This accident being unattended with rupture, or diviſion of the containing parts, the whole of the diſeaſe muſt at firſt be conſidered as a change of ſituation of the contained parts; and as ſuch, were they immediately returned, and kept in their place, the diſorder would entirely ceaſe; but continuing in that preternatural ſituation, they are preſſed upon by the tendons through which they paſs, and the circulation of blood being obſtructed, inflammation and mortification ſpeedily ſupervene; which, however, is not owing to any change of ſtate in the tendons, but merely to their natural elaſticity, acting upon an increaſed and yielding ſubjacent bulk. The obſtacle to the reduction of the prolapſed contents is, therefore, the increaſed bulk which they have acquired from ſtricture,

by

by which they become incapable of returning through the ſame paſſage at which they eſcaped.

If aſſiſtance is called to the patient in time, the return of the protruded parts muſt be attempted by ſuch means as cauſe the veſſels to contract, thereby diminiſhing the bulk of the ſolids, and repelling the fluids, ſuch as cold. aſtringent, and ſtimulating applications. *Emollients are abſolutely to be avoided*, for they cannot relax the tendons; but they may, and often do enlarge the bulk of the *hernia*, and render its reduction more difficult, if not impoſſible. Cold aſtringents ſhould be immediately applied, ſuch as Goulard's ſaturnine water; at the ſame time theſe may be aſſiſted by gentle but continued compreſſion on the part with the fingers, or with ſmall bolſters of ſoft linen cloth; by continuing theſe efforts for ſome time, the veſſels become viſibly leſs diſtended, the ſwelling grows flaccid, at length the ſtricture gives way, and the diſorder is removed.

When all proper attempts fail to reduce the contents of an *hernia*, the ſooner the operation, called *celotomia*, is performed, the better; but when there are evident ſigns of the inteſtine being in a mortifying ſtate, ſuch as the tumor having loſt its renitence, &c. Mr. Gooch recommends it as a very reaſonable practice to make an inciſion into the tumor, ample enough to evacuate the feces freely, which may effectually remove the ſtrangulation of the inteſtine at the abdominal ring, and then to treat the wound as a mortification, not being over buſy with the knife in cutting away what appears to have loſt its vitality, but allowing nature to throw off the mortified ſlough. If it is a doubtful point what condition the parts contained in the tumor are in, proceed with caution in the operation, until you come to the inteſtine, and if that is mortified, open it too, and if the evacuation of the feces do not effectually make way for the return of the parts, the abdominal ring muſt be opened by inciſion.

But, after replacing the *hernial* contents, to retain them requires very often the aſſiſtance of a bandage, or a proper compreſs. Mr. Pott obſerves, "*all that can be done by ſurgery towards the cure of the hernia, is to replace the prolapſed body or bodies in the cavity of the belly, and to prevent them from ſlipping out again. When whatever formed the tumor is replaced, the ſurgeon hath done his part; the reſt is nature's; whether the tendinous aperture will ſo contract as to prohibit a future deſcent or not, is matter of uncertainty, and not to be known but from the event.*"

When a rupture happens, and is unattended with any ſigns of ſtricture, or other violent ſymptoms, a bandage or a truſs will be the moſt eligible means of relief. As to the modes of operation, when the knife is neceſſary, ſee the reſpective ſpecies of this diſorder, and the authors referred to below, and at the concluſion of this article.

HERNIA AQUOSA. See HYDROCELE.

—— BRONCHIALIS. See BRONCHOCELE.

—— CARNOSA. See SARCOCELE.

—— CEREBRI. A RUPTURE OF THE BRAIN. This is a protruſion of the cerebrum, cerebellum, or either, through an opening of the bones of the cranium not perfectly oſſified; which is diſcoverable by a protuberance, differing with reſpect to magnitude, figure, and place of the cranium which it occupies, covered with the common integuments, preſerving their natural colour, unleſs there ſhould be a gangrene; it is only obſervable in the head of infants; the protuberance is ſoft, indolent, (by inflammation reſiſting the touch, and becoming painful); for the moſt part fluctuating, ſurrounded at the circumference of its baſis by a bony circle, which may be traced by the fingers, and diſcovering a defect of oſſification; it is attended, at leaſt in the beginning, by no violent ſymptoms: if the tumor is ſmall, and ſhould be ſituated in the vertex, or ſides of the head, but the ſymptoms are very violent, ſuch as paralyſis, ſopor, convulſions, ſtupor, &c. if it ſhould poſſeſs the occiput, or ſhould be large, though differently ſituated, we ſhould be careful to diſtinguiſh it from a ſpurious aneuriſm, which often in infants ariſes from a blow, or violent pulling of the hairy ſcalp. TREW, and LE DRAN, cured this complaint by placing thick compreſſes, moiſtened with ſpirit of wine, or aqua vitæ, upon the part affected, for ſeveral days, nay months, renewing them every twenty-four hours, and confining them only by the common covering of the body. See SAUVAGES' NOSOLOGIA, vol. i. p. 217. WARNER'S Obſ. Chir. xi. 59.

HERNIA CONGENITA. It is a *rupture* where the inteſtine and teſticle are found in contact. The teſtes are originally ſituated in the abdomen, juſt beneath the kidneys, and gradually deſcend near the time of birth through the ſheath of the ſpermatic chord into the ſcrotum, each carrying along with it a peritoneal coat, which makes the tunicæ vaginales. This diſcovery was made by Dr. Hunter, in the year 1755, aſſiſted by his brother Mr. John Hunter; it was demonſtrated by the doctor in his public lectures that year.

Soon after the birth of the child, the communication between the tunicæ vaginales, and the abdomen, is obliterated by the ſtricture of the parts; but if the inteſtine falls very ſoon, it prevents this ſtricture from taking place, and thus this kind of *hernia* is formed.

In the treatment of *ruptures* of this kind, little difference occurs from the management of the bubonocele, in its more ordinary form. See Bell's Surgery, v. i. p. 340.

Dr. Wriſberg obſerves, that in his diſſections, he ſeveral times found a part of the omentum or inteſtines adhering to the teſticle in the abdomen of the fœtus, and when this happens, an *hernia congenita* will be likely to take place. The ſame thing, he adds, will occur, when the peritonæum in its courſe over the ſeminal veſſels to the meſentery, ſends off a minute proceſs to the ileum or cœcum, and by means of it draws down the inteſtines on the right ſide, which is the common ſeat of the *hernia congenita*. See the London Med. Journal, v. i. p. 376. White's Surgery, p. 332.

—— CRURALIS. See HERNIA FEMORALIS.

—— CYSTICA. See HERNIA VESICALIS.

—— FEMORALIS, called alſo CRURALIS FEMOROCELE. This ſpecies of *rupture* is the ſame in both ſexes, and formed by the falling of the omentum, or inteſtine, or both of them, into the inſide of the thigh, through the arch made by the os pubis and ligamentum Fallopii, where the iliac veſſels and tendons of the pſoas and iliacus internus muſcles paſs from the abdomen. See BUBONOCELE. Treat it firſt by the ſame methods as are propoſed for *ruptures* in general; if the operation is neceſſary, proceed as for the bubonocele, with the difference of dilating the ligament inſtead of the rings of the muſcles; the dilation muſt be made obliquely outwards, inſtead of perpendicularly upwards, to avoid dividing the veſſels. White's Surgery, p. 324.

—— FLATULENTA. See PNEUMATOCELE.

—— FORAMINIS MAGNI ISCHII. It is when the inteſtines or omentum fall through the great hole of the iſchium into the internal part of the thigh, between and under the two anterior heads of the triceps muſcle. In ſuch a caſe there muſt be great laxity of the ligament, and the inteſtine muſt lie behind the pectineus muſcle, wherefore no preſſure can be uſed to keep it up, and the operation cannot be attended with ſucceſs; becauſe as the inteſtine is ſtrangulated, the orifice cannot be dilated, by reaſon of the vicinity of the veſſels.

—— GUTTURIS. See BRONCHOCELE.

—— HUMORALIS; called alſo *inflammatio teſtium*; though this is often a diſeaſe of the tunica vaginalis of the teſticle: it conſiſts of an inflammation and ſwelling there; but any of the integuments of the teſticles, or the teſticles themſelves, may be the ſeat. Dr. Swediar, ſays, that the teſticle itſelf is never ſwelled, or in the leaſt affected, in the beginning of this complaint, and that the only affected and ſwelled part is the epididymis. He adds, if the teſticle becomes ſwelled, it is not till after the other part is affected, and that from bad treatment. It is moſt frequently a venereal ſymptom, but may alſo happen from irritation, from bruiſes, and other external injuries. It may terminate any of the ways that are common to inflammation in other parts.

It is often cauſed by a ſtoppage of the venereal gonorrhœa, or rather from a tranſpoſition of the venereal poiſon, or, in other words, the irritation of the poiſon tranſpoſed to a different place in the urethra; viz. the caput gallinaginis, or the mouth of the excretory ducts of the ſeminal veſicles; in which caſe, briſk purgatives, if they produce a return of the running, are uſeful. Vomits, when the conſtitution can bear them, powerfully aſſiſt in removing this diſorder whilſt in its inflammatory ſtate, but they ſhould not be given until the inflammation begins to give way, and then the pulv. ipecac. is as uſeful as the hydrargyrus vitriolatus.

Whatever be the cauſe, endeavour to remove the in-

ſtammation and tumor, by bleeding according to the ſtrength of the patient; let the bleeding be immediately ſucceeded by a briſk purge, and let the topical application be of the common aſtringent and ſtimulating kind, ſuch as Goulard's ſaturnine water; let them be applied cold by means of rags folded ſeveral times, and repeat them as often as they grow warm and begin to dry. In want of this water, a mixture of vinegar and brandy may be uſed, or ſome other diſcutient lotion; ſee LOTIO. Thus, if the part is ſuſpended properly, and if the patient can conform to lay much on his back, this tumor will be removed in a ſhort time, without the uſual violent pain or the hardneſs remaining afterwards, which is almoſt the conſtant effect of emollients. As ſoon as the inflammatory ſymptoms abate, mercury may be preſcribed internally, and the ungt. hydrargyri fort. may be rubbed on the ſcrotum every night, either to prevent or remove any degree of induration. If, notwithſtanding every endeavour to the contrary, a ſuppuration cannot be prevented, an emollient cataplaſm muſt be applied warm, and continue until a due diſcharge of the matter is effected. The knife is uſually preferred for opening this kind of abſceſs with, but care is required leſt the teſticle ſhould be wounded: the dreſſings may be the ſame as directed for abſceſſes in general. On abſceſs in the teſticles, ſee Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 256. Dr. Swediar propoſes, in caſes of virulent gonorrhœa, in order to prevent the hernia humoralis, that the patient avoids expoſing himſelf to cold, violent exerciſe, venery, ſtrong purges, and that he keeps the ſcrotum duly ſuſpended. If the hernia humoralis takes place, he propoſes, firſt, to allay the irritation, and then to recall the poiſon to its former original ſeat: to this end, if the pulſe is quick, full, and ſtrong, bleed immediately, but with due regard to the conſtitution. If coſtive, a glyſter ſhould next be adminiſtered, to empty the preſent contents of the inteſtines; after this, if it can be conformed to, the patient may ſit half an hour in a warm bath, or on a perforated chair over the ſteam of hot water, for the ſame length of time, previouſly ſuſpending his teſticles. From thence he muſt go to bed, and a warm dry bag-truſs ſhould be immediately applied. After this, a warm bread poultice may be applied to the penis, to reproduce the running, or determine the retropulſed poiſon to its original ſeat again. And what is peculiarly beneficial is, to give a full doſe of opium by the mouth; or in its ſtead, a glyſter of ol. lin. and decoctum hord. aa p. æq. cum tinct. opii gt. xl. lx. The diet muſt be low. When the running returns, relief is proportionably obtained. If required, repeat the opiate every twenty-four hours; and the parts muſt be expoſed two or three times a day to the ſteam of hot water. Dr. Sweidar's Obſ. on Venereal Complaints. Aikins's Obſ. on Prep. of Lead. London Med. Obſ. and Inq. v. iii. p. 152, &c.

HERNIA INCARCERATA. An incarcerated, impriſoned, or confined *hernia*. It is either when the protruded inteſtine ſo adheres that it cannot be returned; or when it cannot be returned, becauſe of the flatus or other matter which is deſcended into it, not being capable of a return. Its ſymptoms are, a ſwelling in the groin and upper part of the ſcrotum, larger or ſmaller, according to the quantity of contents, very painful to the touch, and reſiſting the impreſs of the fingers; the pain is increaſed by coughing, ſneezing, or ſtanding upright, and there is a frequent vomiting, with a ſuppreſſion of all diſcharge by the anus, and a fever preſently comes on.

If ſpeedy relief is not obtained, the conſequence is fatal.

Very copious or repeated bleeding, and a proper poſture, are the principal helps; the patient ſhould be laid with his hips much higher than his ſhoulders, and thus by gently raiſing the ſcrotum, and a light preſſure on the tumor, the inteſtine may return. The tobacco glyſter is uſed in St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in caſes of ſtrangulated rupture, to effect a reduction, and is thus made. Infuſe two drams of dried tobacco, in one pint of boiling water, for the ſpace of ten minutes. This is ſaid to act by producing nauſea, and depreſſing the living power in the ſyſtem, which it ſometimes does to an alarming degree; and alſo to be equally efficacious, and leſs indeterminate with regard to the doſe, than adminiſtering this herb by means of ſmoke; ſmall doſes of opium may be given at due intervals: but if there is an adheſion, the operation is neceſſary, and if a gangrene is obſerved in the detained inteſtine, keep the ſound part of it ſo united with the aperture in the groin as to be the future anus. London Med. Journal, vi. p. 118, 259. Edinb. Med. Comment. v. 270.

HERNIA INGUINALIS. See BUBONOCELE.

—— INTESTINALIS. See HERNIA SCROTALIS.

—— LACHRYMALIS. When the tears paſs through the puncta lachrymalia, but are ſtopped in the naſal duct, they ſtagnate in the ſaeculus lachrymalis, and generally diſtend it; whence this name. Anel calls it *hydrops ſaculi lachrymalis*, a dropſy of the lachrymal ſac.

If the inner angle of the eye is preſſed, and an aqueous humour flows out, it is the fiſtula lachrymalis, which ſee: alſo Kirkland's Med. Surgery, v. ii. p. 135.

—— OMENTALIS. See EPIPLOCELE.

—— SCROTALIS,
—— OSCHEALIS,
—— ENTEROSCHOCELE.

Called alſo *Inteſtinalis*, *eptoma*, *enterocele*. PARACELSUS calls it *crepatio*, or *crepatura*. It is when the omentum, the inteſtine, or both, protrude and deſcend into the ſcrotum; when the omentum only, it is called *epiploſcheocele*. It is called a perfect rupture, in contradiſtinction to a bubonocele, which is the ſame diſorder, only that the deſcent is not ſo low. The *hernia ſcrotalis* is diſtinguiſhed into the true and falſe; the true is when the omentum, or inteſtine, or both, fall down into the ſcrotum; the falſe is when an humour or an inflammation cauſes a tumor in this part; ſuch as in the caſe of an hydrocele, hernia humoralis, &c. Sometimes there will be a collection of ſuety matter in the ſcrotum: the hernia, thus formed, is called *ſteatocele*.

—— UMBILICALIS; called alſo *Epiplomphalon*, *omphalocele*; *exomphalos*, *omphalos*. When this rupture ariſes from flatulence, it takes the name *pneumatomphalos*. It is when the omentum, or inteſtine, or both, protrude at the navel. It rarely admits of other relief than the palliative. White's Surgery, p. 323.

—— UTERI; HYSTEROCELE. Inſtances have occurred of the uterus being thruſt through the rings of the muſcles, but this is hardly to be diſcovered, if there is no child in it, whoſe ſtrugglings would lead us to the proper diſtinction of it from the rupture of any other part. It is called by HIPPOCRATES, ECREXIS.

—— VAGINALIS. There is naturally a deep ſort of cavity between the rectum and the back part of the uterus, made by the peritoneum deſcending pretty low, and forming a kind of pouch, in which a portion of the ſmall inteſtines, when the uterus is not pregnant, is commonly lodged; and ſometimes the inteſtines themſelves, by preſſing hard againſt the peritoneum at this moſt depending part of the abdomen, gradually ſtretch this membrane ſo as to deepen this cavity much, and thereby diſſect as it were the back part of the vagina from the fore part of the rectum, and thus form the tumor in the vagina, which is called an hernia vaginalis.

—— IN VAGINA. See COLPOCELE.

—— VARICOSA. See CIRSOCELE.

—— VENTOSA. See PNEUMATOCELE.

—— VENTRALIS, called *Hypogaſtrocele*. This may happen in almoſt any point of the fore part of the belly, but is moſt frequently found between the recti muſcles, either above or below the navel. It is generally large, and is only to be relieved by returning the protruded parts, and preventing their return by a proper bandage. The tumor which requires this operation is ſeldom bigger than a walnut; ſo when theſe are the ſymptoms of a *hernia*, and yet no appearance of one in the groin, the belly ſhould be examined. The manner of relieving the ſtricture will be by dilating the part, as in other caſes. But after the operation a bandage muſt always be worn, as the cicatrix cannot be truſted to. White's Surgery, p. 324.

—— VESICALIS, ſeu CYSTICA. In this ſpecies, the urinary bladder is the part protruded, either in the groin or ſcrotum, through the opening in the external oblique muſcle of the abdomen; in the fore part of the thigh, under Poupart's ligament, or in the perinæum, through ſome of the muſcular interſtices of that part, indeed the bladder has been puſhed into the vagina, and formed hernial tumors of no inconſiderable degrees of magnitude. The common attendant ſymptoms are; a tumor with fluctuation, either in the groin, fore part of the thigh, or perinæum; which tumor, on being preſſed, ſubſides, by the liquor it contains being puſhed into the body, and occaſions either a deſire to make water, or the liquor runs immediately out at the common urinary paſſages. When the ſwelling is large before water can be made with freedom, it is commonly neceſſary to have recourſe to preſ-

fure, at the ſame time that the tumor, when in the groin or thigh, is as much elevated as poſſible; but when the ſwelling is ſmall, and eſpecially when no ſtricture is as yet produced, water is generally made with great eaſe. When this complaint is ſimple, it commonly proceeds from a ſuppreſſion of urine. Hence every cauſe of ſuppreſſion ought to be guarded againſt as far as poſſible; and when no adheſions take place, and if the protruded portion of the bladder can be reduced, a truſs properly fitted to the part ſhould be worn for a conſiderable length of time. When the parts cannot be reduced, as long as no ſymptoms occur to render the operation neceſſary, a ſuſpenſory bag, ſo fitted as effectually to ſupp rt the prolapſed parts, while at the ſame time it does not produce ſevere preſſure, is the only probable means of relief. When a portion of the bladder happens to protrude into the vagina, after reducing the parts, deſcents may be prevented by the uſe of a peſſary; and the ſame means will be ſucceſsful in preventing a falling down of part of the inteſtinal canal into the vagina; a ſpecies of *rupture* which now and then occurs. But ſhould the protruded parts be attacked with pain and inflammation, in conſequence of ſtricture, ſo as to render the operation neceſſary, we muſt proceed as in other ſimilar caſes of dividing the parts occaſioning the ſtricture; but if the bladder adheres to the rupture of an inteſtine, great caution is required (if the operation becomes neceſſary) to avoid opening the bladder. See Le Dran's Operations; Mem. de l'Acad. Royale Chirurg. Sharp's Operations; Sharp's Critical Enquiry; Monſ. Arnaud on Ruptures; Pott on Ruptures; Gooch's Treatiſe on Wounds, p. 427, &c. Aikins's Obſ. on Prep. of Lead, p. 91, &c. Bell's Surgery, v. i. p. 360, to 377.

HERNIARIA. RUPTURE-WORT; alſo called *polygonum minus*, and *millegrana major*. It is the HERNIARIA GLABRA, Linn. It is a ſmall ſpreading plant, found in ſandy ground; it flowers in June and July; is ſaid to be diuretic and aſtringent; but is not of much note.

Boerhaave mentions other ſpecies alſo.

HERPES, vel ERPES, from ἕρπω, *to ſpread or creep*. TETTER. Theſe diſorders are apt to creep on and ſpread about in the ſkin. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe, in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DIALYSES; and defines it, phlyctenæ, or a great number of ſmall ulcers crowding together, creeping, and difficult to heal; it belongs alſo to the *impetigines*.

Theſe ulcers in the ſkin are divided by ſome into five ſpecies.

1. The *ſimple*. Theſe conſiſt of ſingle puſtules of a yellowiſh white colour, and ſharp pointed; they are inflamed about their baſes, and are naturally dry; theſe burn, itch, and ſmart a day or two, and then diſappear.

2. The TETTER, RING-WORM, or *ſerpigo*; *dartos*. Theſe are the ſame in appearance as the firſt, only that they run in heaps; they more difficultly paſs away; for they contain more corroſive matter; their ſmarting and itching is more violent; they eat ſometimes through the ſkin, and ſpread conſiderably; they neither form matter nor come to digeſtion. The cure is ſometimes difficult; in ſome perſons they return at certain ſeaſons. If the habit of body is faulty, reſtore it, purge gently with mercurials, and then apply the following to the parts affected: ℞ Hydrarg. muriati, gr. xvi.a q. calc. fi. ℔ i. m. f. lotio. Vel, ℞ Calcis hydrarg. albæ, ℥ ii. ungt. ſimplicis, ℥ i. m. When a ſerpigo is a ſymptom of the ſcurvy, the great water-dock root is an excellent remedy, as indeed it is in all reſpects of herpes.

3 and 4. SHINGLES, or *zona aurea*, &c. Dr. Cullen makes this, i. e. *Herpes zoſter*, ſynonymous with his eryſipelas phlyctænodes. It is ſometimes accompanied with inflammation and fever. This kind appears in large cluſters, on the neck, breaſt, loins, hips, or thighs; the heads are white and watery, and are ſucceeded by a ſmall round ſcab reſembling millet ſeed, whence the name herpes miliaris; and now the diſorder is ſtill more grievous. In theſe caſes the ill habit of body being firſt attended to, it muſt be remembered that the external applications muſt be more mild than thoſe above preſcribed. Internally the treatment may be as in the eryſipelas: the chief indication is to take off the irritability of the ſyſtem; which is beſt done by a proper uſe of the cort. peruv. The prognoſtic of death from its ſurrounding the body is falſe; the malignity of the tumor alone being the only ground of fear.

Theſe two kinds were called by the ancients by the names *vermis repens*; *vermis mordicans*; *formica miliaris*; Wiſeman calls them *ambulativa*.

5. *Herpes depaſcens exedens*, alſo called *nome*, *noma*, *noli me tangere*, *ulcus depaſcens*, *eſthiomenos*, *formix*; and Celſus calls it *ignis ſacer*, becauſe it corrodes like the ulcerous eryſipelas, as deep as the fleſh, raiſing the ſkin chiefly on the ſcalp into ſcales of different thickneſſes, and leaving a hard ſwelling on the part. According to Dr. Cullen, it is of the ſpecies of inflammation which he calls erythematous. It reſembles an ulcerous eryſipelas; its humour is the moſt corroſive of any of the ſpecies; it corrodes down the fleſhy parts, and ſeparates it into ſcales: when it diſappears it leaves hard tumors behind it, on the parts that were ulcerated. In order to the cure, the hydrargyr. muriatus may be given, as directed in the lues venerea, with a decoction of the woods or ſarſa. The ſores may be waſhed with a ſolution of hydrarg. muriat. in aq. calcis.

Some have ſucceeded with a doſe of jalap every fourth day, and an electuary of bark, two parts to one of ſaſſafras.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, places the tinea and the *herpes*, as varieties in his ſpecies of ulcer, which he denominates cutaneous. He further obſerves that the cutaneous ulcer may in all its varieties be included in the four following; viz. 1. The *herpes* farinoſus; which includes what ſome call the dry tetter. 2. *Herpes* puſtuloſus; which includes the *cruſta lactea*, and the *tinea capitis*, ſee ACHOR. 3. *Herpes miliaris*; called alſo *formica miliaris*, *cenchrius*; of this variety is the ulcerous eruption called the ring-worm. 4. *Herpes exedens*; this includes the ulcers called depaſcent, and phagedenic.

The *herpes farinoſus* is the moſt ſimple kind. It appears on any part of the body, moſt frequently on the face, neck, arms, or wriſts; it comes out in broadiſh ſpots, which conſiſt of very ſmall red pimples, which are attended with a troubleſome itching; they ſoon fall off in the form of a white powder which reſembles fine bran; they leave the ſkin perfectly ſound, but are apt to return in the form of a red efflorescence, fall off, and renew as before.

The *herpes puſtuloſus* occurs moſt frequently in children, generally attacks the face, and behind the ears; often on other parts of the head alſo, but rarely elſewhere. It appears in the form of puſtules, which are originally ſeparated and diſtinct, but afterwards run together in cluſters. At firſt they ſeem to contain nothing but a thin watery ſcum, which afterwards turns yellow, and exuding over the whole ſurface of the part affected, at laſt dries into a thick cruſt or ſcab: when this falls off, the ſkin below frequently appears entire with only a ſlight degree of redneſs on its ſurface; but on ſome occaſions when the matter hath probably been more acrid upon the ſcab falling off, the ſkin is found ſlightly excoriated. See ACHORES.

The *herpes miliaris* generally appears in cluſters, though ſometimes in diſtinct circles of very minute pimples. Theſe are at firſt perfectly ſeparate, and contain only a clear lymph, which, in the courſe of the diſeaſe, is excreted upon the ſurface, and there forms into ſmall diſtinct ſcales; theſe at laſt fall off, and leave a conſiderable degree of inflammation below, that ſtill continues to exude freſh matter, which likewiſe forms into cakes, and ſo falls off. The itching in this ſort of ulcer, is always very troubleſome, and the matter diſcharged from the pimples is ſo tough and viſcid, that every thing applied to the part adheres ſo as to occaſion much trouble and uneaſineſs to the patient on its being removed. The whole body is ſubject to this diſorder, but it moſt frequently appears on the breaſt, perinæum, ſcrotum, and the loins.

The *herpes exedens* diſcovers itſelf on any part of the body, but moſtly about the loins, where it ſometimes ſpreads to ſuch a degree as to extend quite round the waiſt. At firſt it uſually appears in the form of ſeveral ſmall ulcerations, collected into larger ſpots of different ſizes and various figures, with always more or leſs of an eryſipelatous like inflammation. Theſe ulcerations diſcharge large quantities of a thin, ſharp, ſerous matter, which ſometimes forms into ſmall cruſts that in a ſhort time fall off; but moſt frequently the diſcharge is ſo thin and acrid, as to ſpread along the neighbouring parts, and there to produce the ſame kind of ſores. Though theſe excoriations or ulcers, do not in general proceed further than the true ſkin, yet ſometimes the diſcharge is ſo very penetrating and corroſive as to deſtroy the ſkin, the cellular membrane, and, on ſome occaſions, the muſcles themſelves.

Dr. George Fordyce ſpeaks of an inſtance of this diſ-

caſe,

eaſe, under the name of *herpes rapiens*; and ſays, it ariſes upon the head in ſmall ulcers, covered with a brown moiſt cruſt, and ſhining, but ſimilar to venereal ulcers. He adds, its cure is the ſame as for the venereal ulcers, which ſee.

In the cure of theſe various cuticular diſeaſes, it hath been generally believed to be unſafe, and even dangerous, to proceed in any other way, than by correcting the original diſorder of the fluids, which was ſuppoſed to produce them. It may occaſionally happen, that ſome diſorder in the general habit is attendant on any of theſe ulcerous complaints, and that a regard thereto may be required; but in the greateſt number of inſtances, they are more certainly and more ſpeedily removed by the uſe of local remedies merely. In many diſeaſes of the ſkin, antimonials are frequently given with advantage, but their efficacy ſeems principally to depend upon their producing a determination to the ſkin, and keeping up a free diſcharge of the matter of perſpiration; which from various cauſes is long retained on the ſurface of the body, and there becomes acrid, and doubtleſs is a frequent cauſe of diſordered affections in this part. Accordingly, all ſuch remedies are more or leſs effectual, as they are more or leſs powerful in keeping up a free perſpiration. This is further evident by obſerving, that a due uſe of the warm bath is as efficacious, in theſe caſes, as the uſe of antimonials and other medicines ſuppoſed to carry off morbid particles through the ſkin. In the treatment of every herpetic diſorder, the firſt and principal circumſtance to be attended to, is that not only the parts affected, but even the whole ſurface of the body, be kept as clean and perſpirable as poſſible; to this end the frequent uſe of warm bathing, and of frequent gentle frictions, with clean linen cloths (in the dry ſorts of theſe complaints) are ſingularly ſerviceable. In the milder inſtances, the following externals generally ſuffice. 1. The aq. calcis ſimpl. uſually is all that is required in *herpes farinoſus*. 2. The ſolutions of lead in vegetable acid, are alſo very effectual; the following is a uſeful general form. ℞ Ceruſſæ acetatæ, ʒ ſs. Acet. acerrim. ʒ iv. aq. diſt. ℔ ij. m. This may be applied in the form of cataplaſm, mixed with bread, or by means of ſoft rags dipped into it, and laid directly on the parts. *In ſome particular and more inveterate caſes*, the following is ſometimes to be preferred; viz. ℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. x. aq. diſt. ℔ i. m. This is very efficacious as an embrocation in any of theſe diſorders. *In the moſt obſtinate inſtances of this complaint*, the greateſt care is required that perſpiration is duly ſupported, viz. warm diluent drinks frequently taken, as well as the uſe of the warm bath. The ant. crud. ppt. to ʒ ii. in the day, if mixt with a little gum guaiac. is an admirable aſſiſtant to the diſcharge through the ſkin, and contributes further aid by its efficacy in unloading the bowels. *In the more vigorous and plethoric habits*, cooling laxatives are peculiarly beneficial. Iſſues are ſometimes neceſſary in the *more inveterate ſorts of herpes*. *In the herpes exedens*, a degree of inflammation is often a concomitant, this requires attention; here the ſaturnine applications, above all others, check its progreſs, and at length totally remove it. *But if*, as it ſometimes happens, *the herpetic ulcer hath made its way into the muſcles*, the following ointment is preferable to either the ſaturnine ſolution, or that of hydrarg. muriati. ℞ Zinci pulv. ſubtiliſſ. ʒ ij. Axung. porc. ʒ vj. m. The ungt. ſaturnin. of the different diſpenſatories, is alſo an uſeful application in this laſt mentioned inſtance. But care muſt be taken that this ointment is not become rancid. *If by the uſe of the above, the diſorder is unconquerable*, it may be ſuſpected that a venereal taint at the ſame time ſubſiſts in ſuch a patient. A ſlight herpetic diſorder becomes obſtinate by being accompanied with the itch; in ſuch caſes, attention muſt be had to ſuch diſeaſes reſpectively, before thoſe of the herpetic kinds can be removed. *In ſome inſtances of the herpes exedens*, the following bolus has been uſed with conſiderable advantage; ℞ Hydrargyri calcin. gr. iſs. Confect. opiatæ ϑ i. m. omn. noct. ſumend.

See Tulpius, lib. iii. Marc. Aurel. Severinus, lib. iv. de Abſceſſ. cap. 9. Turner's Diſeaſes of the Skin. Bell on Ulcers, article Cutaneous Ulcer, Edit. iii. p. 345. White's Surgery, p. 26.

HERPES. See PURPURA SCORBUTICA.

—— FACIEI. There is, ſays Mr. Bell, a ſpecies of *herpes*, to which, in ſome conſtitutions, eſpecially in females, the face is particularly liable, and no variety of the diſorder proves more diſtreſſing, or more perplexing to practioners; but the following compoſition has been found to ſucceed, where all others commonly uſed, both of the ſulphureous and mercurial, have failed. ℞ Sulphuris præcipitati, ʒ ij. Ceruſſæ acetatæ, ʒ i. Aq. Roſarum, ℥ viiij. m. nocte maneq. utendum, phiala prius agitata. See Bell on Ulcers, p. 373.

HERPES FERUS. See ERYSIPELAS.

HERPETON. In Hippocrates it is a creeping puſtule or ulcer.

HERVA DE ANIL LUSITANIS. See INDICUM.

HESP. An abbreviation of Heſperides.

HESPERIS. Boerhaave mentions twenty-four ſpecies of this plant: it is ſaid to be diaphoretic and antiſeptic; but is not of much note in practice.

HESPERIS ALLIUM. See ALLIARIA.

HETEROGENEUS, HETEROGENEOUS, from ἕτερος, *alterum*, and γένος, *kind*. See ANOMŒOMERES.

HETERORRYTHMUS. See ARYTHMUS.

HETICH INDIS, AMERICANUM, vel ÆTHIOPICUM. A ſpecies of turnip in America, with leaves like thoſe of bryony: the root is as thick as two fiſts, and a foot and a half long. It is agreeable food, and aperitive.

HEUD, HEUD HEN, or HEUDEEN. See AGALLOCHUM.

HEXANDRIA (ἕξ ſex, and ἀνὴρ, Vir.) The name of the Sixth Claſs of Linnæus's ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with ſix equal ſtamens. It contains five orders: MONOGYNIA, DIGYNIA, TRIGYNIA, TETRAGYNIA, POLYGYNIA.

HEXIS. An HABIT. From ἔχω, *to have*. It is a permanent habit, in oppoſition to diatheſis, or a tranſient diſpoſition, which may more eaſily be removed. Habit from cuſtom or uſe. See CONSUETUDO.

HIACAN. See GUAIACUM.

HIBERNICUS LAPIS. IRISH SLATE, called alſo *tegula Gallis*, *ardeſia* vel *hardeſia Hibernica*; *lapis*, *fiſſilis Hiber*. It is a kind of ſlate or ſoft ſtone, found in Ireland and other countries, of a bluiſh black colour; it ſtains the hands. When powdered it is whitiſh at firſt, but ſoon grows blacker. In the fire it yields ſulphureous fumes, acquires a pale red colour, and becomes harder. It is an argillaceous earth, impregnated with alum and iron in a very ſmall portion, and ſeems to be much of the ſame nature as the boles. To its aluminous contents it owes its aſtringent property. It is inwardly taken againſt bruiſes, but on account of the variability of its contents, it is not much to be commended. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

HIBISCUS. See ALTHÆA and KETMIA.

HIBISCUS ABELMOSCHUS. See ABELMOSCHUS.

HIDROA, from ἱδρώς, *ſweat*. A kind of puſtules which ſpring up on ſome conſtitutions, from ſweating in hot weather. It is the ſymptomatic kind of miliary fever called ROA, which ſee; alſo DESUDATIO.

HIDROCRITICA, from ἱδρώς, *ſweat*, and κρίνω, *to judge*. Signs taken from ſweat.

HIDRONOSOS, or HIDROPYRETOS. See SUDOR ANGLICUS.

HIDROTES CENCHROIDES. See CENCHROS.

HIDROTICA. } See SUDORIFICA.
HIDROTOPSEA. }

HIDRUS. See ÆRIS FLOS.

HIERA DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS. An electary was formerly prepared under this name, but it hath long been neglected.

HIERANOSOS. See CONVULSIO. Some expreſs by it a continued kind of convulſion without pain or loſs of ſenſibility.

HIERA PICRA, ἱερὰ πικρὰ. HOLY BITTER; now called *pulvis aloeticus*. It was formerly called hiera logadii, and was made in the form of an electary, with honey, but now the ſpecies is kept in dry powder.

The London College directs the powder to be prepared as follows: take the gum of ſocotorine aloes, one pound; of white canella, three ounces. Rub them into a fine powder ſeparately, then mix.

HIERABOTANE, from ἱερὸς, *holy*, and βοτάνη, *an herb*. HOLY HERB. In Dioſcorides, it is a ſpecies of verbena. See VERBENA.

HIERACIUM, from *hierax*, a *hawk*. *Accipitrina*, *hieraculum*, HAWKWEED. Boerhaave mentions forty ſpecies, but only four have any medical virtues attributed to them.

—— LONGIUS RACIDATUM. LONG-ROOTED HAWKWEED. The ſtalks of all the kinds are full of branches,

branches, ſlender, and elegant; the leaves are diſpoſed alternately; the calyx is thick, firm, and expanded; the ſeeds are ſmooth and angulous, or ſtriated.

The root of this ſpecies ſtrikes deep into the ground; is long, thick, and but little branched; the leaves lie flat on the ground, are rough and hairy; the flowers are like thoſe of the dandelion, but leſs of a yellow colour, and turn into down; the ſeeds are long and ſlender. It grows in fields and meadows, and flowers in May, and ſo on to Auguſt or September. It is cooling, aperitive, and diuretic.

HIERACIUM ALPINUM, alſo called *Pannonica, coſta herba, coſta pulmonaria, piloſella major, dens leonis, pulmonaria lutea.* BROAD-LEAVED HUNGARIAN HAWKWEED. It grows on chalky hills, flowers in June, and is extolled in pulmonary diſorders.

—— MINUS, called alſo hieracium leporinum. LESSER HAWKWEED. It grows in paſture ground, flowers in June and July, and its virtues the ſame as the hieracium majus, but bitterer, and otherwiſe preferable.

—— MAJUS, alſo called *ſonchus repens.* GREATER HAWKWEED. It is found in fields; it flowers in July; the leaves cool, and are moderately aſtringent. See Raii Hiſt.

—— MONTANUM, & PULCHRUM. See CHONDRILLA. Sp. 7.

HIERACULUM. See HIERACIUM.

HIERATICUM. The name of a malagma, formerly appropriated to diſorders of the liver, ſtomach, and other of the abdominal viſcera.

HIEROPYR. The ſame as the erythematous ſpecies of inflammation.

HIGHMOIRANUM ANTRUM. See ANTRUM GENÆ.

HIGUERO. The CALABASH-TREE. It is a large tree, common in all the American iſlands, and on that continent. The flowers are ſhaped like thoſe of a lily, of a white and greeniſh colour, but a diſagreeable ſmell. The fruit is of various ſizes and figures; it is green at the firſt, but when ripe it is black and hard, containing ſeeds like a gourd, and a yellow kernel. The unripe fruit contains a white juicy pulp, that ſmells like naſturtium, but of a ſweetiſh taſte. The unripe fruit is preſerved with ſugar, and is uſed in fevers. The ripe affords a ſhell for cups, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

HIMANTOSIS. Relaxation or lengthening, and ſmallneſs of the uvula.

HIMAS. Properly a leather thong or ſtrap. But in medicine it is a laxneſs of the uvula, when it becomes long and ſlender, called alſo *cion.* It differs from the *elonis*, which is when the uvula is thickened.

HIN,
HINDISCH,
HING. The Indian and Perſian name.
HINGISCH.
} See ASAFÆTIDA.

HIN-AWARU. See INDICUM.

HINKA. See CARYOPHILLUS AROMATICUS.

HIPPACE. The rennet of a colt. Alſo cheeſe made of mare's milk.

HIPPECACUANNA. See IPECACUANHA.

HIPPOCASTANUM, or HIPPOCANTANUM. The HORSE CHESNUT TREE, called alſo *caſtanea equina, pavina.* The ſort recommended by the Edinburgh College, is the ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM, or ÆSCULUS, *foliolis ſeptenis.* CLASS, HEPTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 462. This tree frequently grows to a great height, and from the upper part of the trunk uſually ſends off numerous ſpreading branches, covered with a rough brown bark; the wood is white, ſoft, ſoon decays, and therefore is of little value. The fruit in appearance reſemble the Spaniſh cheſnut, and is eaten by ſheep, goats, deer, oxen, and horſes; the latter of which are ſaid to eat of this fruit greedily, and by it have been cured of coughs, and pulmonary diſorders; hence the name HORSE-CHESNUTS; ſtarch alſo, and that very good has been made of it, alſo ſoap for waſhing, and was it deprived of its bitterneſs and acrimony by any proper proceſs, from the quantity of farinaceous matter it contains, it has been ſuppoſed, that it would make a kind of bread. It has been recommended as a ſternutatory employed in powder; nay this effect may even be produced by a decoction or infuſion, drawing the ſteams up the noſtrils. It has therefore been recommended to produce a diſcharge from the noſe, which, in ſome caſes of ophthalmy, headach, &c. may produce good effects. On the Continent, the bark is held in great eſtimation as a febrifuge, and is conſidered to be a medicine by many authors of great efficacy. Jo. Jac. Zannichelli affirms, that after many trials, he has found the bark of theſe trees to have the ſame effect as the Peruvian bark. By ſome it has been ſubſtituted for the Peruvian bark, and is ſaid, in every caſe where the bark is indicated, to be attended with equal, if not ſuperior advantage. The bark for medical purpoſes is to be taken, from thoſe branches which are neither very old, nor very young, and exhibited under ſimilar forms and doſes as the Peruvian bark. It rarely diſagrees with the ſtomach, but its aſtringent effects generally require the adminiſtration of aperient medicines. See RAII Hiſtoria Plant. WOODVILLE's Medical Botany.

In England we have the white, yellow, and ſcarlet flowering cheſnut trees. They are cultivated in gardens, and walks, and flower in May and June.

HIPPOCRAS. See CLARETUM.

HIPPOGLOSSUM. DOUBLE-TONGUE. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

HIPPOLAPATHUM. See LAPATHUM HORTENSE.

HIPPOLAPATHUM, ROTUNDIFOLIUM. See LAPATHUM ALPINUM.

HIPPOLITHUS, from ἵππος, *a horſe*, and λίθος, *a ſtone.* A ſtone found in the ſtomach or inteſtines of a horſe.

HIPPOMANES, from ἵππος, *a horſe*, and μαίνομαι, *to be mad.* It is a name for the *cynocrambe*, or *apocynum*, called alſo *cynomoron*, becauſe it makes horſes mad if they eat of it. It is alſo a name of the juice of *tithymalus.* Some take it to ſignify the fecundines of a mare. Laſtly, the fleſhy ſubſtance which ſometimes adheres to the forehead of a new foaled colt is thus named: alſo the *hippophæs.*

HIPPOMARATHRUM, from ἵππος, *an horſe*, and μάραθρον, *fennel*, HORSE-FENNEL; alſo ENGLISH SAXIFRAGE. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. SAXIFRAGA ANGLICA.

HIPPONE. The name of a malagma which Aetius deſcribes.

HIPPOPHÆS, } Dioſcorides deſcribes it in
HIPPOPHÆSTUM. } lib. iv. cap. 162, but it is not certainly known what it is. The ſynonyme, according to Dale, is the *cnaphos rhamnus, lappago, hippomanes.* The PURGING THORN. It grows in the Morea. The juice purges powerfully. Though the *rhamnus catharticus*, and the *tithymalus maritimus* vel *ſpinoſus*, have alſo been conſidered as ſynonymes, ſtill they ſeem to have different properties, which are ſpecified under their ſeparate titles.

HIPPOSELINUM, ALEXANDERS, alſo called *oluſatrum, Smyrnium, macerona, herba Alexandrina, grielum agrioſelinum.* It is the SMYRNIUM OLUSATRUM, Linn. An umbelliferous plant, with leaves like ſmallage, but larger. It is a large kind of parſley, and was formerly blanched in gardens for culinary uſe. The ſeeds, according to FUCHSIUS, called *macedonenſium ſemen*, are bitteriſh, aromatic, and carminative; they give out all their virtue to rectified ſpirit of wine, but not fully to water. The roots are bitter, and are recommended as reſolvent, diuretic, and emmenagogue. On inciſion they yield a whitiſh juice, which when inſpiſſated, reſembles myrrh; whence the plant hath been called, from one of the names of that gummy reſin, *Smyrnium.* Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt. Plant.

HIPPUS, from ἵππος, *equus, a horſe.* It is an affection of the eyes, under which they are continually trembling and twinkling, as is uſual with thoſe who ride on horſeback. The author of the Definitiones Medicæ, ſays, that it is an affection contracted from the birth, and is owing to a defect in the muſcle which ſuſtains the eye.

HIRA. This word is variouſly underſtood: however, ſome expreſs by it the inteſtinum jejunum; others extend it to all the inteſtines, and others mean by it all the contents of the abdomen.

HIRAPITANGA. BRASILIENSIBUS. See BRASIL. LIGNUM.

HIRCUS BEZOARTICUS. The goat which affords the oriental bezoar. See BEZOAR ORIENTALIS.

HIRQUUS. The great angle of the eye.

HIRSUTIES. Unnatural hairneſs of the body.

HIRUDO. The LEECH, alſo called *ſanguiſuga, hirudo medica, exos.* Themiſon is the firſt who takes notice of

of *leeches*. Thoſe ſhould be choſen whoſe backs are ſtriped, and bellies ſpotted, and which are taken from running waters that are clear, and have a ſandy bed.

They are only uſed for drawing of blood, where and when the lancet cannot be conveniently uſed; and for this end, many prefer thoſe which have been kept in a veſſel of clean water for ſome time, to thoſe which are but newly taken from the running waters where they originally reſided.

Some think that *leeches* have a poiſonous quality, becauſe the wound they make ſometimes heals with difficulty; but this happens when the lancet is uſed, and depends on the bad habit of the body. Perhaps from the manner of their biting it is, that the eryſipelatous kind of inflammation ariſes: but be that as it may, it almoſt always goes off in a day or two.

To make *leeches* faſten ſoon, keep them hungry, and rub the part to which they are to be applied with warm milk or blood; if they ſtick longer than is thought convenient, they muſt not be pulled off; but if their heads are touched with common ſalt, they ſoon drop off of themſelves: if they are thought not to have drawn a ſufficient quantity of blood, apply cloths wrung out of warm water upon the orifice, or, if convenient, put the part into warm water, and thus the bleeding may be prolonged.

Keep the *leeches* in bottles not quite filled with water, and renew it every three or four days at the lateſt: a little ſugar may be added to the water in which they are kept.

Leeches are ſometimes applied to the anus, when the hæmorrhoids are ſuppreſſed; but bleeding in the ankle or foot ſeems more likely to be uſeful, for the *leeches* can only be applied to the external hæmorrhoidal veins. When local inflammation, &c. is to be removed, in many inſtances, topical bleeding is preferable to general. By applying *leeches* we moſt probably open the ſmall veins only, and as no preſſure is made as is done when the lancet is uſed, the veſſels of the part are certainly more evacuated than the reſt of the ſyſtem. Though one *leech* may be allowed only to draw one ounce of blood, yet as it makes a kind of lacerated wound, the diſcharge may be continued until double the quantity is evacuated. In ophthalmies, *leeches* have been uſeful when general bleeding hath failed; ten or twelve *leeches* applied about the temples have relieved a violent cephalalgia almoſt immediately, &c.

The curious may conſult the following writers on *leeches*, viz. Aldrovandus, Geſner, Botallus, Sebizius, Heurnius, Cranſius, Schroder, and Stahl.

HIRUNDINARIA. SWALLOW-WORT. See ASCLEPIAS.

HISMAT. See LITHARGYRUM.

HISPANICUM VIRIDE. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

HISPIDITAS. Hairineſs in general; but in a particular ſenſe, it is uſed to ſignify either the diſeaſe called phalangoſis, or that called diſtichiaſis.

HISPIDULA. } See GNAPHALIUM MON-
HISPIDULÆ SYR. } TANUM.

HISTORIA. *An hiſtory.* In medicine, it is the ſame as a medical caſe or obſervation.

HOAXACAN. See GUAIACUM.

HOCIAMSANUM. See AGRIMONIA.

HOITZILOXITL. See BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.

HOLCIMOS, from ἕλκω, *to draw.* An epithet applied to what may be drawn out, and ſtill preſerve its continuity. It is alſo ſpoken of the liver affected with a tumor. See Galen de Loc. Affect.

HOLCUS. See MILIUM INDICUM.

HOLERA. See CHOLERA.

HOLIPPÆ. Thin cakes made with flour and ſugar, poured upon a hot iron, figured, and then ſet to the fire. The name is now appropriated to ſweet-meats; though in ſome diſpenſatories, to ſuch as are purging, and other *holippæ*.

HOLLI. The Indian name for what the Spaniards call *alli*; which is a reſinous liquor, that diſtils from the tree called *chilli*. It is uſed in dyſenteries. See Raii Hiſt.

HOLOCYRON. See CHAMÆPITYS.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES. See PHLYCTÆNÆ.

HOLOSCHŒNOS. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

HOLOSTES, } See MYOSUROS.
HOLOSTEUM. }

HOLOSTEUS. See OSTEOCOLLA.

HOLOTHURION. Whether plant or animal is not known; but, according to Bontius, it is poiſonous.

HOLOTONICOS, from ὅλος, *whole*, and τείνω, *to ſtretch.* It is ſpoken of univerſal convulſion, or rigor of the whole body. It is the ſame as *tetanus*.

HOLQUAHUILT. See CORT. PERUV.

HOMA. A kind of anaſarcous ſwelling.

HOMOGENEUS, from ὅμοιος, *like*, and γένος, *kind*, an uniform body, or mixture.

HOMOLINON. CRUDE FLAX, or coarſe flaxen cloth, of which towels were made in the public baths.

HOMONOPAGIA. See CEPHALALGIA.

HOMOPLATA. See SCAPULA.

HOMORUSIA. A medicine mentioned by Avicenna.

HOMOTONOS. Equable. It is an epithet for a continual putrid fever, which preſerves the ſame tenor through all ſtages.

HOMUNCULUS PARACELSI. See ADOLESCENS.

HOPLOCHRISMA. The WEAPON SALVE, Χρίσμα τὸ ὅπλου.

HORÆOS, ὡραῖος. According to HIPPOCRATES and AURELIANUS, it is applicable to any thing that occurs opportunely, or in proper time; τὰ ὡραῖα, ſignifies the catamenia obſerving a regular period. Properly it is fruit that is ripe about autumn: but modern authors expreſs by it any fruits which are ripe.

HORDEACEUM VINUM. See ALLA.

HORDEOLUM. STIAN. It is a tubercle on the eye-lids, reſembling a barley-corn in ſhape; it is alſo called *crythe*, and *crithe*, which ſee. It is ſmall, red, hard, and immoveable: it is ſeated above the eye-laſhes. It is an encyſted tumor which contains a thick matter. It is painful; ſometimes hurts the ſight. Its ſeat is either on the inſide or outſide of the eye-lid. It is a ſpecies of wen, according to Dr. Aitken's ſyſtem: but Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone. See Wallis's Sauvages. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 264.

HORDEOLUM HYDATIDOSUM. See AQUULA.

HORDEUM. BARLEY. In the ſhops there are two kinds of *barley*; or at leaſt the ſame kind of *barley* in two forms.

HORDEUM DISTICHON; alſo called *hordeum* Gallicum vel mundatum; COMMON, and SCOTCH BARLEY. It is the HORDEUM VULGARE, Linn.

Barley is leſs nutrimental, leſs glutinous, and more cooling, than either wheat, oats, or rice. It was the principal aliment and medicine amongſt the ancients in acute diſeaſes: and from the common uſe of the ſhelled barley, in the form of decoctions, ptiſana, and other preparations of the ſame general nature have been diſtinguiſhed by that name. The common *barley* is freed from the ſhells in mills, and in this ſtate is called French or Scotch *barley*. A ſort of ſhelled *barley* is formed into ſmall round grains in Holland and Germany, which, from their pearly whiteneſs, are called *pearl-barley*. There are three preparations of this ingredient, made in the following manner.

DECOCTUM HORDEI, olim AQUA HORDEATA: *Decoction of barley*, formerly *barley-water*.

℞ Hordei omni cortice nudati, p. ℥ ii. aquæ diſtillatæ m. ℔ iv. The barley is firſt to be waſhed, and cleared from all adhering ſubſtances, in cold water—then about half a pint of water is to be poured upon it, and boiled for a ſmall ſpace of time.—This liquor is to be decanted, and to the barley the diſtilled water is to be added, boiled to two pints, and ſtrained for uſe.

DECOCTUM HORDEI COMPOSITUM, olim DECOCTUM PECTORALE. *Compound decoction of barley*, or *pectoral decoction*.

℞ Decoct. hordei m. lb. ii. uvarum paſſarum acinis exemptis: caricarum inciſarum, ſingulorum, P. ℥ ii. Glycyrrhizæ inciſæ & contuſæ, P. ℥ ſs. Aquæ diſtillatæ, m. lb. i. Decoque ad libras duas, & cola.

DECOCTUM HORDEI cum gummi. *Decoction of barley with gum.*

In two pints of the decoctum hordei, whilſt warm, one ounce of gum arabic is to be diſſolved.

The decoction of barley with gum is an uſeful diluent and demulcent in ſtrangury, dyſury, &c. for the gum *is ſuppoſed* to find its way into the bladder in an unaltered ſtate, mix with the urine, and prevent the action of its ſaline particles on the urinary canal.

Decoctions of theſe in water contain their lighter and more agreeable parts, and are important aſſiſtants in acute and inflammatory diſorders: but decoctions of barley are moſt uſeful, when accompanied with ſaline ſaponaceous medicines; for otherwiſe they run off by urine, without mixing with the blood. Beſides being applied in the modes above directed, or by way of nutriment, barley, in its malted ſtate, proves remarkably antiſeptic. See BRASIUM.

HORDEUM CAUSTICUM. See CEVEDILLA.

HORMINUM. CLARY; called alſo *gallitrichum*; *ſclarea*, *orvala*; GARDEN-CLARY. It is the SALVIA HORMINUM, Linn. It is a whitiſh, green, ſlightly hairy plant, with ſquare ſtalks, on the tops of which are long ſpikes of bluiſh flowers. It is perennial, a native of warmer climes, cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The leaves are bitteriſh, have an aromatic kind of ſmell, but diſagreeable to many people; they are recommended as antiſpaſmodic; their active part reſides in an unctuous, reſinous matter, which is wholly taken up by ſpirit of wine; and, on inſpiſſating, the tincture remains in the extract. Water takes up the greateſt part of their virtue by infuſion; and in diſtillation, carries the whole of it over. The ſeeds poſſeſs the ſame qualities as the leaves.

HORMINUM SYLVESTRE. WILD-CLARY; called alſo *ſclarea Hiſpanica*, and *oculus Chriſti*. This ſpecies reſembles the other in appearance and qualities; but as to the latter, it is much inferior. See Raii Hiſt.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty-nine ſpecies of *garden-clary*, and fourteen of the *wild* ſort.

HORROR, from *horreo*, *to ſhake with cold*. A *tremor* is only a vibration of one limb. A *refrigeration* is becoming very cold. A *perfrication* is when great coldneſs is accompanied with a gentle unequal motion of the ſkin, or ſhivering, called *phricaſmus*. An *horror* is, when the coldneſs ſpoken of in a perfrication is conſiderable, and attacks by fits, without attacking the whole body; ſo that an *horror* is ſuch an affection of the ſkin alone, as a rigor is of the whole body. A *rigor* is an irregular agitation of all the body. See RHIGOS.

HORTUS. See PUDENDUM MULIEBRE.

HORTUS LÆTITIÆ. See CROCUS.

HOUI POUN. See TINCAL.

HUAXACENSIS, } alſo called *Ricinus Novæ Hiſ-*
HUCIPOCHOTL, } *paniæ*. Hernandez deſcribes it as a ſhrub which creeps like a vine, with a fruit like a hazel-nut, the kernels of which operate upwards and downwards, but not violently.

HUICAN. See GUIACUM.

HUILE DE GRANDE BAYE. See CETUS.

HUMERALIS ARTERIA. The HUMERAL ARTERY. It riſes from the lower and fore-ſide of the axillaris, and runs backward between the head of the os humeri and teres major, ſurrounding the articulation, till it reaches the poſterior part of the deltoides, to which it is diſtributed. In its courſe it gives off ſeveral branches to the neighbouring parts. From a puncture of this artery, near the ſhoulder, though the hæmorrhage may be reſtrained by ligature, yet ſuch a mortification will probably enſue, as, without amputation, will generally occaſion the loſs of the perſon's life.

HUMERALIS MUSCULUS. See DELTOIDES.

—— NERVUS. See CERVICALES.

HUMERI OS. The BONE of the ARM; called alſo *adjutorium*. It is articulated by its head, to the ſcapula: in children, this head is an epiphyſis; immediately below the head is the part called the neck of the humerus. This bone grows broader at its lower extremity; and at the end, it is formed into two condyles, on the external of which the head of the radius moves; and, in the cavities, betwixt theſe condyles, the ulna chiefly hath its motions.

HUMERUS; called alſo *omos*, *adjutorium*; the SHOULDER, or joint which connects the arm to the body; the head of which is called *olecranon*. In HIPPOCRATES it is called *brachium*; which ſee.

HUMILIS, RECTUS MUSC. See DEPRESSOR OCULI.

HUMIRUBUS. DEWBERRY. See RUBUS IDÆUS.

HUMOR. HUMOUR. A general name for any fluid. The ancients ſeem to have called the nutritious juices, the radical *humours*.

HUMORALIA. In Linnæus's Noſology, it is an order of diſeaſes in the claſs vitia; and ſignifies diſorders attended with vitiated or extravaſated fluids.

HUMORARIA. A kind of continued fever, which ſeems to be inflammatory. It is noticed by Sagar.

HUMULUS. See LUPULUS.

HUMUS NIGRA PICTORIA. See CRETA NIGRA.

HUNGARICA AQUA, vel *Hungaricus ſpiritus*. See ROSMARINUS.

HURA The SAND-BOX TREE; alſo called hura Americana; JAMAICA WALNUTS; *avarnelia* and *havelia*. It is a native of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; the leaves are full of a milky juice; the ſeeds purge upwards and downwards. The ſhell is uſed for holding ſand, after the ſeeds are taken out; whence the name. Miller's Dictionary.

HUSO. See ICHTHYOCOLLA.

HUTZOCHITL. See PERUVIAN BALS.

HYACINTHUS. HARE-BELLS. HYACINTHUS *oblongo flore cæruleus major*; called alſo HYACINTHUS Anglicus ſive Belgicus, vel Hiſpanicus. The roots are bulbous: the flowers of this ſpecies are agreeably ſcented, and of a purple or blue colour. It is found in woods, hedges, and thickſets: it flowers in May. Galen ſays, that the roots are antihiſteric; and others ſay, that they reſtrain all kinds of fluxes. See Miller's Bot. Off. For that called STELLARIS, ſee LILIO-HYACINTHUS.

—— RACEMOSUS MOSCHATUS. See BULBUS VOMITORIUS.

HYALODES, from ὑαλος, *glaſs*, or *glaſſy*. An epithet applied to urine which depoſits much vitreous, white, viſcid ſediment.

HYALOIDES, from ὑαλος, *glaſs*, and εἰδος *likeneſs*. An epithet of the vitreous humour of the eye. See OCULUS.

HYANCHE, from ὑς, *a ſwine* and ἀγχω, *to ſtrangle*. A quinſey, accompanied with an external tumor on each ſide the throat, is thus called, becauſe the necks of *ſwine* are ſubject to ſwellings.

HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS. The name of an American fruit, of the ſize of a date, but not eatable; an oil is expreſſed from it, which the natives keep in the ſhell of a fruit called *caramcou*, whence the oil itſelf is ſometimes ſo called. This oil is chiefly uſed againſt an American diſorder called TOM, which ſeems to be the ſame with *chigres*, or a collection of very ſmall worms in the fleſhy parts, which cauſe a tumor.

HYDARTHROS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and ἀρθρον, *a joint*. A ſort of clear water which iſſues from wounded joints. It is alſo a name of the *ſynovia*.

HYDARTHRUS. A WHITE SWELLING. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order tumores, which he defines, a tumor of the joints, chiefly of the knee; at firſt, the ſwelling is ſlight, of the ſame colour of the ſkin, very painful, diminiſhing the mobility of the part affected. Here we ſhall notice two diſorders, perhaps agreeing only in the difficulty to relieve them.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, ſpeaks of this diſeaſe under the name of *white ſwellings* of the joints. He ſpeaks of it as of two ſpecies, viz. the *rheumatic*, and the *more inveterate or ſcrophulous ſpecies*. Theſe ſwellings are more frequent in the large, than in the ſmaller joints. The FIRST SPECIES begins with an acute pain in the joint, and frequently the tendinous aponeurotic expanſions of ſuch muſcles as are connected with it. There is, from the beginning, an uniform ſwelling of the whole ſurrounding teguments; and conſiderable tenſion generally prevails; but there is ſeldom, in this period of the diſorder, any external diſcolouration. The patient, from the beginning, ſuffers much pain from the motion of the joint; and always finds it eaſieſt in a relaxed poſture, ſo keeps it bent; which, eſpecially in the knee, produces a kind of rigidity in all the flexor tendons of the limb. In conſequence of the want of motion happening from this circumſtance, ſuch joints ſoon become ſtiff. The ſwelling gradually increaſes to twice, or perhaps thrice the natural ſize of the part. The cuticular veins become turgid and varicoſe; the limb below the ſwelling decays in its fleſhy ſubſtance; at the ſame time that it frequently acquires an equality in point of thickneſs, by becoming œdematous; the pain increaſes, eſpecially if the patient is warm in bed; and abſceſſes form in different parts of the ſwelling. In all theſe abſceſſes, a fluctuation of a fluid is evident on preſſure, and all ſuch ſwellings afford a peculiar elaſtic feel: they riſe as ſoon as the preſſure is removed. Theſe different collections, on breaking, or being laid open, diſcharge much matter, which at firſt is of a good conſiſtence, but ſoon degenerates into a thin fetid ſanies; the ſwelling, notwithſtanding the diſcharge, retains nearly its former dimenſions. If the orifices are not kept open by art, they ſoon heal, and new collections, forming in different parts, again break out and heal as before: in length of time, the whole ſurrounding teguments are covered with cicatrices. But long before this time, the patient's health hath ſuffered conſiderably, firſt from the pain, which deſtroys both ſleep and appetite; and ſecondly, from the abſorption of matter into the ſyſtem, a quick pulſe, night-ſweats, and diarrhœa occur,

cur, and carry off the patient, if either an amputation of the limb, or a cure of the diſorder does not befriend him. All this happens without any affection of the bones of the joint; when, however, by a long continuance of the complaint, theſe ligaments are corroded, the cartilages, and even the bones, are ſoon brought to ſuffer. *The cauſes of this ſpecies* are ſtrains affecting the ligaments of the joints, ſo as to produce inflammation, bruiſes, luxations, or rheumatic diſpoſition. This ſpecies of *white ſwelling* occurs moſt frequently in young plethoric people: the pain, in this ſpecies, is diffuſed over the whole joint, and ſometimes extends along the muſcles that are attached to it: the ſwelling is confined to the ſoft parts, and is from the beginning exceedingly evident. And we may add, when ſuch ſwellings occur in young, ſtrong, plethoric people, and eſpecially thoſe who have been ſubject to rheumatiſm, they will moſt probably prove to be of the rheumatic ſpecies. In the rheumatic *white ſwelling*, as it is *always at firſt* of an inflammatory nature, bleeding will be adviſable, and is beſt taken from the part affected. Cupping and ſcarifying are here principal remedies; the inſtrument ſhould be applied to each ſide of the diſeaſed joint; at leaſt eight or ten ounces of blood ſhould be diſcharged, and repeated at proper intervals, according to the violence of the ſymptoms and ſtrength of the patient. Cupping is in general preferable to leeches; but when the ſwelling of the joints is conſiderable, it is impoſſible to procure a ſufficient quantity of blood this way; in which caſe leeches muſt be applied. On the anterior part of the joint, where the cupping-glaſſes, or leeches, have not been placed, a bliſter ſhould be directly applied; and the part ſhould be kept open with iſſue-ointment, till the wounds from whence the blood was diſcharged are ſo far healed, that a bliſter may be laid on one ſide of the joint; and, as ſoon as this is nearly healed, the other ſide ſhould be alſo bliſtered. By thus alternately applying them, firſt to one ſide, and then to the other, almoſt a conſtant ſtimulus is kept up; and thus the advantage is more frequently to our wiſh. Cooling laxatives are neceſſary at proper intervals; as is alſo a ſtrict antiphlogiſtic courſe of diet, &c. It is in the firſt ſtages only that this or any other courſe can be of much ſervice; and in theſe, cures are ſometimes effected. The original inflammatory affection being removed, drains ſhould no longer be uſed; and while there are yet no appearances of the formation of matter, mercury is ſometimes uſeful, if continued a few weeks to keep the mouth merely ſore; for this purpoſe, an ointment of quickſilver and hog's-lard may be prepared, but with ſo ſmall a proportion of the former, that two drachms of the ointment may be uſed three times a day. In order to rub this medicine in with every advantage, an hour ſhould be ſpent each time in rubbing. Falls of warm water on ſwellings of this kind are much recommended by Le Dran, &c. By a proper uſe of the ſeveral topical remedies in the firſt or inflammatory ſtate of the diſeaſe, and afterwards, but ſtill before the formation of matter, of mercurials, friction, &c. many have been cured. In many inſtances, by the bent poſition in which the limb has long been kept, the uſe of the joint is loſt; and this, from the contracted ſtate of the flexor tendons, when it happens in the knees: in this caſe, all other ſymptoms being removed, pure olive-oil may be applied warm; as much of it as can be eaſily conſumed by an hour's gentle friction ſhould be rubbed in, three times a day; the friction ſhould be extended over the whole muſcles about the part. Gentle action of the parts, as ſoon as it can be borne, as recommended by Mr. Pugh, on the Utility of Muſcular Motion, promiſes to be highly beneficial. But, ſhould ſuppuration come on, by opening the different abſceſſes ſoon after their formation, the matter may probably be prevented from injuring the capſular ligaments of the joints; the deſtruction of which renders amputation neceſſary.

The SECOND SPECIES hath the pain more acute, for the moſt part, but it is more confined moſt commonly to a particular ſpot, and that generally the middle of the joint. The ſwelling is at the firſt for the moſt part very inconſiderable; and little difference is ſeen in point of ſize between it and the oppoſite ſound one. The leaſt motion gives great pain; ſo that the joint being conſtantly in a bent poſition, ſtiffneſs and rigidity is ſoon produced. As the diſorder advances, the pain is more violent, the ſwelling increaſes, and the ends of the bones that compoſe the joint grow larger. In proceſs of time there is perceived a very peculiar elaſtic feel; varicoſe veins appear over its ſurface, and collections of matter occur in different parts of it: theſe, upon burſting, or being laid open, diſcharge conſiderable quantities of purulent matter, or more frequently a thin fetid ſanies; and, if a probe can be paſſed to the bottom of the ſores, the bones are found carious, and pieces of them are often diſcharged at the openings. As the diſorder continues, the conſtitution ſuffers, a diarrhœa, with night-ſweats, commencing, the patient is reduced to extreme weakneſs. From every ſymptom, and appearance on diſſection, this ſpecies ſeems evidently to be an affection of the bones; the ſurrounding ſoft parts only ſuffer from their connection. This ſpecies ſeldom occurs as the conſequence of any external accident. It generally begins, without the patient's being in the leaſt able to account for it. From the effects uſually produced on the bones which it attacks, *it would appear to be a ſpecies of the real ſpina ventoſa; and which again is very probably a diſeaſe of the ſame nature in the bones that ſcrophula is of the ſoft parts.* It is further obſerved, that this ſpecies of *white ſwelling* is generally either attended with other evident ſymptoms of ſcrophula ſubſiſting at the time; or that the patient in an earlier period of life has been ſubject to that diſorder; or what is nearly the ſame, he is deſcended from ſcrophulous parents. In this ſpecies of the diſeaſe, the pain is at the firſt, and alſo when the complaint has been of conſiderable ſtanding, confined to a very ſmall ſpace; there is ſeldom for ſome time any perceptible ſwelling; and when it does more ſenſibly appear, the bones are found evidently to be the parts chiefly affected, the ſurrounding teguments coming only to ſuffer on the further progreſs of the diſeaſe. When ſwellings of this nature appear in ſuch patients as are evidently of ſcrophulous diſpoſitions, where, together with a fine ſkin and delicate complexion, there are either hardened glands in the neck, arm-pits, or the groin: when any, or all theſe occur, if the diſorder has begun without any evident external cauſe, we need not doubt its being of a ſcrophulous nature. We may here add, in the ſmall joints, when the diſeaſed parts of the bone begin to caſt off, a cure may be ſometimes promoted by aſſiſting the efforts of nature; but in all the large joints, particularly in the knee, and ankle, it is not probable that any other reſource than amputation will afford relief. And even the effects of this operation can ſeldom be depended on as laſting. In this caſe opiates in large doſes will be found the beſt remedy.

As to amputation, in caſes of *white ſwelling*, it ought never to be adviſed till the complaint is pretty far advanced: I have conſtantly obſerved in this diſorder, that amputation has more frequently ſucceeded, when the patient was previouſly much reduced by diarrhœas, &c. So that in no caſe whatever is it proper to have recourſe to amputation, until every probable means for ſaving the limb has been tried in vain.

On diſſection, after the appearance called a WHITE SWELLING, there is always found a great thickening of the ligaments, which ſo confounds the ſeveral parts, that they can ſcarce be diſtinguiſhed, together with crude matter, forming ſinuſes, through this undiſtinguiſhed maſs; and generally an eroſion of the cartilages at the end of the bones.

Edinb. Medical Eſſays, vol. iv. p. 242 and 246. Reimaurus de Fungo Articulorum. Leyd. 1757. Bell on Ulcers, ed. 3. p. 435, &c. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 104. White's Surgery, p. 66.

HYDATINON. The name of an ancient collyrium.

HYDATIS. See AQUULA.

HYDATIS. HYDATIDS. See PHLYCTÆNÆ. They are tranſparent bags filled with water. Sometimes they are ſingle; at others, in cluſters; generally on the liver, but are alſo on many other parts. Hydropic patients, for the moſt part, have them on their livers. In the Lond. Med. Tranſ. p. 486, is an inſtance of *hydatids* coughed up from the lungs.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER TUMORES; and defines it a cuticular veſicle, full of aqueous humour.

There are two ſpecies of *hydatids* in human bodies.

The FIRST SORT is organized, and is connected with veſſels by peduncles. It conſiſts of a bag, or bags of different ſizes, filled with ſerum; as theſe bags increaſe, they thicken. Sometimes their contents are bloody, and flakes of coagulable lymph are floating in them. This kind of *hydatids* only diſturb by their ſize. The *hydatids* of the ovaria are of this ſort, ſo are thoſe in the kidnies, uterus, &c.

THE

THE SECOND are ſuppoſed to be confined to the liver, and conſiſt of a ſtrong bag formed in the ſubſtance of that viſcus; this bag is vaſcular, and lined with a ſoft, pulpy, opake coat, reſembling the retina of the eye. It contains a liquor of a whey colour, in which a number of detached veſicles are found ſwimming, or there is a ſeries of them, one within another. This ſpecies is productive of worſe effects than the former. This bag ſometimes burſts, and its contents falling into the cavity of the belly, a kind of aſcites is the conſequence; its external cyſt is ſubject to inflammation, and adheſion to the adjacent parts, whence, if ſuppuration takes place, various ill conſequences may follow. See Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 101. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 125. vol. vi. p. 139.

HYDATODES, } from ὑδατος, the genitive caſe of
HYDATOIDES, } ὑδωρ, *water*, and εἶδος, *a ſhape*. WATERY. It is an epithet for wine much diluted with water; for limpid urine; for the aqueous humour of the eye; and for one in an anaſarca.

HYDEROS. See HYDROPS and ANASARCA.

HYDRAGOGOS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and ἀγω, *to bring away*. *Hydroticus*; *aquiducus*. HYDRAGOGUE. Remedies that evacuate much water are thus named. In Hippocrates, Epidem. lib. vi. it imports a perſon grown dropſical from drinking water.

HYDRARGYRUM, } from ὑδωρ, *water*, and ἀργυρος,
HYDRARGYRUS, } *ſilver*. Thus the ancients named QUICKSILVER. This term, the College of Phyſicians of London have adopted for the argentum vivum, in their Pharmacopœia of 1788, and uſe it for the word *mercurius*, in all the preparations, wherein this is the material part of the compoſition. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

HYDRARGYRI MURIATI LIQUOR. Hydrargyri muriati drachmæ uni, gradatim ad ſolutionem perfectam, adjiciatur acidum muriaticum, q. ſ. ope mortarii marmorei. Two drops of this liquor is nearly equivalent to one grain of muriated quickſilver: in a dilute ſtate, it therefore may be given in the ſmalleſt quantity poſſible.

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS. ACETATED QUICKSILVER. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Take of *quickſilver* purified, one pound; nitrous acid diluted, two pounds; water of kali, a ſufficient quantity; mix the *quickſilver* with the acid in a glaſs veſſel, and diſſolve it in a ſand-bath, then gradually drop in the water of kali, that the calx may be depoſited. Waſh this well with diſtilled water, and dry it by a gentle heat. Then take of this calx, one pound; acetous acid, a ſufficient quantity to diſſolve the calx; mix in a glaſs veſſel, and the calx being diſſolved, filter the liquor through paper; afterwards let it be evaporated, until a pellicle appears, and ſet it by to cryſtallize, which let be kept in a veſſel well corked; one grain to five every night is a doſe. This compoſition is ſaid to be the baſis of KEYSER'S PILLS. See KEYSERI PILULÆ.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS. MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Take of purified quickſilver, nitrous acid diluted, of each half a pound; mix them in a glaſs veſſel, and let them ſtand till the quickſilver is diſſolved; let them boil to produce the ſolution, pour the boiling liquid into a glaſs veſſel, in which muſt be firſt put another boiling liquor conſiſting of muriatic ſalt four ounces, diſtilled water eight pints; after the white powder is depoſited at the bottom of the veſſel, let the limpid liquor ſwimming above be poured off; and the remaining powder be often waſhed with warm water until it becomes inſipid to the taſte; then let it be laid on filtering paper and dried by a gentle heat.

HYDRARGYRI PILULÆ. See LUES VENEREA.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS. See MERCURIUS CALCINATUS.

—— CUM CRETA. See MERCURIUS ALKALIZATUS.

—— MURIATUS. See MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS ALBUS.

—— MURIATUS MITIS of SCHEELE. See MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS.

—— NITRATUS RUBER. See MERCURIUS PRÆCIPITATUS RUBER.

—— PURIFICATUS. See ARGENTI VIVI PURIFICATIO.

—— CUM SULPHURE. See ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS RUBER. See CINNABARIS FACTITIA.

—— VITRIOLATUS. See MERCURIUS EMETICUS FLAVUS.

HYDRARGYRUS PRÆCIPITATUS CINEREUS. *Grey Precipitate of Quickſilver.*

℞. Hydrargyri purificati. Acidi nitroſi diluti, ſing. partes æquales: ſolvatur primo hydrargyrus in acido nitroſo, & aqua diluatur, poſtea adjiciatur portio propria aquæ ammoniæ, ut acidum perfecte ſaturetur; deinde præcipitatum optime lavetur, & ſiccetur. Doſis gr. ij. ad v. ſingulis noctibus. When fumigation is neceſſary in the lues Venerea, this preparation is more eligible than the red ſulphurated quickſilver, becauſe it does not yield any vapour offenſive to the patient.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS FORTIOR. STRONGER MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

℞. Calcis hydrargyri albæ ℥ ſs. Acidi muriatici q. ſ. Pour as much of the acid upon the calx, put into a flux, and placed in a moderately warm ſand-heat, as it will require to diſſolve it; then continue the heat, ſufficient to evaporate the fluid, till proper for cryſtallization; and ſet it in a cool place. Theſe cryſtals are the ſtrongeſt preparation of mercury yet known; one grain forming ſixteen doſes. This is ſuppoſed to enter into certain quack medicines, ſaid to be VEGETABLE; and, on the account of the extreme ſmall quantity introduced, it eſcapes detection by chemical analyſis. Beſides theſe, there are a variety of extemporaneous preſcriptions to be met with in almoſt every author, in the form of *pills*, *powder*, *ſolution*, *ſyrup*, *ointment*, *collyrium*, *gargle*, *lotion*, *injection*, &c. particularly in the Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, London, 1794. See PLENCK and SWEDIAAR, on the Venereal diſeaſe.

HYDRELÆUM. A mixture of oil and water. Oribaſius and P. Ægineta.

HYDRENTEROCELE, from ὑδωρ, *water*, ἐντερον, *an inteſtine*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. A dropſy of the ſcrotum. Vogel deſcribes this diſorder as compounded of a dropſy and a hernia.

HYDROA. See BOA; alſo a ſort of puſtule called *Alhaſef*, and *aſef*.

HYDROCARDIA, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and καρδια, *the heart*. Hildanus coined this word to ſignify a ſerous, ſanious, or purulent tumor of the pericardium.

HYDRO-ENTERO-CELE, } from ὑδωρ, *water*, and
HYDROCELE. } κηλη, *a tumor*. It is when water is in the contents of ruptures, but particularly is applied to a DROPSY in the SCROTUM, called *hydrops ſcroti*, alſo *hydrops teſtis*, *hernia aquoſa*, *oſcheocele*, and *oſcheophyma*. By *oſcheocele*, VOGEL means a rupture which deſcends into the ſcrotum; Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines a ſoft, fluctuating, pellucid tumor of the ſcrotum, not painful.

There are two kinds: THE FIRST is when the water is lodged in the cells of the membrana cellularis ſcroti, but this is generally a ſymptom of an anaſarca. THE SECOND, and only proper ſpecies, is formed by water lodged within the tunica vaginalis of the teſticle. *The firſt* is known by pits remaining for a time where it is impreſſed by the finger; *the ſecond* is not ſubject to this accident.

The cauſe, when not anaſarcous, is a preternatural diſcharge of that water, which is continually ſeparating on the internal ſurface of the tunica vaginalis, for the moiſtening, or lubricating the teſticle.

From the time of its firſt appearance, it is ſeldom known to diſappear, or diminiſh, but generally continues to increaſe, though in ſome much faſter than in others. *In one* it grows to a painful degree of diſtenſion in a few months; *in another*, it continues many years, with little diſturbance. As it enlarges it becomes more tenſe, and is ſometimes tranſparent, ſo that if a candle is held on the oppoſite ſide, a degree of light is perceived through the whole bulk of the tumor; but the only poſitive way of knowing that a fluid is the contents, is to feel for the fluctuation thereof, or to diſcover that the diſtenſion of the tunica vaginalis is the cauſe of the tumor, and not an hernia of the omentum or inteſtines, or ſome other diſorder of the part.

The *hydrocele* muſt be diſtinguiſhed from an hernia of the abdominal contents, an hernia humoralis, and a ſarcocele.

In order to the cure, if the water is lodged only in the cellular membrane, fcarifications may be made in the legs, as in an anafarca; for in this cafe an anafarca is attendant, and the caufe of the diftenfion of the fcrotum.

If the cafe is a proper *hydrocele*, if any other diforder is fufpected to give rife to it, the original diforder muft firft be removed. If no fuch diforder attends as a palliative cure, the trochar may be puflhed into the feat of the water, in order to its difcharge; and as the teflicle lies always on the pofterior part of the tumor, the perforation muft be made into the anterior and lower part of it.

Mr. Bell, in the firft volume of his Surgery, propofes for the palliative cure of this complaint, the ufe of a flat trochar in preference to a lancet. The moft proper part for introducing the inftrument is the moft anterior point of the under part of the tumor. The patient being feated, the operator with his left hand fhould grafp the tumor on its back part, fo as to pufh the contained fluid into the anterior and under part of the fwelling. Make an opening through the fkin and cellular membrane, about half an inch long, with a lancet; then take the trochar and introduce it through the tunica vaginalis, withdraw the ftillete, and the water will be difcharged. After which the canula may be alfo withdrawn, and a piece of adhefive plafter fhould be applied to the orifice, likewife a compref of foft linen may be laid over the fcrotum, and the whole may be firmly fupported by a T bandage.

Mr. Pott propofes a radical one, by exciting an artificial inflammation in the tunica albuginea, and the tunica vaginalis, by means of a feton, fo as to produce an obliteration of the cavity, which is the feat of the difeafe. Mr. Elfe prefers the application of a cauftic (fee Causticum opiatum) to the fore and lower part of the fcrotum. And Mr. Bell recommends an incifion to be made into the upper and fore part of the fcrotum, and for it to be directed downwards. It is propofed here to give a general account of thefe three methods, and recommend their authors' works on the fubject for further particulars.

Mr. Pott's Method, by a *Seton*.

The point to be aimed at, is *to excite fuch a degree of inflammation both in the tunica vaginalis and tunica albuginea, as fhall cauſe a general and perfect cohefion between them*; and this, if poffible, without the production of flough or abfcefs; without the hazard of a gangrene, and without that degree of fymptomatic fever which now and then attends both the cauftic and the incifion; and which, when they do happen, are fo alarming both to the patient and to the furgeon. Thefe ends I have frequently obtained by the ufe of the feton. It requires confinement to bed only for a few days, after which the patient may lie upon a couch to the end of the attendance, which is generally finifhed in about three weeks or a month at fartheft, and during all the time, no other procefs or regimen is neceffary, than what an inflammation of the fame part from any other caufe would require. *The manner of performing it is as follows.* Chufe a time when the vaginal coat is moderately diftended, and having pierced it with a trochar of a tolerable fize, draw off the water; when that is done, introduce into the canula, a probe armed with a feton, confifting of ten or twelve ftrings or threads of filk; pafs the probe as high to the upper part of the vaginal coat as you can, and on the end of that probe make an incifion of fuch a fize as to enable you to pull it out eafily, together with a part of its annexed feton; then cut off the probe, and tie the filk very loofely, covering the orifices with pledgits. By the next day, the feton will be found to have contracted fuch an adhefion to the tunica albuginea, as would cauſe a great deal of pain to detach; but this it is perfectly unneceffary to do, and it fhould be fuffered to remain without moleftation. In about forty-eight hours the fcrotum and teflicle begin to fwell and inflame; the patient fhould then lofe a little blood, and have a ftool or two, and the whole tumefied part fhould be wrapped in a foft poultice and fufpended in a bag-truſs. The difeafe from this time bears the appearance of a large hernia humoralis, and muft be treated in the fame manner, by fomentations, cataplafms, &c. The adhefion of the feton to the albuginea generally continues firm, and I never meddle with or move it, till it becomes perfectly loofe, which it feldom does for the firft fortnight, or until the inflammation is going and the humours fubfiding. By the time the feton become loofe, the coalition of parts is univerfally and firmly accomplifhed. I then withdraw it, and heal the orifices with a fuperficial pledgit, &c.

Mr. Else's Method, by a *Cauſtic*.

My method is this:—to lay a fmall cauftic upon the anterior, inferior part of the fcrotum, taking care to avoid the teflicle: a large cauftic is quite unneceffary, and every advantage may be derived from one whofe efchar will be no bigger than a fhilling. The loofe and pendulous fituation of the fcrotum renders the application of a bandage fo very inconvenient, that we cannot eafily prevent the cauftic from fpreading fomewhat; for this reafon, I cover no more than the fize of a fixpence, on a prefumption that it may make an efchar as broad as a fhilling, though it commonly makes one of the fize of a half-crown. The intention is, that it fhall affect, and if poffible, penetrate through the tunica vaginalis; fo that the time it is fuffered to lie on, is proportioned to the fuppofed thickneſs of the cyft. The cauftic fhould never remain on lefs than five hours; but if it be fuffered twenty-four hours, it can do no mifchief when properly guarded. On the removal of the cauftic, digeftives may be applied to the efchar, or the common cataplafm of white bread and milk. The fcrotum muft be fufpended in a bag-truſs; and the patient had beft be confined to his bed; though even this circumftance is fometimes omitted without detriment. Sometimes, immediately after removing the cauftic, fometimes within twelve or twenty-four hours, or even at the diftance of two or three days, the patient begins to complain of pain in the fcrotum and loins, has now and then fome colic pains, and the pulfe a little quickened, and the tongue whitifh. At different periods of time, from the removal of the cauftic, but generally within forty-eight hours, an alteration is perceptible in the fcrotum; the tumour upon grafping feels more tenfe and hard than it was before; and this hardneſs anfwers to the figure of the tunica vaginalis in its whole extent; and a little attention will convince an obferver, that it is this membrane alone which gives the fenfation of tenfion and hardneſs, and no other part. The colic pains and febricula feldom continue more than twenty-four or forty-eight hours; and very frequently are fo inconfiderable, as to require neither evacuation, nor any internal medicines. If, however, the pulfe is quickened a little, the pain of the back and the colic diftreffing to the patient, they will be fpeedily removed by one or two bleedings, and injecting one or two glyfters. As foon as the pain of the back, (except what arifes from the weight of the fcrotum), the febrile heat, and other fymptoms are removed, for they commonly go off altogether, the patient need no longer be confined to his bed, but may be fuffered to get up and walk about the room, provided the fcrotum be fufpended. In a few days the efchar of the fcrotum will loofen and come away, expofing to view the tunica vaginalis, which bears evident marks of its having been affected by the cauftic and prepared to flough off; and when preffed with the finger, the undulation of the water may be felt within it. As the cure proceeds, the floughy tunica vaginalis will project more and more through the orifice in the fcrotum; and when it appears ready to burft, it may be punctured with a lancet, and for this reafon only, that it will relieve the patient from the weight of the tumor; for no other advantage can be derived from it. If the water is difcharged by a puncture, the fcrotum by degree collapfes, and the orifice in it is filled up with flough, which prevents the acceſs of external air to the teflicle. Thefe floughs continue to come away with the dreffings daily for about four, five, or fix weeks, and in proportion to their difcharge, the hard tumor of the fcrotum leffens. Upon caſting off the laft flough, the hardneſs is entirely gone, the wound immediatelycicatrizes; and the cicatrix being about the fize of a finger's end, adheres ſtrongly to the body of the teſtis, which has never come in ſight, nor has had any application brought in contact with it during the whole procefs.

Mr. Bell's Method, by *Incifion*.

The patient being placed upon a table of a convenient height, and being properly fecured by two aſſiſtants, with the fcrotum lying nearly upon the edge of the table, the operator with one hand ſhould graſp the tumor ſo as to hold it firm, and make it ſomewhat tenſe on its anterior part; and with a common round-edge ſcalpel in the other, he is now to divide the external teguments by one continued inciſion from the ſuperior extremity of the tumor, all along its anterior ſurface down to the moſt depending point of the ſwelling. By this means, as the

divided ſcrotum retracts a little, the tunica vaginalis is laid perfectly bare, for the breadth of half an inch or ſo, from one extremity to the other. An opening is now to be made with a lancet into the vaginal coat, juſt at its upper extremity where the firſt inciſion commenced. This opening ſhould be of ſuch a ſize as to receive the operator's finger, which being inſerted, the probe-pointed biſtory is to be conducted upon it, and by means of it the ſac is to be divided to the very bottom, all along the courſe of the firſt inciſion. By making the firſt opening into the ſac at the upper end of the tumor, much trouble and inconvenience is prevented, which making the firſt orifice below, is ſure to occaſion: for as we have before remarked, when the tumor is firſt opened below, the water is inſtantly evacuated; and as that produces an immediate collapſe of the tunica vaginalis, the paſſage through its cavity is not afterward eaſily diſcovered; whereas, by making the firſt opening above, as the water is thereby evacuated gradually as the inciſion is extended downwards, the vaginal coat continues diſtended to the bottom till the inciſion is completely finiſhed. The inciſion being completed in the manner directed, the teſticle covered with its tunica albuginea comes into full view. Sometimes the teſtis protrudes from the wound altogether; in which caſe it muſt be replaced with great caution, and it ought by all means to be covered as quickly as poſſible from the external air; and provided none of the tunica vaginalis is to be removed, this may be always done immediately, by finiſhing the dreſſing directly on the ſac being opened. When the ſac is not much thickened, there is no neceſſity for removing any part of it; but when it is diſcovered to be otherwiſe, to be thick and very hard, the removal of a portion of it on each ſide of the inciſion, makes the cure of the remaining ſore more eaſy and expeditious. As in this hardened ſtate, the ſac generally ſeparates with great eaſe from the ſurrounding teguments, any quantity of it may be eaſily taken away with the ſcalpel without the leaſt hazard of wounding the ſcrotum. Add to what has been ſaid, that as ſoon as the inciſion has been made, Mr. Bell inſerts between the tunica vaginalis, and the body of the teſtis, ſlips of ſoft linen, ſmeared with ſome ſimple ointment, which cauſes much leſs irritation than dry lint, and is much more eaſily removed afterwards.

Mr. EARLE's Method, by *injection*.

Profeſſor Alexander Monro, of Edinburgh, having ſupplied the hint of curing the hydrocele by inflammation, Dr. Monro, ſurgeon to lord Hume's regiment, attempted to make a radical cure in the following manner: having let out the water of a large hydrocele, that had been often tapped, he injected a little ſpirit of wine into the ſcrotum, which raiſed ſo violent an inflammation, as to bring the patient into great danger; but by bleeding pretty freely he was at length relieved. He recovered, and had never any return of the hydrocele. This violent inflammation, which the ardent ſpirits produced, in the caſe which offered, induced him to try a milder remedy. Having let out the water, he injected ſome claret into the ſcrotum, by which means only a ſlight degree of inflammation was raiſed; ſtill it ſucceeded to his wiſh, by completing a cure; ſince which time, he has made ſeveral radical cures by this remedy alone. See MONRO on the DROPSY, p. 165, note (w), London, 1756.

Mr. Earle's method is ſo extremely ſimilar to this, that it can ſcarce be doubted, but he took his ideas of the cure, by injection, from what has been juſt recited; for he directs, that if the tumor be very large, it ſhould be emptied, and the water afterwards be ſuffered to accumulate till about ſix ounces are collected. The cyſt is then to be tapped in the uſual mode, and as much of the following injection, (℞. vini rubri ℥ xij. aquæ puræ ℥ iv. m.) made blood warm, is to be thrown in through the canula of the trochar as will diſtend the tumor to its original ſize It is to be allowed to remain there for four or five minutes, and then to be preſſed out: and ſhould the ſubſequent inflammation prove conſiderable, a common bread poultice muſt be applied.

Perhaps neither Dr. Monro nor Mr. Earle *evidently* can have a claim to the diſcovery, for the ſame method has been recommended by M. Lambert above a century ago, in his Œuvres Chirurgicales, publiſhed at Marſeilles. A ſtrong ſolution of corroſive ſublimate in lime-water was the compoſition of which he made uſe; and he gives a variety of caſes in which ſucceſs was the conſequence.

See Monro, on the Tumors of the Scrotum, in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. v. Pott's Account of the Method of obtaining a Radical Cure of the *Hydrocele*. Elſe, on the *Hydrocele* of the Tunica Vaginalis Teſtis. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 403, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. xi. White's Surgery, p. 328.

HYDROCELE PERITONÆI. See ASCITES.

—— SPINALIS. See SPINA BIFIDA.

HYDROCELODES ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a rupture of the urethra opening into the ſcrotum. See ISCHURIA.

HYDROCEPHALUM, } from ὑδωρ, *water*, and κε-
HYDROCEPHALUS, } φαλη, *the head*. DROPSY of the HEAD. This has been divided into two ſpecies: 1. EXTERNAL; 2. INTERNAL. *In the firſt*, water occupies the outward part of the head, and is confined between the ſkull and the integuments. *In the ſecond*, the fluid is within the cranium, between it and the brain; between the membranes; or, taking riſe from the ventricles, the ſerum is infiltrated through the whole ſubſtance of the brain. Dr. CULLEN places the HYDROCEPHALUS as a genus in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines a ſoft, inelaſtic, intumeſcence of the head, with the ſutures of the cranium gaping. This complaint is ſo obvious, that it requires not any deſcription for its diſcovery, nor much trouble in its cure, *if it ſhould not be united with the ſecond ſpecies*. Diſcutient fomentations, with the uſe of cathartics and diuretics, will generally be all that is requiſite in common caſes; in thoſe that are more obſtinate, bliſters, ſcarifications, and ſetons may be alſo neceſſary. Lond. Med. Obſ. vol. v. p. 13. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 18. Edinb. Med. Eſſ. v. iii. p. 22.

The hydrocephalus internus, the doctor places as a ſpecies of *apoplexia hydrocephalica*; for the following reaſons. In a noſological work, he ſays, it is difficult to arrange accurately diſeaſes, which put on through their courſe different appearances; conſequently, extremely difficult to aſſign a proper place for the hydrocephalic apoplexy. But he had rather place this diſeaſe under the title Apoplexy than Hydrocephalus; in the firſt place, becauſe the hydrocephalus here ſpoken of, is by no means evident to the ſenſes; and alſo, that it greatly differs in its ſymptoms from the hydrocephalus, which is clearly perceptible; and, laſtly, becauſe, in the proximate cauſe, at length ſymptoms, it is very nearly allied to apoplexy. Dr. Fothergill names the internal *hydrocephalus*, the dropſy of the ventricles of the brain, for the ventricles are the proper ſeat of the diſeaſe. Dr. Macbride names it the *febris hydrocephalica*. It is alſo called *cataphora hydrocephalica*.

The INTERNAL HYDROCEPHALUS ariſes gradually, affecting infants, and thoſe not arrived at puberty in common, with laſſitude at firſt, ſlight fever, and pain of the head; afterwards, the pulſe becomes ſlower, the pupil of the eyes dilated, and a ſomnolency takes place. Indeed, this diſorder, whether external or internal, though it is ſaid moſt frequently to happen to children, ſtill inſtances have occurred of adults being the ſubjects of it. Notwithſtanding the ſymptoms, in the beginning, may ſomewhat vary in different ſubjects; in general, it proceeds in the following manner. A pain ſeizes in general the nape of the neck, or the ſhoulders, or ſometimes the lower limbs; very rarely, though it now and then happens, that the arms are complained of; when theſe parts are not the ſeat of complaint, the head and ſtomach are more or leſs uneaſy, a ſickneſs comes on, and various other ſymptoms, which ſo reſemble diſorders from worms, that ſome difficulty attends the judging the diſorder to have any other cauſe; after a few days, ſymptoms are more alarming; a violent pain is deep ſeated in the head, extending from temple to temple, and acroſs the forehead; ſickneſs is at times conſiderable; now and then the patient doſes, the breathing becomes irregular, and the patient frequently ſighs; the pulſe becomes ſlow and irregular; at the beginning, and a little before death's approach, feveriſhneſs attends, eſpecially towards evening; at laſt the pulſe quickens, the breathing is very laborious and difficult, the heat exceſſive; almoſt every ſymptom, from irritation in the brain, by turns, attend; the patient is averſe to the light, takes things greedily, and cannot bear any poſture but to lie horizontally; the excrements are inſenſibly voided; the hands are commonly kept about the head; the eyelids become paralytic, and the iris immoveable; a great heat and ſweat ſpreads all over the body; the pulſe trembles, and ſtrength ſoon fails, if a ſudden convulſion does not end the cataſtrophe.

Many of theſe ſymptoms are common to worm caſes,

teething, and other irritating cauſes, that it is difficult to fix upon any which particularly characteriſes the diſeaſe. The moſt peculiar ſeem to be *the pains in the limbs, with ſickneſs and head-ach, which laſt are inceſſant, and which, though frequent in other diſeaſes of children, are neither ſo uniformly nor ſo conſtantly attendant as in this.* Another circumſtance obſerved to be familiar, if not peculiar to this diſtemper, is, *that the patients are not only coſtive, but it is with the greateſt difficulty that ſtools can be procured: theſe are generally of a very dark greeniſh colour, with an oilineſs or glaſſy bile, rather than the ſlime which accompanies worms; and they are for the moſt part extremely offenſive.* In complaints ariſing from worms, from dentition, and other irritating cauſes, ſpaſms are more frequent than in this diſorder.

No cauſe is diſcovered of theſe violent ſymptoms, *except a quantity of pure ſerum in the ventricles of the brain*; in a natural ſtate there is not more than half an ounce in all the four cavities, whence four ounces may be eaſily ſuppoſed to be the adequate cauſe of this diſorder, as well as that a ſmall degree of depreſſion of the ſkull is the cauſe of its uſual effects.

In infancy, before the bones of the cranium are fully formed, a much larger quantity of water is contained under them, without the attendance of any of theſe violent ſymptoms. When the diſorder is begun thus early, the head is ſometimes greatly enlarged, the bones then grow ſoft, the features are greatly changed, and the eyes goggle.

There is a ſpurious kind of *hydrocephalus*, much of the ſame nature as the ſpina bifida. It appears on the lower part of the occiput like a bladder of water, underneath which is a deficiency of bone. Opening it would be as fatal as the opening the ſpina bifida.

Many authors have wrote on this ſubject; Dr. WHYTT's Hiſtory of the *Hydrocephalus*; the Obſervations on it, by Dr. FOTHERGILL, and Dr. WATSON, in the London Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. and vi. Dr. QUIN, of Dublin, has alſo treated of this complaint, and under the idea and term of *apoplexia hydrocephalica*; and WITHERING, of Birmingham, in his Eſſay on the *Digitalis Purpurea*, has mentioned this complaint, page 197; and thinks, that it is at firſt dependent upon inflammation or congeſtion; and, that the water in the ventricles is a conſequence, and not a cauſe of the diſeaſe. See his reference to different caſes, in the work before quoted. With reſpect to the cure, nothing certain has ever been ſaid on that ſubject; but it hath been advanced, that as the ſymptoms from worms are ſo ſimilar to the beginning ſymptoms of the *hydrocephalus*, which happens to thoſe whoſe ſkull is perfectly oſſified, anthelmintics are to be tried; for, ſhould worms be the cauſe, relief is thus obtained; and, when the *hydrocephalus* produces them, ſuch remedies are not in any degree injurious.

Much has been aſſerted in favour of exciting a ſalivation by means of mercury, at leaſt of uſing it ſo as to reſtore the neceſſary abſorption of the fluid in the ventricles of the brain; but it is objected, that when mercury hath been uſeful, the diſeaſe hath been miſtaken, and that it was not the internal *hydrocephalus*. See the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. v. vii. and viii.

Dr. Monro, in his Obſervations on the Structure, &c. of the Nerves, proves, that the four ventricles of the brain communicate with each other. He obſerves, that in the bodies of every one of fifteen children, who died from internal *hydrocephalus*, that all the ventricles were diſtended, and their paſſages from one to the other were much enlarged: in none of theſe caſes was there any water between the dura mater and ſurface of the brain; but on cutting into one of the lateral ventricles, all the ventricles were emptied. He further adds, that in the chronic ſpecies of internal *hydrocephalus*, where the head is enlarged by water within the ventricles, ſome ſurgeons have ventured to diſcharge the water by a puncture with the trochar. But in two or three caſes, where children had died from a great collection of water within the ventricles, he hath obſerved that, when the brain collapſed after cutting into one of the ventricles, ſome part of the ſeptum lucidum was lacerated by the weight of the brain, or of the water in the oppoſite ventricle, which did not readily enough eſcape by the natural communication. So that, upon the whole, if we properly conſider the various dangers which muſt ariſe from the puncture of the brain, and the laceration of the ſeptum between the ventricles, from the unequal bending and preſſure of the parts when the brain collapſes; from the admiſſion of the air to the ſurface of the brain, which cannot well, or at all, be prevented, becauſe the bones cannot, by the application of a bandage, be brought to yield inwards, ſo as to be adapted exactly to the ſhape of the brain, ſuch propoſals will appear improper in the higheſt degree. If, indeed, the water is ſituated between the dura mater and ſurface of the brain, and of courſe between the ſpinal marrow and its ſheath from the dura mater, a caſe which, perhaps, more rarely happens than is generally ſuppoſed; or if, from a very evident fluctuation, chiefly about the bregma, we ſtrongly ſuſpect this to be the caſe, it will, probably, be adviſeable to give the patient the only, though ſmall, chance of cure by the operation. In one caſe of a boy of three years of age, whom I viſited in 1764, with the late Dr. Whytt, &c. the head was greatly enlarged, with all the ordinary ſymptoms of *hydrocephalus*. Dr. Whytt, who had ſeen ſeveral patients killed by a few ounces of water within the ventricles, and had never ſeen the head ſenſibly enlarged by water lodged in the ventricles, inſiſted, that the water muſt be ſituated on the outſide of the brain; and, as I could not prove what I ſuppoſed, that it was within the brain, it was agreed that a ſurgeon ſhould be called, and a puncture made. Mr. James Rae was aſked to attend, and I propoſed that the puncture ſhould be cautiouſly made with a lancet, at the outer ſide of the bregma, as far as poſſible from the ſuperior longitudinal ſinus. The ſkin being accordingly firſt cut, and then the dura mater, and a probe introduced without diſcharging water, we deſiſted from making any farther attempt. The puncture ſoon cloſed, and the child ſurvived three months. After death, I opened the head: we drew from the ventricles above two pounds of water. See Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 404. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 357. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 165, 169. From my own experience, I am fully perſuaded, that in very many of theſe caſes, if not in all, congeſtion, and ſlight inflammation, are præcurſors to the aqueous accumulation. In the beginning, therefore, of complaints of this kind, bleeding and purgatives ſhould be depended upon: which, if adviſed in proper time, might, I am led to believe, ſnatch many unfortunate objects from the jaws of death. In the latter ſtages, I fear we can never promiſe ſucceſs; for the diſtenſion of the ventricles of the brain rapidly encreaſes the accumulation of the aqueous fluid, and prevents the action of the abſorbents, from whence alone muſt relief be expected. However, raiſing a ſalivation, as quickly as poſſible, by mercury internally given, and externally applied, bliſtering the head, vapour baths, and the uſe of the digitalis purpurea, adminiſtered in ſmall doſes, as one of our moſt certain diuretics, bid the faireſt for relief: if any, under theſe deplorable circumſtances, are to be had, though I am greatly doubtful with reſpect to a radical cure, ſtill as the moſt rational means they ought to be purſued. WALLIS on Health and Diſeaſe.

HYDROCISTIS. ENCYSTED DROPSY, or DROPSY of a PARTICULAR PART.

HYDROCERATOPHYLLON. See CERATOPHYLLUM.

HYDROGARON. Garum diluted with water.

HYDROLAPATHUM. See LAPATHUM AQUATICUM.

HYDROMELI, HYDROMEL. It is water impregnated with honey. It is alſo called *mulſum, aqua mulſa, melicratum, braggat.* After it is fermented, it is called vinous *hydromel*, or mead.

HYDROMELON. It is made of one part honey, impregnated with quinces, and two parts of boiled water, ſet in the ſun during the dog-days.

HYDROMETRA, from ὑδωρ, *aqua*, and μήτρα, *matrix*. DROPSY of the WOMB. See HYDROPS UTERI.

HYDROMPHALUS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and ὀμφαλος, *a navel*. A tumor of the navel, containing water. See HYDROPS UMBILICALIS.

HYDRONOSOS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and νοσος, *a diſeaſe*. See SUDOR ANGLICUS.

HYDROPEGE. SPRING-WATER.

HYDROPEDESIS. See EPHIDROSIS.

HYDROPHOBIA, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and φοβεω, *to fear*, vel HYGROPHOBIA, a DREAD of WATER; called alſo *aquæ pavor*. It is a ſymptom of that ſpecies of madneſs cauſed by the bite of a mad animal, whence the diſtemper is called ſo itſelf; but this ſymptom is not peculiar

culiar to this diſeaſe, nor always attendant on it. See DYSCATAPOTIA. This diſorder is called *canina rabies*, when, from the bite of a mad dog, the patient has a deſire of biting; alſo *cynanthropia*, *cynoleſia*. Dr. James obſerves, that this kind of madneſs properly belongs to the canine genus, conſiſting of three ſpecies, viz. *dogs*, *foxes*, and *wolves*, to whom only it ſeems inherent and natural, ſcarcely ever appearing in other animals except it be inflicted by thoſe of the dog-kind. Dr. Heyſham defines it to be an averſion and horror at liquids, as exciting a painful convulſion of the pharynx, occurring at an indetermined period, after the canine virus has been received into the ſyſtem.

The *hydrophobia* is a nervous diſorder, though followed by inflammatory ſymptoms. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI, which he defines, a loathing and great dread of drinking any liquids, becauſe of creating a painful convulſion of the Pharynx, occaſioned moſt commonly from the bite of a mad animal. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Hydrophobia* rabioſa, when there is a deſire of biting, from being bitten by a mad animal. 2. *Hydrophobia* ſimplex, without rabies, or a deſire of biting.

The general diviſion of this diſorder is into the dumb, and the raving madneſs; but inſtances are related in which it hath appeared periodically.

The principal and original ſeat ſeems to be about the ſtomach, and parts contiguous to it. Dr. Seleg thinks that it is in the par vagum and intercoſtal nerves; for moſt of the ſymptoms happen where theſe nerves are interſperſed.

The ſmalleſt quantity of the ſaliva of a mad-dog, and that either freſh or dry, produces this diſeaſe. The infection may lay dormant for many months, but in general it appears in three or four weeks; and, if in ſix weeks no ſign of diſorder manifeſts itſelf, the patient is uſually concluded to be ſafe. Some have obſerved, that the nearer the place bitten is to the ſalivary glands, the ſooner the ſymptoms appear. In order to communicate the infection, a wound ſeems to be no more neceſſary than it is in the ſmall-pox; *to man it is communicated by the ſaliva only*; but dogs have received it by being in the kennel where mad-dogs have been before. It is above obſerved, that the dog kind only have this diſorder naturally; but other animals having received the infection, may communicate it to other ſpecies. The dread of water is a ſymptom in ſome fevers, and in ſome particular inflammations, &c. See Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. xi. p. 331.

The MATERIAL or PROXIMATE CAUSE ſeems to be in the irritation of the nerves that are the more immediate ſeat of this complaint.

According to Boerhaave, the ſigns of madneſs in a dog are as follow: he becomes dull, ſolitary, and endeavours to hide himſelf; he ſeldom barks, but makes a kind of murmuring noiſe; at the ſame time he refuſes all kinds of meat and drink; he is enraged at and flies upon ſtrangers; but in this ſtage he remembers and reſpects his maſter; his ears and head hang down; he walks nodding, as if overpowered with ſleep: this is the firſt ſtage; and a bite now, though dangerous, is not ſo bad as afterwards. After theſe ſymptoms, the dog begins to pant; he breathes quick and heavy; hangs out his tongue to emit a great deal of froth from his mouth, which he keeps perpetually open; ſometimes he walks ſlowly, as if half aſleep, and then ſuddenly runs, but not always directly forward as is pretended: at length he forgets his maſter; his eyes look diſpirited, dull, full of tears, and red; his tongue is of a lead colour; he is ſuddenly extenuated; he grows faint and weak, oft falls down, then riſes up, and attempts to fly at every thing, and now grows mad and furious: this ſecond ſtage ſeldom continues thirty hours, death by that time putting an end to the diſeaſe, and a bite received now is incurable.

To theſe ſymptoms, the following may be added, which are conſidered as certain ſigns of a dog's being mad. 1. All other dogs, upon ſmelling the dog that is going mad, will avoid him, and run away with horror. 2. The tone of the dog's voice, when he barks, ſeems hollow and hoarſe. In the dumb madneſs, if the dog is confined, he barks inceſſantly for a day or two.

When the human ſpecies are the ſubjects of this diſorder, though in particular inſtances ſome variation may be obſerved, the ſymptoms are in general a ſlight pain in the wound, ſometimes attended with itching, but always reſembling a rheumatic pain; it extends alſo into the neighbouring parts, and, at length, from the extremities it paſſes into the viſcera; the cicatrix (if there hath been a wound) begins to ſwell, inflames, and at length diſcharges an ichor; *this pain is conſidered as the primary invariable mark of a beginning hydrophobia.* There are other more general pains reſembling rheumatic ones; they are of a quick, flying, convulſive kind; they affect the patient in the neck, joints, and other parts; often a dull pain ſeizes the head, neck, breaſt, belly, and even runs along the back-bone; towards the concluſion of the diſorder, the patient complains of this kind of pain ſhooting from the arms towards the breaſt and region of the heart; beſides theſe ſymptoms, a laſſitude, a dull pain in the head, and a vertigo come on; the patient is gloomy, murmurs much, is forgetful, drowſy; at times his mind ſeems diſordered, by turns he is wrathful, his ſlumbers become diſturbed, and, awaking from them, convulſive agitations immediately follow; a deafneſs is ſometimes complained of, the eyes are watery, the aſpect ſorrowful, the face becomes pale and contracted, ſweat alſo breaks out about the temples, an unuſual flow of ſaliva at length comes on, with a dryneſs of the fauces, a foulneſs of the tongue; and in ſome the breath becomes fetid. Beſides theſe, from the beginning, there is a peculiar ſtricture and heavineſs on the breaſt, a ſtruggling as it were for breath, a ſighing, a naufea, and vomiting. *This oppreſſion of the præcordia is one of the primary and conſtant ſymptoms of this diſorder*; it begins, increaſes, and ends only with it: this is THE FIRST STAGE, under which different patients vary as to their continuance. As the above ſymptoms increaſe, THE SECOND STAGE advances; a fever comes on, which at firſt is mild, and attended with momentary horrors, but in ſome there is no fever; wakefulneſs becomes continual, the mind is more and more diſturbed, a delirium approaches, and an averſion to fluids and poliſhed bodies. At firſt, a conſtriction of the gullet is perceived, and difficulty of ſwallowing; but as yet liquids are freely taken; afterwards, however, they are refuſed; this ſymptom augments ſo viſibly, that when any liquid comes before their ſight, immediately an horror ſeizes them; and if they ſtrive to drink, ſpaſms are produced, on which anxiety and loſs of ſenſes follow; as ſoon as the ſurface of the liquid is touched, a ſtrangulation in the throat is felt, the ſtomach is inflated, the larynx outwardly is ſwelled, and that quite ſuddenly, and as ſuddenly falls; though liquids are thus obſtructed, ſolids are nevertheleſs ſwallowed with tolerable eaſe; yet this ſymptom may become ſo violent as totally to prevent the ſolids from paſſing as well as liquids. In ſome an exquiſite ſenſibility is induced, ſo that the air offends if it touches the ſkin, the light becomes painful, and the leaſt ſound is intolerable. The patient now murmurs and mourns grievouſly; at times he loſes all knowledge of his intimate acquaintance, he then becomes deſirous of biting; reaſon returns at intervals, and he laments his own calamity; the thirſt excites a deſire of drink, but in vain they ſtrive, and ſoon ſink into the moſt affecting deſpondency; conſcious of the approaching inclination to bite, he warns his friends of their danger, and adviſes them to keep at a diſtance: a priapiſm, and involuntary emiſſions of ſemen, ſometimes attend this ſtage, at the approaching concluſion of which the fever and thirſt encreaſe: the urine is lixivious, and but in ſmall quantities, the tongue hangs out, the mouth foams, the pulſe is throbbing and convulſive, ſtrength fails, cold ſweats come on, the tightneſs in the breaſt increaſes, by which the patient ſoon expires in ſpaſms.

The ſymptoms appear, in ſome, two or three days after the bite, more frequently not until after as many weeks; and inſtances are well atteſted, in which a year hath paſſed before the infection hath taken place; when the diſorder is once manifeſt, the ſymptoms are ſometimes ſo rapid, that a quarter, or half an hour, makes a conſiderable change.

The infection may be communicated, as that of the ſmall-pox is, by inoculation; and it is obſervable, that when the ſmall-pox is inoculated, if no inflammation appears about the puncture, or till after the inflammation appears, there is no ſmall-pox ever comes forth; ſo the ſame is obſervable in the bite of a mad dog: though the wound readily heals ſometimes, yet it conſtantly breaks out afreſh, and inflames before any of the terrible ſymptoms appear.

That this diſorder is primarily and principally nervous, appears

appears from the conſtant and chief ſymptoms that attend, viz. the flying pains, the tightneſs of the precordia, the difficulty of ſwallowing, the horror on the approach of water, the quick ſenſibility manifeſt by the uneaſineſs felt on the air's approach, &c. Diſſection diſcovers nothing with reſpect to this diſorder.

Agreeable to the nature of the immediate cauſe, the cure is effected only by ſuch means as deſtroy nervous or ſpaſmodic irritation, or, as by ſome it is ſaid, by a ſpecific property deſtroying the peculiar acrimony which cauſes the diſorder. Of the firſt, opium is the only one to be depended on; and of the ſecond, mercury in ſuch portions as to excite a ptyaliſm, is the approved means.

Solid opium, to the quantity of gr. i. vel gr. i. ſs. may be given every three hours, or as often as the effect of the preceding doſe ſeems to have ceaſed. Muſk, in large doſes, every ſix or eight hours; ſponges dipt in vinegar may be applied to the mouth and noſtrils; and a piece of flannel, moiſtened in the following, three or four times a day: ℞ Tinct. opii ℥ ii. camp. ʒ i. m. The warm bath is alſo uſeful.

In ſome inſtances, mercury, given by the mouth, or applied by unction, until a ſpitting came on, has proved effectual. The ſalivation ſhould be kept up by the ſame means as at firſt it was excited, and continued during two or three weeks. The unguentum hydrargyri fort. ſhould be well rubbed into the wound two or three times a day.

A late foreign writer ſays, that if vinegar is given to a pint a day, divided into three doſes, one in the morning, another at noon, the third at night, it effects a cure. On the contrary, ſome others ſuppoſe the poiſon communicated by a mad-dog, is of an acid nature, and propoſe abſorbent alkaline earth, as chalk, bole, &c. for the cure. Dr. Vaughan propoſes the actual cautery to be applied to the part after the bite as ſoon as poſſible; or rather a dilatation of the wound, if ſmall, and filling it with gun-powder, then ſetting fire to it; this, he ſuppoſes, would produce a laceration of the part, would ſecure a free and continued diſcharge for ſome time, and he thinks that the action of the ignited gun-powder upon the poiſon may have its uſe.

Perhaps the following may be purſued as the moſt probable means of relief that the preſent art directs. Avoid ſea and cold bathing; keep the wound open by a pea, and ſprinkle cantharides into it every ſecond or third day; rub in the ung. hydrargyri fort. ſo as to raiſe a gentle ptyaliſm, and particularly rub the throat with it; if ſpaſmodic ſymptoms appear, give opiates with antimonials to excite perſpiration. ℞ Opii, gr. xij. f. pil. ix. cujus cap. i. tertia quaque hora. And ℞ antimonii tartarizati gr. ½; micæ panis q. ſ. f. pil. ſexta quaq. hora ſpatiis intermediis ſumend. Opiate glyſters ſhould be frequently thrown into the rectum, indeed it ſhould be applied to every place, and by every means as expeditiouſly as poſſible, in hopes of allaying the violence of that highly increaſed degree of nervous incitability and muſcular ſenſation. The warm bath, if the patient does not object to it, generally palliates.

See Aetius, Cœlius Aurelianus, Lommius, Layard, Deſault, Choiſel; Dr. James's Treatiſe on Canine Madneſs; Dr. Mead on the Bite of a Mad-dog; Dr. Seleg's Diſſertation on the *Hydrophobia*; Dr. Nugent's Eſſay on the *Hydrophobia*; Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 97, &c. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. and Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. v. p. 42. Dr. Vaughan's Two Caſes of the *Hydrophobia*. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. White's Surgery, p. 102. Memoirs of the Medical Society of Lond. vol. i. p. 243.

Perhaps the beſt mode for preventing the miſchief from taking place, would be to let the part, immediately on the bite being given, be ſucked well for ſome little time, then let a portion of the fleſh be cut out, larger and deeper than the wound given by the dog, that filled with mercurial ointment, and the whole ſurrounded with bliſtering ointment, then proceed to give mercury internally, with antiſpaſmodics, as mentioned above, and let a ptyaliſm be raiſed by means of inunction with mercurial ointment, and this continued for ſome time. Theſe means appear the moſt effectual, and would, if obſerved, moſt likely be conſtantly ſucceſsful. Oil has lately been recommended in this complaint, thrown into the habit, by means of external frictions all over the body, into the inteſtines by way of glyſters, and given by the mouth when patients can be prevailed upon to conform to the mode. And this is ſaid to have been ſucceſsful in a caſe of *hydrophobia*. Notwithſtanding this, ſome practitioners ſeem greatly to doubt its efficacy: however, as the application is ſimple, and may be uſed in co-operation with any other modes which have been recommended for this malady, it ought by all means to be had recourſe to. The SECOND SPECIES ariſes without any contagion being communicated, in ſome fevers, from ſome preceding diſeaſe; from the acceſſion of an epilepſy; from the bite of an epileptic patient; by the bite from people in violent fits of rage, &c. according to the accounts of different authors; indeed, an inferior degree of it will be obſervable in ſome hyſteric caſes, when from the difficulty of ſwallowing, patients are extremely fearful of taking liquids, nay, they ſometimes cannot be prevailed upon to make the attempt. In all which caſes, muſk and opium appear to be productive of the greateſt efficacy.

HYDROPHTHALMIA. See PROPTOSIS.

HYDROPHTHALMION. It is the part under the eye, which ſwells in cachectic and hydropic caſes.

HYDROPHYSOCELE, from ὑδωρ, *water*, φυσα, *a flatus*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. An HERNIA proceeding from a mixture of water and flatulencies.

HYDROPIPER. See PERSICARIA URENS.

HYDROPNEUMOSARCA, from ὑδωρ, *water*, πνευμα, *ſpirit* or *wind*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. It is a tumor, or abſceſs, from a mixture of flatulent, aqueous, and carneous ſubſtances.

HYDROPOIDES, from ὑδρωψ, *a dropſy*, and ειδος, *a reſemblance*. It is applied to aqueous excretions, ſuch as are common in dropſies.

HYDROPS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, called alſo *hyderos*. A DROPSY. In reality there are but two kinds, viz. the anaſarca, and the aſcites, though many other diſorders have this name annexed to them, as hydrocephalus, hydrocele, &c. under which terms the reader will find particular ſpecifications belonging to each recited; in this place is taken only a general view of dropſy, with the modes of relieving ſome ſymptoms, which may attend every ſpecies of this diſorder.

All *dropſies* are chronical diſeaſes from lax fibres; this laxity of the fibres may be general or particular: its general if not univerſal concomitant, is a redundant ſerum. In the anaſarca, the water is clear and limpid, but in the aſcites it is more thick and gelatinous, or even ſometimes mixed with fleſhy concretions.

All ages, and both ſexes, are liable to this diſorder; but generally it happens to men advanced in years, and to women after child-bearing; thoſe who live in low wet ſituations, whoſe employ requires much ſitting, and thoſe who make too free with ſpirituous liquors.

The general or immediate cauſe of all *dropſies*, is the exhaling veſſels throwing off more fluid than the abſorbent veſſels can take up again. Dr. Hunter thinks that the water in anaſarcas tranſudes through the ſides of the veſſels; but however this may be, if the water is not taken up by the abſorbent veſſels, a *dropſy* is the conſequence. The mediate cauſe is a defect of vital heat. The remote cauſes are numerous: ſuch as immoderate evacuations, diſeaſes of long ſtanding, immoderate uſe of ſpirituous liquors, water-drinking too ſuddenly after being accuſtomed to more generous liquor, a ſcorbutic acrimony, a ſcirrhous liver, which generally begets an aſcites, becauſe of the rupture of one or more of the lymphatics which ſpread on its ſurface, a defect in the kidnies, an aſthma, &c.

One of the firſt ſigns of a *dropſy* is the pitting of the ankles; this indicates the anaſarcous ſpecies: but this is not ſo certain a ſign in women as in men, becauſe women are ſubject to it from pregnancy, a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, &c. Nor, indeed, is it always a ſign in men, for in old men, with groſs habits, who have been aſthmatic during ſome years, and are ſuddenly freed from it, a ſwelling will affect their legs, without any farther harm; yet when a difficulty of breathing attends this ſtate in men, a dropſy is certainly their diſorder.

Dropſies are not readily fatal, except they have polypous concretions in the heart, or pulmonary veſſels; a ſcirrhous liver: tumefied meſenteric glands; or, if women have a ſcirrhous, or otherwiſe diſordered uterus. Purging prevents the efficacy of medicines, and ſo is a dangerous circumſtance. Bleeding of the noſe, ulcers breaking out, or a gangrene appearing in any part, are fatal. Great thirſt, the upper parts greatly extenuated, febrile horror with external heat, are very dangerous.

An eryſipelas on the legs, livid ſtreaks or ſpots on the ſkin, or a dropſy coming on in the breaſt, are alſo among the fatal ſymptoms.

The general indications of cure are, to promote the natural ſecretions, and to increaſe the animal heat; but if the viſcera are unſound, this latter cannot be effected.

The diet ſhould be nouriſhing, light, and cordial; ſpices, muſtard, horſe-radiſh, &c. are to be freely uſed, and vinous liquors ſhould be freely drank.

Proper evacuations for carrying off the redundant humours, and ſuitable alteratives for reſtoring the natural vigour of the conſtitution. See ANASARCA and ASCITES.

Whether the cure be of the radical or palliative kind, much relief is afforded to the patient by moderating certain ſymptoms, ſuch as,

THIRST. This is cauſed by the acrimony of the lymph, and a defective ſecretion of the ſaliva; in this caſe let the patient drink in proportion to his inclination, and his palate may direct the choice of liquor. Acid liquors, ſuch as cyder, or in want of it, give vinegar mixed with the ſpirit of juniper and water, or Rheniſh wine and water, or ſuch others as convenience will admit of. Nitre may be held in the mouth.

DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING. If the *dropſy* was cauſed by a ſanguineous aſthma, ſome recommend the loſs of a few ounces of blood; but though a momentary relief is thus obtained, the injury from it is more to be feared than the advantage will reaſonably admit of hazarding. The ſafeſt method is, if poſſible, to obtain relief with a mixture of the gum. ammon. gr. vi. or viii. and acet. ſcillæ ʒ i. ſs. in any proper vehicle; this may be repeated as the occaſion requires. The infuſion of garlic is alſo efficacious.

HYSTERIC OR NERVOUS AFFECTIONS. Theſe are often occaſioned by an acid in the primæ viæ: give the mixture preſcribed againſt a diarrhœa; and if the globus hyſtericus diſturbs the patient, the following liniment may be rubbed on the belly every night: ℞ Balſ. anod. Bat. ʒ i. ol. palmæ ʒ ſs. ol. menth. ʒ ii. m.

A PURGING. In this caſe all other medicines than what remove it, are uſeleſs. ℞ Kali ʒ i. ſs. fac. alb. ʒ ſs. aq. menth. ſativ. ʒ x. m. cap. cochl. ii. quatuor in die. This mixture neutralizes the acidity in the primæ viæ, directs the offending matter to the kidnies, and not by the anus, and thus this ſymptom is often removed.

VOMITING. This is often occaſioned by acidity in the ſtomach, and a gentle doſe of ipecacuanha as often relieves it.

SICKNESS. This is frequently relieved by the julep. perlat. or a little of the ſp. ammon. comp. in aq. menth. pip. though, as the cauſes vary, they ſhould be attended to, and the remedies reſpectively adapted.

GRIPES. ℞ Calom. gr. iv. vel vi. pulv. rhab. gr. xxv. ol. menth. gut. ii. Kali, gr. v. fyr. q. ſ. f. bol. h. ſ. ſum.

PAIN IN THE SCROBICULUS CORDIS. This is generally relieved by two or three grains of ipecacuanha.

Cantharides has ſucceeded after all other means have failed. Four grains diluted with a large quantity of barley-water, has acted as a very powerful diuretic; and a fourth part of that quantity was given at three different times. The bark, ſalt of wormwood, and rhubarb, were alſo preſcribed; and a cure was ſoon obtained.

See Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Liſter, and Lyſſon on this diſeaſe; Wallis's Sydenham, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, Le Dran's Operations, Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. Brooke's and London Practice of Phyſic, Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

HYDROPS AD MATULAM. See DIABETES.

—— ARTICULI. A ſpecies of ſpina ventoſa.

—— CYSTICUS. The ENCYSTED DROPSY. It is a collection of water enclоſed in a cyſtis, that is, in an hydatid, and is moſt frequently in the abdomen. Generally it is ſeated on the liver; but on whatever part it is fixed, a ſcirrhus is previouſly there; ſo that a radical cure is not to be expected. Whilſt the ſize is moderate, there is no uneaſineſs, but pain increaſes with its bulk. If there is a ſingle cyſtis, and it is large, its water is diſcovered as in an aſcites, by applying one hand to the ſide of the belly, and tapping with the other on the oppoſite ſide; but if the cyſts are many, the fluctuation is not eaſily perceived. When the cyſt is ſingle, tapping may be uſed as a palliative remedy; but when the cyſts are more, leſs advantage is to be obtained from them. See Le Dran's Operations, edit. 2. p. 129.

—— GENU. A DROPSY in the KNEE. When water is collected under the capſular ligament of the knee, this diſorder is formed. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that if the ſynovia is ſeparated in too large a quantity, and the abſorbent veſſels do not their duty properly, an hydrops articuli ſucceeds, which cauſes a relaxation of the ligament. Mr. Sharp recommends, in order to the cure, a tight bandage, leaving the ſuperfluity to be abſorbed by the bibulous veins. To this might be added ſome attenuating and diſcutient embrocation, ſuch as the aq. amm. acetatæ; or a ſolution of ſal ammon. crud. in acet. acerrim. their proportion may be ʒ ſs. to ℔ i. See Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, vol. ii. p. 259—266. Edin. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 132.

HYDROPS MEDUL. SPINALIS. See SPINA BIFIDA.

—— OVARII. A DROPSY of the OVARIUM. This ſpecies of *dropſy* moſt frequently happens to barren and ſuperannuated women. It is one of the encyſted kind, and ſometimes happens to pregnant woman. It uſually begins without any pain, the women at the ſame time continuing in good health. It is not perceived until it is much enlarged, and commonly affects but one ſide. It is known by its being moveable, when the patient is laid on her back, to relax the muſcles; then the lumps may be moved from ſide to ſide; by paſſing the finger up the vagina, the orifice of the uterus is found to move with the tumor, which diſtinguiſhes it from the aſcites, &c. though when the fluid is contained in one bag, and is very thin, if the bag alſo extends to the ſcrobiculus cordis, it is very difficult to ſay whether the diſorder is the aſcites or the *dropſical ovary*; but when there are ſeveral cyſts, there are manifeſt inequalities. Generally this diſorder terminates in an univerſal leucophlegmacy. Internal medicines are of no efficacy towards a cure, and it rarely happens otherwiſe than that other methods of relief increaſe the complaints and haſten death. Dr. Percival gives an inſtance of a cure being effected by a ſpontaneous vomiting; ſee his Eſſays Med. and. Exp. But the general health of the patient is the whole that can reaſonably be attempted.

—— PECTORIS, alſo HYDROTHORAX. A DROPSY in the BREAST. Dr. Cullen places this in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORDER INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines a difficulty of breathing, pallid countenance œdematous ſwelling of the feet; difficulty in lying down; a ſudden and ſpontaneous ſtarting out of ſleep with palpitation, and water fluctuating in the cheſt. When water is extravaſated in the cavity of the breaſt, this diſorder is formed; the water may be on only one, or both ſides of the mediaſtinum. But ſometimes this fluid is contained in hydatids, whoſe ſituation may be on the diaphragm, the pleura, on the external ſurface of the lungs, or in the ſubſtance thereof, alſo on the ſurface of the heart, or in the pericardium.

When the water is contained in the hydatids, the knowledge of the caſe and cure are alike hid from us.

Any of theſe cauſes of a *dropſy* may produce this ſpecies; it ſometimes happens from a diſorder of the lungs, and generally the rupture of a lymphatic is the cauſe.

The ſymptoms, particularly when the water is extravaſated on the diaphragm, are, an oppreſſion of the præcordia, and an extraordinary ſhortneſs of breath, which is better when the patient is in a ſupine poſture than when erect; by which it is diſtinguiſhed from the aſthma, in the fits of which the patient cannot lie down. In the *dropſy of the breaſt, œdematous ſwellings* are not only obſerved in the feet, but alſo *in the hands*, which Baglivi ſays is a *pathognomonic ſign*. Inſpiration is more eaſy than expiration; if there is much water in one ſide, that ſide appears ſomewhat larger than the other, and the face, arm, and leg on that ſide are puffy.

Inſtances have occurred in which the water hath been abſorbed; but, for the moſt part, the patient falls a victim to the diſeaſe. As a palliative, however, when the water is perceived to fluctuate, it may be drawn off by a canula and trochar, introduced betwixt the fourth and fifth of the falſe ribs, and about four fingers breadth from the ſpine. See Le Dran's Operations, edit. 2. p. 117, 118. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 356, &c.

—— PERICARDII. DROPSY of the PERICARDIUM. This is a ſuperabundance of watery fluid collected within the pericardium. There are no ſymptoms by which the diſeaſe can be diſcovered in the living body certainly; caſes can only be referred to, in ſome of which the cauſe has only been ſuſpected, in others made obvious by diſſection. See SAUVAGES's Hydrothorax Pericardii, Morgagni

gagni de Cauſis Sedibuſque Morborum, xvi. 34, 36. Senac de Cœur, tom. ii. p. 349. Dr. Bouillet, Diſſert. 1758. Edinb. Med. Eſſ. vol. v. 56, 58, 59.

HYDROPS PULMONUM. The DROPSY of the LUNGS. Its ſeat is in the cellular membrane of the lungs. Sometimes it approaches ſuddenly, and then it happens moſt probably from an hydatid burſting, and ſo filling the cellular membrane in this viſcus.

The diagnoſtics are very obſcure; however, though the following is ſometimes equivocal, it will generally point out this diſorder, particularly when the attack is ſudden. The difficulty in breathing is conſtant, and increaſed by the leaſt motion, though not much varied by different attitudes of the body; the patient complains of great anxiety about the præcordia, and when he attempts to take a deep inſpiration, he finds it impoſſible to dilate his cheſt, and his breath ſeems to be ſuddenly ſtopped; the pulſe is ſmall, languid and oppreſſed: the face pale and bloated; the legs uſually ſwelled, and the whole habit is for the moſt part leucophlegmatic.

In order to relief, a briſk mercurial cathartic ſhould immediately be given; after this give the ſeneca root in liberal doſes, for it contributes to relieve in every intention, operating powerfully by expectoration, urine, and perſpiration. Beſides theſe, the uſual diuretics, ſudorifics, &c. may be adminiſtered, as ſometimes one medicine ſucceeds when others fail. If the caſe is deſperate, an opening may be tried, as in the operation for the empyema, and then a puncture may be made into the lungs to diſcharge its morbid contents. See Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. vi. p. 126. Percival's Eſſays, Medical and Ex. p. 172. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 356. &c.

—— SACCULI LACHRYMALIS. See Hernia lachrymalis.

—— SCROTI, } See HYDROCELE.
—— TESTIS. }

—— UMBILICALIS; UMBILICAL dropſy. It is the EXOMPHALUS aqueus Platneri; the HYDROMPHALUS of Ægineta, Heiſter, Dionis.

It occurs in gravid women, from ſevere labours; in aſcitical infants, and more commonly in thoſe who labour under an hernia umbilicalis. Indeed, according to Platner, it ſcarce can happen without an umbilical rupture and aſcites; the tumour is ſoft, fluctuating, permanent, and pellucid, on examining it by the light of a candle. It is to be cured in the ſame manner as a hydrocele.

—— UTERI. DROPSY of the WOMB. Its ſeat is in the cavity of the womb. Boerhaave obſerves, that when the internal cavity of the womb is cloſed up, there is ſometimes ſo great a collection of water there, that the belly appears as if affected with an aſcites.

For, in this caſe, the hypogaſtric region in women is gradually increaſed, and the ſwelling reſembles the ſhape of the womb; on preſſure, a fluctuation is perceived; it may take place during pregnancy, but is not uſually an attendant. It is formed by ſerosity accumulated in the cavity of the womb. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines, a tumor of the hypogaſtric region, ſlowly and gradually increaſing, reſembling the figure of the uterus, yielding to, or fluctuating on preſſure; without iſchury, or being pregnant. Of which, from SAUVAGES, he enumerates ſeven ſpecies, which, though, cannot be diſtinguiſhed by external ſigns. Theſe HYDROMETRA *aſcitica*;—*gravidarum*;—*hydatica*;—*ſanguinea*;—*puriformis*;—*aſcites uterinus*;—*ſanguineo-uterinus*.

The diagnoſtics are not diſtinct, for many fallacious ſigns of pregnancy accompany this diſorder. It is diſtinguiſhed from the aſcites by its being confined to the region of the uterus; and by the thinneſs of the os tincæ. If the tumor is from a ſcirrhus, it is never in the middle, nor is it round as is the *dropſy*.

The cure is difficult; for this kind of *dropſy* is ſoon followed by an anaſarca, a ſlow fever, and a maraſmus.

If a canula can be introduced into the uterus, it is the beſt and ſpeedieſt remedy; but ſometimes a ſcirrhus, a cicatrix, or tubercles prevent it. If the canula cannot be introduced, uſe hard riding, violent ſhocks with emetics, ſternutatories, and briſk cathartics. As a deobſtruent, borax may be given from ten to twenty-five grains, twice a day. A peſſary may alſo be tried.

HYDROPYRETOS, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and πυρετος, *a fever*. Blanchard ſays it is the ſame with the *ſudor Anglicus*.

HYDRORACHITIS. See SPINA BIFIDA.

HYDRORHODINON. It is water mixed with the oil of roſes. This Galen was uſed to give as an emetic in caſes of poiſon.

HYDROSACCHARUM. It is a compoſition of ſugar and water, which anſwers to the hydromeli by changing honey for ſugar.

HYDROSARCA, from ὑδωρ, *water*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. A tumor or abſceſs produced of water and fleſh. See M. A. Severinus.

HYDROSARCOCELE, from ὑδωρ, *water*, σαρξ, *fleſh*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. See SARCOCELE.

HYDROSELINUM. See APIUM.

HYDROTHORAX. See HYDROPS PECTORIS.

HYDROTICUS. See HYDRAGOGUS.

HYGIDION. A collyrium deſcribed by Ægineta, lib. vii. c. 16; called *ammonii collyrium*.

—— HYGEIA, } from ὑγιης, *ſound*. HEALTH or
—— HYGIEIA, } SOUNDNESS. *Health* admits of latitude, and is not one and the ſame in every perſon. In general it is when the functions of the body are uninterrupted, and the occaſions of life are performed with eaſe It is alſo the name of a plaſter, which is called *panacea*, and the PLASTER of the THREE BROTHERS. It is deſcribed in Aetius.

HYGIEINE. See MEDICINA.

HYGIENISTES. *Hygieniſts*. Phyſicians who only attended people in health, and that in order to preſerve the ſame, and to prevent diſeaſes. The temperaments of the conſtitution, the air lived in, the food lived on, the houſes dwelt in, the changes in the functions of the body, thoſe changes to which different ages, ſeaſons, climes, &c. expoſe people, were the objects of their attention.

HYGRA. LIQUID PLASTERS. See alſo COLOPHONIA.

HYGROBLEPHARICUS, from ὑγρος, *humid*, and βλεφαρον, an *eye-lid*, alſo *Hygrophthalmicus*. An epithet given to ſome ducts of emunctories diſcovered in the extreme edge or inner part of the eye-lids.

HYGROCIRSOCELE, from ὑγρος, *humid*, κιρσος, *a varix*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. A ſpecies of hernia: it is when the ſpermatic veins are varicous, and the ſcrotum is filled with water.

HYGROCOLLYRIUM, from ὑγρος, *humid*, and κολλυριον, *a collyrium*. A liquid collyrium, or when a collyrium conſiſts chiefly of liquids.

HYGROLOGIA. HYGROLOGY. It treats of the various humours of the body.

HYGROMETRUM. The HYGROMETER, from ὑγρος, *humid*, and μετρον, *a meaſure*. It is an inſtrument by which is ſhewn the different degrees of moiſture in the atmoſphere. Wedelius gives this name to thoſe infirm parts whoſe ſuſceptibility of impreſſions ſhew different ſtates of the air, with reſpect to its moiſture, more exactly than the inſtruments contrived for ſhewing the ſame; for ſuch patients may be truly called hygrometers.

HYGROMYRON. The name of a liquid ointment deſcribed by Aetius.

HYGROPHOBIA. See HYDROPHOBIA.

HYGROPHTHALMICUS. See HYGROBLEPHARICUS.

HYMENEA. COURBARIL. See ANIME.

HYMEN, ὑμην. A membrane *in general*; but by it is uſually underſtood the membrane which appears in the form of a creſcent, and is ſituated at the entrance of the vagina, called alſo *Clauſtrum Virginitatis, Eugeos, Buffon*. When this membrane is ruptured, it is ſhrivelled up, and forms the *caruncuiæ myrtiformes*. See CARUNCULA. It naturally ſhrinks with years, and often diſappears before the age of twenty, ſo can be no proof of virginity.

In ſome infants this membrane ſo cloſes up the urethra, that the urine cannot be voided; in others the urine paſſes, but when the menſes flow, they cannot be diſcharged, becauſe of the imperforated hymen.

When the mark of perforation cannot be ſeen, the cure is thought to be impracticable; but when the puncture of a lancet could not produce the deſired effect, a trochar and canula hath ſucceeded, though a paſſage of four inches was perforated before the end was obtained. See Heiſter's Surgery, and the Edinb. Med. Commentaries.

HYOGLOSSUS. The name of a muſcle of the tongue. It riſes from the baſis, but chiefly from the cornu of the os hyoides, running laterally and forwards,

to

to ſhorten the the tongue. Some divide this muſcle into three, and call them *baſio-gloſſus*, *hypſiloglossus*, or *ypſiogloſſus*, or *hypſiloides* the *chondro-gloſſus*, and the *ceratogloſſus*. Douglas divides it as follows. He ſays, it ariſes fleſhy from three different places; its firſt origin is broad and carnous from the cornu of the bone hyois; this is properly the *ceratagloſſus*: its ſecond head comes from part of the baſis of this bone, and its name *baſiogloſſus*: the third beginning is derived from the cartilaginous appendage of the hyoides, which ſome call *chondrogloſſus*: theſe three unite, and their fibres running in the ſame direction, they are inſerted broad and thin near the root of the tongue laterally. The uſe of each is to draw the tongue obliquely to one ſide; but if both act at once, the tongue is pulled directly backwards into the mouth. Douglas adds, that in ſome ſubjects he hath obſerved that a great part of the muſcles did ariſe from the baſis of the bone, and in ſome others he found few or none of their fidres to ſpring from thence.

HYOIDES Os, from ὑ and εἶδος, becauſe formed like the Greek letter υ upſilon, hence called *yoides*; *hypſiloides*; and *upſiloides*. It is likewiſe named *bicorne*, *lambdoides*, and ſituated in an horizontal poſition between the root of the tongue and the larynx; it is convex on its anterior part, and hollow on the poſterior; the cornua become ſmaller as they run back, and rather diverge; at the end of the cornua there is a graniform appendicle, from whence a ligament runs to the ſtyloid proceſs of the os temporis, and another ligament connects the bone to the larynx. It is the baſis and ſupport of the tongue.

HYOPHARYNGÆUS. The *hyopharyngæi* muſcles, in general, are thoſe on each ſide which are inſerted in the os hyoides; and they may be reckoned three pairs, viz. the *baſio-pharyngæi*, *cerato-pharyngæus major & minor*. They come from the baſis and the horns of the os hyoides. Innes calls it *conſtrictor pharyngis medius*. It ariſes from the appendix of the os hyoides, from the cornu of that bone, and from the ligament which connects it to the thyroid cartilage, the fibres of the ſuperior part running obliquely upwards, and covering a conſiderable part of the ſuperior conſtrictor (i. e. *cephalo-pharyngæus*) terminate in a point. It is inſerted in the middle of the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, and joined to its fellow at a white line in the middle back part of the pharynx. The fibres at the middle part run more tranſverſely than thoſe above or below. Its uſe is to compreſs that part of the pharynx which it covers, and to draw it and the os hyoides upwards. See PHARYNX.

HYOPHTHALMOS, from ὗς, *a ſwine*, and ὀφθαλμος, *an eye*. HOGS EYE. See ERYNGIUM.

HYOSCIAMUS, from ὗς, *a ſwine*, and κυαμος, *a bean*, HOG'S BEAN; but the plants to which this name is given are called HEN-BANES; it is alſo called *dens caballinus*. Theſe plants have hairy, oblong, deep-indented leaves, and bell-ſhaped flowers, which are followed by irregular cup-like capſules, which contain the ſeeds. Boerhaave enumerates eight ſpecies. It is alſo a name for *tobacco*. See NICOTIANA.

HYOSCIAMUS ALBUS, Linn. WHITE HENBANE. Its leaves are ſmaller and more woody than thoſe of the black ſpecies; the plant is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe; its qualities are ſimilar, but not ſo powerful as thoſe of the common ſort. SAUVAGES ſays, that the daily uſe of the hyoſciamus albus, beginning with the third part of a grain, and gradually increaſing it, ſo long as there is no dryneſs of the œſophagus and fauces, is the moſt efficacious, and almoſt only remedy by which a cataract can be reſolved, as he has repeatedly experienced. A prieſt, affected with this complaint in his right eye, after the uſe of this medicine, for eight days, in which time the doſe was increaſed to three grains, could read ſmall print, who before could only perceive large letters. The cryſtalline lens was, at firſt, white; afterward, became bluiſh, and nearly pellucid; the myodal ſuffuſion under which he laboured, vaniſhed, but the appetite and ſleep, at firſt languid, were perfectly reſtored. From the uſe of this medicine, he ſaw another cured by *D. Coulas*, whoſe cryſtalline lens became perfectly diaphanous. SAUVAGESII Noſologia Methodica, vol. i. p. 724.

—— LUTÆUS. See NICOTIANA MINOR.

HYOSCIAMUS NIGER, called alſo *apollinaris*, *altercum*, *faba ſuilla*, *agone*, *altercangenon*, COMMON OR BLACK HEN-BANE. It is the HYOSCIAMUS NIGER *foliis amplexicaulibus ſinuatis*, *floribus ſeſſilibus*. CL. PENTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 247. It is one of the poiſonous vegetables that are indigenous in Great Britain. The root is long, tough, white, and when recently cut through, ſmells like liquorice; the ſtalks are thick, round, woody, irregularly branched, and covered with a hairy down. The leaves ſurrounding the ſtalk at their baſe, ſtand irregularly: they are large, ſoft, and downy, pointed at the ends, and very deeply indented at the edges; their colour is a greyiſh green, and they have a viroſe diſagreeable ſmell. The flowers are monopetalous, divided into five obtuſe ſegments, and when accurately examined, are not without beauty, although they have a diſagreeable appearance on the plant: they are large, of a dirty yelloviſh colour, reticulated with violet-coloured veins. The ſeed-veſſels follow, one after every flower: they are large, and contain a great quantity of ſeeds of a brown, rough, and irregular figure.

This is the only ſpecies of *henbane* that is a native of Great Britain; and it is a dangerous poiſon. The ſeeds, leaves, and roots, if received into the ſtomach, are all poiſonous. The root, in a ſuperior degree, produces various diſorders; madneſs is one effect of this vegetable; if the ſtomach does not reject what it has received, a ſtupor and apoplectic ſymptoms, terminating in death, are the uſual conſequences.

Henbane, in its external appearances, much reſembles parſnip, from the uſe of which we are often told that ill effects follow: it is probable that in thoſe inſtances the roots of *henbane* have been miſtaken for thoſe of parſnips, for *henbane* is often found on dunghills, and with the dung is carried into gardens, where it vegetates, and may eaſily be miſtaken for parſnips, particularly as with them it grows up.

The ſymptoms which ariſe in conſequence of ſwallowing this ſpecies of *henbane*, are, madneſs of the furious kind, which endures for ſome days; in ſome inſtances it produces apoplectic diſorders, with a hard full pulſe, red face, an abolition of the ſenſes and voluntary motions, and difficult reſpiration; in others, ſtupidity or an appearance of intoxication are the conſequences. Some, on ſwallowing the ſeeds, have complained of thirſt, giddineſs, dimneſs of ſight, raving, and profound ſleep; a dilated pupil is often the effect of this poiſon. The poiſon of *henbane* is very ſimilar in its effect to that of opium when taken in large quantities, and like opium, if adminiſtered with ſkill, it is a valuable ſedative anodyne, and moderates exceſs of irritability. It poſſeſſeth the advantages of opium with the additional one of keeping the bowels lax: but then it muſt be given in large doſes. Hence has it been laid aſide, for in full doſes is is apt to create delirium much more than opium. It has been given as far as twenty-four grains; but it is generally begun in ſmall doſes, as, of one or two grains, and gradually increaſed; it ſeldom produces its anodyne effect till the doſes are eight or ten grains, ſometimes fifteen, or twenty. Dr. Collin has extended it to thirty grains a day.

Its ill effects are relieved, as directed in the article AMANITA, which ſee.

Dr. Stork preſſed out the juice from this plant, and with a gentle heat inſpiſſated it to an extract: of this he gave from one grain to twenty, every twenty-four hours; thus he relieved many from palpitations of the heart, a tendency to melancholy, coughs, and other ſpaſmodic diſorders and convulſions, and this after other means failed; though Greeding tried it in forty caſes of melancholia, mania, and epilepſy, without ſucceſs. In cancers, and ſcrophula, it has been tried with various degrees of ſucceſs. In chordees, which have reſiſted the uſe of opium, Bell has uſed it with advantage, giving the extract, from one to three, or more grains, three times a day. See Stoerck de Hyoſciamo. Lewis, &c.

Lewis's Mat Med. p. 315. Wilmer's Obſ. on the Poiſonous Vegetables in Great Britain. Withering's Bot. Arrangement. Memoirs of the Med. Society of Lond. vol. i. p. 310. Cullen's Mat. Med.

HYOTHYROIDES. Theſe muſcles are alſo called *thyro-hyoides*. They run from the thyroid cartilage to the os hyoides; they are attached to the knobs of that cartilage, and the line between them. Their uſe is to bring theſe knobs nearer to each other.

HYPALEIPTRON. A ſort of ſpatula for ſpreading ointments with.

HYPALEIPTON. See LINIMENTUM.

HYPERÆSTHESES. See DYSOREXIA.

HYPERARTETISCOS. Supernumerary parts, or members.

HYPER-

HYPERCATHARSIS, from ὑπερ, a prepoſition ſignifying *exceſs*, and καθαρσις, *purgation*; alſo *hyperinesis*, and *hyperinos*. It is an exceſſive purging from medicine. It is a variety of the diarrhœa mucoſa of Dr. Cullen.

It happens when too violent purging medicines, or exceſſive doſes of milder ones, have brought on a diſpoſition to frequent diſcharges by ſtool; other cauſes of irritation in the bowels may produce the ſame effect. For the cure, proceed as in violent diarrhœas. Gentle anodynes, frictions and perſpiratives were much depended on by the ancients. See Oribaſ. Med. Col. lib. xiv. cap. 42. P. Ægineta, lib. vii. cap. 7. Actius Tetrab. i. ſerm. 3. cap. 118.

HYPERICHOIDES. See HYPERICUM SAXATILE.

HYPERCORYPHOSIS, from ὑπερ, *above*, and κορυφη, *the vertex*. A PROMINENCE, or PROTUBERANCE. See JECUR and PALMO.

HYPERCRISIS, } from ὑπερ, *above*, and κρισις, *a*
HYPERECRISIS, } *criſis*. An HYPERCRISIS, or SUPEREXCRETION. It is when nature, oppreſſed with her burden, makes ſuch efforts to free herſelf by ſuch exceſſive evacuations as endanger the patient.

HYPEREPHIDROSIS, from ὑπερ, *exceſs*, and ἱδρως, *ſweat*. IMMODERATE SWEATING.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S WORT, alſo called *perforata*, *fuga dæmonum*, *androſæmum*, and hypericum vulgare. Boerhaave mentions thirteen ſpecies, and Miller enumerates thirty. It is called *fuga dæmonum* on account of its virtue in curing thoſe who were ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed. The ſpecies in uſe, is the HYPERICUM PERFORATUM, or HYPERICUM *foliis obtuſis pellucido-punctatis, floribus uteis, tryginis, caule ancipiti, caule rotundo*. CLASS POLYDELPHIA. ORD. POLYANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 902. PERFORATED, or COMMON ST. JOHN'S WORT.

This plant has ſlender, round, woody ſtalks, that are reddiſh; ſmall, obtuſe, oblong leaves ſet in pairs, which when held to the light, ſeem to be perforated, whence the name *perforata*; they bear numerous gold-coloured pentapetalous flowers on the tops of the branches, which are followed by blackiſh huſks, full of ſmall ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild in the woods and uncultivated places, and flowers in June and July.

The flowers abound with reſin, but yet poſſeſs ſo much mucilaginous matter, that water diſſolves all its active parts. The leaves alſo contain much of the ſame reſinous matter. Diſtilled with water, an eſſential oil is obtained, which much reſembles that of turpentine. To the taſte, the leaves and flowers are bitteriſh and ſubaſtringent; and, from their general qualities, they promiſe to be uſeful as a detergent. Though not much uſed now, it was in great repute with the ancients, in hyſteria, hypochondriaſis, and mania; and, was alſo recommended internally for wounds, bruiſes, ulcers, hæmoptyſis, bloody urine, gravel, dyſentery, agues, worms, and, outwardly, as an anodyne, a diſcutient, and detergent. In the London Pharmacopœia, the flowers are only ordered to be uſed, as they are conſidered to contain the greateſt proportion of the reſinous oily matter, in which the medical efficacy of the plant is ſuppoſed to reſide. The dark puncta of the petals and capſules, afford the eſſential oil of this plant, which is contained in the minute veſicles, or glands, and gives a red colour to rectified ſpirit, and to expreſſed oils; the latter of which has been long known by the name of *oleum hyperici*. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. It is alſo a name for the ſpiræa and coris.

HYPERICUM SAXATILE, &c. BASTARD ST. JOHN'S WORT, alſo called *hypericoides*, *coris lutea*, and *coris legitima Cretica*.

The ſeeds are ſaid to be diuretic, emenagogue, and powerfully antiſpaſmodic.

HYPERINESIS. See HYPERCATHARSIS.

HYPERINOS. It ſignifies the ſame as *hypercatharſis*, and alſo the perſon who ſuffers from it.

HYPEROA, from ὑπερ, *above*, and ος, *os*. See PALATUM.

HYPERO-PHARYNGÆI. See PERISTAPHYLOPHARYNGÆI.

HYPEROSTOSIS. According to ſome, it is the ſwelling of the whole bone. In Cullen's Noſology it is ſynonymous with *exoſtoſis*.

HYPERSARCOMA, a fleſhy excreſcence. See alſo POLYPUS NARIUM.

HYPERSARCOSIS, from ὑπερ, *exceſs of*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. It is a fleſhy excreſcence, or proud fleſh.

HYPEXODOS, from ὑπο, *under* and ἐξοδος, *a paſſing out*. See DIARRHŒA.

HYPEZOCOS. It ſignifies the membranes which are ſpread under other parts, as the pleura, &c.

HYPNOBATES, } from ὑπνος, *ſleep*, and βαινω, *to*
HYPNOBATASIS, } *go*. See SOMNAMBULI.

HYPNOLOGICA. It teaches the due regulation of ſleep and waking.

HYPNOPŒOS, } from ὑπνος, *ſleep*, and ποιεω, *to*
HYPNOTICUS, } *cauſe*. HYPNOTICS, medicines which procure *ſleep*. See ANODYNA.

HYPO, ὑπο. A prepoſition, ſignifying *under*; but, in compoſition, it imports not only inferiority with reſpect to ſituation, but a remiſſion or diminution.

HYPOCAPNISMA. See SUFFIMENTUM.

HYPOCARODES. } One who labours under
HYPERCAROTHIS. } a low degree of a carus.

HYPOCATHARSIS. A SLIGHT PURGING.

HYPOCAUSTUM, from ὑπο, *under* and καιω, *to burn*. See CALDARIUM.

HYPOCERCHALEON, from ὑπο, and κεγχρος, an aſperity of the fauces. A ſtridulous kind of aſperity of the fauces and aſpera arteria.

HYPOCHEOMENOS. One who labours under a cataract.

HYPOCHONDRIA, from ὑπο, *under*, and χονδρος, *a cartilage*. The *hypochondria* are that part of the body, on both ſides, which lie under the ſpurious ribs, and is extended to the ilia, comprehending not only the muſcles but the internal viſcera; becauſe, according to Pollux, they are ſubjacent to cartilages. Celſus, from ſeveral places in Hippocrates, renders the word præcordia. Cœlius Aurelianus often puts præcordia. Cœlius Aurelianus often puts præcordia inflammata for an inflammation of the *hypochondria*.

Affections of the *hypochondria*, according to Hippocrates, are *hypochondrion aneſpaſmenon*, a retraction of the *hypochondrium* inwards, without any proper diſorder of the part; *hypochondria diaborborizonta*, a rumbling of the *hypochondria*; *hypochondrii entaſis*, &c. a ſpaſtiſh tenſion of the *hypochondria*, *hypochondria catexeraſmena*, &c. the *hypochondria* dried up and contracted inwardly: *hypochondria meteora*, tumid *hypochondria*: theſe are raiſed by flatulencies; *hypochondria xyntaſis*, a diſtenſion of the *hypochondria* from inflammation; *hypochondria ſcoliotes*, an inequality of the *hypochondria*; *hypochondrium chronium*, an *hypochondrium* affected with an obſtinate diſorder; and

HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS. The HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE; it is alſo called *affectio hypochondriæ*, *paſſio hypochondriaca*, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, VAPOURS, SPLEEN, &c.

Hoffman ſtrenuouſly maintains, that the *hypochondriac diſeaſe* is not the ſame as that called *hyſteric*. He obſerves, *that a ſtrangulation of the fauces, a quick and difficult reſpiration*, ſo as to endanger a ſuffocation, *loſs of ſpeech, and all ſenſe of motion*, are the proper and eſſential ſymptoms of the hyſterics: that the *hypochondriac diſeaſe* is inveterate, and rarely ſo cured as not to be again eaſily excited by the leaſt accidents that can cauſe it, which is not the caſe with the hyſterics; that though many of their ſymptoms are the ſame, yet they each have ſuch as the other is never accompanied with, otherwiſe than by the two diſorders being attendant at the ſame time. On the other hand, many others conſider theſe two diſorders under the general title nervous; and thus they only differ, as peculiarities in the conſtitution vary, or as the flatulencies, &c. which attend the patients thus diſordered, may affect this or the other part. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER ADYNAMIÆ; which he defines indigeſtion, with languor, ſadneſs, and fear, from uncertain cauſes, in a melancholic temperament; of which he has only known one idiopathic ſpecies. The ſtate of mind peculiar to *hypochondriacs*, and called vapours, or low ſpirits by ſome, is thus deſcribed by Dr. Cullen. "A languor, liſtleſſneſs, or want of reſolution and activity, with reſpect to all undertakings; a diſpoſition to ſerioufneſs, ſadneſs, and timidity; as to all future events, an apprehenſion of the worſt, or moſt unhappy ſtate of them; and therefore often upon ſlight grounds, an apprehenſion of great evil. Such perſons are particularly attentive to the ſtate of their own health, to every the ſmalleſt change of feeling in their bodies; and from any unuſual feeling, perhaps of the ſlighteſt kind, they apprehend great danger, and even death itſelf. In reſpect to theſe feelings and

fears, there is commonly the moſt obſtinate belief and perſuaſion." The doctor alſo obſerves, that it is only when the ſtate of mind juſt deſcribed is joined with indigeſtion, in either ſex, ſomewhat advanced in years, of a melancholic temperament, and a firm and rigid habit, that the diſeaſe takes the name of *hypochondriac*.

The ſeat of the *hypochondriac paſſion* is in the ſtomach and bowels, even though diſturbed paſſions were the cauſe; for firſt, theſe parts are diſordered, then the other parts in conſequence. In this Hoffman thus far agrees, by ſaying the periſtaltic motion in the bowels is retarded by ſpaſms.

The cauſes are, ſorrow, fear, or exceſs of any of the paſſions, too long continued watching, irregular diet; in ſome there is an habitual diſpoſition to this diſorder, and ſuch people have generally a ſallow or brown complexion, and a downcaſt look, a rigidity of the ſolids, and torpor of the nervous power. Whatever may give riſe to nervous diſorders in general, may be a cauſe of this in particular: whatever may be the foregoing cauſes, ſuch as paſſions, indigeſtion, increaſed or diminiſhed ſenſibility, &c.

The ſigns of this diſorder are ſo various, that to deſcribe them is to deſcribe almoſt every other diſeaſe; but in general there is *an inſurmountable indolence, dejectedneſs of ſpirit, dread of death, coſtiveneſs, a ſlow and ſomewhat difficult inſpiration, flatulencies in the primæ viæ, and various ſpaſmodic affections*, &c.

Whatever ſtomach generates acidities from fermentation, or a putrefactive diſpoſition in the alimentary ſolids and fluids mixed, there will ever be more or leſs of the *hypochondriac* diſorder; the gas ſeparated by either of theſe cauſes, is ſuddenly diffuſed here and there, and its peculiar property is to repel the vital heat wherever it is preſent in any conſiderable degree; and from this circumſtance alone, may all the ſymptoms be accounted for; but yet it is allowed that the ſame effects may be produced by other cauſes, whence attention is neceſſary to diſcover, whether a difficult paſſage of the blood through the veſſels in the ſtomach and guts, as Hoffman hath aſſerted, or certain flatulencies, as others relate, or whatever elſe may be an adequate cauſe, in order to the adapting of proper remedies. The *hypochondriac diſeaſe* is very difficult to cure; it rarely occurs early in life, generally in more advanced years only, and when once it hath taken place, it often increaſes as life advances. It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from indigeſtion, eſpecially when indigeſtion is accompanied with vapours.

THE PRINCIPAL INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, 1ſt, To correct the vicious cauſe in the ſtomach. 2d, To increaſe the vital heat.

The diet ſhould be light, eaſy in the ſtomach, agreeable to the palate, cordial, and nouriſhing. In general, animal diet; and ſpirituous liquors lowered with pure water, for the common drink.

The cure is always ſlow, therefore hope ſhould be ſupported by every probable artifice.

Whatever be the cauſe, begin with an emetic, and repeat it at proper intervals to two or three times; then purge with the pil. ex. aloe cum myrrha, or the tinct. aloes; and by leſſer doſes of theſe, or of the ſaline purges, as circumſtances may indicate, keep the bowels eaſy through the whole of the cure. After theſe, proceed with bitters mixed with aromatics and chalybeates; and thus, if a due degree of exerciſe is uſed, a cure may be expected. Here Dr. Cullen obſerves, that in the hypochondriac diſeaſe, there is a want of activity, which is to be remedied; there is not a loſs of tone in the fibres, but on the contrary a rigidity in them: whence he recommends warm bathing; the drinking of tea and coffee; exerciſe, not ſo much as it excites the activity of the ſtomach, but as it operates on the mind, and diverts it from its deſpondency. In managing the minds of hypochondriacs, carefully avoid any intimation that their complaints are imaginary, and as carefully avoid both raillery and reaſoning in addreſſing them. Be ever watchful to interrupt his attention, by engaging it with any object but his own feelings. Divert them with any employ that is neither attended with emotion, anxiety, nor fatigue. Diverſion, in which ſome ſkill is required; exercite in the air, which requires ſome dexterity, are both to be admitted: riding is better than either walking, ſailing, or travelling in a carriage; and to ride a journey is the beſt mode of uſing it.

AN EXCESS OF ACIDITY is a prevalent ſymptom for the moſt part, and requires a cloſe attention to all the means of obviating acidity as well as the uſe of antacids.

COSTIVENESS, an afflictive ſymptom, is beſt relieved by ſuch gentle laxatives as juſt ſolicit nature's uſual office, without exciting extraordinary diſcharges.

If the pulſe is quick, and heat of the body inclining to feverithneſs, omit the aromatics and ſteel, but let the bark and elixir of vitriol be adminiſtered.

If, during the fits, THE MIND IS HARRASSED, give a gentle anodyne in a carminative water. IF PAIN AND FLATULENCE, accompanied with AN HEAD-ACH, attend, the ſame means is alſo effectual.

If SPASMODIC SYMPTOMS are conſiderable, tending to convulſions, relief may be obtained by means of opiates joined with fetid gums, or with muſk, according as each may beſt agree with the reſpective patients.

Warm bathing in pure water, heated ſufficiently to raiſe Fahrenheit's thermometer to ſixty or ſixty five, ſhould be continued until the cure is nearly effected, and then gradually approach to the cold-bath.

Chearful company conduces much towards relief; but running into mirth, or any exerciſe uſed ſo as to fatigue, are injurious.

A dry warm air is almoſt univerſally proper. See NERVOUS DISEASES in the following pages. Hoffman on the Morb. *Hypochond.* Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Alſo HYSTERIA-HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS See HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS.

HYPOCHYMA, } from ὑπὸ, and χυω, *to pour*. See
HYPOCHYSIS, } CATARACTA.

HYPOCISTIS. The RAPE of Ciſtus. Alſo called OROBANCHE. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the CYTINUS HYPOCISTIS, Linn. The juice of this plant only is in uſe: it is of a firm conſiſtence, and a bright black colour; it is a mild aſtringent, of ſimilar medical virtues with the Egyptian acacia; though different from it in one of its pharmaceutic properties; for the *hypociſtis* almoſt totally diſſolves in rectified ſpirits of wine, but the acacia is unaffected by that menſtruum. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med. Both this and the acacia are now thrown out of uſe.

HYPOCLEPTICUM VITRUM, from ὑπὸ, *under*, and κλεπτω, *to ſteal*, becauſe it, as as were, ſteals away the water from the oil. It is the ſame as SEPARATORIUM; which ſee.

HYPOCŒLON, from ὑπὸ, *under*, and κοιλια, *a cavity*. It is the cavity under the lower eye-lid, See Ruffus Epheſius, lib. i. cap. 4.

HYPOCOPHOSIS, a leſs degree of *cophoſis*.

HYPOCRANIUM. A kind of abſceſs, ſo called, becauſe ſeated under the cranium, between it and the dura mater.

HYPODERIS. In Ruffus Epheſius, it is the extremity of the fore-part of the neck.

HYPODERMIS. See CLITORIS.

HYPOGASTRICA SECTIO. See LITHOTOMIA.

HYPOGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ. See ILIACÆ ARTERIÆ, for the external *hypogaſtric arteries*. The *hypogaſtric*, or internal iliac artery, dips into the inſide of the pelvis, juſt over the ſhoulder of the ſacrum; when it arrives at the ſide of the pelvis, it throws down branches to the contents of the pelvis, and then goes through the ſciatic notch. In the fœtus, the internal iliac is larger than the external, becauſe it goes to the placenta, whence, after birth, it daily ſhrinks, and makes the chord, which was the umbilical veſſels.

—— VENÆ. Theſe *veins* run the ſame courſe with their correſponding arteries, except that they do not ſend off the vena umbilicalis. The *hypogaſtric veins* are the internal iliac branches.

HYPOGASTRIUM, from ὑπὸ, *under*, and γαστηρ, *the ſtomach*; called alſo *aqualiculus*; *etron*; ſometimes the term *imus venter* is applied to it; it is the lower external region of the fore-part of the belly; it extends from the lower extremity of the regio umbilicalis, to the bottom of the oſſa innominata. It is divided into three parts, viz. the pubes before, and the groins on each ſide. When the integuments are removed from this region, you diſcover the linea alba, the lineæ ſemilunares, and the lineæ tranſverſæ.

HYPOGASTROCELE. See HERNIA VENTRALIS.

HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI, vel MAJORES, NERVI; alſo called *linguales* and *guſtatorii*. They are the

the ninth pair of nerves; they have their origin juſt above the foramen magnum, and go out at the holes on the ſides of the ſame great hole, above the condyles of the os occipitis. As ſoon as they are paſſed out of the cranium, they run betwixt the carotid artery, and the internal jugular vein, to the tongue, on the ſide of the digaſtric muſcle.

HYPOGLOSSIS, HYPOGLOSSUM. } from ὑπο, *under*, and γλωσσα, *the tongue*. It is that part of the tongue which adheres to the lower jaw, and the ſeat of the diſeaſe called rana, whence Actius names it ὑπογλωσσιος βατραχος, *the frog under the tongue*. See RANULA.

HYPOGLOTTIDES. They are a kind of medicine to be held under the tongue until they are diſſolved.

HYPOGLUTIS, from ὑπο, *under*, and γλουτος, *the nates*. It is the fleſhy part under the nates towards the thigh. Some ſay it is the flexure of the coxa, under the nates.

HYPOMIA, from ὑπο, *under*, and ωμος, *the ſhoulder*. In Galen's Exegeſis it is the part ſubjacent to the ſhoulder.

HYPONOMOS, from ὑπονομος, *a mine*, perhaps from ὑπο and νομος, *a ſettlement*, or from ὑπο, *under*, and νομη, *a phagedenic ulcer*. It is a deep ſinuous phagedenic ulcer.

HYPOPEDIUM. A cataplaſm for the ſole of the foot.

HYPOPHASIA, from ὑποφαινομαι, *to appear a little*. It is a ſort of winking when the eye-lids are nearly cloſed.

HYPOPHASIS. The name of a ſymptom which conſiſts of cloſing the eyes during ſleep, but only ſo, that a part of the eye appears, and a ſlight motion of the eye is perceived.

HYPOPHORA, from ὑποφερομαι, *to be carried*, or *conveyed underneath*. A deep fiſtulous ulcer.

HYPOTHTHALMION. The part under the eye which is ſubject to ſwell in a cachexy or dropſy.

HYPOPHYLLOSPERMI, from ὑπο, *under*, φυλλον, *a leaf*, and σπερμα, *ſeed*. Such plants as bear their ſeed on the back ſide of their leaves.

HYPOPHYSIS. See TRICHIA.

HYPOPIA. Sugillations in the part under the eyes.

HYPOPLEURIOS. See PLEURA.

HYPOPYON, from ὑπο, *under*, and πυον, *pus*. It is a collection of matter under the cornea. Though Mr. Bell conſiders it an affection of ſome of the coats of the eye. It is alſo called *pyoſis* ABSCESSUS OCULI. It proceeds from an extravaſation of blood, or a tranſlation of pus, after an inflammation, the ſmall-pox, &c. In the beginning it is attended with acute pain in the head and eye; and, according to the degree of this diſorder, it is followed by dimneſs of ſight, blindneſs, or death.

The cure is effected in the beginning by reſolvent medicines, ſuch as frequent application of a decoction of ſage, in wine, with bleeding and purging; or if theſe fail, rub the diſeaſed part with your finger, to looſen the matter, and then let the patient lay in a ſupine poſture in a coach which is driven over rough roads; this is ſaid to have frequently diſperſed the matter. Or, ſometimes an operation is neceſſary, and is thus performed; place the patient as in couching a cataract, depreſs the lower eye-lid, while an aſſiſtant elevates the upper; then, with a lancet, cut through the cornea below the pupil, and about the ſpace of a line from the white of the eye, make the aperture large enough to diſcharge the matter, and, the better to empty the abſceſs, preſs it gently, ſo as to force out the pus, or other contents. Dreſs the wound with the mucilage of quinces, mixed with a little camphor. The operation ſhould not be deferred too long, leſt the eye, by the pus remaining, ſhould be ſo injured, as to prove deſtructive to viſion. See St. Yves on the Diſeaſes of the Eye. Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 313, &c. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 176, 186. White's Surgery, p. 232.

HYPORINION. A name for the parts of the upper-lip, below the noſtrils.

HYPOSARCA, HYPOSARCIDIOS. } from ὑπο, *under*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. See ANASARCA, and PHYSCONIA.

HYPOSPADIÆOS. The urethra terminating under the glans.

HYPOSPATHISMUS. The name of an operation formerly uſed in ſurgery for removing defluxions in the eyes. It was thus named from the inſtrument with which it was performed. See P. Ægineta, lib. vi. cap. 6.

HYPOSPHAGMA, ὑπο, and σφαγη, *jugulo*. A ſuffuſion of blood, and ſugillation in the tunica adnata of the eye.—This diſeaſe, from the want of heat, pain, and inflammation, differs from an ophthalmia; but it proceeds from a blow: it is accompanied with it in the beginning; though ſometimes it ariſes from internal cauſes, as from ſcorbutic virus, in which antiſcorbutics alone are neceſſary for the cure. If it ariſes from a blow or contuſion, bleeding muſt be had recourſe to, and repeated, in proportion to the pain, inflammation, violence of the blow, and number of ſymptoms; leeches may alſo be applied to the eye-lid; and proceed as in caſes of Ophthalmia, with ſuch applications as are calculated to abate the painful inflammatory ſymptoms, and produce the abſorption of the effuſed fluids.

HYPOSTAPHYLE, called alſo *procidentia Uvulæ*, *alinthiſar*; *columella*; *craſpedon*. This is an elongation of the uvula, from relaxation, inflammation, ulceration, &c. attended with uneaſineſs and difficulty in ſwallowing, cough, nauſea, commonly a continual ſpitting, ſometimes a difficulty of breathing, and alſo a pſelliſmus, *ſtammering* or *faulty articulation*.—Of this there are TWO SPECIES: one ariſing from *inflammation*; the other from *relaxation*. In the FIRST, the uvula being ſwelled, hot, acutely painful, of a red or livid colour, is enlarged and falls down in an altered form. Sometimes ſuppuration comes on, and the difficulty both of ſwallowing and breathing is more conſiderable than in the ſubſequent ſpecies. When this complaint is very violent, there is apparent danger of ſtrangulation. It is cured by bleeding and purging; gargling with emollient and ſubaſtringent liquids; and ſometimes ſcarification may be neceſſary.—In the SECOND SPECIES, the uvula, preſerving its natural colour, is relaxed and elongated: ſometimes it is pale, cold, and oedematous. The cure depends upon the application of ſpirituous, ſtrenthening, and aſtringent ſtimulants, with the internal uſe of cathartics, reſolvents, and tonics. The following gargle, called GARGARISMA ALUMINIS, is an excellent reſtringent ℞: aluminis ʒij. decocti hordei, lb. ij; mellis roſæ ℥iij. miſce.—This is not only of uſe in caſes of relaxed uvula, but other caſes requiring the topical uſe of aſtringents; alſo in ulcerations of the throat, ſauces, gums, &c. In caſe of a paralyſis, if it yields not to proper ſtimulant applications exhibited internally, as well as externally, the part muſt be amputated and the hemorrhage, if neceſſary, ſtopped by the uſe of ſome ſtyptic.

HYPOSTASIS, from ὑφιστημι, *to ſubſide*. The ſediment in urine.

HYPOTHENAR, from ὑπο, *under*, and θενας, *the palm of the hand*. See *abductor minimi digiti manus*, No. 2. It is alſo that part of the hand which is oppoſite to the palm.

HYPOTHETON. See SUPPOSITORIUM.

HYPOZOMA. See DIAPHRAGMA.

HYPSILOGLOSSUS, i. e. BASIOGLOSSUS. } See HYOGLOSSUS.

HYPSILOIDES. The *os hyoides*; alſo the *baſioglooſſus* muſcle. } See HYOGLOSSUS.

HYPTIASMOS. A ſupine decubiture, or a nauſea, with inclination to vomit.

HYPULUS, from ὑπο, *under*, and ελη, *a cicatrix*, an ulcer which lies under a cicatrix.

HYSSOPIFOLIA. See ADHATODA.

HYSOPHYLLUM. See BUPLEURUM.

HYSSOPITES. WINE impregnated with HYSSOP.

HYSSOPUS. HYSSOP. From the Hebrew word *ezeb*, *a holy herb*, or a herb appointed for cleanſing holy places. *Symphytum petræum*. It is the HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS, or HYSSOPUS ANGUSTIFOLIA, *ſpicis ſecundis foliis lanceolatis*, CLASS DIDYNAMIA; ORDO GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. 709. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with brittle branched ſtalks, ſquare when young, but round when old. The leaves are oblong, narrow, and of a dark green colour. The flowers are in looſe ſpikes, of a blood colour. It is perennial, cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July and Auguſt.

The leaves have an aromatic ſmell, and a bitteriſh, warm taſte. Water extracts the greateſt part of their virtues, but ſpirit extracts them perfectly; and the extract made by evaporating the ſpirituous tincture, ſcarcely loſes any degree of the virtues of the plant. From about ſix pounds of leaves, an ounce of eſſentiol oil is obtained by diſtilling in water.

This plant is eſteemed as an attenuant, corroborant, and expectorant: it is uſeful in humoral aſthmas, coughs, and other diſorders of the breaſt and ſtomach, unaccompanied

panied with inflammatory ſymptoms. However theſe virtues are much diſputed by ſome of our modern writers, particularly Cullen. In theſe caſes an infuſion of the leaves may be ſweetened with honey, and drank at pleaſure. By way of fomentation, and poultice, in contuſions, and for removing the blackneſs occaſioned by the ecchymoſis, hyſſop has been conſidered an efficacious remedy. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

HYSSOPUS CAPITATA. See SERPYLLUM VULGARE.

HYSTERA. See UTERUS; and INVOLUCRA.

HYSTERALGIA FEBRICOSA. A QUOTIDIAN FEVER, with pain in the womb.

HYSTERIALGES, } Any thing that excites pain in
HYSTERIALGIA. } the uterus. See ACETUM. Others ſignify by it, the pains which reſemble labour-pains, and are generally known by the term *falſe pains*.

HYSTERIA FEBRICOSA. A TERTIAN FEVER, with ſpaſms and convulſions.

HYSTERIA, } HYSTERICS, from ὑστέρα, *the womb*,
HYSTERICA. } The midwives in Greece and Italy practiſed medicine among women, and they gave the name of *hyſterics* to this diſeaſe. It is one of thoſe diſorders that ranks among the nervous, and perhaps moſt frequently at firſt ariſes from a preternatural irritability in the uterus; however, a preternatural irritability in ſome part, or in the habit in general, is attendant, when this diſorder is preſent. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI; which he defines, a rumbling noiſe in the belly; a certain ſenſation of a ball rolling in the abdomen, aſcending to the ſtomach and fauces, and there ſtrangulating, drowſineſs; convulſions; profuſe quantity of pale urine; the mind, though not ſpontaneouſly, fickle and mutable. He enumerates ſeveral varieties, ariſing from the following remote cauſes: 1. A retention of the menſes; 2. Too copious a flux of the menſes; 3. Leucorrhæa; 4. Obſtruction of the viſcera; 5. A defect in the ſtomach; 6. Two great ſalaciouſneſs.—Beſides the ſymptoms above enumerated, a great variety of others attend this complaint. The belly is tumid, but the navel is drawn inward; there is a general ſhivering with coldneſs. Before the fit and after it, many other ſymptoms attend; among which the moſt common are, a frequent diſcharge of very pale or limpid urine, coſtiveneſs, anxiety, a palpitation of the heart, a general tremor, an unequal and languid pulſe, coldneſs of the extremities, a pale countenance, convulſive twitchings, alternate laughing and crying. When the fit goes off, though the patient ſeems to be ready to expire, the whole of the diſorder diſappears, and, in ſome inſtances, a perfect health is reſtored. Hoffman ſays, that hyſteric patients rarely die without the attack of an epilepſy or apoplexy; from both which, as alſo from a ſwooning, it ſhould be diſtinguiſhed.

The cauſes in general are a preternatural irritability of the nervous ſyſtem, or ſpaſmodic kind; or ſuch in general as is productive of nervous diſeaſes.

Girls on the approach of the menſes, and women becoming pregnant, are frequently the ſubjects of this diſorder, ſo are thoſe who labour under a difficult menſtruation.

In order to the cure, if the conſtitution is ſanguine and robuſt, bleed according to the ſtrength of the patient. During the fit, if there are violent ſuffocations, hold pungent acid ſpirits under the noſe; ſuch as ſtrong vinegar, and let moderate frictions be uſed about the præcordia, and on the feet. Endeavour to procure a ſtool by means of a clyſter, which may be made of an infuſion of camomile flowers, and common ſalt; and as ſoon as the patient can ſwallow, give draughts with from ʒ ii. to ℥ ſs. of acet. acer. in each. In tender habits, bleeding and pungent acids are to be avoided: and the fetid gums, or muſk, according to the peculiarity of the conſtitution, are to be preferred: but a clyſter, as already preſcribed, and frictions, alſo a moderately warm bath for the feet, may aſſiſt in relieving from the fit.

To prevent relapſes in conſtitutions that are much diſpoſed thereto, the particular cauſes attended to will generally direct the proper method. Many receive conſiderable help by taking a ſcruple of the bark, night and morning. See MORBUS HYPOCHONDRIACUS, and NERVOSA FEBRIS. Alſo Hoffman and Wallis's Sydenham on the Hyſterics. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

HYSTERIA-HYPOCHONDRIACUS MORBUS, HYSTERIA-HYPOCHONDRIAC DISEASE. In Dr. Wallis's late publication on Diſeaſe and Health, there is an account of this diſeaſe, ſo named, from the appearances, manifeſting a complaint participating of both hyſteric and hypochondriac ſymptoms, which he thus deſcribes: "In this complaint patients chiefly complain of heavy, uneaſy pains in the head, ſometimes fugitive and acute—a dimneſs of ſight; but this temporary—a ſenſe of ſtrangulation—ringing in the ears, and quickneſs of hearing—ſudden ſtarting at any ſlight noiſe, on the opening of a door quickly, or any thing falling in the room—ſometimes they have complained of a coldneſs of the head, particularly the back part, as if water was trickling down it—flatulence of the ſtomach and bowels—ſometimes they are coſtive, now and then otherwiſe—urine is made frequently, in ſmall quantity, then becomes turbid; at other times more copious, and of an amber colour, ſeldom or never purely limpid—they oftentimes complain of an itching, tingling, or pricking in the ſkin, eſpecially if a gentle ſweat is promoted—ſometimes an eruption like the nettle-raſh ſhews itſelf—frequently a general tumefaction of a puffy aſpect, without any ſpots—at others very ſmall veſicular eruptions at the tips of the fingers; and all theſe external appearances are, for the moſt part, attended with great heat, itching, or a ſenſe of pricking—the appetite is very irregular—the mind eaſily diſturbed, and generally brooding over ſome perſonal calamity, chiefly imaginary—the circulation ſluggiſh and languid—the pulſe ſlow—and the extremities, for the moſt part, cold.

CAUSES. Theſe appearances I always ſuſpect from ſome acrimony ſubſiſting in the fluids, and thus far practice has confirmed my opinion, and enables me to reaſon on theſe appearances, and reconcile them to the doctrines laid down.

For the incitability of the nervous ſyſtem ſeems to have been kept up by the ſtimulus of the acrimonious humours, which was not ſufficiently powerful to increaſe properly the action of the vaſcular ſyſtem—hence the internal parts would be loaded, and the acrid particles have a power of exerting their ſtimulus in proportion to the quantity retained—beſides, from the torpid ſtate of the circulation, the acrimony would be greatly increaſed by the retention of ſuch materials as ſhould naturally have been thrown out of the habit; and this I am warranted to aſſert from what occurred on any eruption appearing on the ſkin, or hot tumefaction of the extremities, or by a gentle ſweat being promoted; for at that time the patients were more conſiderably relieved.

CHARACTERISTIC SIGNS. Quick nervous incitability, united with ſtrong mental prepoſſeſſion, and perſuaſion of the patient's own miſery, and fatality of their ſituation, with torpor of the vaſcular ſyſtem.

CURE. The indications are, to render the nervous influence more equable, and take off the vaſcular torpidity; and theſe are chiefly accompliſhed by cordials, aromatics, and *ſtimulating* antiſpaſmodics, by promoting a determination of the fluids to the ſurface.

But, notwithſtanding gentle perſpiration is ſo ſingularly uſeful, for this purpoſe antimonials muſt not be exhibited, nor muſt opiates for alleviating ſpaſmodic affections, for they very often do infinite miſchief, by relaxing the ſtomach, and increaſing the torpor of the ſyſtem—ſtimulants are better, and ſtill more the ſtimulating antiſpaſmodics; ſuch as volatile alkali, aſafœtida, muſk, given occaſionally, and the volatile ſaline mixture intermediately, joined with cordials, inſtead of the Polychreſt ſalt;—and I have often found the ſpirit of vitriolic æther and camphor anſwer every good purpoſe we could expect from opium, without producing its diſagreeable conſequences—the warm bath in theſe caſes is beneficial.

Though it is neceſſary to have the body kept open, ſtrong purging always does harm—occaſionally the aloetic pill, with or without the calomel, may be given—and as for bleeding, we ſhould rarely, if ever, have recourſe to it—if it is ever thought neceſſary, cupping is the beſt mode—perhaps topical bleeding with leeches may now and then be uſeful in fixed local complaints of the head, or other parts where ſevere pain gives much uneaſineſs; but, in order to keep off an increaſe of blood, I ſhould recommend ſetons or iſſues—riding on horſeback, and that *conſtantly perſevered in*, is amongſt the moſt certain remedies—and bitters, with preparations of iron, or in ſome caſes without them, generally muſt cloſe the cure—the Bath waters are extremely uſeful—and, when patients have recovered ſtrength to bear the cold bath, that may be had recourſe to; but

care muſt be taken to proportion the coldneſs of the water to the power of the conſtitution, for baths too cold are highly injurious; indeed in our medical conduct great nicety is required in theſe complicated caſes, in which we muſt obſerve, that the remedies recommended in the hyſteric and hypochondriac diſeaſe muſt be ſelected, as the complaint verges more to one than the other—upon the whole, I found antiſpaſmodics and ſtimulants to be the moſt efficacious auxiliaries; the former when hyſteric, the latter when hypochondriac ſymptoms were the moſt predominant; in which laſt they may be freely uſed; for it is aſtoniſhing in how large doſes ſtimulants may be given without injury, and how very neceſſary they are to produce any good effect."

HYSTERITIS. See INFLAMMATIO UTERI.

HYSTEROCELE, from κηλε, *a tumor*, and ὑστερα, *the womb*. See HERNIA UTERI.

HYSTEROCYSTICA ISCHURIA. A SUPPRESSION of URINE, from the preſſure of the uterus againſt the neck of the bladder. See ISCHURIA.

HYSTEROLOXIA. OBLIQUITY of the WOMB.

HYSTERON. See INVOLUCRA.

HYSTEROPHYSE. See PHYSOMETRA.

HYSTEROPTOSIS. BEARING DOWN of the vagina of the womb. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI;—VAGINÆ.

HYSTEROTOMATOTIA, } from ὑστερα, *the uterus*,
HYSTEROTOMIA, } and τομος, *a ſection*. See CÆSAREA SECTIO.

HYVOURAHE, } A large tree in Ame-
HYVOURAI BRASILIANIS. } rica, reckoned by ſome a ſpecies of a guaiacum. Its bark is uſed in Braſil as we uſe the guaiacum wood, and for the ſame purpoſes alſo. The name *hyvourahe* ſignifies in the Braſilian language, *a rare thing*. See Lemery des Drogues.

I.

I C H

IAMBLICHI SALES. A preparation with ſal ammoniac. Some aromatic ingredients, &c. ſo called from Iamblichus, the inventor of it.

IATRALEIPTES, from ἰατρὸς, *a phyſician*, and ἀλείφω, *to anoint*. A phyſician who cures diſeaſes by ointments and friction.

IATROCHYMICUS. See CHYMIATER.

IATROLIPTICE. The method of curing diſeaſe by unction and friction.

IATROPHYSICUS. An epithet beſtowed on ſome writings which treat of phyſical ſubjects with relation to medicine.

IBA. See ANINGA.

IBERIS. See LEPIDIUM and CARDAMINE.

IBERIUS. See LEPIDIUM GRAM. FOLIO.

IBIBIRABA. A berry-bearing tree in Braſil. A water is diſtilled from the flowers and leaves that is uſed for cooling inflammations of the eyes. See Raii Hiſt.

IBIGA. See CHAMÆPITYS.

IBIRA, A tree in Braſil, whoſe fruit, when dried, is uſed inſtead of pepper. See Raii Hiſt.

IBIRACE. See GUAIACUM.

IBIRA-PITANGA. See LIGNUM BRASILIUM.

IBISCUS. MARSHMALLOW. See ALTHÆA, and ALTHÆA THEOPHR. &c.

IBIXUMA. See SAPONARIA.

ICHOR, alſo called *ſanies*. It is a thin, but acrid fluid, which diſtils from wounds.

ICHTHYA. The name of an hook for extracting the fœtus, Galen ſays, from its likeneſs to the ſcale of fiſh. Erotion ſays, that this word ſignifies raſpings.

ICHTHYEMATA. The SCALES of FISHES, and the raſpings of the bark of trees, or their ſcrapings.

ICHTHYOCOLLA. ISINGLASS; alſo called *huſo*, FISH-GLUE, and *alcanna*. It is a ſolid glutinous ſubſtance, prepared in Muſcovy from a fiſh of the ſturgeon kind, which is caught in the rivers of Ruſſia and Hungary. The ſkins, fins, &c. are boiled in water, the decoction is inſpiſſated to a due conſiſtence, and then poured out ſo as to form very thin cakes, which are either dried in that form, or cut while ſoft into ſlices, and rolled up into ſpiral and other ſhapes. Chuſe that which is clear, thin, and almoſt tranſparent. See the method of making it in the Philoſ. Tranſ. vol. lxiii.

It is one of the fineſt of the animal glues, and has no particular ſmell or taſte. When beat into ſhreads, it readily diſſolves in water or milk, and ſo forms a mild nutritious aliment. This is reſtorative and agglutinant; and is uſed in the fluor albus, continued diarrhœas, and other weakneſſes. A ſolution of it in water, if nicely ſpread upon ſilk, is an elegant plaſter for ſlight injuries to the ſkin: joined with ſome balſams and reſins, it takes the name of *court plaſter*. See EMLP. ADHÆSIUM NIGRUM. It is ſaid to agree with the gum tragacanth in its medical virtues, but that is rather diſputable, for it, like all other animal mucilages, ſoon runs into a ſtate of alkaleſcency, and belongs therefore more to the claſs of nutrientia, becoming more irritating than the mucilages of the vegetable claſs, and conſequently not ſo demulcent when entering into the circulation, if any power of that ſort is preſerved in them when entering the blood-veſſels, and mixed along with the general maſs of fluids. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

†

I C T

ICICA. } GUM ELEMI. See ELEMI.
ICICARIBA. }

ICON. The abbreviation of icones plantarum.

ICOSANDRIA, (εἴκοσι, *twenty*, and ἀνὴρ, *a huſband*.) The name of the twelfth claſs of the Linnæan Syſtem; comprehending thoſe plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with twenty or more ſtamens, growing on the inſide of the calyx, not on the receptacle. The ſituation, and not the number of ſtamens, is here to be attended to. The calyx is alſo monophyllous and concave in this claſs; and the claws of the petals are fixed into the inſide of the calyx. MARTYN.

ICTERODES. The BILIOUS ARDENT FEVER. See BILIOSA FEBRIS.

ICTERITIÆ. Diſcolourations, or diſeaſes which occaſion an unuſual colour of the whole ſkin, and this without an acute fever.

ICTERUS. The JAUNDICE. It is alſo called *morbus arcuatus*, or *arquatus*, *aurigo*, *morbus regius*, *cachexia icterica*, ictericia, *ictericia*, *morbus*, by Paracelſus, &c. It is a vitiated ſtate of the blood and humours from the bile regurgitating, or being abſorbed into it, by which the functions of the body are injured, and the ſkin is rendered yellow, and almoſt black. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. IMPETIGINES, which he defines, a yellowneſs of the ſkin and eyes; white fæces; the urine of a deep red colour, tinging a white rag, of a yellow colour, when dipped into it. He diſtinguiſhes five ſpecies. 1. *Icterus calculoſus*, when there is acute pain in the hypogaſtric region, which increaſes after eating, and when bilious concretions paſs through the inteſtines. 2. *Icterus ſpaſmodicus*, when there is no pain, and the yellowneſs of the ſkin happens after ſpaſmodic diſeaſes and affections of the mind. 3. *Icterus hepaticus*, it is without pain, and follows a diſeaſe of the liver. 4. *Icterus gravidarum*; it ariſes during pregnancy, and gives way after delivery. 5. *Icterus infantum*. It happens ſoon after their birth. A yellowneſs of the ſkin may ariſe, either from bile not excreted in the uſual manner, but received into the blood veſſels, and then effuſed under the cuticle, or from the ſerum of the blood being often yellow, occupying the ſame place, as in ecchymoſis. In ſome caſes, whether the yellowneſs ariſes from one or other of theſe cauſes, is not among phyſicians always clear, but the genuine jaundice only ariſes from the firſt, and a different diſeaſe from the latter; which diſtinction it is proper ſhould be made.

The genuine *jaundice* is when the bile is obſtructed by gall-ſtones, or viſcid bile, plugging up its paſſage into the duodenum. Sydenham ſpeaks of a ſymptomatic *jaundice* which is produced by hyſteric ſyptoms, but this is not obſerved in preſent practice, without the *icterus ſpaſmodicus* may be conſidered of this ſpecies. Many cachectic patients have a very yellow ſkin, but then they have not yellow eyes, and dark-coloured urine, nor aſh-coloured ſtools, which never happen but when the gall duct is obſtructed by bilious concretions, viſcid bile by ſcirrhi, or ſpaſm. Infants often have a remarkable yellowneſs in their ſkin, but their eyes are not tinged. This ſeems to ariſe from the meconium, or from ſome cauſe which, by diſtending the duodenum, ſo contracts the paſſage of the gall as to form an obſtruction. The yellowneſs from the bite of a viper is not a ſpecies of *jaundice*.

The cauſe of the true *jaundice* is the bile mixing with the

the blood, from gall-ſtones, ſpaſms, a ſcirrhus, &c. obſtructing its paſſage into the duodenum. A ſcirrhous liver is the cauſe of the worſt kind. It has been long agreed, that the obſtruction of the ductus communis choledochus, preventing the bile from paſſing into the duodenum, and, from thence being reabſorbed into the blood, was the ſole cauſe of the jaundice. But, in a late publication, by Dr. GOTTLIEB RICHTER, this does not always appear to be the caſe; for, ſays he, "to me it ſeems probable, that the moſt *common cauſe* of jaundice, is a ſtimulus or irritation acting upon the hepatic ſyſtem, which prevents the afflux, ſecretion, and excretion of the bilious fluids; or, rather ſo deranges the circulation in the hepatic ſyſtem, that the ſeveral parts do not reach their deſtined places, according to the laws of health, but are again mixed with the general maſs." In proof of which, he recites ſeveral caſes; one we ſhall here ſubjoin. "A woman died, in the hoſpital, in the higheſt degree of jaundice. On inſpecting her body, *no gall bladder was found*; but, in its place, only a ſkinny ſubſtance of a very ſmall ſize, in which no cavity could be diſcovered. The whole liver was full of white concretions, apparently of the nature of calcareous earth of different ſizes, from that of a pea, to that of a cherry, and which floated in water." Afterwards he ſays, "I am perſuaded, that the cauſe of jaundice is, for the moſt part, of a ſpaſmodic nature;" and reſts his opinion on the following authorities: CHAUX, in the 74 volume of the *Journal de Medicine*, proves by experiments, that the jaundice can be cured by ſedatives alone. SELLE, *Medicina Clinica*, p. 202, imputes the jaundice alſo to a ſtimulus; and VOGEL, in his Treatiſe on Jaundice, publiſhed at Wezlar in 1791, has proved, in ſo convincing a manner, that the jaundice is occaſioned by a ſtate of irritation in the liver, that any thing can ſcarcely be added to the reaſons he has adduced. See RICHTER's Medical and Surgical Obſervations. However, when the jaundice affects the habit, the ſigns in common are, the ſkin and whites of the eyes are yellow; the excrements moſt frequently white, and the urine depoſits a copious dark ſediment. Beſides theſe, an inactivity, anxiety, ſickneſs, uneaſineſs at the pit of the ſtomach, itching in the ſkin, and other ſymptoms occaſionally attend.

When a ſcirrhous liver is the cauſe no cure can be expected. An hæmorrhage is a dangerous ſymptom, for then the blood is both acrid and thin. In adults this diſorder often continues many months, even years, and if no other diſorder attends, great danger is not to be apprehended. If the gall-duct is obſtructed by a ſcirrhus, either in it, or in the duodenum, where it enters that inteſtine, danger is very great, and a cure not to be expected.

During the whole of this diſorder, the patient ſhould uſe frequent exerciſe, but not to fatigue himſelf much; a warm bath, and chearful company, alſo relieve; the diet ſhould be attenuating and aperient.

As to medicines, it is proper, when other cauſes are not manifeſt, to preſcribe with a view to gall-ſtones being the cauſe.

If pain is conſiderable in or about the pit of the ſtomach, proceed as directed for a ſtone in the bile-duct.

If ſickneſs and vomitting attend, the ſame method muſt be attended to as when a ſtone is paſſing from the gall-bladder. See CALCULUS.

If a purging attends, prevent its exceſs; give now and then as much of the ol. ricini as will be neceſſary to quicken the diſcharge by ſtool: and to ſtrengthen, give bitters two or three times a day.

If the itching is ſo troubleſome as to prevent ſleep, an opiate muſt be given at bed-time.

If the diſorder is in its beginning, and if there is any feveriſh ſymptoms, bleed according to the ſtate of the pulſe; then caſe the ſtomach with an emetic of the antimonial kind; after which proceed with ſaponaceous and alkaline medicines, or in their ſtead the acetated kali.

If a viſcid bile gives riſe to their diſorder, after bleeding, and an emetic, give aloetic and mercurial purges; after theſe the kali acetatum is the beſt attenuant and deobſtruent; it hath all the advantages of ſoap, without its diſagreeable taſte; and if any extraordinary heat attends, it is ſtill a moſt uſeful aſſiſtant, for while it allays accidental ſymptoms it carries on the principal work. It may be given to a dram, or a dram and a half, three times a-day.

If a mere redundancy of bile produces a *jaundice*, it is known by the ſtools being highly coloured with the bile, and by their acrid and ſtrong ſmell; in this caſe, the proper remedies are lenient, cooling purges, ſuch as manna, tamarinds, or the ol. ricini. Acids and demulcents are alſo neceſſary helps.

When the hæmorrhage is a troubleſome ſymptom, the blood is in an acrid and diſſolved ſtate; aloetics and attenuants are now to be forborn; on the contrary, acids, demulcents, and particularly the ol. ricini, made into the form of an emulſion, alſo a decoction of hempſeed in milk; and if a feveriſhneſs requires it, a little blood may be taken from the arm.

In caſe of a ſcirrhus, the extr. cicutæ is, perhaps, the beſt palliative.

As an attenuant the rubia tinctoria is of ſingular efficacy. The waters of Bath and Harrowgate are uſually eſteemed as almoſt ſpecifics. Under the idea of jaundice being created from irritation, and ſpaſmodic affections in the hepatic ſyſtem, ſmall doſes of ipecacuanha, tartarized antimony and valerian, aſſafœtida, cataplaſms of cicuta, and hyoſciamus, with linſeed-tea for common drink; bliſters, locally applied, in caſe of pain, and opiates, have been ſeverally adminiſtered, and been attended with ſucceſs. Many agreeable and uſeful forms of medicines adapted to this diſeaſe in general, or to particular ſymptoms, may be ſeen in Dr. Brooke's, and the London Practice of Phyſic. See alſo on the *Jaundice*, F. Hoffmun. Petermannus's Diſſ. Scrutinio *Icteri*, &c. Huxham de Aere & Morb. Epid. p. 143, &c. Wallis's Sydenham, &c. Dr. William Heberden's Obſ. in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 123, &c. Med Muſ. vol. i. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Decoe, on Biliary Concretions.

ICTERUS ALBUS. See CHLOROSIS.

ICTUS. A STROKE or BLOW. It ſignifies alſo the pulſation of an artery, and the ſting of a bee, or any other inſect.

—— SOLARIS. A STROKE of the SUN. Alſo called *inſolatio*; and by the French *coup de ſoleil*. This name is given to diſorders that ariſe from too violent an influence of the ſun's heat, particularly on the head. A long expoſure of the head to a hot ſun hath often produced an inflammation that was ſpeedily fatal.

The diagnoſtics are a violent head-ach, a hot dry ſkin a redneſs and heavineſs of the eyes; ſometimes there is a continual involuntary motion of the eye-lids, a loſs of ſleep, drowſineſs, in ſome with outrageous awakenings, a violent fever, faintneſs, loathing, thirſt, &c.

Perſons not accuſtomed to labour in the ſun, are ſometimes ſtruck by its heat whilſt on journies, &c. and die on the ſpot; others fall into a lethargy, and die in a few hours with ſymptoms of raving madneſs. If a patient eſcapes with his life, he is frequently attacked afterwards with violent head-achs, which in ſome inſtances affect the eye-lids greatly. In other inſtances a delirium is brought on without a fever, gutta ſerena, &c.

In infants this diſorder manifeſts itſelf by a heavy, deep, drowſineſs; which continues ſeveral days, frequent ravings, by convulſive twitchings, periodical head-achs, frequent vomiting, &c.

The effects of too much culinary fire are the ſame with that of the ſun; ſleeping with the head near the fire hath produced a mortal apoplexy during ſleep.

The method of cure is much the ſame as is purſued in the ſanguineous inflammation. Firſt bleed as freely as the ſtrength will admit; after this the legs, or, if the diſorder is violent, the whole body may be put into a warm bath, which ſhould not be much hotter than new milk. Emollient clyſters ſhould be frequently injected, almond emulſion, lemonade, and ſuch like demulcent cooling drinks ſhould be freely given: linen cloths wrung out of vinegar and water may be applied on the face and ſcalp. See Tiſſot's Advice.

IDÆUS DACTYLUS. See PÆONIA.

IDÆA. See OPHIOSCHORDON.

IDEALES. A FAULTY JUDGMENT. ALIENATION of MIND. And diſeaſes in which the judgment is chiefly affected.

IDIOCRASIA. See IDIOSYNCRASIA.

IDIOPATHEIA, from ἴδιος, *private*, or *peculiar*, and πάθος, *an affection*. A PRIMARY AND PROPER AFFECTION OF ANY PART. Thus the head is affected *idiopathically* in a lethargy, and the lungs in a pleuriſy; but when theſe parts ſuffer by conſent, that is by diſorders reſiding in other parts, they are then ſaid to ſuffer by ſympathy.

IDIOSYN-

IDIOSYNCRASIA. *Idyofyncrafia*, from ἴδιος, *peculiar*, συν, *with*, and κρασις, *to mix*, alſo *idiocrafia*, *idiotropia*. Every individual hath a ſtate of health peculiar to himſelf; and as different bodies ſeem to vary from each other, both with reſpect to the ſolids and fluids, though each may at the ſame time be in a ſound condition; this peculiarity of conſtitutions, by which they differ from other ſound bodies, is called IDIOSYNCRASY, or peculiarity of conſtitution. Diſorders from *idioſyncraſy*, are conſidered as incurable, having their cauſe in the original formation. It alſo means peculiar conſtitutional antipathies.

IDIOTROPIA. See IDIOSYNCRASIA.

IDOU MOULLI. The name of a tall plum-tree growing in the Eaſt Indies. Its fruit is cooling, and the bark is uſeful in many chronical diſeaſes.

IGASUR. See NUX VOMICA.

IGBUCAINI BRASILIANORUM. A tree in Braſil, whoſe fruit reſembles apples, and its kernels are a preſent remedy againſt the dyſentery.

IGNAME. See CARA.

IGNIS. FIRE. Some, as Bacon, Des Cartes, Boyle, ſir Iſaac Newton, &c. conſider *fire* not as an element, or as a real exiſtence, but as an adventitious and neceſſary property, reſulting from the inteſtine motion of the inſenſible particles of matter. On the other hand, Homberg, Boerhaave, Lemery, s'Graveſande, &c. conſidered *fire* as a real exiſtence, or a proper element. Whether heat is occaſioned by matter or motion, is a queſtion not well ſettled. The motion of friction or percuſſion, either generates, or collects heat; and, if the ſuppoſition of the mere vibration of parts could adequately account for the effects, it would, doubtleſs, be more ſimple than to call in the aſſiſtance of a material ſubſtance endued with peculiar properties; but, on the other hand, the appearances are ſolved with great eaſe and ſimplicity by the ſuppoſition of ſuch a ſubſtance. However, theſe phenomena of heat ſeem to ſtand ſingle, ſo as not eaſily to admit of compariſon with any other of the appearances in nature: and, conſequently, that all reaſoning by analogy promiſes very little elucidation of a ſubject which can only be proſecuted by experimental reſearch. Notwithſtanding which, the judgment of Homberg, Boerhaave, &c. is ſuppoſed, by ſome, to ſtand confirmed as a moſt ſolid truth, ſince the improvements made by the electric machine; beſides, as *fire* is the ſubſtance of all the ſenſes, being light to the eye, ſound to the ear, ſulphureous to the noſe, acid to the taſte, and painful to the touch, every property required in an element is evidently the property of *fire*. The reality of *fire* is further evident, by thoſe things which have a power of increaſing its quantity, and thoſe which can repel it. In the living human body, whatever increaſes the quantity of craſſamentum in the blood, increaſes the degree of heat alſo; animal diet, aromatic drugs, do this: a permanent heat is produced by antimony, iron, and the elixir of vitriol; but nitre, crude ſal ammoniac, the ſubtle gas from mines, from fermenting vegetable, or putrefying animal ſubſtances, powerfully repel all *fire*, and extinguiſh it whatever ſtate it is in. In PHYSIOLOGY, TRUE FIRE is underſtood, that ſubtile inviſible cauſe by which bodies are expanded or enlarged in bulk, and become hot to the touch; fluids are rarefied into vapour; ſolid bodies become fluid, and, at laſt, are diſſipated; or, if being incapable of being carried off in vapour, are at length melted into glaſs. It ſeems, likewiſe, to be the chief agent in nature on which animal and vegetable life have an immediate dependence; and, without which, it does not appear that nature could itſelf ſubſiſt for a ſingle moment. See CALORIC.

For the influence of *fire*, with reſpect to life, health, and diſeaſe, ſee CRASSAMENTUM, CALIDUM INNATUM, ANIMALIS MOTUS.

Many diſtempers have been named *ignis*, or *fire*, but principally the CAUSUS, or *burning fever*, which Hippocrates often calls πυρ, *fire*.

—— CALIDUS. A HOT FIRE, ſome have called a gangrene. A violent inflammation hath been called a gangrene when it is juſt about to degenerate into it; hence it received the name of *ignis calidus*.

—— FRIGIDUS. A COLD FIRE. A *ſphacelus* hath been thus called; becauſe the parts that are ſo affected become cold as the ſurrounding air.

—— PERSICUS.
—— SACER.
—— SANCTI ANTONII. } See ERYSIPELAS and HERPES EXEDENS.

IGNIS SYLVATICUS. See IMPETIGINES.

Ignis is alſo a name of ſeveral medicines, as *ignis vivus*, and the eſſential oil that ſwims on the top of diſtilled waters, &c.

The chemiſts uſe *fire* in different modes in performing their operations; whence their

—— SAPIENTIUM, or HEAT of HORSE-DUNG.

—— REVERBERATORIUM. REVERBERATORY FIRE. It is made in a furnace covered with a dome, that thus the heat, or the flame, which hath always a tendency to eſcape upwards, may be reverberated, or beat back on the veſſels immediately expoſed to it.

—— ROTÆ, or FIRE for FUSION. It is when a veſſel which contains ſome matter for fuſion, is ſurrounded with red-hot coals.

The chemiſts formerly regulated their *fire* by different degrees, which they called the *firſt*; this was ſcarcely to be perceived; the *ſecond* was, when the heat was manifeſt, but not ſufficient to hurt the ſenſe; the *third*, which was when the heat was painful to the ſenſe; the *fourth*, when the heat was ſufficient to deſtroy the body; and *fifth*, when the heat would cauſe gold to evaporate fumes. Boerhaave was the firſt who regulated the heat of *fires*, by means of a thermometer; and when the degrees of heat are mentioned in his writings, they are to be underſtood according to Fahrenheit's thermometer.

—— VIVENS. See CIRCULATUM.
—— VOLAGRIUS, } See IMPETIGINES.
—— VOLATICUS. }

IGNITIO. CALCINING.

IGNYE, } See POPLES.
IGNYS. }

ILAPHIS. See BARDANA.

ILATHERA. See THURIS CORTEX.

ILECH. By this word Paracelſus ſeems to mean a firſt principle.

ILEIDOS. In the Spagyric language it is the elementary air.

ILEUM INTESTINUM, ſo called from εἰλεω, *to turn about*, becauſe it makes many convolutions; called, according to GORRÆUS, *eilion*; *ilion*. It is one of the ſmall inteſtines. Where the jejunum ends, the *ileum* begins. Its convolutions ſurround thoſe of the jejunum, on the two lateral and inferior ſides, and it winds about from the left ſide by the hypogaſtrium to the right ſide, where it terminates in a tranſverſe manner at the fleſhy brim of the pelvis, and forms the firſt of the great inteſtines, called cœcum. Winſlow obſerves, that the *ileum* is of a paler red than the jejunum. In all the length of this inteſtine, it is wide and eaſily dilatable; but at its extremity, as it enters the colon, it is narrow, and its ſides are more firm and ſolid.

ILEUM CRUENTUM. Hippocrates deſcribes it in his de Intern. Affect. In this diſeaſe, as well as in the ſcurvy, the breath is fetid, the gums recede from the teeth, hæmorrhages of the noſe happen, and ſometimes there are ulcers in the legs, but the patient can move about his buſineſs pretty well.

ILEUS. See ILIACA PASSIO. It is an ancient name for the colic in the large inteſtines. See COLICA. The chief of the varieties of *ileus* are varieties of *colica ſpaſmodica*.

ILEX. The name of a tree of the oak kind, of which Boerhaave names three ſpecies.

—— ACULEATA BACCIFERA. See AQUIFOLIUM.

—— ACULEATA COCCIGLANDIFERA, alſo called *ilex coccigera*, *ilex aquifolia*. The SCARLET OAK. Its berries are the CHERMES, which ſee.

—— FOLIO ROTUNDIORI MOLLI MODICEQUE SINUATO. The GREAT SCARLET OAK. It is common in Italy and Languedoc. The bark, leaves, and acorns, called *aculeæ*, or *acules*, are more aſtringent than thoſe of the oak.

—— OBLONGO SERRATO FOLIO; alſo called *ilex* anguſtifolio, and *ilex* arborea.

ILIA. The plural of *ile*. The FLANKS. They are the ſpace between the loweſt of the falſe ribs and the upper edge of the os ilium on each ſide; they are the two diviſions of the regio umbilicalis.

ILIACA PASSIO. The ILIAC PASSION, alſo called *miſerere mei*, *ilios*, *ileus*, *convolvulus*, *enterſio*, *eileos*, *chordapſus*, *volvulus*, *tormentum*, AN INTROSUCEPTION of the ILIUM, and the diſeaſe of the ſmall inteſtines. Dr. CULLEN makes it ſynonymous with colica, and arranges its different ſpecies under different ſpecies of that diſeaſe.

It is a violent pain in the ſmall inteſtines, under which the

the periſtaltic motion of the bowels is inverted, and all their contents, in deſperate caſes, are thrown up by vomit.

This diſorder is of the acute, and generally, if not always, of the inflammatory kind. It is divided by ſome into four ſpecies, as may be obſerved below.

The cauſes are various, but the ſymptoms are ſo ſimilar, that it is generally impoſſible to diſtinguiſh them. The immediate cauſe is, an inverted periſtaltic motion of the inteſtines; and the cauſes producing the immediate one, are generally ſaid to be, obſtruction of the paſſage through the inteſtines, or irritation of the ſame. But ſome obſerve, that *one ſpecies is cauſed by a phlegmonous inflammation* in the inteſtine; and this cauſe is known by the pulſe being large, ſtrong, ſomewhat hard, but not very quick; the blood being fizy; the patient rarely vomiting in the firſt ſtage of the diſorder; his having no ſickneſs or anxiety at the præcordia; and being relieved much by bleeding. The *ſecond ſpecies hath for its cauſe an eryſipelatous inflammation of the ilium*; it is known by the intolerable pain at the ſeat of the diſeaſe; it is attended with vomiting ſoon, but not always at its firſt onſet; there are extreme ſickneſs or anxiety in the præcordia, inſatiable thirſt, great and ſudden debility, and a pale dejected countenance; the pulſe is ſmall, weak and quick; the febrile heat inconſiderable, and moſt remiſs in the extremities; ſometimes there is a ſenſe of great heat in the bowels; whilſt the exterior parts are cold and bedewed with a cold clammy ſweat, at leaſt in the ſecond ſtage, when a mortification in the inteſtine is about to commence. *The third ſpecies is moſt incident to youths betwixt fifteen and twenty years of age; it is of a middle nature, betwixt the other two ſorts juſt deſcribed*; in this caſe the blood is florid and unfizy, the face is flushed, the febrile heat is pretty uniformly diſtributed throughout the body; the tongue is whitiſh, and the thirſt is great; the pain is vehement; but the patient hath little or no anxiety or languor, and rarely vomits in the firſt ſtage of the diſeaſe. *The fourth ſpecies is produced by an introſuſception of the inteſtine*, called *introſuſceptio*, or *intuſſuſceptio*, which is a preternatural ingreſs of a portion of an inteſtine into another, or a reduplication of the inteſtine, which ſoon produces inflammation, or indeed may follow after an inflammation is begun. This laſt ſpecies ſome call the true *iliac paſſion*. Dr. Hunter takes notice of a diſeaſe to which children are more particularly ſubject, becauſe their meſentery having ſcarce any fat upon it, eaſily ſlips with the gut, and this he calls the *valvulus* or *volvulus*, of which he obſerves there are two kinds; the firſt is when a part of a gut is received into the part next above it; the other is when a part of the gut is received into the part of the gut next below it.

A coſtiveneſs uſually precedes this diſorder for ſome days, and pain ſoon is perceived in the belly about the navel; theſe pains increaſe; an inflation and diſtention of the belly gradually increaſes, then a hard tumor is felt in the umbilical region, which ſurrounds the belly like a cord; not even the leaſt flatulence can paſs downwards; but after much affliction it at laſt finds a way (though a fatal one) by the mouth.

The *iliac paſſion* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the cœliac paſſion, and from pains in the colon.

The prognoſtics are favourable, whilſt inflammation is abſent, and clyſters can be thrown up the anus, and are returned by ſtool; whilſt the pains ſhift from place to place, and the pain and vomiting are only at intervals, there may be hope of a recovery; hope is yet better founded, if a laxative, taken by the mouth, paſſes by the anus; but when the violent ſymptoms appear, there is but little room for hope. An entire ſuppreſſion of urine is a mortal ſymptom.

The principal indication of cure is to allay the pain which lays a foundation for an inflammation.

Though the different ſpecies are not eaſily diſtinguiſhed, it is a favourable circumſtance in the cure that the method is nearly the ſame in them all; however, as in the ſecond ſpecies, bleeding is not ſo freely to be admitted of, an attention to the diſtinctions of the ſpecies may be followed by advantage.

Begin the cure by bleeding, and repeating it as the pulſe will admit. For the patient's drink, barley water, a decoction of marſhmallow-roots, an infuſion of linſeed or other demulcent liquors may be made; but, in preference to all other, let freſh butter-milk be made by ſhaking cream in a bottle, ſo that the patient may take a tea-cupful frequently. The warm half bath is alſo peculiarly uſeful. Give purging medicines by the mouth and clyſterwiſe, as follows:

℞ Calom. ℈ i. extr. colocynth. comp. ʒ i. opii pulv. gr. iii. m. f. pil. No. xii. quarum ſumat. iii. ſtatim. & repet. iii. quaq. hora poſtea vel pro re nata.

℞ Hauſt. ſalin. cum ol. ricini ver. ʒ ſs. poſt ſing. doſ. pilular. ſumend. If inflammation is ſuſpected, add nitre to the draught.

Firſt, adminiſter the more ſtimulating kind of clyſters, and then the emollient ones. Clyſters of tobacco-ſmoak are not to be omitted. It rarely happens that clyſters are ſufficiently repeated.

Though the above cathartics are propoſed, the ſal cath. amar. or the natron vitriolatum are ſometimes of more efficacy.

Apply a bliſter over that part of the belly where the pain is particularly complained of, or if the pain is general, the plaiſter may be applied on any part of the belly, or on the upper part of the thigh.

After each vomiting, the ſaline mixture may be given in the act of fermentation, and mint-water may be taken with xv. or xx. drops of the tinct. opii. Theſe may be repeated as oft as they may ſeem neceſſary, in order to allay this diſcharge upwards.

If the fever increaſes, bleed as often and as freely as the pulſe will admit of, and give nitre with camphor at proper periods.

If a rupture is the cauſe, make no attempt to reduce it before the ſpaſm and tenſion is removed.

If theſe means are ſucceſsful, after the ſymptoms are abated, continue a cooling, emollient, and ſparing diet for ſome days.

See Hippocrates de Morbis; Aretæus; Cœlius Aurelianus; Celſus; F. Hoffman; Wallis's Sydenham; and the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 223, &c. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 266, 278.

ILIACA MINOR, ARTERIA. It is the moſt poſterior branch of the hypogaſtric artery. Sometimes it is the branch of the *glutæa arteria*.

—— VASA. The ILIAC VESSELS, ARTERIÆ and VENÆ, which ſee.

ILIACÆ ARTERIÆ. The ILIAC ARTERIES. They are formed by the biſurcation of the aorta, at about the fourth vertebra of the loins. They deſcend about three fingers breadth from their origin; and when they are arrived to the pſoas muſcle (on each ſide), or rather are upon it, they each divide into two, an external and an internal; the external hath no particular name; the internal is called HYPOGASTRICA. See HYPOGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ.

The external *iliac*, on each ſide, runs down to the ligamentum Fallopii, under which it goes out of the abdomen. In this courſe it gives off only a few ſmall arteries to the peritonæum, and parts near it; but, as it paſſes out of the belly under the ligament, it detaches two conſiderable branches, one internal, the other external; the inner is called EPIGASTRICA, which ſee; the external is called INNOMINATA, which ſee; beſides theſe two branches, the external *iliaca* gives off a ſmall branch internally, under the ligament, which runs to the vagina of the ſpermatic chord, and ſometimes another ſmall twig goes from the outſide of the os ilium.

The internal *iliac* artery. See HYPOGASTRICÆ ARTERIÆ.

—— VENÆ. ILIAC VEINS; called *titillares venæ*. Theſe are formed by the biſurcation of the vena cava, about the laſt vertebra of the loins. Preſently after their leaving the vena cava, they each divide into two principal branches; one of theſe ſubdiviſions is named iliaca externa, or anterior; the other iliaca interna, or poſterior; the external is alſo ſimply named iliaca; the internal is called hypogaſtrica. The external ſeems to be the true continuation of the trunk; they run the ſame courſe as the arteries of the ſame name. The external *iliac veins* lie more or leſs on the inſide of the arteries, and from a little before they leave the abdomen, they accompany their correſponding arteries, both in their courſe, and in their diviſions into branches.

ILIACUS EXTERNUS, MUSC. See PYRIFORMIS.

—— INTERNUS, MUSC. It lies upon the concave part of the ilium, and takes its origin likewiſe from the anterior edge of the bone; it runs down before the pſoas muſcle, and makes one maſs with it; it then runs over the head of the bone, and paſſes inwards, to be inſerted into the little trochanter. It helps to lift the thigh upwards.

ILIADUM, } It is the firſt matter of all things, con-
ILIADUS. } ſiſting of quickſilver, ſalt, and ſulphur. Theſe are Paracelſus's three principles. *Iliadus* is alſo a mineral ſpirit, which is contained in every element, and is the ſuppoſed cauſe of diſeaſes.

ILIASTER. Paracelſus ſays it is the occult virtue of nature, whence all things have their increaſe.

ILINGOS, from ειλω, *a vortex*. See VERTIGO.

ILION. See ILEUM INTESTINUM.

ILIOS. See PASSIO ILIACA.

ILISCUS. Avicenna ſays it is madneſs cauſed by love.

ILIUM, Os. Alſo called *os innominatum*, but it is only the upper part thereof. It is called *ilium*, becauſe it ſupports the parts that are called *ilia*. The *ilium* forms the upper and poſterior portion of the pelvis; it reaches as far down as a tranſverſe ſection of one third of the acetabulum. The external ſide is convex, and called its dorſum; the internal part is named its coſta; the ſuperior ſemicircular edge is called the ſpine. All the cavity of the *ilium* is called *cholas*, or *cholago*, becauſe it contains the liver, which is the ſtrainer of the gall. Between the os ſacrum and the *ilium* is the ſciatic notch, where the ſciatic nerve and poſterior crural veſſels paſs free from compreſſion.

ILLECEBRA. See SEDUM.

ILLEGITIMUS. ILLEGITIMATE. An epithet for the falſe ribs, alſo for ſome anomalous fevers.

ILLINCTUS. See LINCTUS.

ILLISSIO. See ENTHLASIS.

ILLISIONES AQUARUM. See CATACLYSMUS.

ILLOS. See OCULUS.

ILLOSIS. See STRABISMUS.

ILLUMINABILIS LAPIS. See BONONIENSIS LAPIS.

ILLUTATIO. ILLUTATION. It is a beſmearing any part of the body with mud, and renewing it as it grows dry, with a view of heating, drying and diſcuſſing. It is chiefly done with the mud found at the bottom of mineral ſprings.

ILLYS. A perſon who ſquints, or looks with eyes diſtorted.

ILYS. The FÆCES of WINE. It is alſo an epithet for ſediment in ſtools which reſembles *fæces* of *wine*; alſo the ſediment in urine, when it reſembles the ſame.

IMAGINARII. Diſeaſes in which the *imagination* is principally affected.

IMAGINATIO. IMAGINATION. To the power of the mother's *imagination* many peculiarities in the fœtus have been aſcribed. Much hath been ſaid on both ſides, but though much of the error is confuted, the whole of the ſubject is not cleared up. See Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. ii. p. 222. Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 273, &c.

IMBECILITAS. Alſo ARRHOSTIA. It is often taken for a diſeaſe, but generally means a debilitated ſtate of the habit, and ſometimes the word *arrhoſtia* is made uſe of to expreſs mental imbecility.

IMBECILITAS OCULORUM. See AMBLYOPIA. NYCTALOPS.

IMBIBITIO. In chemiſtry it is a kind of cohobation, when the liquor aſcends and deſcends upon a ſolid ſubſtance, until it is fixed therewith. Sometimes it ſimply ſignifies cohobation, and any ſort of impregnation.

IMBRICATUS. The leaves or ſcales of plants are ſaid to be *imbricated* when they are diſpoſed ſo as to lie one on the edge of the other, after the maner of tiles on a houſe. The term is applied to leaves, and their ſerratures in the bud, or a term in foliation: to the ſtem, when covered with ſcales; *tectus ut nudus non appareat*; to the calyx, as in *hieracium*, *ſonchus*, and other *ſyngeneſia*; to the ſpike, having flowers ſo cloſe, as to preſs orve each other.

IMMERSIO. Chemical *immerſion* is a ſpecies of calcination, when a body is immerſed in any fluid, in order to be corroded; or it is a ſpecies of lotion, as when any ſubſtance is plunged into a fluid, in order to deprive it of a bad quality, or to communicate a good one to it.

IMMERSUS. See INFRASCAPULARIS MUSCULUS.

IMPASTATIO. IMPASTATION. The making of dry powders into paſte, by means of ſome fluid. See INCORPORATIO.

IMPATIENS HERBA. See MOMORDICA and PERSICARIA SILIQUOSA.

IMPERATORIA. MASTERWORT. Alſo called *aſtrantia*, *magiſtrantia*, *oſtruthium*, imperatoria major, imperatoria aſtruthium, *ſtruthium*, *ſmyrnium*. It is the IMPERATORIA OSTRUTHIUM. CLASS, PENTANDRIA, ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 356. L. Spec. Plant. 371.

It is an umbelliferous plant, with large winged leaves, divided into three indented ſegments, producing thick, oblong, ſtriated ſeeds, ſurrounded with a narrow leafy margin; the roots are oblong, thick, knobby, jointed with ſeveral lateral fibres, brown on the outſide, and whitiſh within. It is perennial, a native of the Alps and Pyreneans. Mr. Lightfoot found it growing in ſeveral places on the banks of the Clyde in Scotland.

The root is warm, grateful, and aromatic, nearly of the nature of angelica. Infuſed in water, or digeſted in ſpirit of wine, it impregnates both menſtruums ſtrongly with its ſmell, warmth, pungency, and bitterneſs. On inſpiſſating the ſpirituous tincture very little of its flavour exhales; but water carries off nearly all the ſpecific flavour of the root in evaporation. If the root is held in the mouth it provokes ſaliva, and if ſwallowed it purges; whence it is called the countryman's purge: an infuſion of it in water, and ſweetened with honey, is an expectorant. The roots ſhould be taken up in the middle of winter in the ſecond year. It was conſidered as an alexipharmic and ſudorific; and in ſome diſeaſes employed with ſo much ſucceſs, as to be called *divinum remedium*. At preſent, it is only conſidered as an aromatic of inferior order. This is alſo a name for ANGELICA.

IMPERATORIA NIGRA. BLACK MASTERWORT, alſo called *aſtrantia nigra*, *aſtrantia major*, and *ſanicula fœmina*. This plant is kept in the gardens of the curious. It flowers in July. Its black and fibrous roots only are uſed.

See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. works.

IMPERIALIS AQUA. See FLUOR ALBUS.

IMPETIGINES. Diſeaſes which occaſion blemiſhes or deſœdations in the ſkin. Hence, *impetigo* is called *terna*, *derbia*, *ignis ſylvaticus*, *volagrius*, or *volaticus*. It is uſed likewiſe for *ſerpigo*. See LEPRA, PRURITUS, HERPES, and MENTAGRA.

Dr. Cullen ranks the *impetiginous* diſeaſes as an ORDER of the CLASS called CACHEXIÆ, and defines the *impetigines* to be thoſe diſorders from a general bad habit, manifeſting themſelves principally by diſfiguring the ſkin and other external parts of the body. The itch, &c. though affecting the ſkin, yet not being connected neceſſarily with the habit, Dr. Cullen places in the claſs locales.

IMPETIGO of Celſus. Blancard ſays it is the *lepra Græcorum*.

—— PLINII and ARABUM. Blancard ſays it is that ſpecies of *impetigo*, or of the leproſy of the Greeks, that is known by the name of *lichen*.

IMPLUVIUM. See EMBROCATIO.

IMPOTENTIA. IMPOTENCE. With reſpect to men it is the ſame as ſterility in women, that is, an inability to propagate their ſpecies.

IMPREGNATIO. IMPREGNATION. Alſo INGRAVIDATIO. The ſtate immediately after conception, continuing to delivery. A woman uſually perceives the child to move at different periods; the ſooneſt at the end of forty days, the lateſt at the end of five months. But ſome women, without being pregnant, perceive a motion like that of a child. La Motte thinks that a large child and a ſmall quantity of water may be a reaſon why a pregnant woman ſometimes hardly perceives the motion of the child. The *impregnation* of plants, ſee FARINA FŒCUNDANS.

IMPRESSIO See DEPRESSIO.

IMUS VENTER. See ABDOMEN and HYPOGASTRIUM.

INAIA GUACUIBA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

INCANTAMENTA. See AMULETA.

INCARNANTIA. Medicines which remove the obſtructions to nature's filling up wounds or ulcers with fleſh, called alſo ANAPLEROTICA, which ſee.

INCENDIUM, } A BURNING FEVER, or ſometimes
INCENSIO. } any burning heat, alſo a hot inflammatory tumor.

INCERATIO. INCERATION. It is the reduction of any dry ſubſtance to the conſiſtence of wax, by the gradual admixture of any fluid therewith.

INCERNICULUM. A STRAINER or SIEVE. In anatomy it is a name for the pelvis of the kidney.

INCI-

INCINERATIO. INCINERATION, alſo *aſtiphora*. It is the burning of the teeth, or any thing to aſhes. See CALCINATIO.

INCISIO, from *in* and *cædo, to cut*. INCISION. The opening of abſceſſes by means of a lancet or ſcalpel. For the beſt modes of making them, or extracting matter with the moſt eaſe and ſecurity. See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 4. p. 76, &c.

INCISORES DENTES. CUTTERS, from *incidere, to cut*. A name of the four anterior teeth in each jaw from their uſe in cutting, called alſo *ctenes*. *Dentes lactei, riſorii, dichoſtores*. The edges of the *inciſores*, by uſe and friction, in ſome people become blunt and thicker; and in others they ſharpen one another, and become thinner. Theſe teeth are convex externally, and concave internally; ſo that by their wrapping over one another when they are wore, it is the internal concave ſurface of the upper ones, and the external convex ſurface of the lower ones, that are waſted. See DENS.

INCISORII DUCTUS. Theſe are two canals which go from the bottom of the internal nares, acroſs the arch of the palate, and open behind the firſt and largeſt of the dentes *inciſorii*; their lower orifices are in the foramen palatinum anterius, called *naſopalatini ductus*.

—— INFERIORES COWPERI, MUSC. They ariſe from the alveoli of the lateral *inciſores* of the lower jaw, and are inſerted into the middle of the ſemi-orbicularis of the lower lip.

—— LATERALES, MUSC. called alſo *canini minores*. A ſort of biceps muſcles, which unite into one at their lower end: they ariſe from the os maxillare, below the middle tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum, and below the edge of the orbit in the os maxillare, near the union of this bone, with the os malæ; theſe two portions (on each ſide) unite about the lateral dentes *inciſorii*.

—— MEDII, MUSC. Alſo called *inciſorii minores Cowperi*, or *inciſores minores ſuperiores*. They are two ſmall ſhort muſcles ſituated near each other below the ſeptum narium; they riſe from the os maxillare, on the alveoli of the firſt *inciſores*, and are inſerted into the middle and upper part of the upper lip.

INCISORIUM. A table whereon a patient is laid, in order to have an inciſion made on any part.

—— FORAMEN. This lies behind the *dentes inciſores* of the upper jaw, which divides into two, as it opens into the noſe on each ſide of the *ſeptum naſi*.

INCITABILITAS. INCITABILITY. In a practical view, it has appeared neceſſary to make a diſtinction between this term, and irritability; becauſe, though it is allowed, that to theſe two powers, the exiſtence of the machine, in a living ſtate, and the action of its moving ſolids with reſpect to their continuance are entirely owing; yet, they do in ſome degree certainly exiſt independent of each other, notwithſtanding their intimate union, and conjunct action. It is therefore by this knowledge, that we ſhall in ſome caſes be able to diſcover how, from particular defect in theſe two powers, ſeparately attended to, diſeaſes put on different appearances, and are to be prevented, alleviated, or cured by applications made to them diſtinctively, as well as unitedly. Thus then are they diſcriminated. By INCITABILITY, is meant that power in the brain, and nervous ſyſtem, which may be put into action by mental affection, as well as local irritation, and which produces thoſe affections we call ſympathy. By IRRITABILITY, that power is meant which may be put into action by material ſtimulus, locally exerted; yet is obedient to the influence of the nerves in general, and cannot in the living machine exiſt for any conſiderable time without this union. See WALLIS on Health and Diſeaſe. IRRITABILITAS, and SENSIBILITAS.

INCONTINENTIA. INCONTINENCE. In medicine it is when there is an inability in any of the organs to retain what ſhould not be diſcharged without the concurrence of the will.

INCORPORATIO. INCORPORATION. It is much the ſame as *impaſtatio*; it alſo ſignifies the uniting oleous and terebinthinate ſubſtances with water into one equal body by the mediation of a third body added to them.

INCRASSANTIA, alſo *pycnotica*. INCRASSATING MEDICINES, theſe are ſuch as reduce the too fluid blood and juices to a proper conſiſtence.

INCRUSTATIO. INCRUSTATION. In ſurgery it is the induction of a cruſt, or eſchar upon any part.

INCUBO, INCUBUS. The NIGHT-MARE. It hath alſo been called *ephialtes*, or *epialtes*, from ἐφάλλομαι, *to leap upon*; *epibole*, from ἐπιβάλλω, *to preſs upon*; becauſe the patient imagines that ſomething leaps or preſſes upon him, and *babuzicarius*, from βαβύζω, *to ſpeak* inarticulately. There is alſo a ſpecies called *ſuccubus*. The INCUBUS is ſynonymous with *oneirodynia*.

Thoſe who are diſturbed by indigeſted crudities in the ſtomach are generally the ſubjects of this diſorder. It lays a foundation for the epilepſy.

Under this complaint, which always happens during ſleep, the patient cannot ſtir himſelf but with difficulty; he is ſeized with a ſenſe of weight, a dread of ſuffocation, an oppreſſion as from ſomebody falling ſuddenly upon him, with an intent to deprive him of life and ſenſe, not ſuffering him to cry out; hence it is uſual with theſe patients to ſtart up and cry out with a confuſed inarticulate voice.

This diſorder hath generally been ſuppoſed to proceed from a ſtagnation of blood in the brain and lungs; *but it is a nervous affection, and riſes chiefly from indigeſtion*: hence we obſerve that thoſe with weak nerves, who lead ſedentary lives, and feed heartily, are the moſt commonly affected with it. Nothing tends more to produce it than a heavy ſupper eaten late, or juſt before going to bed. Wind is a frequent cauſe, deep thought, anxiety, or any oppreſſion on the mind, alſo produces it.

None are attacked with this diſorder but when laid on their backs; and if any perſon would awake the patient, the complaint would immediately vaniſh.

If the patient hath a ſanguine plethora, bleed, direct a ſpare diet, and aloetic purges. Dr. Whytt ſays that he generally found a *glaſs of brandy a cure, if taken at bed-time*.

A ſlight ſupper, chearfulneſs before bed-time, due exerciſe during the day, are the beſt remedies.

See Cœlius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. i. cap. 3. Lommii Med. Obſ. iii. P. Ægineta, lib. iii. c. 15. Soranus's Aitiologoumena.

INCUS. The ANVIL. The name of one of the bones in the ear. It is broader than it is thick; it is articulated with the malleus, behind the manubrium, and from hence a ſhort thick proceſs projects backwards, and a long proceſs downwards, which runs down parallel to the long proceſs of the malleus, but rather more backward. The ſhort proceſs is thick at its beginning, but decreaſing it ends in a point, which is turned backwards and joined to the edge of the opening of the cellulæ maſtoideæ. The long proceſs at its extremity is rather bent inwards, by which we may diſtinguiſh the *incus* of one ear from that of the other; for, turning the ſhort proceſs backwards and the long proceſs downwards, if the bending in of the long leg be towards the left hand, it belongs to the right ear, and vice verſa. See AURIS.

INDEX, from *indicare, to point*. See DIGITUS.

INDIÆ ORIENTALIS, RADIX GENUINA. See GENSING.

INDIANA RADIX. See IPECACUANHA.

INDICATIO. INDICATION, alſo DELATIO, *endeixis*. The diagnoſtics of a diſeaſe and its pathognomonic ſigns, are collections of particulars that occur to obſervation. *Indications* are concluſions that ariſe from reaſoning on theſe particulars called ſigns. The *indication* of cure, in all diſeaſes, is to remove the proximate or immediate cauſe, for this the term *accuſatio* is uſed.

INDICATOR. See EXTENSOR INDICIS.

INDICON. See MYRTIDANON.

INDICUM. The INDIGO BLUE PLANT; alſo called *Indico-indigo, anil, caachira, nil, iſatis Indica, coronilla Indica, emerus Americanus, agnil, glaſtum Indicum, Ameri, coaachira Indorum, colutea Indica herbacea, enger, gali, herva de anil Luſitanis, hin-awaru*, &c. It is a plant which is a native of South Carolina. In ſix weeks to two months from ſowing the ſeed, the plant is ready for cutting up, in order to make the blue colouring matter called *indigo*. The *indigo* is a fæcula, made by means of water and olive oil, from the juice of the leaves of this plant and the ſmalleſt branches. The beſt ſort of *indigo* bears the ſurname of *ſurquiſſe*. The beſt is made at St. Chriſtopher's and Martinico; it is in flat cakes, of a moderate thickneſs, not too ſoft nor too hard, of a deep violet colour; it ſwims on water, and when broken hath no white ſpots in it; ſuch as is copperiſh or reddiſh, on being rubbed with one's nail, and hath the leaſt duſt and broken pieces in it, is not genuine.

There is a ſort which is made from the leaves and the ſtalks, which is named *guatimala*.

The plant is ſaid to be detergent, and of ſome uſe when powdered and applied to ulcers.

There

There is another plant which is called *anil*; it is uſed by way of decoction in nephritic colics, and ſuppreſſions of urine.

See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Neumann's Chem. Works.

INDICUM BALSAMUM. See PERUV. BALS.

—— LIGNUM MONTANUM. See CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

INDICUS. See COSTUS.

INDIGA SPURIA. See COLINIL.

INDIGNATORIUS MUSCULUS, from *indignor, to ſcorn*; becauſe this muſcle, though not without the help of another, produces a ſcornful look. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, No. 5.

INDIGO. See INDICUM.

INDUSIUM. A SHIRT OR SHIFT. Some diſpute about changing the linen when the patient is ſick. Clean linen promotes perſpiration, and it may be renewed as often as the patient pleaſes, whether the diſorder be of the acute or the chronical kind.

Except *during a criſis in fevers*, whilſt the patient is in a ſweat, a change of linen, if well dried and warmed, may be daily uſed.

INDUSIUM. See AMNION.

INERTIÆ VIS. The power of inactivity. By this ſir Iſaac Newton means that paſſive principle in matter, by which bodies reſiſt, to the utmoſt of their power, any change or alteration of their ſtate, whatever it be, either of reſt, motion, or its direction; and this reſiſtance is always equal in the ſame body, and in different bodies, is proportional to the quantity of matter they contain. Hence in medicine it means when powers of the conſtitution are torpid, or inert, and for want of their exertion leave the habit, both ſolids and fluids in a ſtate almoſt of inactivity.

INFANS. An INFANT or CHILD. Fred. Hoffman ſays, that the human ſpecies are *infants* until they begin to talk, and children to the age of puberty.

ANATOMY diſcovers to us, that during *infancy* there is much imperfection in the human frame, becauſe its parts are diſproportioned, and its organs incapable of thoſe functions which in future life they are deſigned to perform. The head is larger in proportion to the bulk of the body than that of an adult. The liver and pancreas are much larger in proportion than in advanced life; their ſecretions are more in quantity alſo. The bile is very inert; the heart is ſtronger and larger than in future life; the quantity of blood ſent through the heart of an *infant*, in a given time, is alſo more in proportion than that in adults. Now, though theſe circumſtances have their important uſefulneſs, yet the imperfection attending them, ſubjects this age to many injuries and dangers from which a more perfect ſtate is freed.

Hippocrates enumerates the diſorders of *infants* and *children* in his Aphoriſms, lib. iii. aph. 24—26. Dr. Percival obſerves in his Eſſays Med. and Exp. that of all who are born alive, two-thirds of them live not to be two years old.

Infants have a larger proportion of brain than adults, hence are more ſubject to nervous diſorders, and hence the diagnoſtics of diſeaſes are in many reſpects obſcure or uncertain, as particularly thoſe taken from the pulſe, which from the irritability of the tender bodies of *infants*, is ſuddenly affected by a variety of accidents too numerous, and ſeemingly too trivial, to gain our attention. However, no very great embarraſſment ariſes to the practitioners from this; for the diſorders in this ſtate are generally acute, leſs complicated than thoſe in adults, and are more eaſily diſcovered than is generally apprehended.

The vigour of *children*'s conſtitutions depends moſt on that of their mothers. Healthy women, who accuſtom themſelves to exerciſe and air, and whoſe diet is more ſuited to the robuſt than the delicate, alone bring forth healthy *children*.

As ſoon as a *child* is born, the mucus with which its body is covered, is beſt waſhed off with ſoap and water. The care of ſome nurſes to clear away all the mucus at the firſt dreſſing of the *child* is imprudent, for the degree of rubbing which is ſometimes required, produces inflammation, and much other uneaſineſs in the *child*; moderate cleanlineſs at the firſt prevents ſuch ill effects, and the next dreſſing will eaſily and ſafely complete this buſineſs.

After examining the new born *infants* with a view to diſcover any accidental injury, or natural imperfection, wrap the navel-ſtring in a rag, ſufficiently folded, to prevent the coldneſs of the navel-ſtring from affecting the bowels and producing gripes.

The heads of *infants* are differently formed by the birth; but the nurſe ſhould dreſs them looſely, and leave their future formation to the action of the dura mater.

The next cuſtom is to pour oil of almonds, and ſyrup of violets, or to thruſt ſugar and butter into the child's ſtomach; but this practice induces coſtiveneſs, by weakening the bowels: until the mother's milk begins to flow, which may be accelerated by applying the *child* to the breaſts, it is rarely neceſſary to give the *child* any thing; for there is a mucus in the ſtomach of a new-born *infant*, which is generally a ſufficient nouriſhment, until the mother can afford what is further needful. If any thing is done before the mother's milk can be obtained, let a tea ſpoonful of the ol. ricini ver. be the medicine, and after it give only lukewarm water with an equal portion of new milk.

If the *child* is to be nurſed without the breaſt, the thinneſt diet is the beſt; milk and water alone ſuffices, and is leſs ſubject to turn ſour than thicker meat; as the ſtrength increaſes, more ſolid diet may be given.

The cloathing of *infants* ſhould be looſe and cool; but not ſuch as ſubjects them to the cold. Clean linen may be allowed every day, for it imbibes ſuperfluous moiſture, which otherwiſe might offend. Peculiar attention ſhould be given to prevent their continuing wet, after they void their urine.

The diet ſhould be in general as directed in the articles ABLACTATIO, and LACTATIO. If the ſtools are of a green or yellow colour, add now and then magneſia to the food, or give three or four drops of liquor c. c. in a ſpoonful of milk and water; freſh broth, from which the fat is ſkimmed, may be given once a day.

The nurſery ſhould be a large room, and more than two ſhould not be in the ſame bed. Small or crowded rooms greatly relax the inhabitants, and ſubject them to take cold.

Exerciſe is of the greateſt importance; it conduces both to preſent health, and future vigour; but avoid much motion, except of the gentler kind, before the ſtomach hath digeſted, in ſome meaſure, its contents; and at all times avoid the dangerous practice of hoiſting and toſſing children high and violently, for thus their victuals ſoon are ſoured in their ſtomachs, and digeſtion is much injured, and not unfrequently the tender ribs are bent, or broke, and thus irremediable ills ariſe, though the cauſe at firſt was never noticed. Gently dandling, and rubbing the whole body before a fire every time it is dreſſed, waſhing with cold water, and afterwards drying it well, are ſufficient exerciſes during the firſt few months.

As to the diſorders that are proper to the *infant* ſtate, they are chiefly inward fits, teething, the rickets, the thruſh, watery gripes, and convulſions; theſe are common to all ages. In *infants*, all theſe diſorders generally ſpring from one common cauſe, viz. an acid in the ſtomach and bowels. This, in proportion to its degree, and according to the reſpective peculiarities in the conſtitution of an individual, produces one or other of theſe diſeaſes. To remedy theſe, give from gut. v. ad x. vin. antim. and if it does not operate upwards in half an hour, repeat the doſe. It generally operates both ways, and then it is the moſt uſeful; as the *child*'s ſtrength increaſes give a larger doſe. Repeat this kind of emetic as often as the ſymptoms may require, and keep the *child* always as dry as poſſible, not neglecting to rub it as above hinted, every time it is dreſſed and undreſſed. See the reſpective articles under which the above named diſeaſes are treated; alſo Percival's Eſſays Med. and Exp. ed. 2. p. 363—367; Armſtrong on the Management and Diſeaſes of *Children*. Hoffman on the Diſeaſes of *Children*. An Eſſay on the Management of *Children*, by Dr. Cadogan. A treatiſe on the Diſeaſes of *Children*, by Dr. Harris: it is tranſlated by I. Martin, F. R. S. and is excellent on the ſubject it contains. Directions for the Management of *Children*, by Dr. Clark. Moſs on Nurſing, &c. Wallis on Health and Diſeaſe.

INFECTIO. See CONTAGIO.

INFELIX. Thus Virgil calls darnel. See LOLIUM.

INFELIX. Lignum. See SAMBUCUS.

INFERNALIS LAPIS. Cauſtic made by evaporating ſtrong ſoap-leys almoſt to dryneſs. See CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS. It is ſometimes uſed inſtead of the Cauſticum Lunare, and by ſome ſo called. See ARGENTUM.

INFIBULATIO. INFIBULATION. This operation is the reverſe of circumciſion, for it confines the prepuce ſo over the glans penis, that it cannot be drawn back. The operation is thus performed. Extend the ſkin which is above the glans, and with ink mark the part on each ſide through which the perforation is to be made; then let it retract itſelf. If the marks recur upon the glans, too much of the ſkin hath been taken up, and the marks muſt be made nearer to the end of the prepuce, but only ſo as that they may not return upon the glans; and thus the ſeat of the fibula is determined. Then a needle, armed with a waxed thread, is paſſed through, and moved backward and forward every day, until a cicatrix is formed. After this the *fibula* is fixed.

Thus the ancient Romans were uſed to preſerve their ſinging boys from all premature and prepoſterous ideal venery, and to preſerve their voices longer. See Celſus, lib. vii. cap. xxv. The *fibula* ſeems to have been a kind of ring.

INFLAMMATIO. Alſo *Phlegmone*; *Phlogoſis*; INFLAMMATION. HIPPOCRATES often applies the word *Phlegma*, in this ſenſe; it is properly defined to be an increaſed circulation in any part, from irritation, external or internal, local or univerſal. An acute inflammation is termed *Oxyphlegmaſia*.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE of *inflammation* is irritation. It does not depend on the quantity of craſſamentum, nor the ardency of the blood: ſpaſm and *inflammation* mutually produce each other. Putrid matter is amongſt the varieties which irritate the nervous and ſenſible parts, and ſo excite *inflammation*. The kinds of irritation are, perhaps, as various, as are the different cauſes thereof; the matter of the ſmall-pox produces one, that of the itch another, &c. More fluid circulates through, and is more ſecreted, in a part that is inflamed, than when it is in a natural ſtate. Senſibility and irritability are increaſed by *inflammation*, and are produced in parts that did not manifeſtly poſſeſs them before.

The MEDIATE CAUSE of *inflammation* is the increaſed ſenſibility, or irritability of the fibres; whence irregularity in the excreta and retenta.

The REMOTE CAUSES are wounds, bruiſes, ſudden and exceſſive cold, luxations, aromatic aliments, &c. Dr. Cullen conſiders ſpaſm as the ſole proximate cauſe of *inflammation*, and ſays "That a ſpaſm of the extreme veſſels takes place in *inflammation*, is preſumed from what is at the ſame time the ſtate of the whole arterial ſyſtem. In all conſiderable *inflammations*, though ariſing in one part only, an affection is communicated to the whole ſyſtem; in conſequence of which, an *inflammation* is readily produced in other parts beſides that firſt affected. This general affection is well known to phyſicians, under the name of *diatheſis phlogiſtica*. It moſt commonly appears *in perſons of the moſt rigid fibres; is often manifeſtly induced by the tonic or aſtringent power of cold; increaſed by all tonic and ſtimulant powers applied to the body; always attended by a hardneſs of the pulſe; and moſt effectually taken off by the relaxing power of blood-letting.* From theſe circumſtances it is probable, that the diatheſis phlogiſtica conſiſts in an increaſed tone, or contractility, and perhaps contraction, of the muſcular fibres of the whole arterial ſyſtem." Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic.

Inflammations receive different names, according to the different parts on which they manifeſt themſelves, as in the inſtances of a quinſy, pleuriſy, &c. called *phlegmonous inflammations*; and a catarrh, diarrhœa, &c. called *inflammations* of the mucous membrane.

However various may be the diviſions and ſubdiviſions of *inflammation*, like fever they are all but *inflammation*, differently circumſtanced. If the ſanguineous veſſels, in thoſe membranes that are inflamed, are the ſeat of the irritation (as in *inflammations* of the ſtomach, brain, &c.) the *inflammation* is then called *phlegmonous*; but when the irratation is on the ſurface of the membranes, it ſtimulates the ſecretory mucous glands to the accumulating and diſcharging more than in a natural ſtate they uſually do. So an irritation, and its conſequent an extraordinary afflux, or circulation of humours through the part, conſtitutes *inflammation* in both caſes.

All the *inflammations* that come under the name of *phlegmonous*, have the ſame ſeat; they are all in the ſanguinary arteries of the part inflamed. Dr. Boerhaave, to ſupport his doctrine on this kind of *inflammation*, ſpeaks of the red blood being obſtructed by an error of place (ſee ERROR LOCI); but obſtruction is not a cauſe, though it may be an effect of this diſorder. The mucous membrane is the ſeat of thoſe *inflammations* which come under the denomination of *inflammations of the mucous membrane*. If there are tumors, the *inflammation* is *phlegmonous*, and theſe are diſtinguiſhed into *phlegmonous* and *eryſipelatous*. The ſeat of the plegmonous is in the *ſanguinary arteries*, and the *cellular membrane*; the ſeat of the eryſipelatous *is in the ſkin*, or *other internal membranes, not cellular*.

Dr. Cullen uſes the term PHLOGOSIS, for this genus of diſeaſe. He places it in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER PHLEGMASIÆ; and defines it to be a fever, redneſs of an external part, with heat, and a painful tenſion. The ſpecies he points out are, 1. *Phlogoſis phlegmone*, the phlegmonous *inflammation*. This is attended with a bright redneſs; a circumſcribed tumor, moſt frequently elevated, and terminating in a point, often ſuppurating, and is attended alſo by a throbbing pain. It puts on different forms, and in different ſituations; hence its two varieties. 2. Phlogoſis erythema, erythematous *inflammation*. This has for its aſſociates a red colour, diſappearing on preſſure; its extent is not circumſcribed, but irregular, and ſpreads: there is ſcarce any perceptible tumor; it produces ſcales at the cuticle, phlyctenæ, an ſmall bliſters, and there is alſo a burning heat attends. Of this there are three varieties; proceeding, 1ſt, from its degrees of violence; 2d, remote cauſe; 3d, from its being complicated with phlegmonous inflammation, œdema, or being ſymptomatic. This ſpecies ſometimes is but ſlight, appearing on the ſkin without the perſon being ſenſible of any other diſorder, and it moſt commonly breaks out on the face, or one leg. This complaint encreaſes for two or three days, continues at its height one or two, then abates, and terminates in large cuticular ſcales which fall off.

The conſequences which frequently ſucceed phlogoſis, are; 1. ABSCESS; 2. GANGRENE; and, 3. SPHACELUS. They are known by the following appearance: The FIRST, after inflammation has taken place, and continued ſome time, the pain and pulſation in the part remits, the tumor becomes whitiſh and ſoft, manifeſting a ſenſe of fluctuation on being preſſed; and is attended with an itching or rather pricking pain. The SECOND, after inflammation, the part becomes livid, ſoft, has little ſenſibility, and is often attended with ichorous veſicles. The THIRD, after a gangrene has come on, the parts grow black, flaccid, are eaſily lacerable, without ſenſe, or heat, and with the fœtor of putrid fleſh; the diſeaſe ſpreading very rapidly. See ERYSIPELAS; ABSCESSUS; MORTIFICATIO. However, the principal effects of *inflammations* are heat, pain, ſwelling, redneſs, an accelerated pulſe, a dryneſs of the ſkin, and an itching.

The heat is excited by the reciprocal action and re-action of the ſolids and fluids. *The irritation on the fibres* increaſes the action of the veſſels; *the velocity of the fluids* are thereby quickened through them, and thus heat is excited in proportion as there is craſſamentum in the blood.

PAIN. This is excited by the diſtenſion of the veſſels in a part already become preternaturally ſenſible.

SWELLING. This is not cauſed by obſtructed blood, but by the exceſs of heat diſtending the cellular membrane; but a ſwelling is not eſſential to an *inflammation*.

REDNESS. This proceeds from the quantity of blood brought to the part.

THE QUICKENED PULSE is from that law in nature, by which the heart always increaſes its efforts, to free its ſubſervient veſſels from any injury they ſuſtain from accidental, or preternatural irritation.

DRYNESS OF THE SKIN. This is from the ſtricture in the capillaries, whoſe uſe is nearly aboliſhed by the irritation on them.

ITCHING. This is but the beginning of what ends in pain by its increaſe.

The prognoſtics are more or leſs favourable in proportion to the dignity of the part affected, the conſtitution of the patient, the intenſeneſs of the ſymptoms, the attendance of other diſorders, as the ſcurvy, pox, &c. In a part that is of a firm texture, and that hath but few veſſels, ſuch as the ligaments, glands, &c. the cure is often tedious, and a proper cure is not always effected, for a ſcirrhus is ſometimes the conſequence. If the ſymptoms of *inflammation* ceaſe ſuddenly, the epidermis is raiſed into bliſters full of ichor, or ſinks, and the colour of the part becomes livid, whilſt at the ſame time the pulſe is ſmall, and the ſenſibility of the part is leſſened, a gangrene is then approaching.

Sometimes an *inflammation* ſoon goes off, at others it is removed with difficulty, and often it terminates in other diſeaſes. An *inflammation* can only terminate by a removal of its immediate cauſe, viz. the erethiſm of the veſſels, or rather the irritating matter. But generally it is ſaid to end in a reſolution, ſuppuration, gangrene, ſcirrhus, or cancer; though with reſpect to the two laſt all practitioners are not agreed that they are the reſult of inflammation.

Resolution, is ſaid to be accompliſhed, when, upon removing the cauſe, the ſymptoms diminiſh gradually, and at laſt the patient is in the ſame ſtate as before the diſorder began. And, unleſs morbific matter was the cauſe, this is the moſt deſirable way of termination. A reſolution may be brought about by ſome increaſed evacuation happening by nature's efforts, or by thoſe of art; a fever coming on; or by a metaſtaſis. But theſe are not properly the modes of the reſolution of *inflammation*, bnt the methods which nature or art hath taken to remove the irritation which was the immediate cauſe. In all theſe ſpecies of reſolution calloſities are ſometimes left.

Suppuration, is more properly a conſequence of *inflammation* than a mode of its termination. It happens when a quantity of blood is thrown out into ſome cavity (the *inflammation* continuing), it ferments and is converted into pus, which afterwards acts as a ferment on the ſolid parts, and gives occaſion for the converſion of the whole into a matter ſimilar to itſelf, the ſymptoms of *inflammation* going off.

A gangrene may be a conſequence of *inflammation*, but never can be conſidered as a mode of *inflammations* going off: for now ſenſation is deſtroyed, and life, with reſpect to the part that mortifies, is extinguiſhed; whence no morbid cauſe can any longer be productive of effects.

Laſtly, a scirrhus and cancer ſeem to be peculiar diſeaſes, not the modes by which *inflammation* terminates. Mr. Sharp obſerves, in his Introduction to the Operations of Surgery, that "A ſcirrhous gland is generally mentioned as a fourth termination of *inflammation*; but with impropriety, ſince it ſeldom or never occurs but in venereal, ſcrophulous, or cancerous caſes; when it is the forerunner, and not the conſequence of an *inflammation*, the tumor generally appearing before the diſcoloration."

One general method of cure is that which is proper in all the denominations of phlegmonous *inflammations*, however diſtinguiſhed by phlegmon, eryſipelas, hot œdema, or whatever elſe. And in general there are but two indications; the *firſt* is to leſſen or remove the irritation; the second to abate the increaſed afflux of the humours.

Though *inflammations* of all parts have the ſame general treatment in order to their cure, yet regard ſhould be had to their ſtructure, ſituation, and connection of the parts, to the antecedent cauſes of the diſorder, and the conſtitution of the patient.

It is obſervable that a phlegmon, on its decline, aſſumes ſucceſſively the forms of an eryſipelas and œdema, and then it vaniſhes; this would not happen ſo ſoon if they proceeded from inſpiſſated blood, ſerum, or lymph, wedged in ſmaller veſſels than are deſtined to circulate through them; whence, as theſe different appearances of *inflammation* are known to ariſe ſucceſſively in the ſame place, it ſeems very certain that they proceed from the ſame cauſe, viz. from the ſame kind of humours in the ſame ſeries of veſſels, and that they are nothing elſe but the different degrees of intenſity of the ſame diſeaſe, alſo that the ſame general method of cure is proper for them all.

To anſwer the first indication, viz. *to remove the irritating cauſe*: 1. Endeavour to remove all that can continue the morbid irritation. 2. When ſpaſms are the cauſe, opium is the propereſt remedy. 3. When a ſtimulating fluid is ſecreted on a ſenſible membrane, its action may be hindered by the application of oily, unctuous, or mucilaginous matters. The morbid acrimony may be deſtroyed by proper alteratives, or mercury, &c. 5. Deſtroying or leſſening the irritability of the part, by means of the bark, preparations of lead, &c. 6. The diſtenſion of the internal veſſels is removed by reſtoring the circulation on the external ſurface of the body, or giving internally medicines to relax the ſmall veſſels throughout the ſyſtem, by their action on the ſtomach; ſuch as nitre, ſal ammoniac, all the neutral ſalts, ipecacuanha, ſeneca root, antimonial preparations, cold water, external applications, ſuch as ſinapiſm, bliſters, &c.

The second indication, viz. *to abate the increaſed flux of the humours*, is anſwered, 1. *By bleeding*. 2. *Purging with neutral ſalts*. 3. *By the application of ſedatives to the ſtomach*, as acids mixed in the patient's drink, and narcotics given at proper intervals in ſmall doſes. 4. Sedatives, ſuch as the preparations of lead, &c. may be applied externally. And, 5. By *inflammation excited on the ſkin, near the part originally affected* (except the ſkin itſelf is the part inflamed); to this end frictions, the volatile liniment, or even bliſters, may be applied.

Mean while let a cooling attenuating diet be directed: barley-water, in which the true gum arabic is diſſolved, is among the firſt for the common drink, and, in order to its free diſcharge by urine, add to each draught juſt ſo much nitre as produces a due diſcharge that way; though ſometimes the nitre, by irritating too much, rather checks than facilitates the diſcharges by the kidneys.

If the external *inflammations* are to be removed without a ſuppuration, emollients ſhould never be applied; they increaſe every degree of tumor, by adding to the quantity of matter there accumulated, and rendering the veſſels both more yielding to their impulſe, and leſs able to carry them off; thus they counteract every intention of cure. The increaſed action of the veſſels is to be allayed, and the ſenſibility of the part abated, by ſuch ſedatives as neither increaſe the tumor, the pain, the heat, or the tenſion; to this end ſaturnine topics, or in their ſtead the ſimple aſtringents and ſtimulants in common uſe, ſuch as the uſual mixture of vinous ſpirit with vinegar, poſſeſs the deſired efficacy. Lotio ammoniæ muriatæ cum aceto. ℞ ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ ſs. aceti ſps. vinoſi rectif. āā lb. i. m. Lotio aluminis. ℞ alumin. ʒ ſs. aquæ diſtillat. lb. i. This ſtops the progreſs of external inflammation. When the ſeat of *inflammation* is a lax glandular part, applications that are ſtrongly ſtimulant are the moſt ſafe and advantageous. And where there is but little ſenſibility in the part, as in the ſcrophulous tumours of the lymphatic glands, bliſters exceed all other topical remedies.

The belly ſhould be kept lax in all kinds of *inflammations*; and internal ones are much relieved by a frequent uſe of clyſters.

Vapours and warm baths contribute much to relief, by leſſening the irritation of the fibres, and by retarding the motion of the blod.

When the *inflammation* abates, attenuants and aperients, ſuch as guaicum, ſaſſafras, &c. are uſed with ſome advantage. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 17—36. 47—53. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 211. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 235. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. &c. White's Surgery, vol. i.

1. Inflammatio Articuli. Inflammation *in a joint.*

The rheumatiſm is an inſtance of this kind, but no great danger is to be apprehended from it, as it is ſeated only in the ligaments. In this caſe bleeding, mild cathartics, ſudorifics, and a prudent uſe of opiates, are beneficial; and if the joint is rigid, a warm bath will relieve it much.

The danger of a ſuppuration in a joint is from the length of diſcharge, and the abſorption of the matter, which rarely fails to bring on a fatal hectic; therefore, by all means, if poſſible, let this accident be preventd.

2. Inflammatio Cordis. Inflammation *of the Heart*, called Carditis.

Dr. Cullen has placed the *inflammatio pulmonis Lommii*, and *pericarditis*, as ſynonymous, under this head; and, includes this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS Pyrexia, and ORD. Febres, and defines it to be fever, with pain in the region of the heart, anxiety, difficulty of breathing, cough, unequal pulſe, palpitation of the heart, and fainting; beſides, in this caſe, the pulſe is ſmall, irregular, and intermittent; the patient frequently ſwoons; and if not ſpeedily relieved by art, this diſorder ſoon becomes fatal. The method of cure is the ſame as that in the peripneumonia, and pleuritis. See Inflammatio Pericardii, N° 15.

3. Inflammatio *Faucium*. Inflammation *of the Fauces*. See Angina.

4. Inflammatio Femoris. Inflammation *of the Thigh.*

The faſcia lata femoris, is followed by very unkindly ſuppura-

ſuppurations; and whenever matter is formed under it, we ſhould give it vent as ſoon as it is diſcovered.

5. Inflammatio Hepatis. Inflammation *of the Liver*. See Hepatitis.

6. Inflammatio Intestinorum. Inflammation *of the Inteſtines or Guts*: called Enteritis.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the Cl. Pyrexiæ, and Ord. Phlegmasiæ; and, defines it, a typhodal pyrexy, attended with pungent tenſive pain of the abdomen, running round the umbilicus; a vomiting, and obſtinate conſtipation. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. Enteritis phlegmonodea, *inflammation* of the bowels, with acute pain, ſtrong febrile affections, vomiting, and coſtiveneſs. 2. Enteritis eryſipelatoſa; *inflammation* of the bowels, with pain and fever, more mild than the former, without vomiting, and an attendant diarrhœa.

It is the *inflammation* of the exterior coats of the inteſtines that is here treated of; it differs greatly from an *inflammation* of the inner villous coat, or mucous membrane, in which caſe there is either aphthæ, or a dyſentery. See Dysenteria. According to the different parts of the inteſtine in which the *inflammation* is ſeated, different names have been given, as iliaca paſſio, enteritis, &c. but in all, the treatment is the ſame.

If a ſharp pain, with a fever and nauſea, is above the navel, and below the ſtomach, the colon under the ſtomach is the ſeat of the *inflammation*.—If the pain is in the right hypochondrium, under the ſpurious ribs, then that part of the colon which joins the ilium may be inflamed.—If the pain is in the middle of the belly about the navel, the ſmall guts are affected.

The cause may be, external cold, indurated fæces, heavy or hard bodies lying in the inteſtines, introſuſceptions, adheſive ſtimulants, hernias, wounds, or any other cauſe of internal *inflammations*.

The uſual ſymptoms are, a ſhivering, and acute burning pain in the belly, which is fixed in the part where it was firſt perceived; ſometimes it increaſes a little, and then remits, but moſt frequently it is continually the ſame. Generally the whole belly is affected at the ſame time with ſpaſmodic pains, which extend to the loins; and flatulencies are often troubleſome. The pulſe is ſmall, hard, frequent, and often it becomes at laſt irregular and intermittent. There is a coldneſs in the extremities, alſo a ſudden and great proſtration of ſtrength. Sometimes a watery diarrhœa attends, but more frequently the muſcular fibres of the inflamed part contract ſo ſtrongly, that nothing can paſs through, although a motion returns very frequently;—ſometimes the anus is ſo contracted that a ſmall pipe can hardly be introduced.—Flatulencies in the ſtomach, ſickneſs, violent reachings, and vomiting, frequently attend.—The tongue is dry,—thirſt great,—the urine often pale and obſtructed, ſometimes it is high coloured, and diſcharged with heat and difficulty.—The breathing is quick.—The patient bends forwards, frequently compreſſes his belly, becauſe the abdominal muſcles are ſpaſmodically contracted;—the face is flushed. At length a delirium comes on, and convulſions, by which the patient is deſtroyed.

Inflammation in the bowels frequently terminates in a mortification; in which caſe the pain goes off, and the patient appears to himſelf for a little relieved; his face grows pale, the under eye-lid becomes livid; but the pulſe continues frequent, ſmall, and often irregular; the extremities are cold, delirium and convulſions now come on, and carry the patient off. Juſt before he expires, it often happens that he diſcharges very fetid ſtools.

If this diſorder is left to nature, it ſometimes kills in a few hours, and almoſt always before the end of three days; ſo that there is rarely a ſuppuration. But if an abſceſs is formed, the pain abates, and is converted rather into a ſenſe of diſtenſion, and irregular cold fits, with the other ſymptoms of internal ſuppuration, ariſe; the contraction of the muſcular fibres of the inteſtines, the great frequency of the pulſe, and other ſymptoms, go off. When this abſceſs burſts, the patient ſwoons, and ſeems freed from a ſenſe of weight in the part where it was.

Inflammation in the external membrane of the inteſtines ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the ſtone in the kidneys, or in the ureters,—from *inflammation* of the kidneys or other of the abdominal viſcera,—from ſpaſmodic pains of the belly,—and from other obſtructions there, in which no *inflammation* attends; it ſhould alſo be carefully diſtinguiſhed from the colic,—the hæmorrhoids,—and from the iliac paſſion.

If the pain ſhifts, the vomiting returns only at intervals, and while the clyſters paſs downwards there is hope. If the patient ſurvives three days, and the pain abates ſuddenly, with chilneſs and ſhivering, a ſuppuration is forming, which in about fourteen days will break; then if the patient becomes tabid, the only help is a palliative one for a ſhort time. When all paſſes upwards, the patient is very weak, the pulſe fluttering, the countenance pale, the breath offenſive, then danger is very great. Clammy ſweats, a ſmall intermitting pulſe, fetid or black ſtools, a total abatement of pain, are ſigns of mortification being begun, and then death ſoon follows.

On the firſt attack, bleed freely, notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of the pulſe and ſeeming weakneſs; for the pulſe becomes fuller, and the proſtration of ſtrength goes off as the *inflammation* abates. Repeat the bleeding at ſhort intervals, until the pulſe becomes ſoft.

Acids ſhould be joined with every draught of the patient's common drink.

The antimonial powder ſhould be given in ſuch doſes as the ſtomach will eaſily retain, and a ſaline draught ſhould be repeated every hour or two.

If acrimony is a ſuſpected cauſe, bleed, give a doſe of the ſal. cath. amar. with as much of the vin. antim. as will cauſe it to operate upward and downward; then give the miſtura cretac. Ph. Lond. and the decoction of calcined hartſhorn for common drink.

Cooling laxative clyſters ſhould be given every two or three hours, until a ſtool is procured. It ſhould be obſerved that though the ſal marin is the beſt purgative in general for clyſters, it is improper if any *inflammation* is ſuſpected in the bowels. But tobacco-ſmoak may be injected, and repeated at ſhort intervals, until the deſired effect is obtained.

Purges are contra-indicated by the contraction of the inflamed part; though when all other means fail of obtaining a paſſage, purges with opiates muſt be tried; the ſal cath. amar. is the beſt, of which two ounces may be diſſolved in ℔ i. of water, and given by two or three ſpoonfuls every half hour, and to prevent vomiting give the tinct. opii, gt. xxv. in aq. cinnam. vel. aq. menth. pip. If no liquid ſtays on the ſtomach, give pills, ſuch as the following: ℞ Pulv. jalap. & kali vitriolat. ää ʒ ſs. opii, gr. i. ſap. Venet. q. ſ. f. pil. vi. ſtatim ſumend. If theſe do not operate in two or three hours, repeat them.

Immediately after bleeding apply a bliſter on the pained part; it often cauſes both clyſters, and purgatives taken by the mouth, to paſs downwards.

Put the patient into a warm bath; let him ſit there, with the water as high as his breaſt, as long as he can, without fainting; repeat it if required; but be careful that the water be not too hot. In bringing him from the bath great care is required to guard againſt the cold. If the bath cannot be had, the legs may be put into warm water, and bladders of warm water may be applied to the belly, and the like may alſo be laid to the feet.

If the vomiting is ſevere, or to prevent a purging medicine from returning, opiates may be admitted, otherwiſe their uſe is not adviſable until all other means fail, and then give the following: ℞ Antimonii tartariſati, gr. ½ ad ¾, ſyr. papav. albi, ʒ ii. ad ʒ vi. aq. menth. ſat. ʒ ii. m. f. hauſt. See Iliaca Passio.

In caſe of an abſceſs, ſee Abscessus Intestinorum.

The erythematic *inflammation* of the guts may be treated as that of the ſtomach. See Inflammatio Ventriculi. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 372. edit. 4. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 122.

7. Inflammatio Mammarum Mulierum. Inflammation *in the breaſts of Women*; called Mastodynia.

Dr. Cullen places this as a variety of the Phlogosis Phlegmone.

This may happen at any other time, but generally it is the attendant of thoſe who give ſuck. A ſhivering is moſt frequently a preceding ſymptom; then follows the *inflammation*, with more or leſs fever; a quick pulſe, thirſt, head-ach, and difficult reſpiration.

As the uſual methods to prevent the afflux of milk in the breaſt are uncertain; to guard againſt *inflammation*, the mother ſhould conſent to ſuckle her child, at leaſt during the firſt month; and during this time, to order her diet ſo as that the diſcharge by urine may be ſomewhat increaſed,

increaſed, and the bowels kept lax; the breaſts ſhould alſo be kept as empty as poſſible, by means of glaſſes or other contrivances for this purpoſe. But if, notwithſtanding this, an *inflammation* actually takes place, bleed, direct a thin ſpare diet, give laxatives, and apply the following embrocation by means of linen rags, which ſhould be moiſtened with it as often as they dry: ℞ aquæ ammoniæ ʒ ſs. ſpt. camph. ʒ i. ſs. m. If this is too irritating, add to it half an ounce or more of olive oil: ℞ ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ i. ſps. rotiſmarini ℔ i. in pulverem redige ammoniam, et in ſpiritu ſolvatur: this is called LOTIO AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ, ſo much recommended by Mr. Juſtamond in the cure of the milk breaſt. In the early ſtage of this diſeaſe, the LOTIO AMMONIÆ ACETATÆ is recommended. ℞ aquæ ammoniæ acetatæ ſps. vin. rectif. aq. diſtillatæ āā ʒ iv. m. Some prefer the aquæ ammonia acetata alone; or, a fomentation may be uſed, which generally ſucceeds, made of a decoction of poppy heads, in a pint of which let there be diſſolved an ounce of crude ſal ammoniac. If the *inflammation* does not yield to this management in four or five days at the moſt, the beſt method is to encourage a ſuppuration without delay. See ABSCESSUS PECTORIS, and MAMMÆ, N° 31. &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 396.

8. INFLAMMATIO MEDIASTINI; called *Mediaſtina*; INFLAMMATION *of the* MEDIASTINUM.

The cauſe is the ſame as in the pleuriſy, and the ſymptoms are alſo in many inſtances the ſame. The pain ſtrikes obliquely from the ſternum through the breaſt to the back; there is a difficulty of breathing, and cough, attended ſometimes with a ſpitting. Theſe ſymptoms are not ſo violent as in a pleuriſy, nor is the pain on inſpiration ſo much increaſed, or the inflammatory diatheſis ſo great. The cure is the ſame as in a pleuriſy; but ſuppuration is very difficultly avoided, and when it happens it is always fatal.

9. INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII. *Enteritis* & *Peritonitis Meſenterica*. INFLAMMATION *in the Meſentery*. See PERITONITIS.

When the meſentery is inflamed, there is a languid flow fever, without any thirſt or other violent ſymptom, a loſs of appetite, a ſenſe of tenſion, and weight below the ſtomach, without much hardneſs, and only diſcoverable by preſſing upon it. This tenſion is without much pain, becauſe the meſentery hath but a ſmall degree of ſenſation. The ſtools are often chylous, and ſucceeded by a diſcharge of thin ichor, without any ſenſe of pain; ſometimes pure and unmixed, and ſometimes mixed with the fæces. Theſe ſymptoms are mild and gentle, if the meſentery only is inflamed; but if the liver, ſpleen, or any of the inteſtines are alſo affected, they are more violent.

Theſe *inflammations* generally terminate in abſceſſes, or bring on a corruption of the meſentery; the morbific matter is alſo ſometimes tranſlated to other parts, without being removed from the habit; hence the diſorder often recurs, and ſo continues for years; in which caſe ſometimes the fever returns, and is ſometimes changed into a colic.

When the preſence of this kind of *inflammation* can be diſcovered, the method of cure will be the ſame as that for an inflamed liver or ſpleen.

10. INFLAMMATIO MUSCUL. ABDOMINIS. INFLAMMATION *of the Muſcle of the Belly*. Named by VOGEL, MYOCOILITIS.

When theſe parts are inflamed, the ſkin over them is greatly ſtretched, ſo that it cannot be pinched up with the fingers; and if they are ſwelled, the figure of the reſpective muſcle is preſerved; the inflamed muſcle is very hard, and more ſo as it tends to ſuppurate, there is generally more or leſs of fever; during any action of the diſeaſed muſcle the pain is conſiderably augmented, as in caſe of ſneezing, ſtraining at ſtool, or even in breathing.

The rheumatiſm is ſometimes fixed in theſe muſcles; they alſo ſuffer from preſſure, as when patients with a ſtone in their bladder ſeek for relief by reſting their weight upon their belly when it is placed upon ſome hard body, &c.

This complaint ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a colic, an inflammation in the liver, or any of the ſubjacent viſcera.

If this kind of *inflammation* terminates in an abſceſs, and it is diſcharged inwardly, it proves fatal. And if any tendency to a mortification appears in theſe muſcles, the iſſue is to be dreaded.

If the hardneſs is conſiderable, and a throbbing pain is perceived, an abſceſs is forming, and ſhould be encouraged with all ſpeed, and if poſſible the diſcharge ſhould be made outwardly. Heurnius obſerves that theſe muſcles have ſo thick a membrane, that tumors there require opening, and if the opening is neglected, they ſometimes turn to a ſtony hardneſs. Hildanus ſays, theſe tumors ſhould be opened more early than is uſually in other inſtances, in order to a diſcharge outwardly being ſecured. For the matter is apt to paſs betwixt the muſcles, forming ſinuous ulcers, as bandages cannot well be applied to prevent ſuch effects. The cold air particularly offends in caſes of this kind; hence, when the opening is made, or the ſubſequent dreſſings are applied, the air in the room ſhould be moderately warm.

As a ſuppuration is ſo dangerous, and at the beſt is ſo very difficultly managed, to remove the *inflammation* by the ſpeedieſt methods, before a tendency to the forming of an abſceſs can be manifeſted, will neceſſarily appear to be the moſt eligible method. Bleeding, then, with purging, and ſuch other means as are uſed in other inſtances of *inflammation* in the external parts, ſhould be applied, and ſteadily purſued.

11. INFLAMMATIO OCULI. INFLAMMATION *of the Eye*. See OPHTHALMIA.

12. INFLAMMATIO OESOPHAGI. INFLAMMATION *of the Oeſophagus*.

This is ſometimes a ſymptom attending a quinſy. See ANGINA. Beſides other general methods of cure for *inflammations*, waſh the mouth frequently with the following, and let a little of it be gradually ſwallowed as often. ℞ Albuminis ovi (bene conquaſſati ad liquorem aquoſum) ʒ ii. aq. roſar. & ſyr. moror āā ʒ i. nitri purificati, gr. xv. m.

13. INFLAMMATIO OMENTALIS. See PERITONITIS.

14. INFLAMMATIO OSSIUM. INFLAMMATION *of the Bones*.

The blood-veſſels carried from the perioſteum to the bones, run between their laminæ, whilſt others paſs through particular perforations to the diploe of the cranium, and the marrow in the bones: hence the ſeparation of the corrupted parts, and the reſtitution of ſuch as are loſt. *Inflammation* may therefore be ſeated in the bones, whence ariſe violent pains, obſtinate, and ſeeming to the patient to be deep-ſeated. Hence alſo a ſpina ventoſa, &c. See INFLAMMATIO *perioſtei*, N° 16.

15. INFLAMMATIO PERICARDII: *Pericarditis*: INFLAMMATION *of the Pericardium*.

Dr. Cullen conſiders this as ſynonymous with *carditis*, or *Inflammatio cordis*; and ſays, "the pericardium has been known often to be inflamed, without any other ſymptoms attendant, except thoſe of a peripneumony." But it muſt be obſerved, that the pain ſeems to be deeper ſeated, and is not ſo much increaſed upon inſpiration. If a cure is attempted, proceed as in the pleuriſy or peripneumony.

16. INFLAMMATIO PERIOSTEI. INFLAMMATION *of the Perioſteum*.

Beſides the other uſual cauſes of *inflammation* in other parts of the body, the venereal diſeaſe and the ſcurvy are cauſes of *inflammation* in this part. The venereal poiſon is a frequent cauſe, when the perioſteum within the bone is the ſeat of the diſorder.

The external perioſteum, that is, the membrane which covers the bone, and lies betwixt it and the fleſh; or the internal perioſteum, that is, the membrane which lines the cavities of the cylindrical bones, and which is ſituated betwixt them and the marrow contained in them.

When the *external perioſteum* is inflamed, a deep-ſeated pain and heat is felt, and ſometimes a pulſation; and, when the part is not covered with much fleſh, the pain will be augmented by preſſure; muſcular motion, however, increaſes the pain.——That the *inner membrane* is the ſeat of the *inflammation*, is ſuggeſted from the want of pain on preſſure, or on moving the muſcles of the reſpective part, by not perceiving any pulſation; by receiving

no

no relief from any poſition of the pained part; and, *particularly, by a ſenſation like the ſplitting of the bone from within outwardly.*

Inflammations in both membranes of the bone proceed from the ſame cauſes, produce the ſame effects with reſpect to the part of the bone they adhere to, and terminate in the ſame manner, viz. in an abſceſs or a gangrene; but when the inner membrane is affected, and becomes gangrenous, the caſe is always deſtructive of the whole marrow and bone.

If *inflammations* of theſe kinds are not ſpeedily removed, the bone will be injured, and the perioſteum upon the injured part deſtroyed; and it cannot be renewed until the bone exfoliates, and is renewed; during which time the incumbent parts will be irritated by an acrid ſanies, by which malignant and incurable ulcers are often produced, eſpecially if it happens where a large portion of fleſh covers the bone, and hinders a ſafe incition on the part.

In general the cure is, as in other *inflammations*; but the particular intention will be to carry the peccant matter outwards by fomentations and incitions. As a ſuppuration near the bone is to be dreaded, endeavours to draw the diſorder to the external part muſt be attempted, if it cannot be diſcuſſed by bleeding, ſtrong purges, &c. To invite, to the external parts, ſoftening fomentations and poultices may be applied: but if theſe methods fail, the only remaining one is to cut down through the fleſh to the bone, if the part admits of it.

When an abſceſs begins to form itſelf, it is known, and treated, as in the article Abscessus *Perioſtei*, N° 35.

Theſe caſes generally end in amputation.

17. Inflammatio Recti. Inflammation *of the Rectum.*

It is rarely ſo acute as that of any of the ſmall inteſtines; nor ſo apt to produce ſmallneſs of the pulſe, or coldneſs of the extremities, or to affect the ſtomach; nor is there ſuch a ſtricture as to render the inteſtines impervious. The cure is the ſame as in *inflammation* in any of the other inteſtines, except that purgatives are uſed with advantage, and laxatives ought always to be employed.

18. Inflammatio Renum. See Nephrites.

19. Inflammatio Splenis, vel Lienis. Inflammation *of the Spleen*; called Splenitis; alſo *Pleuritis Splenica.*

Dr. Cullen places this as a genus of the CLASS Pyrexia, and ORD. Phlegmasiæ; and defines it febrile affections, attended with tenſion, heat, tumor of the left hypochondrium, and pain increaſed on preſſure, without ſigns of a nephritis.

Lommius obſerves, that this diſorder rarely happens; that when it does, there is a hard and a throbbing tumor, a pain in the left hypochondrium, a continual violent fever, extreme heat, unquenchable thirſt, the tongue is covered with a blackiſh mucus, a total loſs of appetite, with a difficult, and, as it were, imperfect reſpiration, like that of children when they ſob through anger. Aretæus further ſays, that the pain attending *inflammation* in the ſpleen is not conſiderable. If the diſtemper be not accompanied by an ulcer, but continues for a long time, the patients have an averſion to food, are ſwollen, have a bad habit, and a diſagreeable aſpect, and have many round, livid, hollow, foul, and incurable ulcers over the whole body, but eſpecially on the legs, which entirely emaciate and kill the patients; but ſuch as have only a ſmall, hard, and ſcirrhous tumor, feel little or no pain, and conſequently live longer. But if the diſtemper overpowers the patient, a dropſy, a conſumption, or a colliquation of the whole body, are the certain conſequence.

The general methods of removing other violent internal *inflammations* muſt be uſed in this caſe. If the *inflammation* can be diſcuſſed, the patient is ſafe; but if a ſuppuration, or any other kind of termination follows, the conſequence is fatal ſooner or later.

20. Inflammatio Testium. See Henria Humoralis.

21. Inflammatio Uteri. Inflammation *of the Womb*, called alſo, Hysteritis; Metritis.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS Pyrexiæ, and ORD. Phlegmasiæ; and defines it, febrile affections, attended with heat of the hypogaſtric region, tenſion, tumor, and pain; the os uteri painful on being touched, and vomiting.

Women, after-child-birth, when the lochia are impeded, are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this complaint.

The cauſes, beſides the common ones of internal *inflammations* in general, are tearing, bruiſes, external ſtimuli, obſtructed menſtrua, or obſtructed lochia. It often happens after abortion, and child-birth, eſpecially when the lochia are prevented by cold, or other cauſes, and is then attended with ſymptoms different from thoſe which appear when an uterus, not lately impregnated, is inflamed.

In the firſt caſe there is a pain at the bottom of the belly, which, for the moſt part, is neither throbbing nor conſtantly acute; the pulſe is frequent, eſpecially after child-birth, often ſmall, ſometimes irregular; in ſtrong habits, and after early abortions, hard; the patient is affected with delirium, a ſubſultus tendinum, and the other ſymptoms of irritation; the womb gangrenes and mortifies, and the patient ſinks. *In the ſecond*, the pain is more conſtant, bounded, and throbbing; the pulſe is hard, full, and ſtrong, and other ſymptoms of general *inflammation* attend; or if the diſeaſe riſes to a greater height, the pulſe is ſmall and frequent, the ſymptoms of irritation attend, and ſuppuration is more liable to happen.

In both, as different parts of the womb are affected, there is a ſtrangury, or a ſuppreſſion of urine; the little that is diſcharged, is fetid and hot, or a teneſmus attends, with a pain in going to ſtool; or there is pain in moving the lower extremities, or ſwelling, with heat, to be felt by introducing a finger up the vagina, the os tincæ being ſhut; univerſal reſtleſſneſs, thick urine, pain upon external preſſure, the belly is tenſe, a red ſtain extends up to the navel, and turns black when fatal; and, if it occurs in an impregnated uterus, an abortion follows.

It often happens that the woman can only lie on her back; and on turning to either ſide, ſhe feels a painful heavy maſs fall to that ſide; and, at the ſame time, an exceſſive pain in the loins, kidnies, and groin, of the oppoſite ſide. The pains excited by *inflammation* in the womb, ſometimes extend to the inſide of the thighs when the woman turns on her ſide, or it is felt in the loins.

This diſorder may be removed by a ſpontaneous eruption of the menſes, or of the lochia; or, after an abortion, or child-birth, by the patient's falling into a conſtant, equal, gentle, long-continued ſweat; or it may terminate in an abſceſs, or a mortification, both which laſt are almoſt always fatal. Sometimes a metaſtaſis proves a means of relief.

Bleeding, however uſeful in moſt *inflammatory* diſorders, in this particular one, though not wholly uſeleſs, yet, if too freely uſed, only increaſes the weakneſs, without leſſening the *inflammation.*

When *inflammation* attacks a womb not lately impregnated, the common remedies uſed in internal *inflammations* are to be employed, regard being had to whether the attendants are an *inflammatory* diatheſis, or the ſymptoms of irritation.

In abortions and *labours*, where the patient hath not been much weakened, if the pulſe is hard, and not very frequent, the loſs of blood by the arm may be followed with advantage; but it rarely happens that this evacuation can be repeated; therefore, the general method of cure will always depend on relaxants, ſuch as the pulv. antim. and hauſt. ſalin. taking care that they do not produce a purging. To theſe, as neceſſary, may be added, anodyne and antiſpaſmodic fomentations and poultices.

In delicate or feeble conſtitutions, after child-birth, and where there is no hardneſs, but great frequency of the pulſe, this diſorder too often proves fatal. All that can be done is to keep the patient in bed, moderately warm, exciting, if poſſible, a gentle conſtant ſweat by farinaceous decoctions, in ſmall quantities at a time, but frequently repeated, and applying fomentations and poultices.

Perſpiration may be free; the other uſual evacuations by urine and ſtool may be moderately promoted; *but all very extraordinary ones are dangerous.*

Always guard againſt preſſure on the affected part, whether from any thing external, from urine in the bladder, or from fæces in the rectum. Urine, if neceſſary, may be drawn off with the catheter, and the bowels may be emptied by repeated clyſters, which ſhould be watery.

Bliſters generally quicken the pulſe too much, and

ſeem not ſo uſeful in this caſe as in ſome other local *inflammation*.

No diſorder requires more care to keep the patient compoſed in mind, and ſtill in bed.

Until the fever and ſpaſms abate, the ſtimulant aromatics and emmenagogues will be improper; *indeed the lochia are rarely promoted by them at any time.*

If pain continues, notwithſtanding the uſual treatment, opiates may ſometimes be given with ſucceſs, as is directed in an *inflammation* of the inteſtines.

If a ſuppuration comes on, endeavour to procure an exit to the pus as ſoon as poſſible, which, when it points to the perinæum, may be ſometimes managed.

For what hath been taught by the ancients, on the ſubject of *inflammation*, ſee in Fernelius; alſo Mageniſe on Inflammation; and Aikin's Obſervations on the external Uſe of Preparations of Lead, and on Inflammation, as it conſtitutes particular diſorders; likewiſe Fordyce's Elements of the Practice of Phyſic, part the ſecond.

22. Inflammatio Vaginæ. Inflammation *of the Vagina.*

This diſeaſe may occur from any cauſe which produces inflammation in other parts from irritation, and muſt be cured by the ſame means; but emollient, ſaturnine, and opiated injections are here particularly uſeful after proper depletion. But this accident ſometimes happens after delivery. It is occationed by the head of the child being long retained in the pelvis.

If the ſwelling and *inflammation* is not very great, they are generally removed by the diſcharge of the lochia; but, if the internal membrane of the vagina is inflamed, emollient injections muſt be thrown up from time to time, and a piece of prepared ſponge ſhould be introduced, to prevent its coaleſcing. The ſponge may be thus prepared: take a piece of a proper ſize for keeping the vagina open, when it is expanded; ſoak it in warm water; then roll it tight from end to end with a ſtring; cut off any irregularities, or hard lumps, and lay it to dry; when dry, take off the ſtring; the ſponge being then ſtiff, it will remain in that form; anoint it with lard, and introduce it into the vagina, the moiſture of which will expand it.

If the preſſure on this part was ſo long continued as to obſtruct the circulation in it, a mortification will enſue, which may either be total or partial: if it is total, the patient will die; if partial only, the mortified parts will ſlough off. This may be known to be the caſe, if the woman complains of great pain after delivery, a fetid ſmell, and a diſcharge of ſharp ichor at firſt from the vagina, then pus and matter. When this is the caſe, emollient fomentations may be thrown up from time to time; doſſils of lint may be dipped in ſome proper balſam, and applied to the parts to deterge and heal them: and when the ſloughs are all caſt off, great care ſhould be taken to prevent the vagina from growing together, either by introducing doſſils of lint, or pieces of ſponge into it.

23. Inflammatio Ventriculi. Inflammation *of the Stomach*; called Gastritis; alſo *Cardialgia Inflammatoria.*

Dr. Cullen places this as a genus of the CLASS Pyrexiæ, and ORD. Phlegmasiæ; which he defines, a typhodal pyrexy, attended with anxiety; heat and pain in the epigaſtric region, increaſed on taking any thing into the ſtomach; a propenſity to vomit, and immediately throwing up what is taken; alſo a hiccough. He obſerves two ſpecies.—1ſt. *Phlegmonodea*, when it happens from internal cauſes. In this ſpecies, the pain is acute, and the febrile affections violent.—2d. *Erythematica*, when, from external cauſes, the pain and febrile affections are of a milder nature, with an eryſipelatous inflammation appearing in the fauces. To theſe he adds the following comment: That he is certain, from many obſervations, that of the gaſtritis, as well as the enteritis, there are two ſpecies; of which one is phlegmonous, and the other eryſipelatous; and, therefore, he has recited them; though he confeſſes, that the ſymptoms of the eryſipelatous inflammation of the ſtomach, and more ſo thoſe of the inteſtines, are often obſcure and uncertain; but, of theſe he has ſpoken, that poſterity may inveſtigate theſe ſubjects more diligently.

This diſeaſe is alſo called inflammatory colic.

It is produced from nearly the ſame cauſes as the *inflammation* of the inteſtines, except introſuſception, and hardened fæces, and it is more liable to be excited by acrid ſubſtances.

Many of the ſymptoms of an *inflammation* in the inteſtines attend. When the ſtomach is inflamed, there is a pungent, fixed, burning pain in it, with a pulſation, diſtenſion, and tumor; the mildeſt things that are ſwallowed increaſe this pain, and at the ſame time bring on ſickneſs, vomiting, purging, or hiccoughing; there is a continual uneaſineſs about the precordia, a difficulty of breathing and ſwallowing, a pain in ſneezing, the pulſe is ſmall, quick, hard, and intermitting, the extremities are cold; there are clammy ſweats and faintings. When a wound in the ſtomach is the cauſe, there is frequently little or no pain, although all the other ſymptoms take place, and the patient is cut off.

Inflammation in the ſtomach muſt be diſtinguiſhed from a cardialgia, and from an *inflammation* in the convex part of the liver.

This diſorder is of the moſt acute kind; and unleſs the moſt powerful means of relief are immediately employed, it proves fatal.

In general, the ſame method of cure which is propoſed when the inteſtines are inflamed, muſt be purſued in this. The principal difference is, in this internal malady, medicines can rarely be adminiſtered, on account of the great irritability of the ſtomach.

Bleeding is almoſt the only dependence, and it muſt be freely uſed, notwithſtanding the lowneſs of the pulſe, and repeated till the pulſe riſes.

From the weakneſs of the patient, cordials may ſeem to be indicated, *but they are extremely injurious in this inſtance.*

Whatever is given to drink, ſhould neither be cold nor hot, but gently warmed. Demulcents and emollients are the propereſt for the common drink, with ſmall portions of nitre, or of the ſob of currants.

Emollient clyſters, with nitre, ſhould frequently be adminiſtered, and they ſhould be injected in large quantities, that they may act as fomentations, and as nutritives.

Bliſter the region of the ſtomach, particularly over the part aggrieved.

Gentle anodynes, ſuch as ſolution of gum arabic, or ſpermaceti made into draughts, in each of which may be gr. x. of nitre, and from iii. to v. drops of tinct. opii. Theſe may be repeated as often as ſeems neceſſary for moderating the pain, and checking the vomiting. But the violence of the ſymptoms ſhould be firſt abated.

Bladders of hot water ſhould be kept conſtantly upon the region of the ſtomach. *The legs may frequently be put into warm water*, and *ſinapiſms* may be applied to the feet.

If acrid poiſon, or an exceſs of eating was the cauſe, a *gentle emetic may be ventured on*; but on all other occaſions avoid this kind of remedy.

In caſe of an abſceſs burſting, give the balſ. capivi ver. ʒ i. three times a day in a draught of milk, and let a milk diet be enjoined.

The above is the phlegmonic *inflammation*, but the following, viz. the *erythematic inflammation of the ſtomach*, moſt frequently occurs. It often comes on without at firſt manifeſting its preſence; but ſometimes it is evident by the affection of the ſtomach ſpreading into the œſophagus, and appearing in the pharynx, as well as on the whole internal ſurface of the mouth. When, therefore, an erythematic *inflammation* affects the mouth and fauces, and when, at the ſame time, there ſhall be in the ſtomach an unuſual ſenſibility to all acrids, with a frequent vomiting, the ſtomach is affected with the ſame *inflammation*. Even, when no *inflammation* appears in the fauces, yet, if a pain be felt in the ſtomach, if there be a want of appetite, an anxiety, frequent vomiting, an unuſual ſenſibility with reſpect to acrids, ſome thirſt, and frequency of pulſe, we may ſuſpect the preſence of this diſeaſe in the ſtomach. Erythematic *inflammation* often ſpreads from place to place on the ſame ſurface; occaſioning diarrhœa in the inteſtines, and vomiting in the ſtomach.

In order to the cure, the treatment will vary according to the cauſes, &c. When an acrid matter taken in by the mouth is the cauſe, this is to be evacuated by large draughts of warm mild liquids: then ſome general demulcent ſhould be employed; or, if the nature of the acrimony, and its proper corrector be known, it ſhould be adminiſtered. If ſymptoms of *inflammation* are manifeſt, according to their degree, let bleeding, bliſtering

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on the region of the ſtomach, fomentations on the belly, and frequent emollient laxative glyſters, be uſed. But as the affection often ariſes in putrid diſeaſes, &c. ſo in theſe caſes, bleeding cannot be admitted; all that can be done in ſuch circumſtances, is to avoid irritation, and to throw into the ſtomach as much of acids, and of aceſcent aliments, as it can bear. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 356, &c. ed. 4.

24. Inflammatio Vesicæ. Inflammation *of the* Bladder, called Cystitis.

Mezery names it *cyſtiphlogia*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS Pyrexiæ, and ORD. Phlegmasiæ; and, defines it, a febrile affection, attended with pain and tumor of the hypogaſtric region; frequent and painful micturition, or iſchury and teneſmus. He obſerves two ſpecies. 1. Cyſtitis à cauſis internis, when it proceeds from internal. 2. à cauſis externis, from external cauſes.

It is produced by the uſual cauſes of internal *inflammation*; an *inflammation* in its internal coat is ſometimes cauſed by a ſtone lodged in it.

The diagnoſtics are as follow; with a fever, a preſſing and burning pain is perceived in the region of the bladder above the pubes, and in the perinæum; ſometimes a redneſs is perceived in theſe parts, though the pain is deep ſeated. If the *neck* be the part affected, there is a retention of urine, with a conſtant ſtimulus in its evacuation; —if the *fundus*, there is a continual dribbling, with great efforts to throw out a larger quantity at a time, which the patient conceives to be contained in a bladder. Frequent attempts to expel the fæces, with which the rectum appears to the patient to be always loaded; theſe increaſe the pain very much, particularly when any fæces are actually contained, and eſpecially if they are hard. The pulſe is frequent and hard, and the extremities cold: there is great anxiety, reſtleſſneſs, ſickneſs, vomiting, delirium, and other ſymptoms of irritation.

This diſorder uſually terminates ſoon, either in a recovery or death; frequently the latter. A gangrene comes on, by which the pain is removed; but the other ſymptoms continue until death delivers the miſerable ſufferer.

This diſorder may paſs off by an increaſed ſecretion of mucus from the internal membrane, or by a metaſtaſis, or by ſuppuration; in which laſt caſe the matter may be diſcharged into the cavity of the bladder, and paſs off with the urine; or, into the cellular membrane, and ſo paſs externally through the perinæum; or laſtly, into the cavity of the abdomen, where it proves fatal. The ulcer in the bladder and perinæum are difficult of cure.

Inflammation in the external coat of the bladder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that of the internal; and *inflammation* in any part of the bladder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from *inflammation* in the adjacent parts, alſo from that retention of urine which proceeds from other cauſes.

In order to the cure, bleed according to the ſtrength of the patient, and the violence of the ſymptoms.

Relaxant medicines, ſuch as the pulv. antim. and hauſt. ſalin. ſhould be given as early as poſſible, and repeated as often as is convenient; for help muſt be ſpeedy and powerful, or death ſoon puts a ſtop to the means.

Laxative and cooling clyſters ſhould frequently be injected; or, if theſe cannot be complied with, the cooling ſaline purges may be given by the mouth, and repeated ſo as to keep the bowels lax.

If the urine is retained, decoctions of mucilaginous herbs ſhould be freely drank; or, if need be, *the catheter may be uſed*, though much care is required in its introduction.

If, notwithſtanding due evacuations, *ſpaſmodic contraction* with much pain continues, *opiates in ſmall doſes*, ſuch as tinct. opii gt. iii. may be repeated at proper intervals.

If a redneſs appears externally, apply an *anodyne emollient cataplaſm*, and cover it with bladders of warm water. If no appearance of *inflammation* is obſerved externally, rub the region of the bladder, and alſo the perinæum, *with the linim. ammoniæ*, Ph. Lond. to excite *inflammation* in the ſkin.

The patient may be placed in the warm bath two or three times the day.

If by uncertain horrors, and the departure of ſome of the ſymptoms of *inflammation*, a ſuppuration is ſuſpected, haſten its progreſs, in order to as ſpeedy a diſcharge of the matter as poſſible, which, when evacuated, proceed as in caſes of an ulcer in the urinary paſſage.

25. Inflammatoria Febris. See Synocha, Inflammatory *Fever*.

Dr. Cullen places it as a genus under the CLASS Pyrexiæ, and ORD. Febres; and as a ſynonyme with Synocha, which he defines heat, greatly encreaſed; a frequent, ſtrong, and hard pulſe, high coloured urine; the functions of the ſenſorium ſomewhat diſturbed. This fever is the *continua non putris* of Boerhaave; and the *febris acuta ſanguinea* of Hoffman.

When an ardent fever is attended with an *inflammatory* diatheſis, or when actual *inflammation* affects any part during the preſence of a fever, the patient is ſaid to labour under one of an *inflammatory* kind: but according to the different parts on which the *inflammation* is ſeated, different denominations are given to the diſorder, as when it is ſeated in the throat it is called angina, &c.

In ſtrong conſtitutions it is produced by any of the cauſes by which fever may be excited. A prediſpoſition in ſome particular part, is the general cauſe of a partial *inflammation* affecting the lungs of one, the pleura of another, &c. When a fever attacks where this prediſpoſition prevails, the irritation, which is the immediate cauſe of all *inflammations*, acts with moſt power, and there moſt readily produces its effects. In ſome inſtances the fever precedes the *inflammation*, in others, the former is the conſequence of the latter.

The cauſes of *inflammatory* fevers are, in general, whatever are the uſual cauſes of fever, and of *inflammation* ſeparately.

The ſymptoms in the beginning are often ſlight, but they are ſoon followed by a violent hot fit, in which all the ſymptoms indicating ſtrength appear in a great degree, the whole fever being often entirely terminated by topical *inflammation*, or an hæmorrhage, leaving only the *inflammatory* diatheſis; or in a few periods the patient is deſtroyed by the ſtrong action of the veſſels immediately affecting the brain, or depriving him entirely of ſleep, and, in conſequence of that, cauſing delirium, violent convulſions, and death. If none of theſe things happen in the ſecond week, the ſtrength diminiſhes, and the fever goes off with a perfect criſis, or imperfect critical ſymptoms appear after each exacerbation; theſe becoming gradually leſs, the white cruſt on the tongue falls off, but ſometimes leaves little exculcerations behind. *If a local inflammation* begins with the ſymptoms of the firſt ſtage of fever, and they remain after the pain hath ariſen, when the *inflammation* is diminiſhed by any natural or artificial means, it often happens that the fever continues, increaſes, and is attended with weakneſs until the patient dies.

When a pleuriſy, or other partial *inflammation*, ariſes in the hot fit of a fever, it is preceded by horror and rigor, cold, quickneſs of the pulſe, and ſeveral of the other ſymptoms of the firſt ſtage; theſe are followed by the ſymptoms of the next ſtage; together with thoſe of the *inflammatory* diatheſis; after which the pain, and other ſymptoms of the *inflammation* in the ſide, or part affected, take place; and the ſymptoms of the firſt ſtage of fever commonly leave the patient, thoſe of the *inflammatory* diatheſis continuing. Sometimes the ſymptoms of the firſt ſtage of fever are relieved. In this caſe anxiety about the præcordia, tranſparent urine, particular evening paroxyſms, &c. continue along with the *inflammations*, produce a different progreſs and termination of the diſeaſe, and require a variety in the treatment.

The indications of cure are, *firſt*, to reduce the fever by bleeding in the beginning, and repeating it as required. *Secondly*, to remove the increaſed irritability: and, *thirdly*, to promote the ſecretions and excretions.

The diet ſhould be chiefly boiled oats, or barley, or ſubacid fruits; the drink ſhould be taken frequently in ſmall quantities. It may conſiſt of whey, barley-water, water acidulated with vinegar, or the jelly of currants, or other ſuch like fruits. It may be drank warm or cold as is moſt agreeable to the patient. Half a dram of nitre may be diſſolved in every pint of liquor in which no acid juice is mixed.

Let the room be frequently filled with a pure cool air.

If the patient hath any ſtrength, let him be made to ſit up a quarter or half an hour in a day. This leſſens the fever, head-ach, and delirium; but when a ſalutary ſweat comes on, he may lie ſtill. The ſheets may be changed every two or three days, ſo that all putrid or other morbid ſteams may be removed.

For the moſt part, the cure depends in a great meaſure

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on a due diſcharge of blood. The bleeding may be repeated in many inſtances to a third or fourth time; but when on the firſt bleeding, the blood is rather florid than ſizy, and no relief follows it, the operation ſhould cautiouſly be repeated. Purging alſo, and the ſame general treatment as in an ardent fever, is to be urged in thoſe of the *inflammatory* kind.

If the blood is ſizy, the ſal or liquor c. c. and the ſal ſuccin. purificati, may be repeated at proper intervals. Nitre with camphor are alſo particularly uſeful, or Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit may be given in every draught of the patient's drink.

To promote the ſecretions and excretions, antimonial preparations are to be preferred. The *firſt doſe* ſhould be given in a ſufficient quantity to excite a gentle pukeing: the *next two or three doſes* ſhould keep up a naufea; and ſmall quantities of an opiate, ſuch as the tinct. opii, gt. iii. ad vi. or a proper quantity of the elix. opii camph. ſhould be added. Theſe relax and moderate the irritation preternaturally excited in the conſtitution. In caſes which do not well admit of bleeding, as ſoon as the heat is ſo abated, that a diaphoretic may be admitted, the pulv. rad. contrayerv. may be mixed with ſpermaceti, and to theſe the ſal c. c. may be added, from gr. xv. to ʒ i. in each doſe; though, if there is a very looſe texture obſerved in the blood, acids, with warm cordials, are to be preferred.

After due evacuations by bleeding and purging, if the pain is conſiderable, apply a bliſter over the pained part, when the *inflammation* is local. In all kinds of *inflammatory* fevers, when the patient becomes languid, or, perhaps, comatoſe in the advanced ſtate of the diſorder, bliſters are one of the principal kind of helps; cordials, as camphor, ſaffron, &c. may accompany them.

If when the fever is nearly gone, the delirium, for want of ſleep, continues, the ſyſtem being greatly weakened, after all other means of procuring ſleep are tried in vain, opiates may ſometimes be given with advantage.

Let the patient's mouth and throat be frequently waſhed; his hands and feet bathed in luke-warm water; and fomentations be applied to thoſe parts where the greateſt number of veſſels lie expoſed to the touch.

Sometimes, after the *inflammatory* diatheſis is conquered, this kind of fever ends in a putrid one, in which caſe it is to be treated in the ſame manner as though a putrid fever had attacked the patient at the firſt.

See Fordyce's Elements of Phyſic, part ii. Fordyce's Enq. into the Cauſes, &c. of putrid and *inflammatory* Fevers.

INFLATIO. See EMPHYSEMA.

INFLUENZA. Whilſt it was the general opinion of philoſophers, that all things upon earth were governed by the heavens, phyſicians imputed the epidemical catarrhous ſemipeſtilential fever to the influence of the ſtars; whence, the Italians gave it the name of *influenza*. From Sydenham upwards to Hippocrates, it was known and is mentioned by the name of *catarrhalis febris epidemica*: but Sydenham chiefly calls it *tuſſis epidemica*. Since Sydenham's time it hath been variouſly named, but is now generally known by the name of *influenza*.

Dr. Cullen places this diſeaſe in his Noſology, as a variety of his catarrhus à contagio.

In the year 1673, Sydenham treated of the nature and cure of the putrid fever, by him called *variolus fever*; he found that this fever returned every ſummer afterwards, and was ſucceeded by the *cholera morbus*, and *bilious fever*, (by him called the new fever). In 1675, theſe fevers were attended by a new ſymptom, viz. an uncommon degree of *ſtupor*, which frequently ended in a *coma*, and was for that reaſon by Sydenham called the comatous fever. In the beginning of November of the ſame year, this fever was complicated with a *cough*, and was deſcribed by Sydenham pretty nearly as follows:

"This fever proceeded in this manner during the autumn, ſometimes ſeizing the head, at others the bowels, every where raging under the appearance of ſymptoms peculiar to thoſe parts, till the end of October; when the weather, which till now had continued in a manner as warm as ſummer, changed ſuddenly to cold and moiſt; whence catarrhs and coughs became more frequent than I remember to have known them in any other ſeaſon. But it is of moſt moment to obſerve, that the ſtationary fever of this conſtitution uſually ſucceeded theſe coughs, and hence became more epidemic, and likewiſe varied ſome of its ſymptoms. For whereas ſome little time before, it attacked the head and bowels, now it chiefly ſeized the lungs and pleura, whence aroſe peripneumonic and pleuritic ſymptoms; though it was ſtill preciſely the ſame fever that began in July 1673, and continued without any alteration of its ſymptoms till the riſe of theſe catarrhs.

"Theſe catarrhs and coughs continued to the end of November, after which they abated, but the fever ſtill remained the ſame as it was before the catarrhs appeared; though it was neither quite ſo epidemic, nor accompanied with quite the ſame ſymptoms, theſe depending accidentally upon the catarrhs.

"In 1675, the ſeaſon having continued unuſually warm, like ſummer, till towards the end of October, and being ſuddenly ſucceeded by cold and moiſt weather, a cough became more frequent than I remember to have known it at any other time; for it ſcarce ſuffered any one to eſcape, of whatever age or conſtitution he were, and ſeized whole families at once; nor was it remarkable only for the numbers it attacked (for every winter abundance of perſons are afflicted with a cough), but alſo on account of the danger that attended it; for as the conſtitution, both now and during the preceding autumn, eminently tended to produce the epidemic fever above deſcribed, and as there was now no other epidemic exiſting, which by its oppoſition might in ſome meaſure leſſen its violence, the cough made way for, and readily changed into the fever. In the mean while, as the cough aſſiſted the conſtitution in producing the fever, ſo the fever on this account attacked the lungs and *pleura*, juſt as it had affected the head even the week preceding this cough; which ſudden alteration of the ſymptoms, occaſioned ſome, for want of ſufficient attention, to eſteem this fever, an eſſential pleuriſy or peripneumony, though it remained the ſame as it had been during this conſtitution, i. e. ſince July 1673.

"For it began now as it always did, with a pain in the head, back, and ſome of the limbs; which were the ſymptoms of every fever of this conſtitution, except only that the febrile matter, when it was copiouſly depoſited in the lungs and *pleura*, through the violence of the cough, occaſioned ſuch ſymptoms as belong to thoſe parts. But, nevertheleſs, as far as I could obſerve, the fever was the very ſame with that which prevailed to the day when this cough firſt appeared: and this likewiſe the remedies to which it readily yielded plainly ſhewed. And though the pungent pain of the ſide, the difficulty of breathing, the colour of the blood that was taken away, and the reſt of the ſymptoms that are uſual in a pleuriſy, ſeemed to intimate that it was an eſſential pleuriſy; yet, this diſeaſe required no other method of cure than that which agreed with the fever of this conſtitution, and did no ways admit of that which was proper in the true pleuriſy, as will hereafter appear. Add to this, that when a pleuriſy, is the original diſeaſe, it uſually ariſes betwixt ſpring and ſummer; whereas the diſtemper we now treat of, begun at a very different ſeaſon, and is only to be reckoned a ſymptom of the fever which was peculiar to the current year, and the effect of the accidental cough.

"Now, in order to proceed in a proper manner to the particular method of cure, which experience ſhews to be requiſite both in this cough and in thoſe which happen in other years, provided they proceed from the ſame cauſes, it is to be obſerved that the effluvia which uſed to be expelled the maſs of blood by inſenſible perſpiration, are ſtruck in, and thrown upon the lungs, from the ſudden ſtoppage of the pores by cold, by irritating the lungs, immediately raiſe a cough; and the hot and excrementitious vapours of the blood being hereby prevented from paſſing off by perſpiration, a fever is eaſily raiſed in the maſs; namely, when either the vapours are ſo copious that the lungs are unable to expel them, or the inflammation is increaſed by the adventitious heat ariſing from the uſe of overheating remedies, or too hot a regimen, ſo as ſuddenly to cauſe a fever in a perſon who was already too much diſpoſed to one. But of whatever kind the ſtationary fever be, which prevails the ſame year, and at the ſame time, this new fever ſoon aſſumes its name, becomes of the ſame kind, and in moſt particulars reſembles it; though it may ſtill retain ſome ſymptoms belonging to the cough, whence it aroſe. In every cough, therefore, proceeding from this cauſe, it is ſufficiently manifeſt that regard muſt be had not only to the cough, but likewiſe to the fever that ſo readily ſucceeds it.

"Relying on this foundation, I endeavoured to relieve ſuch as required my aſſiſtance by the following method: if the cough had not yet cauſed a fever, and other ſymptoms, which, as we ſaid, uſually accompany it, I judged it ſufficient to forbid the uſe of fleſh meats, and all kinds

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of ſpirituous liquors, and adviſed moderate exerciſe, going into the air, and a draught of a cooling pectoral ptiſan to be taken between whiles. Theſe few things ſufficed to relieve the cough; and prevent the fever, and other ſymptoms uſually attending it. For as by abſtaining from fleſh and ſpirituous liquors, along with the uſe of cooling medicines, the blood was ſo cooled, as not eaſily to admit of a febrile impreſſion, ſo by the uſe of exerciſe thoſe hot effluvia of the blood, which ſtrike in, and occaſion a cough as often as the pores are ſtopped by ſudden cold, are commodiouſly exhaled in the natural and true way, to the relief of the patient.

"With reſpect to quieting the cough, it is to be obſerved that opiates, ſpirituous liquors, and heating medicines uſed for this purpoſe are equally unſafe; for the matter of the cough being entangled and ſtiffened thereby, thoſe vapours which ſhould paſs off from the blood, in a gentle and gradual manner, by coughing, are retained in the maſs, and raiſe a fever: and this frequently proves very fatal to abundance of the common people, who, whilſt they unadviſedly endeavour to check the cough, by taking burnt brandy, and other hot liquors, occaſion pleuritic or peripneumonic diſorders; and by this irrational procedure render this diſeaſe dangerous, and often mortal, which of its own nature is ſlight, and eaſily curable. Neither do they err leſs, though they ſeem to act more reaſonably, who endeavour to remove the cauſe of the diſeaſe by raiſing ſweat; for, though we do not deny that ſpontaneous ſweats frequently prove more effectual than all other helps in expelling the morbific cauſe, yet it is apparent that whilſt we attempt to force ſweat, we inflame the blood, and may poſſibly deſtroy the patient, whom we deſire to cure.

"But it happens ſometimes, not only when the diſeaſe has been unſkilfully treated, in the manner above deſcribed, but alſo ſpontaneouſly, at the beginning of the illneſs, or in a day or two afterwards, eſpecially in tender and weakly perſons, that the cough is ſucceeded by alternate intervals of heat and cold, a pain in the head, back, and limbs, and ſometimes a tendency to ſweat, eſpecially in the night; all which ſymptoms generally followed the fever of this conſtitution, as it were, of the lungs, which occaſioned a difficulty of breathing, ſtopped the cough, and increaſed the fever.

"According to the beſt obſervation I could make, the fever, and its moſt dangerous ſymptoms, were beſt relieved by bleeding in the arm, applying a bliſter to the neck, and giving a clyſter every day. In the mean time, I adviſed the patient to ſit up ſome hours every day, to forbear fleſh meats, and ſometimes to drink ſmall beer, ſometimes milk and water, and ſometimes a cooling and lenient ptiſan. If the pain of the ſide abated not in two or three days, but continued very violent, I bled a ſecond time, and adviſed the continuance of the clyſters. But with reſpect to clyſters, it muſt be carefully obſerved, either in this or other fevers, that they are not to be long and frequently uſed when the diſeaſe is in its decline; eſpecially in hyſteric women, and in men that are ſubject to the hypochondriac diſeaſe; for the blood and juices of ſuch perſons are eaſily changed, and ſoon agitated and heated; whence the animal œconomy is diſturbed, and the febrile ſymptoms continued beyond the uſual time.

"But to return to our ſubject; whilſt by theſe means we allowed time that the blood might gradually free itſelf from thoſe hot particles that were lodged in the pleura and lungs, all the ſymptoms uſually went off in a gentle manner; whereas, when the diſeaſe was treated in a rough way, by giving abundance of remedies, it either deſtroyed the patient, or rendered it neceſſary to repeat bleeding oftener than the diſeaſe required, or would ſafely bear, in order to ſave life. For though repeated bleeding anſwers every purpoſe in the true pleuriſy, and is alone ſufficient for the cure thereof, provided there be no hindrance from a hot regimen and heating medicines; yet, here, on the contrary, it ſufficed to bleed once, or at moſt twice, in caſe the patient refrained from bed, and drank cooling liquors. And I never found it neceſſary to bleed more frequently, unleſs the ſymptoms relating to the *pleura* and lungs were much increaſed by ſome adventitious heat, and even in this caſe the practice was not wholly void of danger.

"Upon this occaſion, I ſhall briefly deliver my ſentiments with reſpect to a very trite and common opinion, viz. that a pleuriſy is found to be of ſo malignant a nature in ſome years, that it will not then bear bleeding, at leaſt not ſo often as this diſtemper ordinarily demands. Now, though I conceive that a true and *eſſential* pleuriſy, which, as ſhall hereafter be obſerved, happens indifferently in all conſtitutions, does in all years equally indicate repeated bleeding; yet, it ſometimes happens that the peculiar epidemic fever of the year, from ſudden alteration of the manifeſt qualities of the air, readily throws off the morbid matter upon the *pleura* and lungs, while the fever notwithſtanding continues exactly the ſame. Wherefore, in this caſe, though bleeding may be uſed to abate this ſymptom when it is very violent, yet, generally ſpeaking, little more blood ought to be taken away than is required by the fever whereon this ſymptom depends; for if the fever be of a kind that will bear frequent bleeding, it may likewiſe be repeated in the pleuriſy, which is a ſymptom thereof: but if the fever will not bear repeated bleeding, it will be prejudicial in the pleuriſy, which will go off with, or laſt as long as the fever does. And in my judgment this was the caſe in the ſymptomatic pleuriſy that accompanied the fever which prevailed here at the time the cough began, namely in winter, 1675; and, therefore, I muſt obſerve, *that whoever, in the cure of fevers, hath not always in view the conſtitution of the year, inaſmuch as it tends to produce ſome particular epidemic diſeaſe, and likewiſe to reduce all the contemporary diſeaſes to its form and likeneſs, proceeds in an uncertain and fallacious way.*

"In the month of November of the above mentioned year, I attended the eldeſt ſon of ſir Francis Wyndham in this fever. He complained of a pain in his ſide, and the other ſymptoms that attended thoſe who had this diſeaſe. I bled him but once, applied a bliſter to his neck, injected clyſters every day, gave him cooling ptiſans and emulſions, and ſometimes milk and water, or ſmall beer, to drink; and adviſed his ſitting up a few hours every day: and by this method he recovered in a few days, and a purge completed the cure.

"But it muſt be remarked, that though theſe were the ſymptoms which ſucceeded the cough, during this winter, yet the cough, unattended with theſe ſymptoms, was more prevalent at the ſame time. But this required neither bleeding nor clyſters, provided a fever was not occaſioned by a hot regimen, or heating medicines; it ſufficed to allow the benefit of the open air, and to forbid the uſe of fleſh, wine, and ſuch ſpirituous liquors which are apt to cauſe a fever." Wallis's Sydenham.

In the month of July, 1775, the putrid fever came on; was ſucceeded by the cholera morbus in Auguſt, and the bilious fever in September, as uſual; this bilious fever, however, was attended with a degree of *ſtupor*, which went off with the other ſymptoms when properly treated; but was eaſily turned into a *coma*, when improperly treated at any period of the diſeaſe. See Dr. Grant's Account of the Epidemic Cough and Fever, 1776, from Sydenham.

This ſubject hath engaged the attention of many ſince the year 1775; and in 1782, Dr. J. C. Smyth gave his obſervations of this diſorder, in the firſt volume of Medical Communications, p. 71, &c. the ſubſtance of which is as follows:

"The late *influenza* was very generally accompanied not only with the uſual catarrhal ſymptoms, but with others no leſs diſtreſſing to the patient, and which were ſtill more alarming to the phyſician; ſuch as great languor, lowneſs, and oppreſſion at the præcordia; anxiety, with frequent ſighing, ſickneſs, and violent head-ach. The pulſe was uncommonly quick and irregular, and the ſick were frequently delirious, eſpecially in the night. The heat of the body was ſeldom conſiderable, particularly when compared with the violence of the other ſymptoms; the ſkin was moiſt, with a tendency to profuſe ſweating; the tongue white or yellowiſh, but moiſt. Some perſons complained of ſevere muſcular pains either general or local, others had eryſipelatous patches or efflorescences on different parts of the body, which in one inſtance terminated in gangrene and death. I obſerved petechiæ but once, and then only two days before death. Thoſe attacked with the *influenza* were in general taken ſuddenly ill; and the ſymptoms in the beginning, or for the firſt twenty-four or forty-eight hours, were extremely violent, bearing no proportion either to the danger or duration of the diſtemper. Children and old people either eſcaped entirely, or were affected in a ſlighter manner. Women with child, when ſeized with the diſeaſe, were apt to miſcarry; or if far advanced in their pregnancy, to be delivered before their time; in either caſe the hæmorrhage was conſiderable, and ſeveral died. Patients ſubject to

pulmonic complaints, ſuffered much from the cough, difficult breathing, and other peripneumonic ſymptoms, and to them alſo the diſeaſe proved dangerous or fatal.

The head-ach which accompanied the *influenza* may be diſtinguiſhed into three kinds.

1ſt. The uneaſy weight, foreneſs, and diſtenſion, of the forehead, uſual in common colds.

2dly. The violent ſick head-ach, ariſing from the affection of the ſtomach, and relieved by vomiting.

3dly. The head-ach, during which the patients complained of a ſenſation as if their head was ſplitting, with a ſevere ſhooting pain at the vertex: this laſt head-ach was moſt uſual in peripneumonic caſes, and ſeemed chiefly occaſioned by the violence of the cough.

The fever began with irregular chilline ſs, had conſiderable exacerbations and remiſſions, and was always greatly increaſed towards night; but even then the heat of the body and thirſt were ſeldom ſo great as might have been expected, and the acceſſions of fever were chiefly marked by the increaſed quickneſs of pulſe and delirium. The frequency of the pulſe was greater than is common in fevers; (it was often 120, even in the remiſſions of fever, in the acceſſions 140, and ſometimes ſo frequent, that is was impoſſible to reckon it; in many inſtances it was irregular and intermitting); nor do I remember to have felt ſo frequent, and at the ſame time ſo irregular a pulſe, (*the irregularity of the pulſe is in a great meaſure characteriſtic of malignant contagious fevers,*) in any fever attended with ſo little danger, and of ſo ſpeedy and eaſy a termination; the violence of this being commonly over in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Many, from the beginning, were delirious in the night-time and during the exacerbation of fever, who were perfectly recollected and diſtinct in the day and during the remiſſions; but even where the delirium continued, it was not a conſtant one, as the ſick knew thoſe who ſpoke to them, would anſwer ſome queſtions diſtinctly, and a few minutes afterwards talk incoherently: a fixed ſtare of the eyes at the time, and a kind of wildneſs in the countenance, were alſo very expreſſive of this ſtate or condition. The delirium which we have juſt now deſcribed, though unnoticed (ſo far as I know) by any practical writer, is not unuſual in the putrid fever, and differs as materially from the low delirium incident to the laſt ſtage of that diſeaſe, as it does from the phrenetic delirium of the febris ardens, or of any inflammatory fever. During the whole of the *influenza*, I met only one inſtance of true phrenetic delirium, and it may not be foreign to the purpoſe to remark, that it happened to a patient who had been three times bled, had ſwallowed no heating cordials, and who was taken every day out of bed, conformable to the judicious practice of Sydenham (vid. De Febre Comatoſa), expreſsly with the intention of preventing this termination of the diſeaſe. Reſpecting the danger of the *influenza*, phyſicians, I find, have entertained ſomewhat oppoſite opinions; poſſibly owing to the difference of place and ſituation. In London, although the diſtemper doubtleſs proved fatal to many, yet it could hardly be accounted a dangerous one, if the number who died be compared with the prodigious number of thoſe who recovered.

The late *influenza* might very properly have been named the ſweating-ſickneſs, as ſweating was the natural and ſpontaneous ſolution of it, and reſt, abſtinence, and warm diluents, were, in moſt inſtances, all that were neceſſary for the cure; yet, amidſt ſuch an amazing number and variety of caſes, many occurred which required ſome further medical aſſiſtance, and when that became neceſſary, it was of the utmoſt importance that it ſhould be procured early; for the diſeaſe, when neglected or improperly managed in the beginning, ſometimes ended in a malignant fever of difficult treatment, and of very doubtful termination. And although the tendency to profuſe ſweating often continued, it now only weakened the patient, and a critical or ſalutary ſolution of the diſeaſe, in conſequence of this evacuation, was no longer to be expected; nor do I recollect a ſingle example of profuſe ſweating being attended with any advantage after the firſt forty-eight hours.

The medicines which I found moſt ſerviceable in abating or carrying off the fever were ſmall doſes of an antimonial powder, compoſed chiefly of tartar. emet. the julep e camphora, with about a fourth part of the ſpt. Mindereri; the common ſaline draught, with ten or fifteen grains of the pulv. contrayerv. c. or, what I commonly preferred, from twenty to forty drops of the liquor anod. min. Hoffmanni, adding occaſionally, a ſmall quantity of the paregoric elixir.

In caſes of great lowneſs, beſides the drinks and nouriſhment uſual in fevers, I allowed the ſick white-wine whey, wine and water, and weak veal broth.

For removing the oppreſſion at the præcordia, ſickneſs, and head-ach, no means were ſo certain as vomiting with tart. emet. giving it in ſmall doſes, largely diluted, and repeated every ten or fifteen minutes, until it produces the deſired operation. This medicine, adminiſtered in this manner, had alſo a very remarkable effect in bringing on a remiſſion of the febrile ſymptoms, and in accelerating the termination of the diſeaſe. It likewiſe commonly opened the body: when that was not the caſe, ſome gentle laxative was given.

The cough required not only plentiful warm dilution, but opiates and bliſters were alſo very neceſſary; and where the ſick were attacked with ſtitches, or acute pains about the cheſt, with difficult or laborious breathing, and other peripneumonic ſymptoms, the propriety of bleeding was, in my opinion, clearly and evidently pointed out; nor can I think any phyſician juſtifiable in neglecting the uſe of the lancet under ſuch circumſtances. At the ſame time, I am ready to acknowledge, that bleeding, though neceſſary to obviate the fatal conſequence of a particular ſymptom, was by no means conducive to the general cure of the diſeaſe; that, on the contrary, the lowneſs and dejection were often increaſed by it; that the blood taken away had not always an inflammatory appearance, but was ſometimes florid, and the craſſamentum tender; that the relief afforded by bleeding was neither ſo conſiderable, nor ſo certain as in other ſimilar caſes of peripneumony; and that in the courſe of the diſeaſe there frequently appeared unequivocal ſigns of a putrid tendency. But admitting the whole of theſe facts, and granting that they ought to make a phyſician cautious of taking away blood ſo freely, perhaps, as he otherwiſe would do, and as the urgency of the ſymptoms might ſeem to juſtify, yet they ſurely do not lead to an entire prohibition of the uſe of the lancet, at leaſt in thoſe caſes where there was evidently no alternative, and where, although the effects of bleeding might be doubtful, the conſequence of omitting it was certain. Upon ſuch occaſions, the advice of Celſus is the voice of reaſon, "Satius eſt enim anceps auxilium experiri quam nullum." Beſides bleeding, bliſters applied as near as poſſible to the parts affected were here, as in ſimilar caſes, of very eſſential ſervice, in removing the ſtitches in the ſide, and in relieving the difficulty of breathing, ſo that we may juſtly apply to them what an eminent author ſaid of the Peruvian bark, that he found it moſt ſerviceable where it was moſt wanted; for in caſes purely inflammatory, where bleeding of itſelf will commonly do every thing, bliſters are leſs neceſſary; but in thoſe of a mixed nature, where the aſſiſtance of bliſters is more immediately required, the relief afforded by them is in general more certain.

Some may think it ſtrange that amongſt the remedies employed in the treatment of this diſeaſe, I have made no mention of oily medicines, ſuch as emulſions, linctuſes, &c. nor of the Peruvian bark. In regard to oily medicines, I have often obſerved, that the advantage derived from them in caſes of catarrh, attended with heat and fever, was extremely equivocal; and that wherever there were naufea, oppreſſion, and uneaſineſs at the ſtomach, with a bitter taſte in the mouth, and nidorous eructations, they did more harm than good; as theſe ſymptoms ſo frequently occurred in the *influenza*, I thought it ſafeſt to omit their uſe entirely.

As to the bark, I ſhall only remark, that in the *influenza*, the cough, affection of the breathing, and oppreſſion at the præcordia, where they occurred, were to me ſufficient reaſons for not employing it; and that even where theſe ſymptoms were not preſent, and in caſes where the great lowneſs, and apparent putrid tendency, ſeemed not only to juſtify, but even to demand the uſe of the bark, I never was ſo fortunate as to ſee one ſingle inſtance where it produced any ſenſible good effect, either in moderating the fever, ſupporting the ſtrength, checking the diſpoſition to gangrene, or in peventing the fatal cataſtrophe that enſued.

When the fever, and other immediately alarming ſymptoms of the *influenza* had ceaſed, there frequently remain-

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ed a teasing cough; and convalescents in general complained of languor, want of appetite, and that their sleep was interrupted and unrefreshing. For removing these complaints, and completing the recovery of the patients, change of air, and riding on horseback, were the most effectual remedies; and to some they were absolutely necessary. A milk diet was recommended where the cough was obstinate; but I did not find it either necessary or of advantage to enjoin so strict an antiphlogistic regimen as is usually done in similar complaints. Neither do I know of any instance where the cough terminated in a phthisis pulmonalis, and I am much inclined to believe that this fatal termination was much less frequent after the *influenza* than after a common cold. For the lowness and want of appetite, chalybeate waters, especially when drank at the spring, were of singular service. I also frequently prescribed, and I think with advantage, the elix. vitr. cum liquor. anod. Hoffmanni, taken to the quantity of thirty or forty drops in a bitter infusion, or in a decoction of the bark.

In this short account of the late *influenza*, I have offered no conjecture with regard to the original cause of the distemper, or the manner in which it was propagated. I apprehend, from the present state of our knowledge, that we can hardly venture to say even what it is not; still less to affirm, with any probability, what it is."

See also Observations on the *Influenza* by A. Broughton, M. D. A Description of the *Influenza* by R. Hamilton, M. D. Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Lettsom, 4to, p. 615, &c. Medical Observations and Inquiries, vol. vi. p. 340, &c. Medical Transactions, vol. iii. p. 54, &c. Medical Communications, vol. i. p. 1, &c. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ix. p. 393, &c.

INFRASCAPULARIS, Musc. from *infra, below*, and *scapula the shoulder-blade*; also called *infraspinatus, superscapularis inferior, subscapularis*, or *immersus*. It rises from the whole inner surface of the scapula, passes under the coracoid process, runs over the capsular ligament, and is inserted into the outer tuberosity of the os humeri, carrying the arm round, and partly raising it, being the reverse of the supra spinatus.

INFRASPINATUS. See INFRASCAPULARIS.

INFUNDIBULUM, from *infundo to pour in*. It is called *choana, choanes, pelvis, chone*. Between the basis of the anterior pillars of the fornix, and the anterior part of the union of the optic thalami, lies a cavity named *infundibulum*. It runs down towards the basis of the cerebrum, contracting gradually, and terminating in the glandula pituitaria. It also communicates with the lateral ventricles. See CEREBRUM. Likewise it is a name of the pelvis of the kidneys. See RENES. So the Latins call the *pharynx*.

INFUSIO, from *infundo, to pour in*. INFUSION. It signifies either the action of infusing any ingredient in a proper fluid, or the medicine prepared by its action.

By *infusion* in water, the gummy and saline parts of vegetables are extracted: and by the intervention of the gummy part, the resinous is also taken up by the same menstruum, so are the oily; so that in many instances the whole virtue of a plant, &c. is obtained. In general, water takes up more by *infusion* from dry herbs than from fresh ones, particularly the newly dried ones. From animal substances, water extracts the gelatinous and nutritious parts; whence glues, jellies, and broths, are obtained; and along with these it takes up principles of more activity. Water also dissolves some portion of calcareous earth, but it hath no action on any other kind of earthy matter.

In making *infusions*, whether the water is cold or hot, the ingredients are only steeped in it, without boiling. It is the same, whether proof spirit, rectified spirit, urine, or whatever else is the menstruum.

In nervous disorders, infusions are best made in a vinous or a spirituous menstruum. Stomachic *infusions* should be moderately spirituous. Cathartic ones, whether saline or resinous, if for extemporaneous use, are best made with hot water in the manner of tea.

Infusions should not be so fated with the ingredients as to make the medicine unpalatable: though where fetid simples are required, this cannot be attended to.

Such *infusions* as are resinous should be given in wine; so should all those that turn milky when mixed with water. Bitters in wine should be given before and after dinner, for then they affect the head less.

Many *infusions* are most agreeable when made with cold water; and they are stronger thus than when heat is used, as is instanced in the bark, camomile flowers, &c.

This mode in common conveys different substances into the machine by impregnating a watery menstruum with their most active parts. Variety of which will be found under the names of the substances used, as *infusum allii*. See ALLIUM, &c.

INFUSIO. See TRANSFUSIO.

INFUSUM. An INFUSION. Sometimes it is expressed by *dilutum*: it also at others means a clyster, or an injection.

INGRAVIDATIO. See IMPREGNATIO.

INGUEN. The GROIN. The two groins are the lateral divisions of the hypogastric region.

INGUINALIS. See ERYNGIUM.

INHAMÆ ORIENTALES. See BATATAS HISPANICA.

INHAME. See CARA BRASILIENSIBUS.

INHUMATIO. In chemistry, it is a method of digesting, by burying in horse-dung the vessel which contains the ingredients to be digested.

INIMBOIA, or INIMBAY. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

INION. See OCCIPUT.

INJACULATIO. So Helmont calls a disorder which consists of a violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, and an immobility of the body.

INJECTIO. An INJECTION, called also *eisbole*. Liquors to be used by way of *injection*, are contrived for the more immediate application to the part affected, and are adapted to the most latent cavities of the body. They should always be used whilst lukewarm. They may be applied either by a syringe or clyster-pipe.

When *injections* are used in cases of gleets or gonorrhœas, Dr. Swediar advises that the syringe used should have a short, but wide pipe, just as large that its orifice goes into the orifice of the urethra, and the piston to go close to the sides of the tube. If the whole pipe of the syringe be much smaller than the orifice of the urethra, it is attended with two disadvantages: *first*, with a small pipe, if it is not perfectly smooth, the patient easily wounds the inside of the urethra, thereby rendering himself liable to an ulceration of the part, and consequent absorption of the poison. *Secondly*, the liquid *injected*, instead of going into the cavity of the urethra, will, in proportion as the patient presses the piston, run out sideways, through the orifice of the urethra. If the piston itself does not apply closely to the sides of the syringe, even if the pipe is sufficiently large, so that it perfectly closes the orifice of the urethra, the liquor will still gurgitate between the piston and the syringe, instead of going into the urethra; and thus the patient may imagine that he has *injected* the liquor properly, when, perhaps, very little has entered. The syringe being properly made, should be applied closely and exactly to the orifice of the urethra; so that by the conic form of its pipe, all passage may be denied to the liquid betwixt it and the sides of the urethra. If the disorder lies in the usual original seat of gonorrhœas, viz. just under the frænum, the patient should, with one hand, compress the urethra at the first curvature of the penis, where the scrotum begins, while he holds and manages the syringe with the fingers of the other. The piston, which should always go close and easy, ought then to be pressed softly and slowly, till he feels the urethra gently dilated, and thus keep the liquid *injected* for a minute or two in the urethra, repeating the same operation three or four times. By a rash or longer continued pressure of the piston, the irritation produced thereby in the urethra often does more harm than the *injection* does good. By attending to these directions, a double advantage is obtained. The liquid is properly applied to the part affected, at the same time that no danger is incurred of driving some of the venereal poison lower down the urethra along with the *injected* liquid; but this precaution is unnecessary, if the seat of the disorder is lower down. With respect to the liquid itself, it should always, in cases of virulent gonorrhœa, be made lukewarm; but in gleets this is not necessary. *In gonorrhœas*, if the liquid is too cold or too warm, it may easily hurt the patient, either by the retropulsion of the matter, or increasing the inflammation. In all cases before an *injection* is applied, the patient should attempt to make water. There are a variety of *injections* made use of in this complaint; among the most efficacious, are the following:

INJECTION OF ACETATED AMMONIA. To three ounces of diſtilled water, add one ounce of acetated ammonia.—OF ACETATED LITHARGE. To four ounces of roſe water, add eight drops of acetated litharge.—MURIATED INJECTION. To four ounces of diſtilled water, add eight drops of muriatic acid.—OILY INJECTION. To four ounces of oil of almonds, add eight drops of acetated litharge.—OPIATED INJECTION. To four ounces of diſtilled water, add forty, or ſixty drops of tincture of opium.—INJECTION OF GREEN TEA. Infuſe half an ounce of green tea in four ounces of boiling water, and let it ſtand till cold.—COMPOUND INJECTION OF CERUSSA, ſee Plumbum, N° 1.—INJECTION OF MURIATED QUICKSILVER. To four ounces of diſtilled water, add two drops of the liquor of muriated quickſilver. This muſt be weakened if the inflammation in gonorrhœa is great; or, ſhould there not be any, it may be ſtrengthened. Any of theſe may be uſed in the inflammatory ſtage of a gonorrhœa; but the MURIATED is conſidered as the moſt eligible, where the ſcalding of urine is very troubleſome. As aſtringent injections, the following are recommended: INJECTION OF ALUM. Diſſolve four grains of alum in four ounces of roſe-water.—of COPAIBA. See CAPIVI BALSAMUM;—of ACETATED COPPER;—of AMMONIATED COPPER;—of VITRIOLATED COPPER; COMPOUND INJECTION OF VITRIOLATED COPPER. See CUPRUM. Theſe are beneficial in the laſt ſtage of gonorrhœa; gleets; fluor albus; and, perhaps, by ſmall portions of their active ingredients it may be uſeful in the inflammatory ſtage, becauſe there they act as ſedative.—INJECTION OF GALLS. See GALLÆ.

BUT in the uſe of *injections*, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that many who labour under gleets, after having for ſome time made uſe of *injections*, and finding themſelves much better, will grow careleſs in the application, and even ſometimes neglect the *injection* altogether for a day, or half a day. The conſequence of this is ſometimes diſagreeable: many inſtances have occurred in which, by neglecting to uſe the *injection* for a ſingle day, the diſcharge has been greatly augmented, as if it had been a freſh gleet; and the relapſe being more obſtinate than the original diſeaſe, the patients have been obliged to continue the *injections* for more weeks than, perhaps, it would have required days to cure the diſtemper, had they continued the uſe of them without interruption. In general, to prevent all danger of a relapſe, it is proper to apply the *injections* three, four, or, according to circumſtances, ſix times a day during the diſeaſe, and to continue the ſame regularly for ten or twelve days after the running has entirely ceaſed.

IN ANATOMY great improvement hath been made by means of injections. Ruyſch was the firſt who was eminent in their uſe. Rieger publiſhed Ruyſch's method. The properties required in the injecting matter, are, 1ſt, fluidity; but this alone is not ſufficient, they muſt likewiſe, 2dly, grow ſtiff when cold, yet not ſo ſtiff but that they may remain tough and flexible; for were they too hard, the ſmaller veſſels would always be in danger of being broke. The following poſſeſs theſe properties.

Fine INJECTION. *By Dr. Nicholls.*

Take hard white Spaniſh varniſh, and hard brown Spaniſh varniſh, of each equal parts; turpentine varniſh, and vermilion, of each a ſufficient quantity. Mix them.

Coarſe INJECTION. *By Dr Nicholls.*

Take of yellow reſin two pounds; of yellow wax one pound; of turpentine varniſh a ſufficient quantity.

Theſe *injections* may be coloured with vermilion, indigo, blue, or with verdigriſe. Whatever colouring matter is uſed, it muſt be ground extremely fine.

The fine *injections*, when uſed, ſhould be as warm as they can be borne by one's finger if dipped therein. The coarſer ſort ſhould nearly boil.

The ſubjects to be injected, after having their veſſels cleared of their contents, by ſqueezing out the juices, ſhould be made warm, by being ſteeped in warm water.

A fœtus may be injected by the umbilicus; *a child* by the aorta aſcendens from the left ventricle; *an adult* may be injected in the ſame manner as a child. *Injection* by the aorta does little more than fill the arteries: but by the umbilicus of a fœtus, both arteries and veins are filled. When the arteries in the cornea are filled, the *injection* ſhould not be puſhed any longer. As ſoon as the *injection* is finiſhed, put the ſubject into cold water that it may cool ſuddenly.

The younger the ſubjects the farther the matter will run in their veſſels; and if the body is macerated a day or two in cold water, before it is put into warm water, the blood will be more effectually diſſolved, and the veſſels more emptied than by any other method. When put into warm water, it may continue thirty ſix, or forty-eight hours, the water being kept as hot as one can bear a hand in it.

To dry a preparation, hang it where a current of air can paſs free, but guard it from duſt; when dry, let it be well varniſhed. The ſhining varniſh may be laid on it, with a bruſh. Whilſt it is drying, if maggots appear, dab the part with hydrargyrus muriatus, diſſolved in ſp. vin. r.

Acidum muriatum, or nitroſum, diluted, are the beſt for macerating injected preparations in.

The rectified ſpirit of malt is the beſt for preſerving theſe preparations, or any anatomical preparations.

INNOMINATA ARTERIA. It is the external branch of the external iliac artery at its diviſion about the hole in the ligamentum Poupartii. It aſcends outwardly to the inſide of the ſpine of the ilium. It is loſt in the muſcle of the belly, and it ſends branches to the ilius internus.

INNOMINATI NERVI. A name of the fifth pair of nerves. See TRIGEMINI NERVI.

INNOMINATUM, Os. So called becauſe it has no proper name, called alſo *coxæ oſſa*, *os ilii*; ſome called it *coxendix*.

INNUTRITIO. See ATROPHIA.

INOCULATIO. See VARIOLÆ.

INOSCULATIO, from *in* and *oſculum*, *a little mouth* or *orifice*. See ANASTOMOSIS.

INPINGUEDO PORCI. See COSTUS.

INSANIA. DELIRIUM, or MADNESS.

INSECTUM. An INSECT. Theſe animals are thus named from their being marked, or diſtinguiſhed, by variety of parts, ſeparated as it were by inciſions.

INSESSIO. INSESSION. A ſitting over relaxing vapours; alſo a *ſemicupium*.

INSIDENTIA. See EPISTASIS.

INSIDIANS. Inſidious, latent. It is an epithet of diſeaſes, which betray no evident ſymptom, but are ready on any provocation to break forth, as it were, by ſurpriſe.

INSIPIDUS. TASTELESS. See APÆUM.

INSIPIENTIA. A low degree of delirium.

INSOLATIO. INSOLATION. An expoſing any thing to the ſun. The diſeaſe thus named is the ſame with *ictus ſolaris*, which ſee.

INSOMNIUM. A DREAM. Lommius obſerves, that if dreams are different from what may be expected from the buſineſs of the day, they indicate ſome indiſpoſition of body. Hippocrates writ a book expreſsly on this ſubject.

INSPIRATIO. INSPIRATION, alſo *eiſpnoe epipaſmos*. It is when the air is drawn into the lungs. See RESPIRATIO.

INSTILLATIO. It ſometimes imports the ſame as embrocatio.

INSTITA. A FILLET. Alſo a flat worm in the inteſtines.

INSUFFLATIO. INSUFFLATION. The blowing into any cavity, in order thereby to convey any thing medicinal to a part affected.

INSULTUS. The firſt invaſion or acceſs of a paroxyſm.

INTEGASTRUM. A term uſed by Paracelſus, which ſignifies the decuſſation of the optic nerves.

INTEGUMENTA. INTEGUMENTS. Theſe are the cuticle, rete mucoſum, cutis, and membrana cellularis.

INTEMPERANTIA. INTEMPERANCE. Beſides its uſual ſignification reſpecting food, it ſometimes is the ſame as DYSCINESIA.

INTEMPERIES. See DYSCINESIA.

INTENTIO. INTENTION. It is either extenſion or indication.

INTERCEPTIO. See APOLEPSIS.

INTERCOSTALES ARTERIÆ. Theſe come in pairs from the aorta, and run on the lower parts of each rib. There are eight, nine, or ten of theſe. The two or three upper come from the ſubclavian. The intercoſtales of the true ribs anaſtomoſe with the internal mammary; thoſe of the ſuperior go to the muſcles of the belly.

—— MUSCULI, called alſo *meſopleuriοi*. The INTERCOSTAL

TERCOSTAL MUSCLES. They are eleven in number on each ſide externally, and the ſame number are again on each ſide internally; ſo that in all there are forty-four. The *external ones* paſs downwards and forwards; they riſe from the edge of the ſuperior, and are inſerted into the edge of the inferior rib; their fibres run nearly parallel. Near the ſternum they diſappear: theſe elevate the ribs. The *internal ones* are the reverſe of the external: they riſe from the edges of the inferior, and are inſerte into thoſe of the ſuperior ribs; conſequently they decuſſate each other. Theſe depreſs the ribs: now by the alternate action of theſe muſcles, the thorax is in a great degree expanded in inſpiration, and in expiration has its dimenſions leſſened.

INTERCOSTALES NERVI. The INTERCOSTAL NERVES, called alſo *ſympathetici nervi majores*. They are formed of ſome of the dorſal and indeed of all the ſpinal nerves, alſo of branches from the fifth and ſixth pairs from the brain. They run on the other ſide of the ribs.

——VENÆ, *dextræ, ſuperiores, et inferiores*. See AZYGOS.

INTERCURRENS FEBRIS. An INTERCURRENT FEVER. Some fevers are epidemical in certain ſeaſons only, and indeed only prevail in ſuch ſeaſons; other fevers happen in all years, and indeed are ſometimes epidemic. Thoſe which happen only in certain ſeaſons are called ſtationary; but others are called by Sydenham *intercurrents*. See Sydenham's Works.

INTERCURRENS vel INTERCIDENS PULSUS. When between two ſtrokes, at proper diſtances, a third quickly intervenes.

INTERCUS, from *inter*, *between*, and *cutem*, *the ſkin*. See ANASARCA.

INTERDENTIUM. The intervals between teeth of the ſame order.

INTERDIGITUM. A CORN betwixt the toes.

INTERFEMINEUM, from *inter*, *between*, and *femur*, *the inſide of the thigh*. See PERINÆUM.

INTERLUNIUS MORBUS. See EPILEPSIA.

INTERMISSIO. The intervals betwixt two fits of any diſtemper.

INTERMITTENS FEBRIS. An INTERMITTENT FEVER. It is when the febrile ſymptoms quit the patient for a time and then return. When the cold fit is violent, or continues long, or is a principal part of the diſorder, it is called an AGUE. With reſpect to the time of the fits returning, different names are given to this fever; e. g. QUOTIDIAN, which is when the fit returns every day, or after the expiration of twenty-four hours; TERTIAN, when it returns every other day, or after forty-eight hours; QUARTAN, when the fit attends on the firſt and fourth day, the two intervening ones being free; or after ſeventy-two hours; QUINTAN, when every fifth day, which rarely occurs, or after ninety-ſix hours, it is alſo called *pemptæus*. Thoſe are called autumnal which begin in Auguſt, and thoſe vernal which begin in February.

It has been ſaid that one ſpecies partakes very much of the nature of an ardent fever; it prevails in cold dry ſprings, from the ſame reaſon as pleuriſies and peripneumonies do. *Another ſpecies*, which is frequent in moiſt ſeaſons and in marſhy countries, has for a principal cauſe, a defect of vital heat, and an impoveriſhed ſtate of the blood. *A third ſort* is cauſed by infectious effluvia. However, now it is generally allowed that the true cauſe is marſh miaſma. When any of theſe cauſes attend, an irregular or improper diet, diſturbed paſſions, crudities in the primæ viæ, &c. may more readily prove the remote cauſes of *intermittent fevers*.

Dr. CULLEN places this fever under the CLASS PYREXIÆ, ORDER FEBRES, SECT. 1; and defines theſe fevers in general, fevers ariſing from marſh miaſma, conſiſting of many paroxyſms, a total freedom from fever, at leaſt an evident remiſſion, returning with a remarkable exacerbation, and moſt frequently with chillneſs or ſhivering; there being only one true paroxyſm any one day, to which he affixes this remark. Whoever will weigh thoſe things which will ſoon be delivered, concerning remittent fevers, ſtrictly called ſo, to be diſtinguiſhed from continued fevers; and thoſe which continued fevers manifeſt, will readily ſee why I have thought it neceſſary to change the character, formerly given of intermittents, as well as continued fevers which laſt he defines fevers having no intermiſſion, nor ariſing from marſh miaſma, but continuing with only ſlight remiſſions, and exacerbations; there being two exacerbations each day. And for claſſing remittents with intermittents, he ſupplies the following reaſons: he thinks that the noſologiſts, SAUVAGES, LINNÆUS, and SAGAR, have not acted judiciouſly, in inſtituting a ſeparate order for remittents, as if they were altogether different from perfect intermittents. For thoſe fevers which are called remittents, ariſe from the ſame principle marſh miaſma, as intermittents; each of them rages together epidemically, in the ſame places, and at the ſame time of the year; each of them is cured exactly by the ſame remedies; and very often in the ſame ſubject, the ſame diſeaſe which appears ſometimes, exhibits the intermittent, ſometimes the remittent type; diſeaſes, therefore, ſo extremely alike with reſpect to their cauſes, mode of cure, and type, ought neither to be placed under a different order, or different ſection. He therefore conſiders remittent fevers only as a variety of intermittents, and divides them into *tertians*, *quartans*, and *quotidians*. See TERTIANA, QUARTANA, QUOTIDIANA. In this place we ſhall ſpeak of intermittents, of which the ſigns are, at the outſet and in the cold fit, heavineſs, a pain in the head and limbs, pain in the loins, paleneſs in the face, chillneſs in the extremities, yawning, ſtretching, and violent ſhaking, ſmall ſlow pulſe, thirſt, retching, ſometimes vomiting a bilious matter; and, in the hot fit, a heat of the whole body, redneſs, diſtention of the ſkin, a quick ſtrong pulſe, watchfulneſs, ſhort breath, raving, high-coloured urine without a ſediment, &c. Theſe ſymptoms abate by degrees, and an univerſal ſweat appears, which ſoon terminates this fit; this generally continues to 10, 12, or 20 hours. The patient is indiſpoſed the following day: he is chill and apt to ſhiver, hath a weak and ſlow pulſe, his urine is thick and pale, and either depoſits a ſediment, or contains a ſmall cloud ſuſpended therein; the ſediment is of a reddiſh colour, exactly reſembling brick-duſt; the urine is often frothy too, and there is generally a pellicle or very thin filmy ſkin on the top of the urine, which alſo adheres to the ſides of the glaſs that contains it: *this laſt obſervation on the urine peculiarly characteriſes the ſeveral ſpecies of intermittents*. In the beginning of autumnal *intermittents*, they are ſometimes not eaſily diſtinguiſhed from continual fevers. When weakly perſons are the ſubjects, the *intermiſſions* are proportionally leſs diſtinct.

Obſtinate *intermittents* often end in fatal dropſies, or other troubleſome diſorders. Vernal *intermittents* ſometimes go off without any aſſiſtance after the return of a few fits; they very rarely prove fatal. When children have long laboured under autumnal *intermittents*, they rarely recover until their bellies grow hard and ſwell; then the diſorder vaniſhes; the ſame is obſerved with reſpect to the ſwelling of the legs in adults.

THE INDICATIONS ARE, to reſtore the conſtituon to its natural degree of heat, and then to ſupport a due degree of perſpiration.

If the diſorder is owing to that ſtate or habit of which an ardent fever is the uſual conſequent, bleeding ſhould begin the cure; this may be followed by ſub-tepid baths, lenient purges, ſaline medicines, with either the fixed or the volatile alcalies, bliſters, and a ſupply of gruel, in proportion to the degree of thirſt. If, after a few days, this method fails to relieve, the milder alexipharmics will certainly effect a cure.—When this diſorder is produced by dry cooling ſprings, the bark is rarely uſeful, and if imprudently adminiſtered, a continual fever is produced, the cure for which is bleeding and cooling medicines, until the *intermittent* is acquired.—In caſes where the bark is not convenient, Dr. Rutherford adviſes to give an antimonial vomit, and ſo to manage that a ſweat be excited by repeated draughts of ſome aperient diaphoretic drink before the cold fit approaches; the cold fit thus avoided, the hot one is prevented alſo. Hoffman uſed this method, and they both aſſert the happieſt effects therefrom.

Intermittents are moſt frequent when the atmoſphere is cold and moiſt, and when the cauſes of an impoveriſhed blood are or have been preſent. In this caſe, inſtead of bleeding and the other means above propoſed, a vomit may begin the cure; during the rigour of the following fit, give a few grains of the antimonial powder; put the patient in bed, let him be ſupplied with warm wine whey, and when a ſweat comes on, endeavour to ſupport it until the fit declines. In the interval, the bark, a generous diet, and chalybeates, will effect the cure.

If putrid vapours were the cauſe, begin with an emetic in the following fit, when the heat and ſweat ſucceed the ſhivering; ſupply the patient with frequent draughts of

warm wine whey. In the interval let cordials with the bark be given; their doſes ſhould be large, and as frequent as the ſtomach will retain them.

As the bark is the great ſpecific in this diſorder, its uſe ſhould never be reſtrained, except by too great heat; nor need the laterititious ſediment in the urine be waited for, if the pulſe is moderate. When the powder can be taken, its efficacy is moſt to be depended on; or it may be given in decoction, or cold infuſion; but if an averſion to this medicine forbid the internal uſe, a waiſtcoat in which it is quilted may be worn next the ſkin, or a bath may be made of a ſtrong decoction of this drug, or bark clyſters may be adminiſtered.

An opiate often ſucceeds, if given about half an hour before the fit. To an adult the tinct. opii may be given from fifteen to twenty drops, in any convenient vehicle.

When the hot fit is tedious and violent, expoſe the patient to cool air, and let him drink cold water as freely as his own ſenſation will direct; thus the heat will ſoon abate, and a ſalutary ſweat come on.

Arſenic has in this complaint been given with great ſucceſs in the following form. SOLUTIO ARSENICI, ARSENICAL SOLUTION. Take arſenic very finely powdered, and fixed alkaline ſalt, of each ſixty-four grains; (ſome order half the quantity), diſtilled water half a pint; theſe are to be put into a Florence flaſk, and placed in a ſand heat: the water is then to boil ſlowly till the arſenic is perfectly diſſolved; when the ſolution is cold, half an ounce of compound tincture of lavender is to be added, and of diſtilled water, another half pint, more or leſs, ſo that the whole of the ſolution ſhall yield by meaſure a pint, or rather weigh fifteen ounces and a half. Patients *from two to four years of age* may take *from two to four drops*; *from five to ſeven years*, from *five to ſeven drops*; from *eight to twelve years*, from *ſeven to ten drops*; from *thirteen to eighteen* and *upwards*, may take twelve *drops at a doſe*, in any proper vehicle two or three times a-day.

If the ſymptoms of an inflammation are attendant, let thoſe be removed before the bark is given.

Often, by too much purging, a dropſy is induced; whether to this or any other cauſe this ſymptom may be owing, attempt its cure by warm ſtomachic and antiſcorbutic remedies; a mixture of ſome ferruginous preparation may accompany the bark, and after each doſe give a vinous infuſion of freſh horſe-raddiſh root, with the tops of wormwood.

A cough with a hectic fever ſometimes follows after the removal of the *intermittent*; in this caſe, daily gentle purging, &c. as when the belly ſwells and is hard.

In children a hard ſwelled belly is a frequent ſymptom; this is beſt relieved by repeated purging with the pulv. baſilic. an antimonial vomit ſhould now and then be interpoſed, and when the hardneſs and the tumor is abated give the bark with ſalt of ſteel.

If a madneſs ſhould come on, cordials and reſtoratives are the propereſt means; compoſure muſt be indulged, and in general the ſame procedure as when this ſymptom is attendant on a NERVOUS FEVER, which ſee.

In caſe of coſtiveneſs, rhubarb with emetic tartar may be given, ſo as to render the bowels eaſy.

If bile in the blood-veſſels ſeem to render the intermiſſions imperfect, the ſpirit of nitre is convenient, and for the moſt part to be preferred; but if the juices are viſcid, the neutral ſalts muſt alſo be adminiſtered.

For agreeable forms and efficacious preparations in a uſeful variety of modes, ſee Brooke's and the London Practice of Phyſic. Wallis on Health and Diſeaſe.

Thoſe who die of *intermittents* uſually depart in the hot fit.

See Hoffman on *Intermittents*; Wallis's Sydenham; Fordyce's Elements, part the ſecond; Practical Eſſays by D. Lyſſons, M. D.

INTERNODIUM, from *inter*, *between*, and *nodus*, *a joint*. An INTERNODE. In BOTANY it is that part of the ſtalks of plants which are *between* joint and joint, or knot and knot. IN ANATOMY it is the KNUCKLES; alſo the ſpace between one of the joints of the fingers and another.

INTERNUNCII DIES. See CRITICI DIES.

INTEROSSA ARTERIA. The CUBICAL ARTERY, having in its courſe between the heads of the radius and ulna reached the *interoſſeous* ligament, gives off the *interoſſeous arteries*, which are two, one internal, the other external.

The internal one runs cloſe to the ligament till it reaches below the pronator teres, where it perforates the ligament, and paſſes to the convex ſide of the carpus, and back to the hand, where it communicates with the external *interoſſeus*, the radical, and the cubical arteries.

The external pierces the ligament about three fingers breadth below the articulation, and ſends off a branch towards the external condile of the os humeri, under the ulnaris externus and anconæus minimus, to which it is diſtributed, as alſo to the ſupinator brevis. The interoſſeous artery then runs downwards on the outſide of the ligament, and is diſtributed to the ulnaris externus, extenſor digitorum communis, the extenſores pollicis indicis, and minimi digiti. And having reached the lower extremity of the ulna, it unites with a branch of the internal *interoſſeous artery*, which at this place runs from within outwards, and is diſtributed with it on the convex ſide of the carpus and back of the hand, communicating with a radial artery, and with a branch of the cubital. By theſe communications, this artery forms an irregular arch, from whence branches are ſent to the external *interoſſeous* muſcles, and to the external lateral parts of the fingers.

INTEROSSEA LIGAMENTA. The *interoſſeous ligaments* in the fore-arm are fixed by one edge along the ſharp angle of each ulna, and by the other along that of the radius. They are principally made up of two very ſtrong planes of fibres which croſs each other at oblique angles, and leave holes at different diſtances, for the paſſages of blood-veſſels. The ligament ties the two bones cloſely together, and the two planes ſerve for the inſertion of ſeveral muſcles. In the ſupination of the hand it is very tight, but in the pronation it is folded a little lengthways.

INTEROSSEI MUSCULI. There are muſcles of this name both in the hands and feet. There are three in the upper part of the hand, and as many on the inferior; this name deſcribes their origin; they join with the lumbricales, and are blended with them, performing the ſame office. They move the fingers ſideways.

In the feet ſeveral ſmall muſcles fill up the four interſtices between the metatarſal bones, much after the ſame manner as in the hand. Their uſe with reſpect to the toes is ſimilar to that of the ſame ſort of muſcles in the hands.

INTERPELLATUS MORBUS. In Paracelſus it is a diſeaſe attended with irregular or uncertain paroxyſms.

INTERPOLATUS DIES. In Paracelſus theſe are days interpolated betwixt two paroxyſms.

INTERSCAPULUM. See SCAPULA.

INTERSEPTUM. See UVULA and SEPTUM NARIUM.

INTERSPINALES COLLI, — MUSCULI. } Winſlow calls them *ſpinales colli minores*.

Dr. Hunter ſays they lie between the ſpinal proceſſes of the neck and loins, ſerving to erect the body, by bringing the ſpinal proceſſes nearer to each other: he calls them *intraſpinales*.

INTERTRANSVERSALES MUSCULI, or INTRATRANSVERSALES. They lie between the tranſverſe proceſſes of the neck, ſerving to bend it to one ſide. Theſe muſcles appear alſo in the loins. Winſlow calls them *tranſverſales colli minores*. To the firſt of theſe muſcles ſome have given the name *cucutiens*.

INTERTRIGO, from *inter*, *between*, and *tero*, *to rub*, called alſo *attrita*, *atiritio*. A GALLING, or eroſion of the cuticle, or of the ſkin. Children are apt to have excoriations behind their ears, in the neck, and thighs; thoſe on the lower parts are from the urine, or from being too fat. Waſh them two or three times a-day with warm water, and then apply chalk in fine powder, or fuller's earth, after diſſolving it in water. Dr. Cullen places this as a variety of erythematous inflammation.

INTERVERTEBRALES MUSCULI. They ariſe from the body of one vertebra laterally, and are inſerted, after an oblique progreſs, into the back part of the other vertebra, immediately above it. They draw the vertebræ nearer to one another, and a little to one ſide.

INTESTINA TERRÆ. See LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS.

INTESTINA, from *intus*, *within*. The INTESTINES, commonly called the GUTS, by the poets frequently *chorda*; alſo *pantices*. From the pylorus to the anus is one continued canal, divided into the great and ſmall *inteſtines*, which are furbelowed upon the meſentery and meſocolon. The whole length of the *inteſtines* is between ſeven

ſeven and eight times the length of the body; the ſmall ones are about five parts out of the ſeven or eight, which is the length of the whole. The ſmall *inteſtines*, CORONARIUS and Linden, name *dextron*; they are called alſo *cholades*, becauſe they contain bile, and are named DUODENUM, JEJUNUM, and ILEUM, which ſee. Their diſtinctions are ſomewhat obſcure, though generally marked out pretty nearly; the large *inteſtines*, called *craſſa inteſtina*, are the CŒCUM, the COLON, and RECTUM, which ſee.

The firſt coat of the *inteſtines* is from the peritoneum, and forms the external one, called *cellulosa tunica Ruyſchii*; *tunica externa*, vel *membranoſa inteſtinorum*; the ſecond is the muſcular coat, the third is the nervous or cellular, the fourth is the villous, called *periſtoma*. The villi are of different ſhapes and lengths in different parts of the *inteſtines*, more thick in the ſmall, more long and thin in the large ones; they are thought to be ſecerning and abſorbing organs, as there the arteries terminate, and the veins begin.

The glands of the *inteſtines* called *enteradenes*, are ſuppoſed to be lodged in the cellular coat, next the villous; they are divided into *glandulæ ſolitariæ* and *aggregatæ*; but their exiſtence, notwithſtanding this, is not clear.

In the great *inteſtines* we may obſerve little holes, which when inflated, lead to cells analogous to the ſolliculi of Malpighius and by analogy we may ſuppoſe glands to exiſt in the great *inteſtines* near the anus, to ſeparate a lubricating mucus, for faciliating the paſſage of the fæces.

The arteries and veins run together on the *inteſtines*.

The uſe of the *inteſtines* is to complete the firſt digeſtion, ſtrain the chyle, and carry off the fæces by the anus; all which are performed by the periſtaltic motion, cauſed by their muſcular coat.

The periſtaltic motion of the *inteſtines* is not conſtant, but takes place on proper occaſions, or as theſe bowels are ſtimulated by their contents. The action of the lungs on the diaphragm, and the action of the abdominal veſſels, conduce to the emptying of the ſtomach and guts; the chyle, bile, rarefied air, &c. excite occaſionally the periſtaltic motion, for the moſt ſpeedy deſcent of what is to be caſt out. See Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 29, 31.

INTESTINALIS ARTERIA. See DUODENALIS ARTERIA, and GASTRICA DEXTRA ARTERIA.

INTESTINALIS VENA. See DUODENALIS VENA.

INTESTINORUM SOLAMEN. Thus Hoffman calls the *ſemen aniſi*, and Van Helmont, the *oleum aniſi*.

—— TUNICA EXTERNA, and MEMBROANSA. See INTESTINA.

INTOXICATIO, from τοξικον, *poiſon, venom*. It is properly the ſame as *infectio*, but it is now generally uſed in the ſame ſenſe as *inebriation*.

INTRASPINALES. See INTERSPINALES.

INTRATRANSVERSALES. See INTERTRANSVERSALES.

INTRICATUS, MUSCULUS. See ABDUCTOR AURIS.

INTRINSECI. Painful diſorders of the internal parts.

INTRITUM, from *interendo*, *to rub* or *grate*, ſimilar to *entrimma*. It is a culinary term for minced meats, or rather ſuch as are prepared by pounding, as potted beef, &c.

INTROCESSIO. See DEPRESSIO.

INTROSUSCEPTIO. See ILIACA PASSIO.

INTSIA. A large evergreen tree in Malabar, called alſo *acacia Malabarica globoſa*. The juice of the leaves and bark is uſed to eaſe pains in the belly. See Raii Hiſt.

INTUMESCENTIÆ, alſo *tumidoſi*. Diſorders attended with a puffineſs, or with a ſwelling of the body, or of a conſiderable part of it. It is the ſecond order of the claſs cachexiæ of Cullen's Genera Morborum, which he defines, the whole, or great part of the body ſwelled externally.

INTUSSUSCEPTIO. See ILIACA PASSIO.

INTYBUS. A name for the *cichoreum latifolium* ſive *endivia vulg.*

INULLA. See ENULA.

INUNCTIO. INUNCTION. It is either the action of anointing, or the materials with which a part is anointed.

INVASIO. The ſame as *acceſſio*.

INVERECUNDUM, Os. See FRONTIS, OS.

INVERSIO UTERI. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

INVIDIA. ENVY. It is compoſed of deſire, anger, and ſorrow. And as it participates of the debility of the laſt, ſo it likewiſe does of the febrile commotion of the former; hence ariſes an hectic fever, which conſumes the ſtrength.

INVOLUCRA. SECUNDINA; SECUNDINES, from coming next after the child, called alſo *hyſtera*, *hyſteron*, *membranæ*. They form an univerſal covering for the fœtus, and the water in which it floats during pregnancy. They are membranes called CHORION and AMNION, to which ſome add the ALLANTOIS, alſo the PLACENTA, and part of the FUNIS UMBILICALIS; all which ſee.

If in labour the membranes do not break immediately upon their being puſhed into the vagina, they ſhould be allowed to protrude ſtill farther, in order to dilate the os externum.—If they ſuddenly burſt, and diſcharge much water, and the pains become ſlack thereon, the labour, however promiſing before, becomes tedious. To know if the membranes are broke (which is a proper enquiry when the head gets before the waters) obſerve whether the head of the child feels hairy or not; for while it is yet covered with the unbroken membrane, it is ſmooth, ſoft, and ſlippery to the touch. Sometimes the head preſenting, ſo that the fontanel is felt puffy and ſwelled, deceives us, and it is taken for the membranes, but that ſhould be carefully diſtinguiſhed. If during labour the waters puſh the membranes down in an oblong, or in a gut-like form, the birth will be tedious. The beſt form of the membranes, when they protrude through the os internum, is ſhort, broad, or round.

INVOLUCRUM. See PERICARDIUM.

ION. See VIOLA.

IONIA. See CHAMÆPITYS.

IONTHLASPI, called alſo *lunaria*. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies of this plant; they are found in France, Italy, and Spain; they are ſaid to be deterſive, aperitive, &c. but they are not noted much in practice.

IONTHOS. So the Greeks call thoſe hard pimples in the face which the Latins call by the name of *varus*, and *gutta roſacea*.

IOSACCAR. SUGAR of VIOLETS.

IOTACISMUS. A defect in the tongue or organs of ſpeech, which renders a perſon incapable of pronouncing his letters.

IOUI. A reſtorative alimentary liquor prepared in Japan. It is made from the gravy of half roaſted beef, but as to the reſt it is kept a ſecret.

IPECACUANHA, alſo called *Braſilienſis radix*, ipecacoanha Braſilienſibus, *herba paris Braſiliana*, *polygonos*, *hippecacuanna*, *caa-apia*; *Indiana radix*, *ipepocoanha*, *periclymenum parvum*, IPECACOAN, or BRASILIAN ROOT. It is the PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA, or *pſychotria herbacea procumbens*, *foliis lanceolatis glabris*, *ſtipulis extra foliaceis ſubulatis*, *capitulis axillaribus pedunculatis pauciflorıs*, Linn. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal Plants, &c. contained in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *viola ipecacua*. It is brought from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. Four ſorts are mentioned, viz. the grey, brown, white, and yellow. The grey is generally eſteemed the moſt, but Neumann aſſures us that the brown is equally good. The white ſort is much weaker than the other, and the yellow does not act in the leaſt as an emetic, being merely purgative. The Peruvian ſort is called *bexuguillo*.

Ray ſays that the *ipecacuanha* is a ſpecies of the herb paris; it bears a number of berries. Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid by various authors reſpecting this plant, a very late writer, Dr. WOODVILLE, who has made medical botany his ſtudy, ſays, "It ſeems ſurpriſing, that the plant ipecacuanha, which has been in uſe more than a century, ſhould have not been botanically aſcertained.——The younger LINNÆUS thought the PHYSCOTRIA the genus to which it belonged, and has therefore named it *phyſcotria emetica*; ſtill the authority on which MUTIS received the information, cannot be implicitly followed."—He, however, has ſupplied a figure of the true ipecacuanha plant, though not being advanced to a ſtate of inflorescence, it ſtill leaves the matter undetermined. For this plant, preſerved in ſpirits, was ſent by governor Philips from Braſil, to ſir Joſeph Banks. The roots of the GREY SORT are about the thickneſs of a ſmall quill, very unequal and knotty; variouſly bent and contorted, full of knots and wrinkles, and deep circular fiſſures, which reach down to a ſmall whitiſh woody fibre that runs in the middle of each piece; the cortical part is compact, brittle, and looks ſmooth, and reſinous on breaking. They have little or no ſmell, the taſte is bitteriſh and ſubacrid, covering the tongue as it were with a kind of mucilage. The BROWN is ſmall, ſomewhat more wrinkled, of a brown or blackiſh colour without,

without, and white within. This is brought from Brafil. The white is woody, has no wrinkles, and, to the taſte, no perceptible bitterneſs. The *aſh-coloured*, or *grey ipecacuanha*, is that generally preferred for medicinal uſe. The *brown* has been ſometimes obſerved even in a ſmall doſe to produce violent effects. The *white*, though taken in a large one, has ſcarce any effect at all. The root contains a gummy and reſinous matter, though the gum is in much greater proportion, and more powerfully emetic than the reſin; the cortical part is more active than the ligneous; and the whole roots manifeſt an antiſeptic and aſtringent power; the emetic quality is moſt effectually counteracted by the acetous acid; for thirty grains, taken in two ounces of vinegar, produced only ſome looſe ſtools. Theſe particulars have been aſcertained by the experiments of Dr. Irving.

This medicine is the mildeſt and ſafeſt emetic with which we are acquainted; for it readily paſſes off by ſome of the other emunctories, if it does not operate as a vomit.

Chuſe the larger compact roots that have a reſinous appearance. The ſlender, blackiſh brown, and thoſe which are full of fibres, are the worſt.

The *caapia*, commonly ſold under the name of white *ipecacuanha*, is impoſed for the true *ipecacuanha*; but its roots are yelloviſh, or of a yelloviſh white colour. The *aconitum* or *apocynum*, is another impoſition; but the colour of its medullary fibre is of a deep reddiſh yellow colour, whereas that of the *ipecacuanha* is whitiſh, or of a pale grey.

Helvetius firſt brought this root into repute as an antidyſenteric; ſince which time it has been uſed in diarrhœa, menorrhagia, and leucorrhœa; and in diſorders proceeding from obſtructions of long ſtanding; in ſpaſmodic aſthma, where nothing forbids repeated vomiting, it has been efficacious; for, in violent paroxyſms, it has procured relief: where habitual, from three to five grains may be given every morning, or from five to ten every other morning, and continued for four or ſix weeks. Small doſes of one-third to one-half a grain have been of uſe in catarrhal, ſome conſumptive caſes, and various ſtates of fever. It has alſo been employed in the cure of agues as an emetic, given at the time of acceſſion, or at the cloſe of the cold fit. Of all its preparations, the powder is the beſt; two or three grains of which will produce two or three diſcharges by vomit; and, in diarrhœas and dyſenteries, in which perſpiration is defective, after its puking two or three times, it excites a perſpiration, if the patient is wrapped up warm. Its chief operation is conſidered as an emetic in proper doſes; in ſmaller doſes, as a nauſeative and aperient, upon which its antidyſenteric power ſeems to depend. See Cullen's Mat. Medica.

The beſt menſtruum for extracting the whole virtue of the root is one part pure ſpirit, and two or three of water; of wines, the Canary or mountain obtains moſt from it; but the London College directs the following.

Vinum IPECACUANHÆ. *Wine of* IPECACUANHA.

Take of the roots of *ipecacuanha* in powder, two ounces; of Spaniſh white wine, two pints; digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788. Doſe as an emetic, from ʒ ij. to ʒ i. ſs. as a diaphoretic, from 20 to 40 drops, with a fourth part more of tinctura opii.

Dr. Alſton of Edinburgh ſays, that the virtue of this root reſides not in its oil, gum, or reſin, but in its peculiar ſpirit. See DIARRHOEA and DYSENTERIA, for its uſe in thoſe diſorders. If three grains of powdered *ipecacuanha* is added to fifteen grains of jalap, it operates downward both more certainly and efficaciouſly.

To deceive children, mix ℈ i. or ʒ ſs. of powdered *ipecacuanha* with half a pint of boiling water in a tea-pot; diſguiſe it with a little milk and ſugar, and give a tea-cupful every ten or fifteen minutes, till it operates; when thus given, it needs nothing to work it off with. The College alſo orders,

Pulvis IPECACUANHÆ *Compoſitus. Compound Powder of* IPECACUANHA; named alſo *Doveri pulvis.*

Take of *ipecacuanha*, hard purified opium, of each, rubbed into powder, one dram; of vitriolated kali in powder, an ounce. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The doſe is from ten to thirty grains; the former doſe containing a grain of opium. This is very nearly the ſame as the powder of Dr. Dover, and is conſidered as one of the moſt certain ſudorifics in practice, for which purpoſe it is given in rheumatiſm, dropſy, and other diſeaſes where ſweating is neceſſary, and that difficult to be procured by any other means.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. Neumann's Chem. Works. Woodville's Medical Botany.

IPEPOCOANHA. See IPECACUANHA.

IPHION. See ASPHODELUS LUTEUS.

IQUETAIA. See SCROFULARIA AQUATICA.

IRA. ANGER. It produces a violent ſtricture in the nervous and muſcular parts, and for a time increaſes the tone of all the fibres; it quickens the pulſe and hurries reſpiration. The ſtomach and bowels ſuffer much by this paſſion; and ſometimes the ſtricture on the gall-ducts is ſuch, that a jaundice is the conſequence, though more frequently the gall is determined more copiouſly to the duodenum, producing a variety of diſagreeable ſymptoms. *Anger* alſo produces hæmorrhages from the noſe, the lungs, or the hæmorrhoidal veſſels, particularly in thoſe who are diſpoſed to theſe evacuations, and has occaſioned apoplexy.

During the fit of *anger*, or its immediate effects, carefully avoid vomits and purges, though if, in conſequence of *anger*, much bile is thrown into the duodenum, as ſoon as the patient is compoſed, a little rhubarb, with nitre, may be given to determine it downwards, and abate its acrimony.

The firſt and principal ſtep, when a patient is violently affected with *anger*, is, if the conſtitution is vigorous, to bleed; if the habit will not well admit of this operation, give the following, or other ſimilar antiſpaſmodics. ℞ Sp. ætheris nitroſ. tinct. caſtorei aa ʒ ſs. camphor ℈ i. m. dentur gut. xx. vel. xxx. pro re nata. Sometimes a gentle opiate, mixed with cordials, is required.

IRACUNDUS MUSCUL. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, N° 5.

IRINGUS. ERYNGO. See ERYNGIUM.

IRIS. The fore-part of the choroides is thus named, becauſe of the variety of its colours. It is alſo called *gramme*. It lies floating and looſe: it is convex to the anterior, and concave on the poſterior part; the perforation in the middle of its fore-part forms the pupilla. The *iris*, by contracting or dilating, excludes or admits of light in ſuch proportions as the varjety of circumſtances may require, &c. It is diſputed whether this power in the *iris* is owing to a nervous tenſion, or the action of muſcular fibres; on examination, two orders of fibres are found between the laminæ of the *iris*; one of which is circular, the other radiated; whence it is moſt probable that muſcular fibres produce theſe actions. See UVEA; CHOROIDES; and CIRCULUS ARTERIOSUS.

The operation of cutting the *iris* is required when a cataract adheres to it; and when, from the contraction of its muſcular fibres, the pupil is cloſed up, called *ſynizeſis*, or *caligo pupillæ*. Thus, both theſe diſorders are ſometimes remedied. Mr. Sharp, in his Operations, ch. xxix. directs the operator to proceed as follows: place the patient as for couching; open, and fix the eye with the ſpeculum oculi, then introduce the knife in the ſame part of the conjunctiva that is wounded in couching; inſinuate it with its blade held horizontally, and the back of it towards you, between the ligamentum ciliare, and circumference of the *iris*, into the anterior chamber of the eye; and, after it is advanced to the farther ſide of it, make your inciſion quite through the membrane; and, if the operation ſucceeds, it will, upon wounding, fly open, and appear a large orifice, though not ſo wide as it becomes afterwards. Mr. Sharp further obſerves, that when the pupil is contracted from a paralytic diſorder, this operation can hardly be encouraged.

IRIS. It is a perennial plant, with long, narrow, ſword-like leaves, ſtanding edgewiſe to the ſtalk, and large naked flowers divided deeply into ſix ſegments, of which alternately one is erect, and another arched downward, with three ſmaller productions in the middle, inclоſing the ſtamina and piſtil; the roots are tuberous, irregular, and full of joints. Boerhaave mentions twenty-four ſpecies, and Dale adds two more. See alſo ERYSIMUM. It is a name likewiſe of the *hedge-muſtard*, *hermodactyls*, a kind of *ginger*, a ſpecies of *xiphium*; alſo a ſpecies of *cryſtal*, and of a *paſtil*, conſiſting of alum, ſaffron, and myrrh.

IRIS FLORENTINA. FLORENTINE ORRIS, called alſo *iris* Illyrica, *iris* flore albo, and WHITE FLOWER DE LUCE. It is the IRIS FLORENTINA, *caule foliis altiore*

tiore sub bifloro, floribus sessilibus albis, corollis barbatis. CLASS TRIANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 59. It is supposed to be only a variety of the common *iris*, or purple flower de luce. Its roots are brought from Italy, as being superior to those of our own growth. They are in oblong, flattish pieces, freed from the fibres, and brownish externally, but white, with brownish specks, internally. They are easily reduced to a powder of a farinaceous kind.

This root, in its recent state, is nauseous, acrid, and purgative, but loses these qualities by drying. The dry root is unctuous, bitterish, and pungent to the taste, not very strong, but durable in the mouth; hath a light, agreeable smell, which resembles violets, or rather raspberries; and it communicates a flavour to spirits, and to wines, which resembles them. As a medicine, the fresh root is a powerful cathartic; and, for this purpose, its juice has been employed in the dose of ʒ j. and upwards, in dropsies: in its dried state it is an useful expectorant; it attenuates viscid phlegm, and promotes its discharge. What this might do in its more recent, acrid state, Dr. Cullen says he cannot determine; but in the dried state in which we commonly have it in our shops, he considers it as an insignificant expectorant. Mat. Med. It is cut in the form of peas, and used for promoting the discharge in issues.

In distillation it gives over all its flavour with water; its bitter remains in the extract. Rectified spirit brings over a part of its flavour, and the extract is bitter, pungent, and glows in the mouth. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

IRIS TUBEROSA —— BULBOSA. See HERMODACTYLUS FOLIO QUADRANGULO, &c.

—— FOETIDA, also called *spatula fœtida, xyris gladiolus fœtidus*, SPURGE-WORT, STINKING GLADDON, or GLADWYN. This is a wild species of *iris*; its root is thick, and spreading in the earth, with many fibres, from which spring many leaves, longer, narrower, and sharper pointed than the common flower de luce; they have a strong smell. It is found in hedges, thickets, &c. The root is diuretic, but not much deserving notice.

—— PALUSTRIS, also called *acorus adulterinus, gladiolus lutæus, pseudo acorus, pseudo iris, butomus, butomon*, YELLOW FLOWER DE LUCE, YELLOW WATER-FLAG, SEDGES, &c. IRIS PSEUDACORUS, or IRIS PALUSTRIS, *foliis ensiformibus, corollis imberbibus, petalis interioribus stigmate minoribus.* CLASS, TRIANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 59. YELLOW FLOWER DE LUCE. It is common by the sides of rivulets and marshes; the roots are reddish, the flowers stand several on a stalk, and are of a yellow colour; the middle ribs of the leaves are prominent.

The roots of this species, when fresh, are more acrid, and strongly cathartic, than the above two species. Eighty drops of the expressed juice, repeated every hour or two, have purged, when jalap, gamboge, and mercurials have failed. The root is without smell, but has an acrid styptic taste; its juice, on being snuffed up the nostrils, in the nose and mouth creates a burning heat, accompanied with a copious discharge from these organs; hence it is considered as an errhine, and sialogogue: from its astringency, it has been used for making ink, and dying black; and also, as a medicine in the cure of diarrhœa. To serpiginous eruptions, and scrophulous tumors, the expressed juice is an advantageous application. BERGIUS says, when *fresh*, it is a hydragogue purgative; when *dried*, an astringent; but, however, like the other *irises*, it is too variable in its strength to be received into general use.

—— LATIFOLIA TUBEROSA. See ZINGIBER.

—— VULGARIS, also called IRIS HORTENSIS NOSTRAS, IRIS *Germanica*, Linn. IRIS PURPUREA, the COMMON PURPLE FLOWER DE LUCE, *iris*, or *orris*. Its blue or purple flowers stand several on one stalk; their arched segments are bearded with a yellowish matter. The plant is a native of the mountainous parts of Germany; it is common in our gardens, and flowers in June. The roots, when fresh, smell disagreeably, and have an acrid nauseous taste; they are a strong irritating cathartic; in which case, the expressed juice hath been given in a dropsy, from ʒ ii. to ʒ iv. diluted with water. By gently inspissating the juice, it is less purging, and irritates less; but, if inspissated to dryness, it loses all its purging quality. The dried root resembles in smell and taste the Florentine species.

IRRADIATIO. See ACTINOBOLYSMUS.

IRRITABILITAS. IRRITABILITY. Irritation is a species of stimulus, expressing a lesser degree of it than vellication or corrugation, &c. and the parts on which stimuli are capable of acting, so as to produce motion, are said to be irritable, and this seems to be confined to the muscular fibres. What is produced on the nervous system, is more properly termed sensibility. See SENSIBILITAS, and INCITABILITAS.

The same species of stimulus, applied to different parts, produces different effects; thus urine does not affect the bladder; but, if it is injected into the guts, it proves purgative, and distension is the chief stimulus that affects the blood-vessels.

Haller endeavours to prove the insensibility of the tendons, membranes, and ligaments. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that the ligaments, tendons, periosteum, and dura mater, are almost, if not wholly, insensible; however, inflammation soon manifests the *irritability* and sensibility of parts, in which they were not observable in a healthy state; even the bones become sensible when disordered; they also inflame and suppurate; and, in short, the effects of medicines are very often to be deduced from this *irritability*, as they depend on either increasing or diminishing it. In slow fevers, this irritation must be heightened; in ardent ones lessened. The same is observable in many other disorders.

Dr. Kirkland observes, that *irritability* is of two kinds, viz. inflammatory or spasmodic. The first of these he says always arises from distention, or continued irritation: and, always while the inflammation is attended with any considerable degree of violence, produces a fever, and a quick pulse. The other kind is confined to the expanded brain, and never affects the pulse or produces a fever; but these two kinds may exist together.

See Haller's Treatise on Insensibility and Irritation; Dr. Whytt's Answer to Haller's Treatise on Sensibility and *Irritability*; the Difficulties in the Modern System of Physic, with Regard to the Sensibility and *Irritability* of the Parts of the Human Body, by Dr. De Haen; and Kirkland's Dissertations on the Brain and Nerves; also on the Sympathy of the Nerves, and of different Kinds of *Irritability*. Cullen's Materia Medica.

IS, *is*, *a fibre*; its plural is *ises*. Some say that Hippocrates used this word indifferently for *a fibre* and *a nerve*; and it is clear that other writers have done the same.

ISAROS. See ARUM.

ISATIS. *Sativa*;—latifolia;—tinctoria. See GLASTUM.

—— INDICA. See INDICUM.

ISATODES. Of the colour of woad.

ISCA. A sort of fungous excrescence of the oak, or of the hazel, &c. The ancients used it as the moderns use moxa. See MOXA.

ISCHÆMON, from ἰσχω, *to restrain*, and αἱμα, *blood*. A name for any medicine which restrains or stops bleeding.

—— SATIVUM. MANNA GRASS. See GRAMEN.

ISCHIAS. A name of the *sciatica* or *ischiadicus Morbus*, and of two crural veins, one of which is called the greater, the other the lesser. See CRURALIS VENA.

ISCHIADICUS DOLOR. See ARTHRITIS.

ISCHIADICUS MORBUS, also called *ischias*, SCIATICA, *coxæ dolores*. Aretæus ranks this disorder as a species of the gout, and says, "that it comes on the hind part of the thigh, the ham, or the tibia; at other times the pain seizes upon the acetabulum of the os femoris, and then attacks the buttock and loins, and seems to be any thing rather than a *sciatica*." Dr. Cullen ranks it as a synonime with rheumatismus.

The *sciatica* hath three seats: first, *the tendinous expansion, which covers the muscles of the thigh*. Secondly, *the coat of the sciatic nerve*; and here the pain is more acute and violent, attended with a numbness; this is easily accounted for, since it is well known that any compression on a nerve causes deadness. Thirdly, *the capsular ligament*; the depth and severity of the pain leads us to judge of this part being the seat.

In the first case, the usual anti-rheumatic medicines may be given inwardly, and the volatile liniment applied externally. *The second* requires the application of blisters, with what is necessary in the first. *The third* is best removed by mercurial alteratives; and, indeed, the other two, when obstinate, require a similar treatment. Dr. Fothergill recommends the following pills and draught, *as being of all other means the most effectual.*

℞ Calom. gr. x. conf. roſar. r. q. ſ. pil. x. deaur. cap. i. omni nocte, ſuperbibendo hauſt ſeq.

℞ Tinct. opii, gt. xxv. vin. antimonii, gt. xxx. fyr. ſimp. ʒ i. aq. alex. ſ. ʒ i. ſs. ſp. ʒ i. ſs. m. f. hauſt.

If the pain does not abate by the time this quantity is taken, the doſe of calomel may be increaſed to two grains one night, and one the next, &c. alternately. When the pain abates, the anodyne and antimonial are gradually leſſened, until by degrees they are wholly omitted. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 69, &c. See alſo Brooke's and the Lond. Practice of Phyſic, for a variety of other methods which occaſionally have been productive of the deſired effect. See RHEUMATISMUS. Dr. COTTLIEB RICHTER ſpeaks of ſome caſes of the iſchias nervoſa being ſucceſsfully treated by bliſters often repeated, and ſudorifics. The bliſters were applied on different parts where any pains were felt in ſucceſſion: the ſudorifics were firſt crude antimony, and ſtipit. dulcamaræ in pills; and the warm bath for ſix days; on the 7th, a powder compoſed of camphor, ipecacuanha, and opium, and a tepid bath before it; the bath was continued till the foot became oedematous, and then left off; the other remedies ſtill purſued, which, in about ſix weeks, compleated the cure. His ſymptoms were, pains in his arms, ſhoulders, and back, which ſettled about the hip-joint, continued fixed; and, encreaſing till he could not walk, the whole limb became ſhorter; the pains extended from the hip-joint down to the foot; he felt as if ants were running about in the foot; he was totally unable to move the limb to either ſide, which, in other reſpects, was warm, and properly nouriſhed. A lady and a young man were cured by the application of burning cylinders, and bliſters; on which he remarks, that from this method nothing is to be expected unleſs in ſuch kinds of lameneſs as proceed from the metaſtaſis of any ſtimulating matter, where the lameneſs is accompanied with pains in the ſuffering limb, and chiefly the hip-joint; and this morbific matter, he thinks rheumatic, or gouty; though, in ſome caſes, he had reaſon to believe it was ſcrophulous. See his *Medical and Surgical Obſervations*, p. 169.

ISHCIAS EX ABSCESSU. See ARTHROPUOSIS.

—— SPARGANOSI. See LYMPHÆDUCTUS.

ISCHIATOCELE. Inteſtinal rupture through the ſacro-ſciatic ligaments.

ISCHIOCELE. A rupture between the os ſacrum and the tuberoſity of the os iſchium.

ISCHIO COCCYGÆUS. See COCCYGÆUS ANTERIOR.

ISCHION. A name of the ligament which retains the head of the thigh-bone in the acetabulum coxendicis.

ISCHIUM, Os, becauſe it lies near ἰσχὺς, *the loin*, ἰσχίον, the HIP-BONE. Called alſo *coxendix*, and, by by ſome, *cochone*. The extent of this bone might be marked by an horizontal line drawn through near the middle of the acetabulum coxendicis. The great tuberoſity on which we ſit, as it advances forwards, becomes ſmaller, and gives origin to the corpora cavernoſa, and the erectores penis, and the clitoridis; then the bone mounts upwards with a conſiderable curve, and is ſtretched out into its ſmall leg. It forms the lower part of the pelvis.

ISCHNOPHONIA, from ἰσχνὸς *ſlender*, and φωνὴ, *the voice*. A SHRILLNESS of the VOICE; but more frequently an heſitation of ſpeech, or a STAMMERING. It is the *pſelliſmus hæſitans*.

ISCHNOTIS. LEANNESS.

ISCHURETICA. Medicines that remove a ſuppreſſion of urine.

ISCHURIA, from ἰσχὼ, *to retain*, and οὖρον, *urine*. An ISCHURY, A STOPPAGE OF SUPPRESSION OF URINE. La Motte diſtinguiſhes betwixt a retention, and a ſuppreſſion of urine. *In a retention*, the patient hath frequent motions to make water without being able to void it; or, if he does paſs any, it is in very ſmall quantities, and with difficulty; this is alſo called a STRANGURIA. *In a ſuppreſſion*, there is ſeldom any inclination to diſcharge any urine; but, if there is an inclination, the diſcharge is ſudden.

An *iſchuria* is of two kinds, viz. *the true*, in which caſe the bladder is full; and, *the ſpurious*, in which the bladder is empty, for nothing deſcends from the kidneys.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. EPISCHESES, which he defines an abſolute ſuppreſſion of urine. He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies. 1. *Iſchuria renalis*, where ſome diſeaſe of the kidneys having preceded, there is pain, and an uneaſy ſenſation of weight in the region of the kidneys, without any ſwelling of the hypogaſtric region, or ſtimulus to make water. 2. *Iſchuria ureterica*, where the ſymptoms are ſimilar to the above ſpecies, with this difference, *the ſenſe of pain and uneaſineſs is felt in a certain part of the ureters*. 3. *Iſchuria veſicalis*, when there is a tumor in the hypogaſtric region, pain at the neck of the bladder, and a frequent urging to diſcharge urine. 4. *Iſchuria urethralis*, when there is ſwelling in the hypogaſtric region, a frequent deſire to diſcharge urine, and the pain in ſome part of the urethra. The varieties of each ſpecies may be ſeen below.

The cauſes are various. Etmuller ſays, the moſt frequent is a want of mucus in the urethra. Other cauſes are a ſtone in the kidneys or bladder; caruncles in the urethra; inflammation in any of thoſe parts; a ſpaſm in the neck of the bladder, or in the urethra; pain from the piles in pregnant women, the child's head preſſing the neck of the bladder againſt the os pubis; a tumor, or ulcer, in the proſtate gland; a defluxion of humour on the neck of the bladder; a retention of urine; a palſy in the detruſor urinæ; a retention of hardened excrements in the inteſtinum rectum, &c. A *ſpurious iſchury* is when the kidneys ſecrete no urine, or when the ureters either do not receive, or do not tranſmit it; and this may happen from inflammation of the ureters, or in the kidneys. A view of the different cauſes may be perhaps beſt taken from the different varieties of *iſchury*, noticed under the following words.

VARIETIES OF THE FIRST SPECIES, WITH THE KIDNEYS AFFECTED, ARE:

ISCHURIA *nephritica*, FROM inflammation of THE KIDNEYS;—*nephrolitica*, a ſtone;—*nephropletho rica*, plethora;—*lunatica, periodica*, periodical;—*nephroſpaſtica*, from ſpaſms;—*nephrelmintica*, worms;—*nephrethromboides*, congrumated blood;—*nephropyica*, purulence of the kidnies;—*nephrophlegmatica*, pituite, or mucus;—*nephroplegica*, paralytic affection;—*ſuppleta*, from ſome other evacuation ſupplied.

VARIETIES OF THE SECOND SPECIES, WITH THE URETERS AFFECTED, ARE:

ISCHURIA *ureterica*, FROM inflammation of THE URETERS;—*ureterolithica*, from a ſtone;—*uretero thromboides*, grumous blood;—*uretero phlegmatica*, from pituite;—*uretero pyica*, from pus;—*uretero ſtomatica*, the cloſing of the inferior orifice of the ureters.

VARIETIES OF THE THIRD SPECIES, WITH THE BLADDER AFFECTED, ARE:

ISCHURIA *atretarum*, from the menſtrua retained in the vagina;—*cyſtica*, FROM inflammation of THE BLADDER;—*cyſtoſpaſtica*, a ſpaſm of its ſphincter;—*cyſtolithica*, a ſtone;—*cyſtoplegica*, paralytic affection;—*cyſtepyica*, purulence;—*cyſtothromboides*, from grumous blood;—*cyſtophlegmatica*, mucus;—*cyſtoproctica*, from the rectum ſwelling, with ſcybali, calculus, flatus, inflammation, abſceſs, or hæmorrhoids;—*ectopocyſtica*, from the bladder being diſplaced;—*hyſterocyſtica*, from the uterus;—*paradoxa*;—*polyurica*, from the bladder diſtended with urine a long time retained.

VARIETIES OF THE FOURTH SPECIES, WITH THE URETHRA AFFECTED, ARE:

ISCHURIA *aſpadialis*, FROM cloſing of the urethra;—*carunculoſa*, FROM caruncles, diſeaſes as they are called of the urethra;—*cryptoica*, a retraction of the penis within the abdomen;—*hydrocelodes*, from a rupture of the urethra opening into the ſcrotum;—*perideſmica*, a ſtricture of the penis;—*perinæalis*, a tumor of the perinæum;—*phymoſica*, a phymoſis;—*urethrelmintica*, worms;—*urethritica*, inflammation of the urethra;—*urethrohymenodes*, from a membrane impacted in the urethra;—*urethrolithica*, from a calculus impacted in the urethra,—*urethrophlegmatica*, from mucus, ſtuffing up the urethra;—*urethromboides*, grumous blood;—*urethropyica*, pus.

When the ſuppreſſed urine is lodged in the bladder, a pain and ſwelling is obſerved about the pubes;—*a ſuppreſſion from relaxation* is diſtinguiſhed from *ſuppreſſion from ſtricture*; *firſt*, by the little pain attending the diſorder, when from relaxation; *ſecondly*, by the introduction of the catheter; *thirdly*, from the diſtenſion of the bladder, obſervable from the fulneſs above the pubes; *fourthly*, from no ſtimulus being excited in the bladder to diſcharge any

any fluid wherewith you diſtend it.—If inflammation in the kidneys is the cauſe, the pain and heat are principally in that region.—If a ſtone in the kidneys gives riſe to the complaint, a vomiting is an attendant ſymptom.—If a ſtone in the bladder obſtructs the urine, a pain is felt there, and alſo along the urethra; a mucus, or pus, is excreted with pale urine; and generally the ſtone may be felt, if the catheter is introduced.—If from inflammation in the neck of the bladder, there is alſo pain and a tumor there, the pain will be much increaſed if the perinæum is but ſlightly preſſed; and if a finger is introduced into the anus, and turned towards the bladder, a tumor will eaſily be perceived.

If this diſorder is in a great degree, there is a teneſmus, coldneſs of the extremities, a vomiting, and a febrile pulſe.

If this diſorder is the *ſpurious kind*, there is no tenſion, but rather a ſenſe of emptineſs about the pubes.

If this diſorder continues above ſeven days, it proves fatal; alſo, if from a wound of the ſpine, or luxation of its vertebræ. If the ſmell of urine proceeds from the patient's mouth or noſtrils, there is no hope. An hiccough, and a teneſmus, are alſo unfavourable ſymptoms.

If the urine is lodged in the bladder, and cannot be voided, whether the cauſe be cold, a too long retention of urine, and whatever elſe that could deprive the fibres of the bladder of their contracting power; or *if the ſuppreſſion is from a ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the neck of the bladder*, an immediate recourſe to the catheter is not convenient, for in theſe caſes it cauſes much pain; but ſuch medicines as oppoſe the cauſe ſhould firſt be tried.

If the habit is plethoric, bleed, inject the turpentine clyſter, with a dram of the tinct. opii; an oily mixture may be given, in which is the ſp. nitroſ. ætheris, with the tinct. opii, in proportion to the degree of pain; and the patient may be placed in a warm bath. If theſe fail, a bougie may be introduced, or the catheter may be uſed.

In children, a ſuppreſſion of urine is often relieved by a poultice of raw onions, or of radiſhes, applied to the pubes.

When a long retention of urine is the cauſe, cloths may be wrung out of cold water, and applied round the waiſt and belly; but bleeding ſhould, in ſome conſtitutions, precede.

If a relaxation or paralyſis of the detruſor urinæ be the cauſe, give the bark with nervines, and apply cloths wrung from cold water round the belly and loins, or put the patient into a cold bath. Gentle preſſure on the belly ſhould now and then be uſed.

When caruncles obſtruct the urethra, bougies ſhould be introduced there.

When a retention of urine is produced, let the cauſe be what it may, every patient ſo circumſtanced is ſpaſmodically affected; and generally the introduction of a bougie will increaſe the ſpaſm, produce a ſhivering, and then a fever fit; all which will return as often as the bougie is introduced, and the diſeaſe to be relieved will become proportionably obſtinate. Yet, if the bougie is introduced without pain, and the patient diſcharges his urine more freely, its uſe may be continued.

If there is inflammation in the neck of the bladder, the catheter cannot be uſed before the inflammation abates; diuretics cannot conveniently be admitted; here nitrous medicines, neutral ſalts, the acidum muriaticum diluted in the patient's common drink, and ſmall doſes of camphor, may be frequently given. Decoctions of parſley roots, with a little nitre, may be drank in proportion as the thirſt requires; and bladders of warm water may be applied to the pubes and perinæum, or to the region of the kidneys, if the inflammation is there, and ſuch other medicines as are recommended in the nephritis. Bleeding is here a principal remedy, and as a laxative the ſal cath. amar. or the ol. ricini ver. may be uſed.

If a ſtone obſtructs the neck of the bladder or *the urethra*, puſh it back with the catheter, or cut through the perinæum, and there extract it. Some adviſe never to uſe the catheter in retentions of urine from any cauſe but from a calculus obſtructing its paſſage. But this advice may be too general; the uſe of this inſtrument is rarely required.

When the head of the child, in pregnant women, obſtructs the paſſage of the urine, introduce a finger into the vagina, and puſh back the child's head until a due evacuation is made.

When acrid urine is the cauſe, emulſions made with the ol. ricini, ſhould be the common drink. Nitre mixed in oily draughts, and mucilaginous decoctions, are the proper remedies.

Spaſms are removed by fomentations, the warm bath, demulcents, clyſters, antiſpaſmodics, and anodynes.

When the urine is totally retained in the bladder, it is too common a practice to adviſe to introduce the catheter; but whether this complaint ariſes from inflammation or from ſpaſm, this conduct ſhould carefully be avoided. Mr. Pott obſerves, that the beſt method of relieving this complaint, particularly when cauſed by ſpaſm, is by evacuation and anodyne relaxation. The loſs of blood he ſays is often neceſſary; as to what quantity, the ſtrength and ſtate of the patient will determine. The inteſtines muſt be emptied by ſome gentle cathartic. *But the moſt effectual relief will be from the warm bath, or ſemicupium, the application of bladders half filled with hot water to the pubes and perinæum*; and ABOVE ALL OTHER REMEDIES, *the injection of glyſters*, conſiſting of the decoct. pro enemate ol. and tinct. opii; or if after a due bleeding, if neceſſary, and emptying the bowels, a free doſe of opium is given, and the patient is ſeated in a warm bath during twenty minutes or half an hour, repeating this uſe of the bath oftener or ſeldomer as the caſe may ſeem to require, ſucceſs will very rarely fail to attend; and if by theſe means, the urine begins to drop through the urethra, although but a drop in a minute at the firſt, by perſevering ſteadily and cloſely, the bladder will effectually empty itſelf. Let the whole endeavour be to appeaſe irritation and pain, to accompliſh which, although it may take up three or four or even ſeven days careful attention, it will amply reward the practitioner's care, and the patient's fatigue.

When great pain attends a retention or ſuppreſſion of urine, the perſon called on for his aſſiſtance ſhould firſt be well ſatisfied that the caſe is what it is ſuppoſed to be; he ſhould obſerve whether the kidneys have done their office, and whether in reality there is urine in the bladder, which if full it will be ſo diſtended as to be felt above the os pubis, and by preſſure on it a pain will be excited in the neck of the bladder. Another obſervation deſerves attention in inſtances of this kind; viz. the bladder will contain ſometimes a large quantity, and not be affected by it; at other times a very ſmall quantity will affect it; ſo that when an obſtruction takes place, an inflammation ariſes, and ſymptoms of irritation enſue; and if relief is not immediately given, the patient is ſoon cut off. Dr. George Fordyce obſerves, that much of the difficulty and pain from retained urine is from the more or leſs ſudden filling of the bladder or diſtending it.

When the urine is ſuppreſſed from the kidneys failing to perform their office, diuretics are very cautiouſly to be admitted; attempts may be made to relax the veſſels of theſe organs by putting the patient frequently into the warm bath; and purgings may be admitted, as they increaſe the ſecretions in the inteſtines.

If no other method will ſucceed, a puncture may be made into the bladder, as directed in the article PERINÆUM, *Puncture of the*.

Indeed there are four methods propoſed by different writers for drawing off the urine; viz. 1. By making an opening into the bladder above the os pubis, in the part where the high operation for the ſtone uſed to be performed. 2. By making a puncture in perinæo, and ſo getting into the bladder. 3. By making an opening into the bladder through the parts divided in the lateral operation for the ſtone. 4. By getting into the poſterior part of the bladder through the rectum, with an inſtrument introduced up it for that purpoſe. But from the experience of ſome judicious practitioners, it can hardly be ſaid that their advantages are an encouragement to perform them. If one of theſe methods was determined on, Mr. Pott gives his opinion in favour of opening the bladder above the os pubis; but obſerves, that in his practice he hath not ſeen any of them to be neceſſary; and further, though he does not abſolutely forbid, yet his perſuaſions againſt them do very little leſs.

See an inſtance of this diſorder from a retroverſion of the uterus, in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 388, &c. See Pott's Chirurgical Works. Lewis's Tranſlations of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 171. White's Surgery, p. 374. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, p. 117.

ISLINGTON-WATERS. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.

ISORA-

ISORA-MUNE. The name of a tree in Malabar. The juice of its root is uſed in diſorders of the breaſt.

ISOTHEON. See DIONYSOS.

ISOTONI. See ACMASTICOS.

ISPIDA. See ALCEDO.

ISTHMION. The narrow paſſage between the mouth and gullet. The *fauces*.

ITHMOIDES. Falſely for ethmoides.

ITEA. See SALIX.

ITINERARIUM. A ſtaff uſed in cutting for the ſtone; it is thus named by Hildanus.

IULUS (plural IULI.) See AMENTACEI FLORES.

IVA ARTHRITICA. See CHAMÆPITYS.

IVABEBA. An ancient ſhrub, the root of which is a good deobſtruent. See Raii Hiſt.

IVA MOSCHATA. See CHAMÆPITYS.

IVA PECANGA. See SARSAPARILLA.

IVRAY. See LOLIUM.

IXIA. *Varix*. Alſo a name of the *carlina*, or ſuch of this tribe as yield a viſcous juice. The *ixia*, or ixias, is repreſented as poiſonous; but it is not clearly known to what plant theſe names belong.

IXIA, IXINE, IXION. See CARDUUS PINEA.

IXUS. See APARINE.

J.

JABATAPITA. A tree in Braſil, which bears yellow flowers, and has a grateful ſmell. The fruit reſembles our myrtle-berries; they are aſtringent, and yield by expreſſion an inſipid oil. See Raii Hiſt.

JABUTICABA. A fine tall tree which grows in Braſil. Its fruit reſembles an apple, and is gratefully cooling.

JACA INDICA. The Indian jacque jaca, or JACK-TREE. See MARUM.

JACARANDA ALBA. It is like the European palm-tree; it is plentiful in Braſil. The Braſilians make a pottage of it, which they call *manipey*, is a good ſtomachic. See Raii Hiſt.

JACARECATINGA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

JACE BRASILIENSIBUS, alſo called *melo Indicus*, *patheca*, and *citrullus*. Ray makes it a ſpecies of *anguria* or *citrullus*, and calls it WATER-MELON; this fruit is as large as a man's head; it hath a green rind, and its pulp is well taſted. See CITRULLUS.

JACEA. KNAP-WEED or MATFELLON. Boerhaave enumerates forty-one ſpecies. The margins of the leaves are not ſerrated; the leaves and ſtalks are deſtitute of ſpines; it is common in paſture grounds, and flowers in July and Auguſt. A flight aſtringency is attributed to it.

—— ORIENTALIS PATULA. See BEHEN ALBUM.

—— RAMOSISSIMA, STELLATA, RUPINA. See CALCITRAPA.

—— STELLATA; LUTEA, &c. See CALCITRAPA OFFICINALIS.

JACOBÆA PRATENSIS. See DORIA.

—— PALUSTRIS. See VIRGA AUREA.

JAGRA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

JALAPA. JALAP. It is a native of the province of Chalapa, or Xalapa, in New Spain, from whence its name is derived, and written according to the pronunciation of different languages, ſo is called *jalapium*, *gialappa*, *gialapium*, *mirabilis Peruviana*, *chalapa*, *xalapa*, *zalapa*, &c. Some call it *mecoachana nigra*, *convovulus Americanus*, *bryonia Peruviana*. There is ſaid to be a third ſpecies of jalap called *mutaliſta*, by the Indians *mathaliſtic*.

The plant is a ſpecies of convolvulus. The *convolvulus jalapa*; or convolvulus foliis, ovatis ſub cordatis obtuſis obſolato repandis ſubtus villoſis, *caule volubili*, *pedunculis unifloris*. CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 215. The plants raiſed in Europe are not ſo good as the American.

The roots are brought from New Spain in tranſverſe ſlices; they are ſolid, hard, weighty, of a blackiſh or dark brown colour on the cortical part, internally of a dark greyiſh colour, with ſeveral black circular ſtriæ.

Chuſe the hardeſt, darkeſt coloured, and thoſe pieces which have the moſt of theſe reſinous veins; thoſe that break blackeſt, moſt compact, ſhining, and that burn readily at the flame of a candle. Worms rarely touch the reſinous part: ſo when the pieces are deſigned for obtaining the reſin from them, the worm-eaten are as good as the other.

Pieces of briony root are ſometimes mixed with the *jalap*, but are eaſily diſtinguiſhed by their paler colour and leſs compact texture, and by their not readily burning at the flame of a candle.

Jalap hath ſcarcely any ſmell, and but little taſte; when ſwallowed it affects the throat with a ſlight pungency and heat, and occaſions a ſpitting. In doſes from ten grains to half a dram it is an effectual purge, but gripes and nauſeates leſs than the generality of purging medicines in uſe. For children in general, and adults of a ſpongy lax habit, or of a leucophlegmatic diſpoſition, it is more proper than for the robuſt and thoſe with rigid fibres: it is diuretic as well as purgative, whence its preference in dropſies; in which caſe it is beſt given in wine, in which it ſhould ſtand a few hours before the taking of it.

Various are the means of correcting *jalap*. As to peculiar uneaſineſſes complained of by particular perſons, from taking this drug, as they are no other than what is common to all medicines of this kind, they may be relieved by changing the mode of adminiſtration, or ſuch other circumſtance as the ſagacity of the attentive practitioner will eaſily ſuggeſt.

If it be well triturated with cryſtals of tartar before exhibition, it will operate in ſmaller doſes than when taken by itſelf, and at the ſame time very moderately without griping. Rubbed with hard ſugar, it becomes a good or ſafe medicine for children; joined with calomel, and given in large doſes, it is rendered one of the moſt powerful purgatives either as a hydragogue or anthelmintic; and from its general efficacy in dropſies, was called *panacea hydropicorum*. The purgative activity reſides chiefly in its reſin. The gummy part is found to have little or no cathartic power, but as a diuretic is extremely powerful. The doſe of the ſimple powder is from ℈ i. to ℈ ij. The compound powder may be double the quantity.

Reſina JALAPII. *Reſin of* JALAP.

Take any quantity of *jalap* root powdered; pour upon it ſo much ſpt. vini r. as will cover it to the height of four fingers, and digeſt them in a ſand-heat, that the ſpirit may extract the reſin; filter the tincture through paper; put it into a glaſs cucurbit, and diſtil off one half of the ſpirit; add to the remainder a proper quantity of water, and the reſin will precipitate; divide it into little cakes, and dry with a gentle heat. This has no place in the Pharm. Lond. 1788.

It is a pure reſin: but its inſolubility in any aqueous fluid forbids its uſe, except it is previouſly prepared by trituration with an alcaline ſalt, gum, ſugar, or ſuch like intermedium, to fit it for mixture with a watery liquor. If it is thus managed, a doſe from gr. v. to. x. operates with ſufficient eaſe and efficacy.

The *jalap* which remains after this reſin is extracted, gives out, by boiling in water, a mucilaginous ſubſtance which operates by urine, but not in any degree by ſtool.

From ſixteen ounces of good *jalap* Neumann ſays he hath obtained ℥ v. and ℈ iv. of pure reſin.

This reſin is frequently adulterated, and the variety of methods by which the fraud may be practiſed are ſuch as elude every known method of detecting it, ſo that he who will uſe it muſt prepare it himſelf.

The London College direct an extract to be made in the ſame manner as that of the cort. Peruv. cum reſina. See CORT. PERUV.

From gr. x. to ℈ i. is a doſe. The advantage of this extract conſiſts in the nearer equality of its ſtrength than is found in the different parcels of the roots, ſome of which afford only ℥ ii. of reſin from ℔ i. whilſt others afford

℥ v. but this diſproportion is not obſerved in the reſins. However, except for the convenience of form, the tincture with proof ſpirit is made with leſs trouble, and will anſwer every purpoſe propoſed by this gummy-reſinous extract.

Tinct. JALAPII. *Tincture of* JALAP.

Take of powdered *jalap* eight ounces, and of proof ſpirit of wine two pounds; digeſt with a moderate heat, for eight days, and ſtrain off the tincture. The doſe is from ʒ i. to ℥ ſs. or more, mixed with ſyrup it may be given to children with the greateſt ſafety. This is the purgative ſaid to be given by the inoculators who received their inſtructions from SUTTON. Cullen's Mat. Med.

This tincture is tolerably certain in point of ſtrength, for the above proportion of this menſtrum does not take up the whole virtue of any kind of *jalap*. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

JALAPA ALBA. See MECHOACANA ALBA.

JANAMUNDA. See CARYOPHILLATA.

JANIPHA. See CASSADA.

JANITOR. See PYLORUS.

JANITRIX. See PORTÆ VENA.

JARUS. See ARUM.

JASMINI, *flore odoro, ſiliquis oblongis*. See CONOSSI.

JASMINOIDES. See COFFEA.

JASMINUM. JASMINE, or JESSAMY. See COFFEA.

JATROPHA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR; and CASSADA.

JECORARIA. A name of the *hepatica vulgaris*; alſo of a vein in the right hand. See SPLENITIS.

JECUR. The LIVER: called alſo *hepar*, the upper part *erix*. Immediately below the diaphragm, on the right ſide, is placed the *liver*, whoſe ſmall lobe is ſtill contiguous to the diaphragm, and goes to the ſcorbiculus cordis. It is divided into two lobes beſides the *lobulus Spigelii*, which Hippocrates calls *hypercheryphoſes*; the large lobe is ſituated on the right hypochondrium, contiguous to the diaphragm; it reaches as far back almoſt as the ſpine, and reſts upon the right kidney; the ſmall lobe runs cloſe to the diaphragm, as far as the ſpleen. The convex ſide of the *liver* is uſually connected to the diaphragm by three ligaments, which are continuations of the peritonæum; one lies near the edge of the extremity of each lobe, and one in the middle, and they are accordingly called the right, and left, and middle ligaments. The *liver* is likewiſe connected to the right ala of the tendinous part of the diaphragm by a broad adheſion, which is the reflection of the peritonæum, and is called the CORONARIUM LIGAMENTUM. Under the great lobe, a little to the right, we ſee the gall-bladder. The ſmaller lobe of the liver is in the left ſide, which is diſtinguiſhed above by a membranous ligament, and below by a large ſciſſure in the ſame direction as the ſuperior ligament. The eminences on the concave ſide of the *liver* belong to the great lobe; the principal one is a triangular maſs, ſituated backwards near the great ſciſſure, which maſs is named *lobulus Spigelii*; this lobe is attached by a little peduncle to the middle of the lower ſide of the great lobe. The *firſt fiſſure* we obſerve, next to the great one, is a notch at the anterior part of the *liver*, for the reception of the ligamentary remains of the vena umbilicalis; the ſecond fiſſure is towards the poſterior part of the *liver*, between the lobulus Spigelii, and the little lobe, where we obſerve the remains of the ductus venoſus, which runs to be inſerted into the vena cava, and is peculiar to the fœtus; upon the right of the lobulus Spigelii, between that and the great lobe, is another fiſſure in which the vena cava runs down; the next fiſſure is a tranſverſe one, ſituated before the lobulus Spigelii: this is called porta; beſides theſe, on the forepart of the great lobe there is a depreſſion, for the reception of the gall-bladder; and we may obſerve on the under-ſide of the great lobe, a ſmall cavity, where it reſts on the right kidney.

The principal veſſels of the *liver* are, 1ſt, From behind the pancreas, a maſs of veſſels and nerves run up to the porta. 2d. The hepatic artery comes off from the cœliaca, and divides into two branches, one of which goes to each lobe. 3d. The vena portæ, when it arrives at the porta, likewiſe divides into two, one of which enters the right, and the other the left lobe. 4th. From the duodenum and pancreas we ſee the *porus biliarius*, ductus communis choledochus, which, at a diſtance from the porta, divides into two ducts, viz. the cyſtic, which goes to the gall-bladder, and the hepatic, which again is ſubdivided into two, which go their reſpective lobes. 5th. The vena cava, in its paſſage through the diaphragm, ſends off ſeveral branches, eſpecially two which go to the *liver*, and are called venæ cavæ hepaticæ: their office is to throw the blood into the vena cava, after the bile is ſecreted. 6th. The blood from all the viſcera is returned to the vena portæ, which ramifies through the *liver* like an artery; the lower part of this veſſel is called vena portæ meſenterica; the upper hath the name of hepatica given to it. Laſtly, we may obſerve, that the greateſt part of theſe veſſels are incloſed in a membranous theath, which from Gliſſon, who firſt took notice of it, is called capſula Gliſſoniana. This author deſcribes it as compoſed of cellular membranes, nerves, and peritonæum, which he alledges not only cover the veſſels at their entrance, but ramifies through the *liver* with them; but the peritonæum muſt be abſolutely excluded, for the nerves and cellular membrane only go through the *liver*.

The external ſurface of the *liver* is ſmooth, and covered with the peritonæum, which membrane is not only tied to the *liver* by the membrana cellularis, but by the veſſels which run out to be ſpread upon it. The *liver*, except for the veſſels, is very ſoft, and like a piece of congealed blood. Malpighi examined this, and brought it out to be a congeries of folliculi, where the veſſels terminate and form the bile. Ruyſch makes it a congeries of veſſels, even in the tendereſt part of it. The penicilli of Ruyſch are a collection of veſſels upon the ſurface; according to this author, the veſſels do not terminate in the penicilli, but become infinitely finer, whence this viſcus cannot be ſtructured as Malpighi imagines. The *liver*, according to the ancients, was the viſcus wherein the chyle was converted into blood, but ſince the knowledge of the lacteals, and the diſcovery of the circulation of the blood, we know that the uſe of the *liver* is to ſecrete the bile. There are two kinds of blood which come to the *liver*, viz. the arterial by the hepatic artery, and the venal by the vena portarum; a greater quantity of blood is ſent by the latter than by the former, as it brings the blood from the ſplenic, meſenteric, &c. veins; this latter alſo is that by which the bile is ſecreted. See Winſlow's Anatomy, and Haller's Phyſiology, Lecture xxvii.

The *liver* is the ſeat of various diſorders, viz. inflammation, abſceſs, ſcirrhus, hydatids, &c. See HEPATITIS; *icterus*; *bilioſa febris*; *cholera morbus*; *hepatalgia*, and in moſt of them the countenance hath a pale colour, or a yellowiſh one, with a greeniſh caſt. Beſides thoſe diſorders of this viſcus, which have long ſince been noted by medical authors, Mr. Crawford mentions one which he denominates an enlargement of the *liver*. See his Eſſay on the Nature, Cauſe, and Cure of a Diſeaſe incident to the *Liver*. The principal ſigns of it are, a great and ſudden ſwelling and hardneſs of the belly, with a difficulty of breathing, which latter is the only very troubleſome ſymptom. Previous to theſe, a general weakneſs, a ſenſe of tightneſs about the breaſt, and a giddineſs of the head on any little motion, are perceived; then an œdematous ſwelling appears in the legs, pains in the back, thirſt, and loſs of appetite attend; the pulſe is ſmall and weak, but on bleeding it becomes more full and diſtinct; the countenance is florid: as the belly enlarges, the breathing is more difficult, and then the ſenſe of oppreſſion about the precordia, and a ſtricture about the cartilago enſiformis, becomes almoſt inſupportable, ſoon terminating in a complete ſuffocation. A violent vertigo, and troubleſome palpitation of the heart, are occaſional ſymptoms. Some ſymptoms of this diſorder reſemble thoſe of the ſcurvy; but the ſore ſpongy gums, always attendant on the ſcurvy, are not obſerved here.

As ſoon as this diſeaſe is apprehended, ſupport the patient with a mild nouriſhing diet, and when he is faint, give him vinous cordials. Bleed as the ſtrength will admit; after which two or three of the following pills are to be immediately given, and repeated once or twice in the ſpace of twenty-four hours, until they operate.

℞ Aloes Soccotor. ℥ ſs. rad. jalap. pulv. ʒ i. calomelas, ſap. Venet. ää ʒ ii. balſ. Locatel. q. ſ. ut f. maſſa, ex cujus ſingulis drachmis, formentur pilulæ, No. xii.

The patient is greatly relieved a few hours after bleeding; and by means of theſe pills, repeated at proper intervals, the complaints gradually abate, and the cure is generally completed in the ſpace of nine or ten days.

People who return from warm climates are ſubject to an encreaſed ſecretion of bile in the primæ viæ: this is attended

tended with general langnor of the body, nauſea, foul tongue, loſs of appetite, indigeſtion, and frequently diarrhœa. The ſkin becomes yellow, and the general aſpect of the patient is extremely unhealthy. Bath waters are in theſe caſes of ſervice; or drinking from half a pint to a pint of warm water, may anſwer the purpoſe.

JEJUNUM. One of the ſmall inteſtines, ſo called, becaute it is generally found empty; named likewiſe *neſtis*. Where the duodenum ends, it begins, and is attached to the meſocolon at its beginning; then it proceeds downwards from the left ſide to the right, and obliquely forward, and makes ſeveral convolutions, which are chiefly ſituated in the upper part of the regio umbilicalis.

JEMOU, or JEMU. See GAMBOGIA.

JESUITARUM PULVIS. JESUIT'S POWDER. See CORT. PERUVIAN.

JETAIBA. The Braſilian name for the locuſt-tree, See ANIME, GUM.

JETICA BRASILIENSIBUS. See BATTATAS HISPANICA.

JETICUCU. See MECHOACANA NIGRA.

JOVIS FLOS. See CROCUS.

JOVIS GLANS. See JUGLANS.

JUBA. In botany, it is a paniele, ſo called, from its reſemblance to a horſe's mane.

JUDAICA ARBOR. See SILIQUASTRUM.

JUDAICUM BITUMEN. See BITUMEN.

JUDICATORIA. A ſynocha of four days.

JUGALE OS, vel JUGAMENTUM, from *jugum, a yoke*. See MALARUM OSSA.

JUGALIS SUTURA. The SAGITTAL SUTURE is ſometimes thus called. It is alſo the future by which the os jugale is articulated to the bone of the upper jaw.

JUGIS VITA. See AYE VITA.

JUGLANS, from *juvo, to help*, and *glans, a nut*; or rather from *Jovis glans, the nut of Jupiter*. The WALNUT. The tree is called *Carya*, as are walnuts rendered black by boiling. The rob of theſe is called *diarcarryon*. It is alſo called *nux regia, nux baſilica, nux Perſica, nux Euboica, caryon, caryon baſilicon*, Perſicon. The tree which produces this nut, is the JUGLANS REGIA, foliolis ovalibus glabris ſubſerratis ſubæqualibus. CLASS MONŒCIA: ORD. POLYANDRIA, LINN. Species Plantarum, pag. 997. EDIT. Holmiæ, 1753.

Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies. The kernel is of the ſame nature as that of almonds; the ſhells are aſtringent; the oil expreſſed from the kernel is of the ſame nature alſo as that of almonds; an ointment made by boiling the leaves of walnut-tree in lard is a uſeful application to old ulcers; the bark of the tree is a ſtrong emetic; the catkins are emetic; the juice of the root purges briſkly; the powdered leaves deſtroy worms in the human body.

The unripe fruit which has a bitter aſtringent taſte, is the part employed for medicinal purpoſes as an anthelmintic; laxative, and uſeful in aphthous affections, and ſore throats. Two drams of the inſpiſſated juice in four drams of cinnamon-water, of which from 20 to 50 drops are to be given, two or three times a day, for ſix days, a purge with calomel on the 4th day, forms the mode of its exhibition. Gargles alſo made of the rob diſſolved in any convenient vehicle may be uſed in aphthæ and ſore throats. Vinegar in which walnuts have been pickled, *is ſaid* to have been found a very uſeful gargle.

JUGULARES VENÆ. The JUGULAR VEINS. They are the external and internal. They correſpond with the carotid arteries. Theſe are alſo called *Venæ apoplecticæ*. The internal one which aſcends by the ſide of the aſpera arteria is called *apoplecta*. The ancients ed theſe veins *ſoporales*.

JUGULUM. The THROAT, or anterior part of the neck. In Celſus, lib. viii. cap. 8. it ſignifies the clavicle.

JUJUBA. Alſo called *zizipha, ziziphus*. The *jujube-tree*. The *rhamnus zizyphus*, Linn. *Jujubes* are an half-dried fruit of the plum kind, about the ſize and ſhape of an olive, conſiſting of a thickiſh, reddiſh, yellow ſkin, a whitiſh fungous pulp, and a wrinkled ſtone pointed at both ends. They are the produce of a prickly tree, with three-ribbed leaves, and herbaceous or yellowiſh flowers, ſometimes found wild, but commonly cultivated in the ſouthern parts of Europe.

This fruit is incraſſant and demulcent, and hath been uſed in pectoral decoctions.

JUJUBA INDICA. See LACCA.

JULAPIUM, called alſo *julap, juleb, julepus*; JULEP. This form of medicine the Arabians invented. It is a liquid medicine that is clear and ſweet. It is ſo called becauſe uſually prepared of ſweet ingredien's, or at leaſt with ſugar. The word *julep*, or *juleb*, in the Perſian language, ſignifies *a ſweet potion*.

A *julep* among the ancients was a ſweet apozem, prepared as it was wanted.

A *julep* is an agreeable form for adminiſtering cordials, and ſome other claſſes of medicines; but it is generally only a vehicle for other articles, or to render them more eaſy in the ſtomach, or otherwiſe more effectual, on which account they ſhould not only be contrived to be agreeable, but alſo of articles concurrent with the intention of the principal medicine. In this form are many medicines conveyed into the machine, and named after the material uſed, as Julepum; 1. e Camphorâ; 2. Cretâ. 3. Moſcho; but this term is now almoſt rejected.

JULAP,
JULEB,
JULEPUS. } See JULAPIUM.

JULEP. A name for ſyrupus

JULUS, catkin or ament. See AMENTUM.

JUNCARIA. ITALIAN RUSHY HORSE-TAIL. Lemery mentions this as vulnerary, deterſive, &c. but it is not known in preſent practice.

JUNCTURA, from *jungo, to join*. See ARTICULATIO.

JUNCUS ODORATUS, called alſo *fœnum* vel *ſtramen camelorum, ſchœnanthus, holoſchœnos, ſquinanthum*, juncus aromaticus, *palea de mecha, gramen dactylon aromaticum*, SWEET-RUSH, or CAMEL'S-HAY. This is the principal, a dried herb of the graſs kind, brought from Turkey and Arabia. It reſembles barley-ſtraw. It is full of a ſungous pith. It is the ANDROPOGON SCHŒNANTHUS, Linn.

When in perfection it is agreeable to the ſmell; warm, bitteriſh, and not unpleaſant to the taſte. An extract poſſeſſes the chief of its virtues; but other more valuable articles ſuperſede its uſe.

JUNIPERUS. JUNIPER. JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS; or, JUNIPERUS fol. ternis patentibus mucronatis, bacca longiore, CLASS DIOECIA. ORD. MONODELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1134. It is alſo called *arceuthos*. Its berry *acatalis*. With us this is only a buſh, but in Norway it grows to the ſize of a large tree. The wood of which is called *cedrinum lignum*; *lignum juniperinum*. It is an evergreen. Its leaves are ſlender, narrow, ſtiff, and ſharp-pointed; the flowers are a kind of catkins; the berries have each three oblong irregular ſeeds The young fungi on this tree are called *calicta*, or *coliette*.

The berries are chiefly brought to us from Holland, or from Italy. They ſhould be choſen freſh, not much ſhrivelled and free from mouldineſs. They have a moderately ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell; a warm pungent ſweetiſh taſte, which, if they are long chewed, or previouſly bruiſed, is followed by a conſiderable bitterneſs. The ſweetneſs ſeems to reſide in the juice, or pulpy part of the berry; the pungency, in the bark; the bitterneſs, in the ſeeds; and the aromatic flavour in the oily veſicles ſpread throughout the pulp, and the ſeeds. In the dried berries this oil is hardened into a reſinous ſubſtance, which is viſible on breaking the ſeeds; which ſeeds are called *ebel*.

They give out nearly all their virtue both to water and to ſpirit. Diſtilled with water, they yield a yellowiſh eſſential oil, called *alchitran*, which much reſembles that of turpentine in its medical qualities.

Theſe berries are carminative, ſtomachic, detergent, and diuretic, approaching in quality to that of turpentine.

The London College order the ſpiritus *juniperi* comp. COMPOUND SPIRIT of JUNIPER, formerly called *aq. juniperi compoſita*, to be thus made:

Take of *juniper* berries, bruiſed, one pound; carraway and fennel ſeeds, bruiſed, of each one ounce and a half; proof ſpirit of wine, one gallon; water, quantity ſufficient to avoid an empyreuma;—diſtill off a gallon. Pharm. Lond 1788.

The coriander ſeeds alſo anſwer the ſame purpoſe as thoſe herein ordered; but to a pound of the berries there ſhould be half a pound of theſe.

ROB BACCARUM JUNIPERI. *The* ROB *of* JUNIPER BERRIES.

Boil *juniper* berries well bruiſed in water, or take the decoction, after diſtilling them for the oil, and inſpiſſate

to the conſiſtence of thick honey. This is ſo eſteemed among the Germans, as to have obtained the name of *theriaca Germanorum*. It may be uſed in catarrhs; weakneſs of the ſtomach and inteſtines, and difficulty in making water, to which old people are ſubject. Hoffman highly recommends its uſe; though by ſome it is conſidered as an inactive preparation.

The followig formula was preſcribed by Van Sweiten: ℞ Rob bacc. juniperi ℥ij. dilue in aq. juniperi *ſimplicis* ℔ij, ſpiritus juniperi ℥ij, et ad ſitim ſedandam. Sps. ætheris nitroſi ℥ſs; m. doſis cochl. ij. vel 4r. tertia hora. However, the infuſion of the berries, either alone or mixed with a little gin, is *in dropſies* a very uſeful drink. *In uterine obſtructions, ſcorbutic affections*, and *cutaneous diſeaſes*, the utility of the juniper has been ſpoken of, but in the two laſt complaints, the wood and tops have been preferred. The eſſential oil is found to be an active ſtimulant, a warm carminative, alſo to poſſeſs diuretic and deobſtruent power. Doſes fram 2 drops to 10.

The wood of the *juniper* tree, is ſudorific, and of ſimilar qualities with that of guaiacum and ſaſſafras, but much inferior to either.

JUNIPERI GUMMI. The reſin which is obtained in warmer climes, particularly in Africa, where there is a large ſpecies of *juniper* tree, is ſemipellucid, and of a pale yellowiſh colour; it is in glebes, reſembling maſtich, but larger. It is the *ſandaracha* of the Arabians, and the gum *juniper* of the ſhops. From the uſe it is put to, ſome call it *vernix*. This reſin hath a light agreeable ſmell, and not much taſte. It diſſolves in ſp. vini r. if violently ſhook in it; and in oils both expreſſed and diſtilled, but it gives nothing to water. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med.

JUNEPIRUS. A name of ſeveral ſpecies of cedar. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI, and CEDRUS PHOENICIA.

—— LYCIA. See OLIBANUM.

—— SABINA. See SABINA.

JUPICANGA. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

JUPITER. See STANNUM.

JUS, *broth*, called alſo *brodium*. *Broths* made of the lean parts of beef, mutton, &c. are very nouriſhing, when uſed as aliment; but it ſhould be obſerved, that in weak, worn-out conſtitutions, ſtrong *broths* cannot be digeſted, and that the ſtrength thereof ſhould always be proportioned to the digeſtive powers of the patient.

JUSTICIA See ADHATODA.

JUVANTIA, ADJUVANTIA. Whatever relieves under a diſtemper, whether it is an aliment, medicine, or any of the non-naturals, are thus named. Alſo, things that help; and *lædentia*, things that offend. Two technical terms. When the nature of a diſtemper was doubtful or unknown, the ancients preſcribed ſome innocent medicines which they were well acquainted with, and according as they did either good or hurt, though in a ſmall degree, they formed a judgment of the method by which the cure was to be attempted.

JUVENTUS. See ÆTAS.

JUXTANGINA. A ſpecies of quinſy. See PARACYNANCHE.

K.

KAATH. See TERRA JAPONICA.

KABALA, } See CABALA.
KABALLA. }

KABOLOSSA. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

KACHIMIA. See CACOCHYMIA.

KADALI. Ray takes notice of four ſpecies of this ſhrub; they grow in the Eaſt Indies. The fruit, when ripe, is eaten, and calicoas are dyed with the juice.

KADANAKU. See ALOES HEPATICA.

KÆKURIA. See ELEMI.

KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA. See ZEDOARIA.

KAHA. See CURCUMA.

KAKA-MOULLON, KAHA MULLU. An Eaſt Indian ſiliquoſe tree. The bark is boiled in milk, and is ſaid to cure a diabetes and gonorrhœa. Raii Hiſt.

KAKA-NIARA. An Eaſt Indian tree, the leaves of which deſtroy worms. See Raii Hiſt.

KAKA-TODDALI. A ſmall ſhrub growing in Malabar, and much uſed there in various diſorders from a redundancy of ſerum. Raii Hiſt.

KAKIMIA. A barbarous word for *cachymia*.

KALENZI-KANSJAVA. See BANGUE.

KALI, alſo called *ſalſola*, *ſalicarnia*, *alga marina*, SALT-WORT, and SNAIL-SEEDED GLASS-WORT. Miller enumerates eighteen ſpecies It is the SALSOLA KALI, herbacea decumbens, foliis ſubulatis ſpinoſis, calycibus marginatis axillaribus. CLASS. PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 311.

Kali is a plant with ſpreading, reddiſh, pretty thick branches: oblong, narrow, pointed, fleſhy leaves, like thoſe of houſeleek. The flowers are imperfect in the boſoms of the leaves, are followed each by one ſeed ſpirally curled, and incloſed in the cup. It is annual, grows wild on the ſea-coaſts in the ſouthern parts of Europe, particularly of the Mediterranean.

The herb is juicy, taſtes bitteriſh, and remarkably ſaline. The expreſſed juice, and infuſions, or decoctions of the leaves, are ſaid to be powerfully aperient and diuretic, and in this intention have been much recommended in dropſies; but the *kali* is principally regarded on account of its yielding copiouſly the fixt alkaline ſalt, called ſoda, or ſoude. The plant is cultivated about Montpelier, for the ſake of the ſalt. Much of this ſalt is prepared at Alicant in Spain, from a different ſpecies of *kali*. Different marine plants contain this ſalt, and what is made in Scotland and Ireland is called KELP. See Woodville's Medical Botany, pag. 387, 388.

From the *quercus marina*, alſo called *fucus veſiculoſus*, *fucus maritimus*, *alga marina*, SEA-OAK, SEA-WRACK, or SEA-TANG, much alkaline ſalt is obtained by incineration; the juice of its veſicles, left to putrefy, yields on evaporation a portion of acrid pungent ſalt.

This plant is a ſoft ſlippery one, common on rocks that are left dry at the ebb-tide; the leaves reſemble thoſe of the oak-tree in ſhape, the ſtalks running along the middle of the leaves, and terminated by watery bladders, containing either air or a ſlippery matter. The veſicles begin to fill in March, and burſt about the end of July, and diſcharge a matter thick as honey.

If the putrid juice of this plant is applied to the ſkin, it ſinks into it immediately, excites a ſlight ſenſe of pungency, and deterges like a ſolution of ſoap. One of the beſt applications at the decline of glandular ſwellings, for perfectly diſcuſſing them, is a mixture of the juicy veſicles on the leaves of this plant, gathered in July, with an equal quantity of ſea-water; they ſhould be kept in a glaſs veſſel for ten or fifteen days, until the liquor becomes of the conſiſtence of thin honey. The parts affected are to be rubbed with the ſtrained liquor two or three times a day, and afterwards waſhed clean with water.

They apply alſo a cataplaſm of the quercus marina made by bruiſing a quantity of this plant, the chief uſe of which is in caſes of ſcrofula, white-ſwellings, but more particularly glandular tumors. Where this cannot be got, ſea-water and oatmeal formed into a poultice has ſupplied its place.

KALI AERATUM. AERATED KALI.

Take prepared kali, half an ounce; diſtilled water, five drams; diſſolve the kali in a water-bath, then add a dram of prepared ammonia, and when the mixture ceaſes to efferveſce, ſet it by to cryſtallize. This is uſed as a lithontriptic, two drams diſſolved in a pint of diſtilled water taken twice a day.

KALI ARSENICATUM. ARSENICATED KALI.

Let equal quantities of arſenic and purified nitre be powdered and well mixed together, then put into a retort and placed in a ſand-bath, the heat of which is to be increaſed gradually, until the vapours ceaſe to iſſue from the mouth of the veſſel. The maſs muſt then be diſſolved in four pounds of diſtilled water, a proper quantity of which muſt be evaporated, and the reſiduum ſet aſide to cryſtallize. Doſe $\frac{1}{4}$th of a grain, three times a day. This is uſed for the ſame purpoſes as the ſolutio arſenici. See INTERMITTENS FEBRIS. CANCER.

The fixed alkaline ſalts obtained from theſe plants are the ſame as the mineral fixed alkaline ſalt. See ALCALI and ALGA.

KALI, vice SAL ABSINTHII. See ALCALI and CINERES CLAVELLATI.

KALI ACETATUM. See SAL DIURETICUS.

KALI PRÆPARATUM. See ALCALI, in pag. 40.

KALI TARTARIZATUM. See TARTARUM.

KALI PURUM. PURE KALI. *Formerly the* ALKALI VEGETABILE FIXUM CAUSTICUM. FIXED VEGETABLE CAUSTIC ALKALI.

Take the water of pure *kali* one gallon; evaporate it to dryneſs; afterwards melt it by fire, and let it be poured off. Ph. Lond. 1788. This has a diſpoſition to liquefy, which renders the application very inconvenient; to remedy which, is uſed an addition of quick-lime. See CAUSTICUM COMMUNE FORTIUS.

KALI SULPHURATUM. SULPHURATED KALI, *commonly called* HEPAR SULPHURIS. LIVER *of* SULPHUR.

Take flowers of ſulphur one ounce, *kali* five ounces; mix the ſalt with the ſulphur melted by a ſlow fire, by conſtant ſtirring, till they perfectly unite. Ph. Lond.

1788. The dose is from five grains to a scruple. In tetters, and other cutaneous affections this has been recommended. Some have employed it dissolved in water, as a bath for the psora; and in cases of tinea capitis it has often been used by way of lotion, and has been strongly recommended to prevent the effects of mineral poisons.

KALI TARTARIZATUM. TARTARIZED KALI, formerly *Tartarum solubile*. SOLUBLE TARTAR. See TARTARUM.

KALI AQUA. WATER *of* KALI, *formerly* LIXIVIUM TARTARI. LEY *of* TARTAR.

Take *kali*, one pound; set it by in a moist place, till it dissolves, and strain it. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This has the same medical properties as the *kali* præparatum, and is nothing more than that substance in a dissolved state; which may be made more extemporaneously by dissolving the salt in a proper proportion of distilled water.

KALI PURI AQUA. WATER *of* PURE KALI, *formerly* LIXIVIUM SAPONARIUM. SOAP LEY.

Take of *kali* four pounds; quick-lime six pounds; distilled water four gallons; add to the lime four parts of water, and let them stand for an hour; then add the *kali*, and remaining part of the water; boil them for a quarter of an hour; let the liquor cool, and strain: a pint of this liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces. If the liquor raises any effervescence by the addition of any acid, then add more lime. An earthen or glass vessel should be used in the process, and the liquor strained through linen. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

KALI VITRIOLATUM. See NITRUM VITRIOLATUM, N° 6.

KANDEL. Ray takes notice of six species of this shrub. Some of them are used for staining linen with; some have medical virtues attributed to them, and others none.

KANELLI. A name of two East Indian trees. They are evergreens. The flowers are used in diarrhœas. See Raii Hist.

KANNAGHORAKA. See CARCAPULI LINCOTANI.

KAPA MATA. See ACAJAIBA.

KARABE, i. e. CARABE. See SUCCINUM.

KARABITUS. See PHRENITIS.

KARATAS. The PENGUIN, or wild ANANAS. It is common in the West Indies; the juice of the fruit is used to sour punch with, but it is too austere to be swallowed alone.

KAREMYLE. See OROBUS.

KARFE. See CINNAMOMUM.

KARIN-TAGERA. An evergreen tree in Malabar; it resembles an hazel. The oil from the root prevents the hair from falling off. Raii Hist.

KARI-VETTI. A tree in Malabar; the juice of its leaves is emetic. Raii Hist.

KARVA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

KATKIN. See AMENTACEI FLORES.

KATO-CŒLIA. See CŒLIA.

KAYL. SOUR MILK.

KEIRI. See CHEIRI.

KELLO. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

KENNA. See LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

KERATOPHYTON, also *lithophyton*. The name of a submarine plant, which is of a viscid or glueish consistence, pellucid like horn, and often covered with a cretaceous crust, sometimes of elegant and various colours. Boerhaave mentions sixteen species, but none of them have any medical virtues attributed to them, except one, which is the *corallium nigrum*.

KERMES. See CHERMES.

KERVA, OL. See CATAPUTIA.

KERMES MINERALIS. CHERMES MINERALIS. See ANTIMONIUM, N° 15.

KETMIA. The leaves resemble those of mallows, or of vervain-mallows. The flower is like that of the mallow; the fruit is divided into many partitions, the top of which opens when ripe, and discloses many seeds. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two species. All the species, except those which taste like sorrel, agree in virtues with mallows. This genus, called *ketmia* by Tournefort, is the *hibiscus* of Linnæus.

KETRAN. See CEDRIA.

KEYSERI PILULÆ. KEYSER'S PILLS. According to an account of them given in the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, they consist of pure quicksilver, reduced to a red calx by a proper degree of heat, which being dissolved in vinegar (one part of the former to eight of the latter) is lastly to be mixed with manna, of which two pounds will be required to each pint of the solution. This composition being dried gently by the fire, is rolled into pills, and recommended as the most effectual remedy of all the mercurial kinds, against the venereal disease. See HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

KHADIRA, vel KHEIR. See TERRA JAPONICA.

KIK, or KIKI. See CATAPUTIA.

KILBURN WATERS. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

KINA, or KINA-KINA, also *kin-kina*. See CORT. PERUV.

KINA-KINA AROMATICA. See THURIS CORTEX.

KINKINA. See CORT. PERUVIANUS.

KINKINA EUROPÆA. See GENTIANA.

KINO. See GUMMI RUBRUM ASTRINGENS.

KIPPAKELENGU. See BATTATAS HISPANICA.

KIRIBUNNAWELL. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

KNAWEL. ALCHIMILLA *supina gramin. folio*. TOURNEFORT calls it the CHAMÆLINUM VULGARE *folio affines glabro floſculis plurimis*. GERMAN KNOTGRASS. It is somewhat astringent. There are two species of it.

KOLERUS. A dry ulcer.

KOLTO. See PLICA POLONICA.

KRAUT SAUER, pronounced by the English SOUR KROUT. See BRASSICA.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. See RAPHANIA.

KRIMNA. See ALPHITA.

KURUDU. See CINNAMOMUM.

KUTUBUTH. An Arabian name for a water-spider, an insect perpetually in motion. Hence the name hath been transferred to a species of melancholy, called by Sennertus *melancholia errabunda*. See LYCANTHROPIA.

KYMIA. See CUCURBITA

KYMIT ELEVATUM. WHITE SUBLIMED CINNABAR.

KYNA. See OPOPONAX.

KYNANCHE. See ANGINA.

L.

LAB

LABARIUM. Looſeneſs of the teeth.

LABDANUM. See LADANUM.

LABELLA LEPORINA. See LABIA LEPORINA.

LABEO. See CHILON.

LABIA. See PROCESSUS.

LABIA, } A LIP. The *lips* are all that are looſe be-
LABIUM. } fore the gums; the red part is called *prolabium*; the ſphincter is named *orbicularis labiorum*. When the cuticula, which here is called epithelium, is taken off, there is a villous appearance, as in the glans penis.

LABIA LEPORINA. The HARE-LIP; called alſo LABELLA and LABRA LEP. LAGOSTOMA; *roſtrum leporinum*; *lagocheilos*. It is when there is a fiſſure in the upper lip, with a want of ſubſtance, like that of a hare, whence its name. The diviſion is ſometimes double, like the letter M; it is then called the DOUBLE HARE-LIP. When this caſe happens to the under lip, it is called the SPURIOUS HARE-LIP. But ſome late profeſſors ſay that this laſt never occurs.

If an operation is required, firſt divide all its adheſions internally with an inciſion knife, then with a ſtraight pair of ſciſſars cut off all that is callous, ſo that you make an angle at its upper part; then pierce the *lip* with two ſilver pins, ſo as that the ſides of the fiſſure may be brought and kept in contact by them and the thread which is to be applied over them. Begin the thread on the upper pin, to hinder the *lips* from ſeparating under the heads and points; apply little bolſters to prevent their ſitting uneaſy upon the adjacent parts. Apply a pledgit of digeſtive over the whole, ſo as to keep the thread ſoft.

Mr. Pott obſerves, that when the *hare-lip* is double, it ſometimes happens that the middle portion contracts itſelf up, and the bone projects. To begin the cure in this caſe remove the projecting bone by means of a chiſſel; when this is done the contracted part of the *lip* is to be brought down and detained there by bandage; afterwards proceed as in the *ſingle hair-lip*, operating on one ſide at time, which is to be thoroughly healed before youproceed to the other. The pins ſhould not be moved before the ſixth or ſeventh day, and then firſt cut the ſtitches to ſee that the fleſh is ſecurely joined before you move the pins. When a part of the bone is cut away, wait the healing thereof before you proceed with the *hare-lip*. See Le Dran's Operations. Heiſter's Surgery. Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 149. White's Surgery, p. 269.

LABIÆ PUDENDÆ. Called alſo CREMNOI, LABRA. They ariſe from the mons Veneris, lying on the fore part of the pubes, and extending down under the edge of the oſſa pubis, whoſe ſymphyſis is exactly between them. They are more prominent and thick above than below, and unite below at the perinæum. They are compoſed of ſkin, cellular membrane, and fat; red within, and outwardly are covered with hair at the age of puberty. The angles of the labiæ above, and below; or the point where the lips meet, are called *commiſſures*.

LABIALES ARTERIÆ. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

—— GLANDULÆ. The LABIAL GLANDS. The membrane which covers the inſide of the lips is a continuation of that on the cheeks; it is alſo perforated by many ſmall holes, which anſwer to the ſame number of ſmall glands. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

LABIATUS. See FLOS LABIATUS.

LABIS, from λαμβανω, *to lay hold of*. Any forceps.

LABIUM. See LABIA.

LABRA. See LABIÆ PUDENDÆ.

LABRISULCIUM. A CHAP IN THE LIP, or the ſame as *cheilocace*. It is a ſcrophulous ſymptom.

The *labriſulcium*, or *chapped upper-lip*, as it is a ſcrophulous ſymptom, it requires the ſame treatment as is uſual in that diſeaſe; thus the ſwelling of the lip is taken down, at leaſt for a time, until a freſh cold, or other error of the non-naturals, occaſion a new fluxion. The cleft or *chap* itſelf may be rubbed with the ol. ceræ, or with the ol. amygd. and ſpermaceti.

Arnoldus Boot treats of this ſymptom particularly in his tenth chapter, under the name of *cheilocace*, where he obſerves that children are the uſual ſubjects of it. See Turner's Surgery. This alſo is the name given to the CANCRUM ORIS.

LABRUM. See DEXAMENE.

LABRUSCA. See BRYONIA ALBA.

LABYRINTHUS The LABYRINTH. The ſecond cavity of the ear, called alſo *fodina*. It lies in the pars petroſa of the temporal bone, which runs forward and inward. It is an oblong body, divided into three parts, called the *veſtibulum*, the *cochlea*, and the *ſemicircular canals*. The *veſtibulum* (in which the ſtapes ſtands) is ſituated in the middle; the *cochlea* is the anterior, and lies forward and inward: and the *ſemicircular canals* which compoſe the poſterior part, lie backward and outward. The three parts of the *labyrinth* are lined by a fine perioſteum, which ſpreads over and ſhuts the two feneſtræ of the tympanum.

LAC

LAC. MILK. *Milk* is very little if at all different from the chyle, as when it is taken by the lacteals. See CHYLUS. It is a fluid prepared and ſecreted in the bodies of animals, but not completely elaborated into an animal nature. On a chemical analyſis it yields the ſame general principle with ſubſtances of the vegetable kingdom.

Milk differs in degrees of goodneſs in the following order; the beſt is *woman's*, the next is *aſs's*, *mare's*, *goat's*, *ſheep's*, and the worſt is *cow's*, becauſe it is the ſtrongeſt and moſt difficultly digeſted.

When *milk* is gone cold, like moſt other animal fluids, it loſes much of its excellent qualities, and warming it is ſo far from reſtoring them, that they are totally deſtroyed by it. When *milk* is boiled, it becomes a very improper aliment for weakly perſons, and for thoſe who have weak ſtomachs.

If *milk* is directed for a nouriſhing diet, and the patient is reduced to extreme feebleneſs, it ſhould be ſucked from the breaſt of a middle-aged woman, of a good habit of body, who lives ſoberly, and uſes moderate exerciſe; let the patient ſuck four or five hours after the woman hath taken her uſual meals; much before or much after are alike improper. Galen often hints at the advantage of uſing milk before it is mixed with the circumambient air; for then it poſſeſſes its greateſt degree of perfection, as retaining its fineſt parts, it will be rendered more ſalutary by the animal heat.

When a *milk* diet is uſed by perſons whoſe ſtrength is not ſo extremely reduced as to render a breaſt neceſſary,

it

it ſhould, if poſſible, be drank while warm from the cow; and in ſuch diſorders, or in ſuch circumſtances of the conſtitution, as are relieved by a total diet of *milk*, at leaſt four pints ſhould be taken every day. This will not ſuffice for making or keeping the body robuſt; but for the valetudinary, the ſedentary, and ſtudious, it is not only ſufficient, but the moſt proper.

When *milk* ſeems to diſagree, a tea-ſpoon-full of the ſpirit of hartſhorn to a pint,—or a draught of lime-water, if drank as ſoon as it is clear, and before the heat is diſſipated, which is excited on mixing the lime and water together,—or the chewing of bark in a morning, and a little rhubarb at night, will render it eaſy on the ſtomach, and promote its digeſtion.

Milk is demulcent and nutritious; but whatever diſpoſes it to curdle, renders it in proportion indigeſtible; it is an improper aliment in febrile and bilious diſorders; but gall, as well as lime-water, when taken into the ſtomach, powerfully diſſolves *milk* that is coagulated there.

Milk conſiſts of *oil*, *mucilage*, *ſugar*, *water*, and *air*. The oil ſpontaneouſly ſeparates, and is called *cream*; the mucilage is the coagulable part, which is ſeparated by mixing rennet with it; and of this they make cheeſe: that it poſſeſſes air, is proved by placing it under the receiver of an air-pump, after having heated it a little; and as to the ſugar, it is ſeparated by the following method.

Saccharum Lactis. Sugar *of* Milk.

Take the whey of cow's *milk* (made with calf's rennet): clarify it with the white of an egg, and, if not perfectly limpid, paſs it through a filter; then evaporate it in a glaſs veſſel, in the heat of a water-bath, and ſet it in a cool cellar to cryſtallize. The cryſtals are to be waſhed with cold water. This is as directed in the Ph. Pariſ. but Dr. Lewis recommends the following:

Take aſs's *milk*, whilſt new, and evaporate it to dryneſs, and digeſt the dry matter in water till all its ſoluble parts are extracted; then inſpiſſate the filtered liquor. This preparation is ſweet, though neither white nor cryſtalline; nor is it perhaps in the pure cryſtalline part of the *milk* that the virtue of it lies. The medicinal quality is in the ſaccharine part, whence women's and aſs's are moſt medicinal; but the nutritive quality is in thoſe parts which abound more in the *milk* of goats and cows, whence, as a nutritive, their *milk* is preferred.

According to Hoffman's obſervation, twelve ounces of woman's *milk* leaves on evaporation eight drams of ſolid matter, of which boiling water diſſolves ſix drams; this ſolution yields a rich ſweet ſalt. He obſerves the ſame of aſs's *milk*. The ſame quantity of cow's *milk* leaves thirteen drams of ſolid matter, from which water extracts only one dram and a half; the ſalt it affords is not very ſweet, and it diſſolves difficultly. All other *milks* are of an intermediate nature.

Serum Lactis. *The* Whey *of* Milk.

Whey from *milk* is cooling, diluent, and aperient; it promotes the natural excretions, and increaſes the action of the purgative ſweets, as caſſia, manna, &c. It contains the nutritive and moſt of the ſaccharine part of *milk*, though it is freed from the more indigeſtible caſeous part. A more agreeable whey may be made by the following method than by that which is uſed in ſeparating the curd for cheeſe.

Evaporate new *milk* over a very gentle heat to dryneſs; then pour upon the remaining yellow grumous powder as much pure water as there was of milk, then boil them until the powder is diſſolved, and ſtrain it for uſe.

If whey is taken medicinally, it ſhould be drank for ſix or eight weeks, at the rate of four or five pints a-day.

A pint of cow's milk being evaporated, about an ounce and a half of yellow powder remained, of which a dram and a half diſſolved in water.—From *a pint of woman's milk*, hardly an ounce of dry matter remained, but water diſſolved more than one half of it. The proportions were the ſame, when aſs's *milk* was uſed.

Milk is ſuppoſed to contain a portion of animal matter: and as the animals which afford it feed almoſt wholly on vegetable ſubſtances, it is concluded to be an aliment of an intermediate nature between animal and vegetable; and thus ſhould it be conſidered in our application to valetudinarians. Dr. Cullen has given a long account of *milk*, and the ſeparate parts of which it is compoſed, which is well worthy of being conſulted. See his Mat. Med. 1789.

See Dioſcorides, lib ii. cap. 64. Hoffman's Diſſ. de Mirabili *Lactis* Aſinini in Medendo Uſu. Hoffman's Diſſ. de Salub. Ser. *Lact.* Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 361, &c. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exp. ed. 2. p. 251, &c. Fordyce's Elem. p. 1, 19, &c. Cullen's Mat. Med. See alſo Caper.

Lac actosum. See Alcaol.

—— amygdalæ. Milk of almonds. See Emulsio.

—— asininum artificiale. See Eryngium.

—— calcis. Milk of lime. So ſome call the water which is whitened by a ſolution of quick-lime in it.

—— Spumosum. See Aphrogala.

—— sulphuris. See Sulph. præcipit.

—— virginale. See Benzoinum.

LACCA. Lac, or gum lac; *anoſa*. It is a concrete brittle ſubſtance, of a dark red colour, brought from the Eaſt Indies; the beſt from Ceylon: it is incruſted on pieces of ſticks, internally divided into cells. It is ſaid to be the reſinous juice of the jujube-tree. (See Jujuba Indica, which is alſo called *Ziziphus Indica*; and—*Zeylanica*; *Perinteddati*; and *Æmbella*); but moſt probably it is met with on different kinds of trees. It is ſaid to be collected by winged red inſects of the ant kind; or it is their wax, and is impregnated with their colouring matter, and is either depoſited by them on branches of trees, or on ſticks placed for them; this is called stick-lac. In the cells, ſmall red bodies are often obſerved, which appear to be the young inſects. If the stick-lac is broken into ſmall pieces, and infuſed into warm water until it ceaſes to give any tincture to the liquor, the remainder appears of a tranſparent, yellowiſh brown colour, and is called seed-lac: and on raiſing the heat ſo as to melt the seed-lac, it riſes to the ſurface, and is formed into what is called shell-lac.

The *ſeed* and *ſhell-lacs* being robbed of the colouring animal matter, ſeem to be of an intermediate nature between that of wax and reſin, and to partake of the nature of both. They crumble on chewing, and do not ſoften or ſtick together again; laid on a hot iron, they catch fire, and ſoon burn away. If diſtilled like wax, they yield an acid ſpirit, and a butyraceous oil. Alkaline lixivia, and volatile alkaline ſpirit, diſſolve them into a purpliſh liquor. With the help of heat, they diſſolve in ſp. vini r. Alum promotes their ſolution in boiling water. Lac is not uſed in medicine; the colouring matter ſerves as a paint, and the reſt is employed for ſealing-wax. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LACCOPEDON. See Scrotum.

LACERATURA. See Vulnus.

LACERTULI, } Bundles of fibres. In every muſ-
LACERTUS. } cle, long, ſlender, ſoft fibres are found, poſſeſſed of ſome elaſticity, running univerſally parallel with each other, which, ſurrounded with a plentiful portion of cellular membrane, are collected into what are called lacertuli, that are in ſhape like the arm from the elbow to the wriſt:—theſe, bound together with a looſer, and for the moſt part fatty membrane, run into large bundles, which are always divided by cellular ſtripes, or partitions, then called Lacerti; which alſo running parallel, or inclined, ſurrounded with a thin cellular membrane, continuous with the partitions, and ſeparated by a thicker cellular texture from the neighbouring fleſhy parts, are conſidered as one muſcle. See alſo Brachium, where the word Lacertus is uſed in another ſenſe.

LACERUM FORAMEN. It is one of the inner holes in the head, through which the third, fourth, firſt branch of the fifth, and the ſixth pair of nerves paſs.

LACRYMA ABIEGNA. See Terebinthina.

—— Jobi, alſo called *lithoſpermum*, *millium arundinaceum*, reed millet, Job's tears. The ſeeds reſemble tears, whence one of the names above given to this plant, which hath the appearance of a reed. The ſeeds are ſaid to be lithontriptic, but they are not in much uſe. Raii Hiſt.

LACRYMALIA OSSA. See Unguis Ossa.

—— puncta. At a little diſtance from the internal angle of the eye, on the edge of the eye-lids, may be ſeen two ſmall holes, which are the orifices into the *lacrymal* channels and bag, and they are thus named.

LACRY-

LACRYMALIS GLANDULA. See GLANDULA LACRYMALIS.

LACRYMALIS NERVUS. The fifth pair of nerves from the head, divided into branches, the firſt of which is called the orbitary branch; and this is ſubdivided into three more, the third of which is called the *lacrymal* branch; it goes chiefly to the *lacrymal* gland.

LACINIA *corollæ*. Any part into which the border of a monopetalous corolla is cut. It is applied alſo to monophyllous calyxes: and a calyx which has two laciniæ is ſaid to be bifidus, &c. or it ſignifies jaggs on the borders of leaves: hence are they called,

LACINIATI, *jagged*; which word implies an irregularity in the diviſion, and ſubdivition; whereas Lacinia, according to Linnæus, is the ſame with a part, ſegment, or cleft.

LACONICUM. See CALDARIUM.

LACTARIA. See LACTICINIA.

LACTATIO. LACTATION, or GIVING SUCK. The mother's breaſt, if poſſible, ſhould be allowed the child, at leaſt during the firſt month; for thus the child is more peculiarly benefited by what it ſucks, and the mother is preſerved from more real inconveniences, than the falſely delicate imagine they would ſuffer by compliance herewith. But if, by reaſon of an infirm conſtitution, or other cauſes, the mother cannot ſuckle her child, let dry-nurſing under the mother's eye be purſued.

When women loſe their appetite by giving ſuck, both the children and themſelves are thereby injured. Wet nurſes are to be preferred, who, during the time they give the breaſt, have rather an increaſed appetite, and digeſt more quickly. The former are apt to waſte away, and ſometimes die conſumptive. In ſhort, thoſe nurſes, with whom *lactation* may for a while agree, ſhould wean the child as ſoon as their appetite leſſens, their ſtrength ſeems to fail, or a tendency to hyſteric ſymptoms is manifeſt.

For no woman can be a proper nurſe, whoſe appetite is not good, and digeſtive powers ſufficiently ſtrong to elaborate, and convert her food into ſound juices, notwithſtanding the waſte ſhe muſt ſuffer from the neceſſary ſupply of milk for the infant.

When the new-born child is to be brought up by the mother's breaſt, apply it, in ten or twelve hours after delivery, thereto; thus the milk is ſooner and more eaſily ſupplied, and there is leſs hazard of a fever, than when the child is not put to it before the milk begins to flow of itſelf.

If the mother does not ſuckle her child, her breaſts ſhould be kept warm with flannels, or with a hare-ſkin, that a conſtant perſpiration may be ſupported: thus there rarely will ariſe much inconvenience from the milk.

The child, notwithſtanding all our care in dry-nurſing, ſometimes pines if a breaſt is not allowed. In this caſe, a wet-nurſe ſhould be provided; if poſſible, one that hath not been long delivered of a child. She ſhould be young, of a healthy habit, and an active diſpoſition, a mild temper, and whoſe breaſts are well filled with milk. If the milk is good, it is ſweetiſh to the taſte, and totally free from ſalmeſs: to the eye it appears thin, and of a bluiſh caſt. Should the woman have her menſes, if in other reſpects objections are not made, this need not be any: and as to the cuſtom with many, of abſtaining from venery while they continue to ſuckle a child, it is ſo far without reaſon to ſupport it, that the truth is, a rigorous chaſtity is as hurtful, and often more pernicious, than a moderate uſe of venery. Amongſt the vulgar errors, is that of red-haired women being improper for wet-nurſes

If the menſes do not appear during the firſt months, but, after ſix or eight months' ſucking, they begin to deſcend, the child ſhould be weaned.

Wet-nurſes ſhould eat, at leaſt, one hearty meal of animal food every day; with this a proper quantity of vegetables ſhould be mixed. Thin broth, or milk, is proper for their breakfaſts and their ſuppers; and if the ſtrength ſhould ſeem to fail a little, a draught of good ale ſhould now and then be allowed; but ſpirituous liquors, muſt, in general, be foreborne,—not but a ſpoonful of rum may be allowed in a quart of milk and water, (i. e. a pint of each) which is a proper common drink.

Though it is well obſerved by Dr. Hunter, that the far greater number of thoſe women who have cancers in the breaſt or womb, are old maids, and thoſe who refuſe to give ſuck to children; yet it is the unhappineſs of ſome willing mothers not to be able; for inſtance, thoſe with tender conſtitutions, and that are ſubject to nervous diſorders; thoſe who do not eat a ſufficient quantity of ſolid food, nor enjoy the benefit of exerciſe and air: if children are kept at their breaſts, they either die whilſt young, or are weak and ſickly after childhood is paſt, and ſo on through remaining life.

LACTEA FEBRIS. The MILK-FEVER. This frequently happens after delivery. It is the cuſtom of many, not to apply the child to its mother's breaſts before the milk flows freely of itſelf; thus, by the third or fourth day after delivery, a fever is brought on, with a train of other ill effects. This *milk-fever* rarely happens to any but thoſe who have deferred letting the child ſuck for two or three days after delivery; then the breaſt is ſo full that it cannot eaſily be emptied; conſequently, it becomes inflamed, and the evacuation that way being ſuppreſſed, a fever is excited. Where there is a ſecretion of milk, its due diſcharge is as neceſſary as that of the lochia; the ſtoppage of either produces the ſame complaint, viz. the *milk-fever*; by occaſioning a plethora. Other imprudences may give riſe to this diſorder, or accidents, that were not to eaſy to avoid, may be the preceding cauſes.

The more immediate cauſes are a diſtenſion of the nerves in the breaſts, which is readily diſtinguiſhed by the ſwelling of the glands; and an abſorption of milk, which hath become acrid by ſtagnating in the breaſt, and is known by a rigor and looſeneſs coming on after the breaſts have been inflamed and painful.

The uſual ſymptoms are pain and diſtenſion in the breaſts. Theſe extend often to the arm-pits, where the pain is very conſiderable. Sometimes the breaſts become hard, hot, and inflamed; then thirſt, head-ach, and fever ſoon follow.

If the diſorder is not violent, it continues a day or two, then ſpontaneouſly vaniſhes by a copious perſpiration.

If the patient is ſanguine and robuſt, blood may be taken from the arm; but as this is rarely required, ſome caution ſhould attend its uſe. Apply the child to the breaſts; and linen cloths, dipped in freſh cool-drawn linſeed oil, muſt be laid over them: the bowels ſhould be emptied by means of a clyſter; or a gentle cooling purge may be given. Theſe, with the ſaline mixture, and the uſual modes of adminiſtering antimonial preparations, rarely fail to carry off the diſeaſe.

A thin, cooling diet, conſiſting chiefly of panada, barley-water, and ſuch like, ſhould be uſed, until the violence of the ſymptoms is removed.

If the breaſts ſhould ſuppurate, proceed as in an ABSCESS of the BREAST. See Abſceſſus Pectoris, and Mammæ, No. 31.—Alſo Kirkland on Child-bed Fevers.

—— VASA, called alſo *galactophori ductus*, (from γαλα, *milk*, and φερω, *to carry*) the LACTEAL VESSELS. They ariſe by imperceptible beginnings from the inteſtines, and ramify upon them as the arteries; they run through the meſentery in long ſolitary trunks; and, in their way to the receptaculum chyli, through the lymphatic glands at the root of the meſentery, they unite with each other, and with the lymphatics, about the laſt dorſal, or firſt and ſecond lumbar vertebræ, to form the receptaculum chyli, which ſee. The *lacteals* are furniſhed with many valves, and ſo is the thoracic duct; ſo that every lacteal preſſure will force up the chyle, as that by inſpiration and the pulſation of the aorta.

The *lacteals* are the abſorbent of the bowels, beginning in their inner ſurface. The ſame kind of veſſels are called abſorbents, or lymphatics, in other parts of the body, and take their riſe from the ſurfaces of the reſpective parts; ſo that the *lacteals*, lymphatics, and abſorbents, are all the ſame kinds of veſſels. Dr. Hunter ſays that the *lacteals* and lymphatics are the ſame veſſels, only differing in their ſituation; and they both terminate in the ſame duct.

The CHYLIFERA VASA are alſo called VENÆ LACTEÆ, becauſe their valves are diſpoſed as thoſe of the blood-veins are, and becauſe, like them, they convey their contents from ſmaller to larger tubes.

Dr. Harvey diſcovered the lymphatics in the year 1616. In 1627, they were publiſhed by another author. Uzzalius diſcovered the *lacteals* in a dog, running to the meſenteric glands; this was in the year 1662. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

LACTESCENTIA. See LACTIFERUS.

LACTICA. See TYPHOS, and TYPHODES.

LACTICINIA. Aliments prepared of milk, called GALACTINA, LACTARIA. It is uſed in another ſenſe alſo. See ANIMELLÆ.

LACTIFERI DUCTUS, vel TUBULI. LACTIFEROUS DUCTS or TUBES. The glandular body of the breaſt contains a white maſs, which is merely a collection of membranous ducts: they are narrow at their origin, broad in the middle, and contract again as they approach the papillæ, near which they form a kind of circle of communication. See MAMMÆ.

LACTIFERUS. *Lactiferous* plants are thoſe which abound with a milky juice. The term is applicable to thoſe which abound with other coloured juices, as *Lactescentia* comprehends the different coloured fluids, which flow copiouſly from particular plants on being wounded; which is either white, red, or yellow. In *euphorbium*, *papaver*, *aſclepias*, &c. *campanula*, and many of the plants in the firſt diviſion of the claſs SYNGENESIA, *they are white*; in *chelidonium*, *bocconia*, *ſanguinaria*, and *cambogia*, *yellow*; and in rumex ſanguineus, red.

LACTIS FLOS. See APHROGALA.

LACTUCA. LETTUCE, called alſo *marullium*, *eunuchion*. It is a plant with ſlender but firm ſtalks, which yield, as do the leaves, a milky juice on being wounded. The flower conſiſts of a number of flat floſculi, ſet in a ſmall ſcaly cup, followed by ſhort flat ſeeds, which are pointed at both ends, and winged with down. It is alſo the name of ſeveral ſorts of *chondrilla*.

—— AGNINA, alſo called *locuſta*, *valeriana campeſtris inodora major*, *valerianella arvenſis præcox humilis ſemine compreſſo*, *album olus*, LAMB'S-LETTUCE, and CORN-SALLAD.

—— HORTENSIS. GARDEN-LETTUCE.

—— LACTUCA MARINA. See FUCUS.

In general, *lettuces* are emollient, refrigerating, faponaceous, reſolvent, diuretic, and laxative. They are better to be eaten raw than boiled; though in this ſtate they afford little nouriſhment, but when boiled they prove more ſweet and mucilaginous, and therefore may be conſidered as more nutritious. They are eaſily digeſted, but afford very little nouriſhment. Their milky juice inſpiſſated is a kind of opium; but, as a medicine, they are not celebrated.

LACTUCA VIROSA. STRONG-SCENTED WILD LETTUCE. It is the LACTUCA SYLVESTRIS, *capitis odore vehementi ſoporifero et viroſo* of MORISON. LACTUCA *ſylveſtris odore viroſo* of CASP. BAUHINE, and of LINNÆUS, the LACTUCA VIROSA, *foliis carina aculeatis dentatis*. CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS, Spec. Plant. vol. 2. pag. 795. The upper leaves of this plant are jagged about the edges; the lower are not. In Britain it is indigenous; found in hedges, and by the ſides of ditches, and flowers in June. It differs widely in its qualities from the garden lettuce: it ſmells ſtrongly of opium, and appears to participate, in no ſmall degree, of its virtues. The narcotic power reſides in its milky juice. It is ſaid to quench thirſt, to be gently laxative, powerfully diuretic, ſomewhat diaphoretic, and not diſagreeable to the ſtomach: but, during its operation, plentiful dilution is allowed. It is given in form of extract made from the expreſſed juice. Out of twenty-four dropſical patients, twenty-three were cured with this medicine, according to the account of Dr. Collin, of Vienna. It is recommended in ſmall doſes; though in dropſies of long ſtanding from viſceral obſtructions, it has been adminiſtered to the quantity of half an ounce a-day.

LACTUCIMINA. See APHTHÆ.

LACTUMEN. See ACHOR.

LACTUMINA. Little ulcers, or cruſty ſcabs in the ſkin, ſo called becauſe they chiefly happen to children at the breaſt.

LACUNÆ. Certain excretory ducts in the vagina are thus named, ſo are the glands or their excretory ducts, in the urethra. They are any drain or furrow (from *lacus*, *a ſtanding-poſt*).

LADA. See PIPER NIGRUM.

LADA CHILLI. See PIPER INDICUM.

LADANI EMPLASTRUM. See EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM

LADANUM, alſo called *labdanum*, *ciſtus*, *ciſtus ladaniſera*, *ledon Creteniſe*. The TRUE LADANIFEROUS SHRUB. CISTUS CRETICUS, *arborescens exſtipulatus*, *foliis ſpatulato—ovatis petiolatis enerviis ſcabies*, *calycinis lanceolatis*. CLASS POLYANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 673. The *gum labdanum* is a reſinous juice which exudes upon the leaves of this ſhrub: it grows plentifully in Arabia, Candia, and other parts of the Archipelago. The juice is collected during the ſummer heats, with a kind of rake, which hath ſeveral leather thongs fixed to it inſtead of teeth, with which the leaves of the ſhrub are lightly bruſhed backwards and forwards; the unctuous juice adheres to the thongs, and is afterwards ſcraped off with knives, and formed into regular maſſes for exportation. The plant grows in ſandy places on the ſea-ſhore; which accounts for the quantity of ſand that is mixed with the gum.

There are two ſorts of *gum labdanum*. The beſt is in dark-coloured black-maſſes, of the conſiſtence of a plaſter, and that grows ſtill ſofter on being handled: the other is in long rolls curled up. It is harder than the former, but of a paler colour.

In general, this gum agrees in virtues with the balſam of Peru; but is rarely uſed otherwiſe than in external applications, and amongſt perfumes. It hath an agreeable ſmell, and a light, pungent, bitteriſh taſte. Rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves nearly the whole of the pure gum: water takes up by infuſion much of its ſmell and taſte. By diſtillation with water, an eſſential oil ariſes, leaving behind it a brittle reſin.

Heat ſoon and eaſily deſtroys the ſpecific flavour of this gum. This reſin was formerly given as a pectoral, and aſtringent in catarrhal affections, dyſenteries, and other diſeaſes: it is now confined to external uſe in form of plaſter. See EMPLASTRUM STOMACHICUM: ſometimes it is uſed by way of fumigation. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

LÆDENTIA. See JUVANTIA.

LÆMOS. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

LAGAROS. See COR.

LAGOCHEILOS, from λαγος, *a hare*, and χειλος, *a lip*. A perſon with a hare's lip. See LABIA LEPORINA.

LAGON. The FLANK.

LAGONDI. See BERIBERI.

LAGOPHTHALMIA, } from λαγος, *a hare*, and
LAGOPHTHALMUS, } οφθαλμος, *an eye*. See ECTROPIUM.

LAGOPODIUM, } called alſo *pes leporinus*, *trifolium*
LAGOPUS, } *avenſe humile ſpicatum*, HARE'S-FOOT, or HARE'S-FOOT TREFOIL, HERB TRINITY, or TRINITY-GRASS. Boerhaave reckons it a ſpecies of trifolium. It is a low, ſpreading plant with narrow hairy leaves; the flowers are of a purple colour; the root periſhes in winter. It grows amongſt corn, and in fallow fields; it flowers in June and July. The whole plant is reckoned aſtringent; but is rarely uſed.

LAGOPUS. HARE-FOOTED, (ſee ATTAGEN); alſo a name of ſome ſpecies of trifolium.

LAGOSTOMA. See LABIA LEPORINA.

LAIT REPANDU. See LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.

LALO. See BAOBAB and COUSCOUS.

LAMAC. See GUM. ARABICUM.

LAMBDACISMUS. A defect in ſpeech, which conſiſts in an inability to pronounce certain conſonants.

LAMBDOIDES. The name of the future which runs betwixt the oſſa occipitis and parietalia. It is ſo called from its reſemblance to the Greek letter Λ, lambda. It is alſo a name of the *os hyoides*. This future has likewiſe the appellation *Pectæ futura*.

LAMINA CRIBROSA. The cribriform lamella. It is the horizontal plate of the os ethmoides, through which the olfactory nerves paſs.

LAMINÆ SPONGIOSÆ INFERIORES. See CONCHÆ NARIUM INFERIORES.

LAMIUM. DEAD NETTLE. Boerhaave mentions ſeventeen ſpecies.

LAMIUM ALBUM, Linn. Alſo called *urtica mortua*, *Archangelica flore albo*, *urtica alba*, *urtica iners*. WHITE ARCHANGEL, or DEAD NETTLE.

—— LUTEUM, called alſo *galeopſis*, *leucas montana*. See GALEOBDULON. YELLOW ARCHANGEL.

—— MACULATUM, called alſo *galeopſis lutea*, *mitzadella*, *urtica lactea*. SPOTTED ARCHANGEL.

—— RUBRUM, alſo called lamium purpureum fœtidum, *galeopſis*. RED ARCHANGEL, or SMALL DEAD NETTLE.

Theſe plants are well known every where. Infuſions of them are commended as almoſt ſpecific in the fluor albus; but experience hath not manifeſted any great uſefulneſs from them.

LAMPATAM. See CHINA ORIENTALIS.

LAMPOURIS. See CICINDELA.

LAMP-

LAMPSANA, alſo called *papillaris herba*, *napium*, *endivia erecta*, &c. DOG-CRESSES, NIPPLE-WORT. It is a roughiſh plant, bearing ſmall yellow floſculous flowers. It is annual, grows wild in fields, and by the ſides of the roads. It is one of the bitter lacteſcent plants, nearly ſimilar in virtues to dandelion, endive, and others of the ſame claſs. It hath been applied to ulcerations on the nipples, whence the names *papillaris* and *nipple-wort*.

The preſent practice does not notice it. It is alſo a name of *rapiſtrum*.

LANA. WOOL. Burnt *wool* is eſcharotic.

LANA SUCCIDA. SORDID WOOL, or that which is greaſy with the ſweat of the ſheep, called *aplytos* by the Greeks.

LANARIA. A name of the *lychnis ſylveſtris*, of the *ſapenaria*, and *verbaſcum*.

LANGUOR. DEBILITY of SPIRITS.

LANGUOR PANNONICUS. See AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA.

LANIGERUS. *Lanigerous* trees are ſuch as bear a woolly or downy ſubſtance, as is commonly contained in the catkins of the willow.

LANTANA. See VIBURNUM.

LANUGINOSUS, *Lanuginous*, or *downy*, as the quince, &c.

LANUGO. DOWN. The ſeeds of plants which have a downy ſubſtance faſtened in them, which ſerves as wings to tranſport them, are termed *lanuginous*. They are alſo called pappous. See CHNUS.

LAONICA CURATIO. A method of curing the gout by evaporating the morbid matter by topics.

LAPARA, the FLANKS, from λαπαξω, *to empty*, becauſe this part falls in as if empty.

LAPAROCELE. A rupture through the ſide of the belly.

LAPATHUM. DOCK. It is a perennial plant, of which Boerhaave enumerates eighteen ſpecies.

—— ACUTUM; alſo called *rumex*; *oxylapathum*; SHARP-POINTED DOCK. It is the RUMEX ACUTUS, Linn. *Docks* are ſo generally known as to render a deſcription needleſs. This ſpecies, whoſe leaves are ſharper pointed than the common ſort, hath a bitter aſtringent taſte, but no remarkable ſmell: the roots of the other common *wild docks* are nearly of the ſame quality: equally diſcover their aſtringent matter, both by the taſte, and by ſtriking an inky blackneſs with a ſolution of vitriol: but of the two, the ſharp-pointed is to be preferred. The roots of both have a laxative as well as a corroborant quality; but the former quality is poſſeſſed in a very ſmall degree. Water takes up all their virtue, and in ſpring they are uſed with moſt advantage.

—— ALPINUM, alſo called *hippolapathum rotundifolium*, *lapathum montanum*, BASTARD MONKS RHUBARB. The leaves are very broad like thoſe of burdock; the root is brown outwardly, and intenſely red within. This and the true ſpecies may be uſed indifferently.

—— AQUATICUM; called alſo *hydrolapathum*; *herba Britannica*, lapathum paluſtre; GREAT WATER-DOCK. RUMEX HYDROLAPATHUM, floribus hermaphroditis, valvulis integris, *graniferis*, *foliis lanceolatis acutis*. CLASS, HEXANDRIA; ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 451. This is the rumex criſpus of Linnæus. The hydrolapathum of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia is referred to the *rumex aquaticus*, *foliis cordatis acutis*, *floribus hermaphroditis*, *valvulis integerrimis nudis*. MUNTINGIUS has taken great pains to prove it is the herba britanica of the ancients; not from Britain, but from *britanicus*, a Teutonic word, which ſignifies a power to faſten looſe teeth. However, the leaves of the RUMEX HYDROLAPATHUM are from two to three feet long, and are ſaid to be laxative, but have upon trial been proved to be very inconſiderably ſo: the roots are blackiſh on the outſide; internally they are white, having a faint reddiſh tinge, which, in drying, changes in ſome parts to a yellowiſh or brown.

This ſpecies of *dock* is found in moſt parts of England by river-ſides.

It is a powerful antiſcorbutic, if freely taken internally; and a ſtrong decoction of it puts a ſtop to eating ulcers in the mouth and tonſils, cures ſpongy gums, &c. Boerhaave extols it from his own experience, as uſeful in ſcorbutic, rheumatic, and cutaneous diſorders, alſo in diſorders from obſtructed viſcera. From the experience of others, it is evidently uſeful in flatulent diſorders, and a good aſſiſtant to the ſtomach in its office of digeſting. LINNÆUS ſpeaks highly of its uſe.

If the root is dried and powdered, it is a powerful antiſeptic, and in general is a good ſubſtitute for the bark. It is uſeful in many nervous diſorders. MURRAY ſays the powdered root is an excellent dentifrice. But where the powder is unacceptable as an internal medicine, the following decoction may be uſed:

℞ Cort. e rad. hydrolap. lb. ſs. coq. lenit. in aq. pluvialis lb. vi. ad lb. iv. & cola. cap. lb. ſs. tepid. quater in die.

The bark of the root contains the greateſt proportion of the active parts; but the whole plant may be uſed, as it all contains the ſame medical virtues with the root. See Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 46, &c. However, notwithſtanding the high character it has maintained among ſome phyſicians, there are others that think it does not materially differ from other aſtringents, and therefore are doubtful about the virtues aſcribed to it by Muntingius.

LAPATHUM HORTENSE, called alſo *rhabarbarum monachorum*, *patientia*, *hippolapathum*; MONKS RHUBARB. The ſtalk of this dock is red, and branched towards the top: the root is thick at the head, but ſoon divides into ſeveral branches of a brown colour outwardly, and a deep yellow within. The virtues of the root are ſimilar to thoſe of the root of rhubarb, only differing in being leſs purgative and more aſtringent.

—— CHINENSE ORIENTALE. See RHABARBARUM.

—— RUBRUM; alſo called *lapathum* ſanguineum, *ſanguis draconis herba*, BLOOD-WORT.

The leaves are recommended as laxative, and the ſeeds for reſtraining uterine fluxes.

—— UNCTUOSUM. See MERCURIALIS.

—— VULGARE; *anaxyris*; BROAD-LEAVED WILD DOCK, or COMMON DOCK. The leaves are very large, roundiſh at the points, and are ſouriſh to the taſte. The root is bitter, aſtringent, and of a pale or yellowiſh colour. In France, the root is in common uſe, and that for moſt of the ſame purpoſes as the great water-dock. The largeſt grow in moiſt grounds, the ſmalleſt are moſt aſtringent in dry.

LAPIDILLUM, or LAPIDILLUS. The name of a kind of ſpoon, formerly uſed to take out ſmall ſtones and fragments from the bladder.

LAPILLI. See OCULI CANCRORUM.

LAPIS. STONE. The foſſiliſt divides *ſtones* into two claſſes; but according to the chemiſt, *ſtone* is formed by a mixture of an acid with earth, which is hardened by ſubterranean heat, or petrified by cold. From the different proportions of earth, ariſe different kinds of *ſtones*; the different kinds of earth diſſolved by the acid afford another variety. A ſolution of ſome metallic matter uſually gives the colours. Stahl divides all *ſtones* into calcareous and vitreſcible; but this arrangement is very exceptionable. All that hitherto have been examined, conſiſt of cryſtalline, calcareous, argillaceous, talcky, or gypſeous earths: there are rarely any of theſe pure, but mixed in different proportions with other mineral ſubſtances. CHAPTAL, who has beſtowed much labour on this ſubject, conſiders the various earths beneath our feet as combinations in general; and that the earthy elements moſt extenſively diſtributed are five in number. 1. Lime; 2. Magneſia; 3. Barytes; 4. Alumine; 5. Silex: and out of theſe primitive earths, nature ſeems to have formed all the mixtures and combinations which conſtitute ſtones. From conſidering the nature of theſe mixtures and combinations, three habitudes or modes are diſtinguiſhable, which eſtabliſh three grand diviſions. For it is perceptible, 1ſt, That theſe earths are, in ſome inſtances, combined with acids; 2. In other inſtances, they are mixed with each other; 3. Theſe ſtones, ſo formed by the mixture of primitive earths, in other inſtances, are united together, or fixed in a gluten, or cement. From hence there is lithology diſtinguiſhed into three claſſes. The *firſt* will comprehend SALINE STONES; *Second*, STONES properly ſo called, or EARTHY MIXTURES; *Third*, Rocks, or ſtony admixtures. See Newmann's Chem. Works; Bomare's Dict. of Nat. Hiſt. Chaptal's Elements of Chemiſtry, vol. 2. It is alſo a name annexed to many natural and artificial preparations, as the *lapis bezoar*, *infernalis*, *prunellæ*, &c.

LAPIS IPSE. See ADROP.

—— ANIMALIS. See CHIFFER.

—— AMPELITES. See AMPELITES.

—— ALCHERON. See BEZOAR BOVINUS.

LAPIS BENZAHAR. See BEZOAR FOSSILE.

—— BEZOAR. See BEZOAR ORIENTALIS.

—— PERUVIANUS. See BEZOAR OCCIDENTALIS.

—— PORCINUS et MALACENSIS. See BEZOAR HYSTRICIS.

LAPPA. See BARDANA MAJOR, MINOR, and ARCTIUM.

LAPPAGO. See HIPPOPHÆS; and, according to Blancard, it is aparine.

LAPPULA CANARIA. See CAUCALIS

LAQUEUS. See BROCHOS.

LAQUEUS GUTTURIS. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils.

LARBASON. See ANTIMONIUM.

LARDUM. BACON. It is a proper food for those who use strong exercise.

LARIX. The LARCH-TREE. The leaves are long and narrow, produced out of little tubercles, but fall off in winter; the cones are small and oblong; the branches are regular as those of the fir-tree. This tree is very common on the Alps, and in several parts of Germany; and from it is produced the Venice turpentine. Raii Hist. It is also a name for several species of cedar. See CEDRUS.

LARVA. A MASK. When the face is burnt with gunpowder, &c. the application is a linen mask, with holes for the eyes, nose, and mouth; this mask is mollified with proper remedies, and applied to the face: it is tied behind with six tapes.

LARYNGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. See GUTTURALIS ARTERIA.

LARYNGOTOMIA from λαρυγξ, *the throat*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. See TRACHEOTOMIA.

LARYNX. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

LASCIVUS. See CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

LASER. LASERPITIUM. See ASAFŒTIDA.

LASERPITIUM, is a name of the *sesoselinum*, and of the *silphium*, called by the ancients *altilis*.

LASERPITIUM VULGARE; called also *bupleuron arborescens salicis folio*; *gentiana alba*, *cervicaria alba*, *Libanotis*, *Thapsia*, *seseli Æthiopicum*, *cervaria nigra*, the LESSER HERB FRANKINCENSE. LASSERWORT.

It is a plant which is found in great plenty in Switzerland, and on the Pyrenean mountains. The root is recommended as an alexipharmic and uterine; the seeds are somewhat acrid. It is met with in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in August. Boerhave enumerates sixteen species.

LASSITUDO. MUSCULAR DEBILITY.

LATA LIGAMENTA. The *broad ligaments* of the womb are properly only a duplicature of the peritonæum, reflecting from the loins to the uterus, and are long enough to admit it to hang down into the vagina.

LATER. A BRICK. *Bricks* are heated and applied to various parts of the body, or on cataplasms, to continue their heat. And an oil is made by quenching hot *bricks* in olive oil, until all the oil is imbibed, and then distilling them in a retort until all the oil is drawn off; after which the spirit must be separated. This oil is named *oleum lateritium*,—*philosophorum*,—*sapientiæ*—*perfecti magisterii*,—*divinum*,—*benedictum*. It used to be employed as a remedy in many diseases, but is now properly laid aside.

LATERALES MUSC. See MASSETER, MUSCULUS.

—— MUSC. NASI. See OBLIQUUS NASI MUSC.

—— PROCESS. OSSIS SPHENOIDES. See SPHENOIDES OS.

LATERALIA. LIGAM. On the body of the os humeri, there are two particular ligaments, which may be called *lateral* or intermuscular: they are long, flat, thin, narrow, fixed on one edge along the two lower thirds of the bone, and reaching to both condyles. They are braced pretty tight, and are very narrow at the upper part, but broader towards the condyles, from whence they are expanded like a goose's foot, and form the brachio-cubital, and brachio-radial ligaments.

LATERITIUM OL. See LATER.

LATHYRIS. See CATAPUTIA MINOR, OCHRUS.

LATISSIMUS (so called, because it is the broadest) DORSI, also ANISCALPTOR, because it is in use when the breech is scratched. This muscle rises from the fascia lumborum at its lower part; higher from the sixth, seventh, or eighth vertebræ. At its anterior part, it rises from the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ribs: its fibres run round the posterior and inferior angle of the scapula; and its tendon is inserted into the posterior ridge of the groove of the biceps. Its office is to pull the arm backwards, and close to the body.

LAUCANIA. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

LAUDANUM, from *laus*, *praise*. The name implies that the medicine is worthy of praise; it is generally confined to preparations of opium. See TINCTURA OPII, under OPIUM.

LAUREOLA FŒMINA, also called *mezerion*, *mezereum*, *meserion*, *chamælæa*, *thymelæa laurifolia decidua*, MEZEREON, SPURGE-OLIVE, WIDOW-WAIL. DAPHNE MEZEREUM, or DAPHNE *floribus purpureis sessilibus ternis confinis*, *fol. lanceolatis deciduis*. CLASS OCTANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 485. It is a small tree or bush, with pale, purplish, or white flowers, which are followed by bay-shaped leaves. It grows plentifully in the woods near Andover, in Hampshire; and about Laxfield, in Suffolk. The flowers appear in January. In August or September the berries, called *cocci cnidii*, ripen. This plant, when fresh especially, if retained in the mouth, and chewed a little, is so very acrid, that it occasions great and long-continued heat and inflammation in the fauces and throat. The berries have also the same effects, and, when swallowed, prove a very corrosive poison, not only to man, but dogs, wolves, foxes, &c. The bark and berries have been long used externally, in different forms, to old ulcers and ill conditioned sores. The former is strongly recommended in France as an application to the skin, which produces, by proper management, a serous discharge, without blistering, which may be continued, and answer the purposes of a perpetual blister, as far as evacuation can be useful, and this with less pain and inconvenience. It has been used as a seton to discharge the humours in inflammation of the eyes. The mode of applying the bark is as follows: The recent bark, about three-quarters of an inch broad, and one inch long, after macerating a little time in vinegar, is applied to the skin, over which is placed an ivy or plantain leaf. This is renewed night and morning, till it bring on a serous discharge, by cauterizing the part; after which, a renewal once in 24 hours is sufficient to continue the discharge for any period.

A decoction of the cortical part of the roots is a powerful remedy in many venereal symptoms, especially when assisted by the hydrargyrus muriatus. This bark should be gathered fresh as it is wanted. The best grows in a light soil. Boil an ounce of the fresh-gathered bark from the roots of mezereon, in twelve pints of water, to eight; at the end of the boiling, an ounce of liquorice root may be added: of the strained liquor half a pint may be drank four times a day. Dr. Russel strongly recommends the use of this decoction, particularly when nocturnal pains are violent in the venereal disorder; also for washing those nodes which proceed from a thickening of the membrane of the bones. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 189, &c. The following decoction is also made use of:

DECOCTUM MEZEREI.

Take of bruised mezereon root, two drams; bruised liquorice-root, one ounce; distilled water, two pints: boil the mezereon till the water is reduced to half the quantity, adding, a little before removal from the fire, the liquorice. Dose one-half pint to one pint within the 24 hours.

It is said to cure other remains of the lues venerea, where mercury has failed; and Dr. Cullen recites one (where many ulcers continued) entirely cured by the use of a decoction of mezereon for two or three weeks. Dr. Home has found it not only cure scirrhous tumors, which remain after the venereal disease, and after the use of mercury, but that it healed some scirrhi from other causes. In cutaneous affections it has sometimes been successful. The bark of the root should only be used. Cullen's Mat. Med. In the case of a difficulty of swallowing, thought to be occasioned by a paralytic affection, by the order of Dr. Withering, a woman was cured, by chewing a thin slice of this root, as often as she could bear it, within a month, though the complaint had been of three years standing.

—— MAS, also called *chamædaphne*, *cupetaton*, *thymelæa laurifolio semper-virens*, *daphnoides*. SPURGE LAUREL. It is the *daphne laureola*, Linn. It is a small shrub: its leaves resemble those of the laurel, but are less; the flowers consist of one leaf, which is greenish.

The

The leaves, berries, and bark, are acrid and hot, burning and inflaming the mouth: if ſwallowed, they vomit and purge. In March or April, the flowers appear; in September, the berries open. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LAURIFOLIA MAGELLANICA. See WINTERANUS CORTEX.

LAURINUM, OLEUM. See LAURUS VULGARIS.

LAURO-CAMPHORIFERA. See CAMPHORA.

LAURO-CERASUS, alſo called *padus-ceraſus, avium nigra*, CERASUS RACEMOSA *fructu non eduli, ceraſus folio laurino, ceraſus trapezuntina*, BAY CHERRY, or the LAUREL CHERRY, or CHERRY-BAY. It is the PRUNUS-LAURO-CERASUS of Linn.

The root of this tree or ſhrub, is large, rough, and furniſhed with many fibres. The branches are woody, numerous, brown on the outſide, and white within. The leaves are large, fleſhy, oblong, ſhining, pointed at both ends, and ſlightly ſerrated at the edges: their upper ſurface is ſmooth, and of a beautiful dark green colour; the under ſide is rough, ſtrongly marked with fibres, and of a light green complexion. The flowers appear towards the ſuperior part of the branches; they are pentapetalous, in five-leaved cups. They are followed by cluſters of berries reſembling cherries, and containing an oblong ſtone within the pulp of the fruit. It flowers in May, and ripens its fruit in September.

The leaves have a bitter taſte, with a flavour reſembling that of bitter almonds, and the kernels of peaches and apricots; this flavour is communicated to water and to vinous ſpirits, either by infuſion or diſtillation. Theſe preparations are ſo extremely deleterious, and ſometimes ſo ſudden in their operation, as to occaſion inſtant death. Dr. Mead relates, that a few ſpoonfuls of laurel water killed a large dog while it was paſſing down his throat, before it could be ſuppoſed to have reached the ſtomach. It is the moſt expeditious means of killing dogs and almoſt all kinds of animals; given by the mouth, or injected into the rectum, its operation is equally certain, and it acts the moment it touches the ſtomach, or is received into the inteſtines. It is ſpeedily mortal to ſmall animals, if applied to wounds of the muſcles. It is a ſedative of the moſt powerful kind, and tends plainly to deſtroy the mobility of the nervous power, and thereby the vital principle; and, when employed in ſufficient quantity, it does this very ſuddenly, without exciting inflammation on the part to which it hath been applied, and without producing any ſenſible change in the ſtate of the fluids. This poiſon is of that claſs which produces epileptic ſymptoms; it generally produces very ſtrong convulſions, and in a ſhort time death. The ſpaſmodic motions of the whole body are extremely violent on taking it. Two tea-ſpoonfuls of *laurel* water were given to middle-ſized rabbits; in half a minute they were convulſed, and in leſs than a minute they were dead. When it is given ſtrong, and in large quantities, they die almoſt inſtantly, and without convulſions, a ſudden and univerſal paralyſis coming on. Given in leſs quantities, the convulſions are more or leſs ſtrong. On diſſection, after this poiſon has been taken, no uncommon appearances are obſerved in the ſtomach or inteſtines; the arteries are found empty, and the veins turgid with blood. The ſinuſes in the brain, and the veins in the pia mater are diſtended; but this ſeems to be occaſioned more by the convulſions, than by the particular properties of the poiſon. Dr. Rutty of Dublin relates, that a girl of eighteen years of age, very well and healthy, took a quantity leſs than two ſpoonfuls of the firſt runnings of the ſimple water of *laurel* leaves; and, within half a minute after ſhe fell down, was convulſed, foamed at the mouth, and died in a ſhort time.

Although the poiſon of *laurel* appears to conſiſt in the eſſential oil which it affords in diſtillation, yet it is ſtrongly ſuſpected that an infuſion of the leaves is alſo injurious.

It hath been generally obſerved, that if the animals that had ſwallowed this poiſon, vomited it up readily, they generally recovered; but its action ſeems too ſpeedy to hope for relief by any means if ſwallowed by mankind. See VENENUM. Wilmer on Poiſonous Vegetables, and Cullen's Mat. Medica.

—— CASSIA. See FOLIUM.

LAURUS ALEXANDRINA, alſo called *hippogloſſum, epigloſſum, bis-lingua, daphne, digloſſon, epiglottis, ruſcus latifolius*, LAUREL of ALEXANDRIA. *Bonefacia, coracobotane gazar; uvularia.* It is the *ruſcus hippogloſſum of* LINN. and nurſed up in gardens chiefly as a curioſity. The root of this plant is knotted at the head: the ſtalks are tough and pliant: the leaves are placed alternately; on the middle of the back part of each, grows a ſmall moſſy flower, which is ſucceeded by a red berry.

This plant grows in the mountainous parts of Italy and Hungary. It is diuretic. See MILLER'S BOT. OFF.

LAURUS VULGARIS, *dihexapela, diahexapte*, COMMON LAUREL, or BAY-TREE. The LAURUS NOBILIS, or the LAURUS *foliis lanceolatis venoſis perennantibus, floribus quadrifidis*. CLASS ENNEANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 505.

The *bay-tree* is generally well known: it is an evergreen, with oblong, ſtiff, ſmooth leaves; the flowers are of a paliſh yellow colour, and are followed by oblong dry berries, containing, under a thin black ſkin, an horny ſhell, within which are lodged two dark brownith ſeeds joined together. It is a native of the ſouth of Europe, and common in our gardens. The flowers appear in April or May, the berries ripen in September, and thoſe which are uſed in the ſhops are generally brought from up the Streights, and are the fruit of the *laurus Alexandrina*.

The leaves have a light agreeable ſmell, and a weak aromatic rough taſte. In diſtillation with water, they yield a ſmall quantity of a very fragrant eſſential oil; with rectified ſpirit they afford a moderately warm pungent extract. They are, however, ſo limited in the preſent practice, that they are rarely employed except in the way of enema; and in the decoctum pro fomento, Pharm. Lond. Though ſometimes they are uſed in infuſion, and drank by way of tea. The berries are ſtronger than the leaves, and yield more eſſential oil: on preſſure they give out an inſipid oil that is fluid; but when they are full ripe, and boiled in water, they afford a thicker oil of a yellowiſh green colour, which is ſcummed from the ſurface, and is the green OIL OF BAYS. This is bitter, acrid, and uſeful as a topical application in palſies, and other nervous diſorders. The oil of bay-berries is called *daphnelaon* and *oleum laurinum*. With regard to the berries, they are an ingredient in the emplaſtrum cumini; and, BERGIUS ſays, they are ſtomachic, reſolvent, promoters of the menſes, urine, and ſweat, who recommends them only in hyſteria. They have long been thought to act with peculiar power on the uterine ſyſtem; hence improper to be uſed during pregnancy. The eſſential oil of the berries may be taken in doſes of from one to five or ſix drops on ſugar, or mixed with mucilage, or in ſpirit of wine.

LAURUS CASSIA. See FOLIUM.

LAURUS ROSEA. See NERION.

Laurus is a name for the *camphor, cinnamon, caſſia lignea*, and *ſaſſafras*.

LAVACRA. WASHES. Such as are uſed to improve the ſkin.

LAVANDULA, } from *lavando, waſhing*, becauſe it
LAVENDULA, } was uſed in baths on acccount of its fragrancy. LAVENDER, called alſo *ſtœchas*, FRENCH LAVENDER.

LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA, called alſo *nardus Italica, ſpica mas, pſeudonardus aſpic*, COMMON BROAD-LEAVED LAVENDER, or SPIKE LAVENDER. LAVENDULA SPICA, or *lavandula* foliis ſeſſilibus lanceolato-linearibus margine revolutis, ſpica interrupta nuda. CLASS DIDYNAMIA. ORDER GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 711.

Lavender is a ſhrubby plant, with its leaves ſet in pairs, the ſtalks ſquare whilſt young, and round when grown old; on the tops of the branches are naked ſpikes of bluiſh flowers, and ſometimes of white. The common broad-leaved ſort hath by much the larger ſpike, though the flowers are leſs. The name of *ſpica, ſpike*, is given to *lavender*; becauſe of all the verticilated plants, this alone bears a ſpike. Some writers give the name of *ſpike* to the broad-leaved, and others to the narrow-leaved ſpecies. The broad-leaved is common in the ſouthern parts of Europe; it is ſtronger both in ſmell and taſte than the narrow-leaved; by diſtillation it yields near thrice the quantity of eſſential oil, which is both heavier and hotter than that from the other kind, but the flavour is not ſo grateful. The water and ſpirituous extracts made from each ſort are very nearly alike.

In the ſouth of France, where both ſorts grow wild, the broad-leaved is only uſed for obtaining the oil called

OIL of SPIKE, named *daverdon*, and OIL of ASPIC, which, if genuine, is pale coloured, even limpid, though ſometimes it is yellowiſh. The flowers contain almoſt all the oil; they ſhould be macerated ſome days, and then diſtilled. This oil is adulterated with oil of turpentine, and with rectified ſpirit of wine; but, if it is genuine, it diſſolves ſandarac, and indeed it is the beſt known ſolvent of amber.

LAVANDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA, called alſo SPICA FŒMINA, SPICA VULGARIS, PSEUDO-NARDUS, *lavandula* minor, COMMON LAVENDER, SPIKE, or NARROW LEAVED LAVENDER. The leaves of this ſpecies are very narrow, and ſomewhat hoary; native in the ſouthern parts of Europe, but it grows in our gardens very vigorouſly. The flowers appear in June or July.

The flowers are very fragrant and agreeable to moſt people; they are bitteriſh, warm, and pungent to the taſte; they are ſometimes uſed as a mild ſtimulant and corroborant, in vertigos, palſies, tremors, and other debilities of the nervous ſyſtem, both internally and externally; and, in general, in all diſorders in which is a lax fibre.

Dr. Cullen aſſerts, that whether applied externally or internally, it is a powerful ſtimulant of the nervous ſyſtem, and that it will ſeldom go further than exciting the energy of the brain to a fuller impulſe of the nervous power into the nerves of the animal functions, and ſeldom into thoſe of the vital; hence may be more ſafe in palſies than the warmer aromatics, eſpecially if not given in a ſpirituous menſtruum, or along with heating aromatics.

Water extracts by infuſion, near all the virtue both of the flowers and leaves; but the flowers are ſo far preferable to the leaves, that the latter are not much uſed. *Lavender flowers* afford the moſt oil when ready to fall off ſpontaneouſly, and the ſeeds begin to ſhew themſelves.

The eſſential oil when freſh, and from flowers that were in perfection, is of a pale yellow colour, of a pungent taſte, very fragrant, poſſeſſing, in an eminent degree, the peculiar ſmell which is admired in the flowers.

The flowers may be ſeparated from the plant by drying them a little, and then gently beating them; they ſhould then be immediately committed to the ſtill, and the proceſs conducted with a well regulated gentle heat. This oil is given internally as a cordial, from one drop to five. It is alſo uſed as an internal ſtimulant in palſies, lethargies, and other debilities of the nervous ſyſtem, and various affections proceeding from a want of energy in the animal functions. Murray diſſuades from its uſe, where there is any danger from a ſtimulus applied to the ſanguiferous ſyſtem. If ſoft paper is moiſtened with this oil, and applied to any part infeſted with cutaneous inſects, as the pediculi inguinales, &c. they will ſoon be deſtroyed.

Rectified ſpirit extracts the virtue from *lavender* moſt completely, and in diſtillation carries ſome of the odoriferous part over with it.

The London College directs a ſimple ſpirit from theſe flowers. ℞ Florum recentium *lavendulæ*, p. lb. i. ſs. ſpt. vinoſi tenuioris congium unum: diſtilla in balneo aquoſo m. libras quinq. And a compound ſpirit, ℞ ſpt. lavendulæ m. libras tres, roriſmarin. m. lb. i. corticis cinnamomi contuſi, nucis moſchatæ contuſæ ſingulorum, p. unciam dimidiam; ſantali rubri, p. ʒ i. Digere per dies decem & cola. Ph. Lond. 1788. This laſt uſed to be called the Engliſh PALSYDROP, or ENGLISH DROP. The doſe is from ten drops to a tea-ſpoonful. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LAVAPRATAS. See MAMANGA FRUTEX.

LAVER. A name for the *becabunga*, *ſium*, *naſturtium aquaticum*.

LAVIPEDIUM. See PEDILUVIUM.

LAXA CHIMOLEA. In Paracelſus it is a purging medicine, principally deſigned for the venereal diſeaſe. Johnſon ſays it is a ſalt which grows on ſtones, and is like the anatron, or ufnea lapidea.

LAXATOR MEMBRANÆ TYMPANI. This muſcle ariſes from the upper part of the bone, above the membrana tympani, runs inward, and is inſerted into the thick proceſs of the malleolus. Winſlow calls it the *mallei muſculus internus*.

—— EXTERNUS; *externus tympani auris*. It riſes in the upper ſinus of the auditory paſſage, and is inſerted in the membrana tympani with a ſlender tendon to the malleus, and draws the membrane upward and outward.

LAZARI MORBUS, or MALUM. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

LAZCHER. See BEZOAR.

LAZURIUM ARGENTI, or LAZURINUS PULVIS. It is the SAFFRON of SILVER.

LECHENEON. See CEREBRUM.

LECTUALIS MORBUS. A diſeaſe which confines a patient to his bed.

LECTULI. COUCHES. In theſe chaff is mixed, with proper ingredients coarſely powdered, that their qualities may be abſorbed into the body whilſt the patient is laid on them.

LECTULUS. See EPITHEMA.

LEDON CRETENSE. See LADANUM.

LEDUM PALUSTRE; called alſo *ciſtus ledon*; *roſmarinum ſylveſtre*; MARSH CISTUS, or WILD ROSEMARY. It is the LEDUM *foliis linearibus ſubtus hirſutis, floribus corymboſis*. CLASS DECANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 546. Of this there is but one ſpecies; it riſes with a ſlender ſhrubby ſtalk about two feet high, dividing into many ſlender branches, garniſhed with narrow leaves, not much unlike thoſe of heath. The flowers are produced in ſmall cluſters at the end of the branches, and are ſhaped like thoſe of the ſtrawberry-tree, but ſpread open and wider at top. Theſe are of a reddiſh colour, and, in the natural places of their growth, are ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels, filled with ſmall ſeeds which ripen in autumn. It grows naturally upon bogs and moſſes in many parts of Yorkſhire, Cheſhire, and Lancaſhire. The *calyx* is quinquefid; the *corolla*, plain, and quinque partite; the capſule quinquelocular, and opening at the baſe. It hath a ſtrong, though fragrant, ſmell, and is bitter to the taſte. It is conſidered to be poſſeſſed of ſedative powers, from its narcotic and inebriating qualities. It has been known, without any previous evacuation by emetics and purgatives, alone, to cure the dyſentery. See LINNÆI Mat. Med. and Medical Obſervations, &c. by Goetlieb Richter.

LEGUMINOSA. See FABAGO.

LEGUMEN. Thoſe ſpecies of plants which are called PULSE, ſuch as peas, beans, &c. They are ſo called becauſe they may be gathered by the hand, without cutting. Ray reckons all thoſe plants to be *leguminous*, which have a papilionaceous flower. See FARINACEA.

LEIOPODES. EVEN-FOOTED. Thoſe are thus called, the ſoles of whoſe feet are without the uſual hollow part. Or rather, as Vogel deſcribes it, when the middle of the inſide of the foot is not hollow but plane. It is called *planeæ*, SPLAY-FOOT.

LEIPHÆMOI, from λειπω, *to be deficient*, and αιμα, *blood*. Thoſe are thus called who have too little blood.

LEIPODERMOS, from λειπω, *to be deficient*, and δερμα, *the ſkin*. See PREPUTIUM.

LEIPOPSYCHIA, from λειπω, *to leave*; and ψυχη, *the ſoul*, or *life*. A FAINTING FIT, a LANGUOR, &c. It is ſynonymous with *adynamia*.

LEIPOTHYMIA, from λειπω, *to leave*, and θυμος, *the mind*. A FAINTING FIT, a SWOONING.

LEIPYRIA, from λειπω, *to leave*, and πυρ, *heat* or *fire*. A dangerous ſpecies of ardent fever, wherein the internal parts are ſcorched with heat, whilſt the external parts are cold. It is a kind of tertian.

LEMNIA TERRA EARTH of LEMNOS. See BAOLAR.

LEMPNIAS CALCIS, SCALES of BRASS, which ſeparate when beat with a hammer.

LENOS. In Hippocrates it ſignifies a channel or excavation, made in ſome machines for making extenſion, and reducing fractured bones. See alſo CEREBRUM.

LENS. The LENTIL, called alſo *phace*, or *phæos*. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies; they are ſhaped like tares, but are leſs; they are a flatulent ſort of food, and not eaſily digeſted. It is the ERVUM LENS of Linnæus, that was formerly uſed as a medicine.

LENTA FEBRIS. See HECTICA.

LENTICULARIA. See MILLEFOLIUM.

LENTICULÆ, LENTIGENES. FRECKLES on the face or breaſt. See EPHELIDES; EFFILA; and alſo PETECHIA.

LENTICULA PALUSTRIS. DUCK-MEAT, called alſo *lens paluſtris*; *aquatica*; *lenticularia minor*. It grows on the ſurface of water that is not ſubjected to much agitation. Its appearance is ſimple and foliaceous; its roots are ſlender, capillaceous, and pellucid. It is cooling if uſed as an external application. BOERHAAVE mentions three ſpecies.

LENTI-

LENTICULA PALUSTRIS MAJOR, } alſo called *he-*
—— AQUATICA TRISULCA, } *derula aquatica*. Theſe are of qualities ſimilar to the former.

LENTICULARE. A LENTICULAR. It is alſo called a RUGINE.

LENTICULARE OS. A name of the fourth bone in the firſt row in the wriſt. It is alſo called *orbiculare*, and *piſiforme*.

The *os lenticulare*, or *orbiculare*, in the ear, Dr. Hunter thinks is part of the incus, as its extremities ſtand upon a narrow neck, and is ſoon broken off, and in the adult is one continued bone with the incus.

LENTICULARES, GLANDULÆ. They are the ſmall glands of the inteſtines; and are ſo called on account of their ſize. See PETECHIÆ.

LENTICULARIA MINOR. See LENTICULA PALUSTRIS.

LENTIGINES. FRECKLES. See EPHELIDES.

LENTISCUS. MASTICHE. The LENTISK or MASTICH-TREE. *Piſtachia lentiſcus*, or PISTACHIA *foliis abrupte pinnatis, foliolis lanceolatis*, CLASS DIŒCIA; ORD. PENTANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1108. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies of it. It is an evergreen, with ſoft branches hanging downwards, and ſmall ſtiff leaves pointed at both ends. Some trees produce reddiſh flowers, others produce blackiſh berries with white kernels. Theſe trees are native in the ſouthern parts of Europe, but bear the uſual winters in our clime. In Turkey, and ſome other places, plantations are made for the ſake of the reſinous gum which we have under the name of *maſtich*. The Indian maſtic is called *moll*. It is obtained from inciſions made in the trunks; it flows in drops in Auguſt. This reſin is brought to us chiefly from Aleppo and Smyrna. The wood is ſometimes brought from Marſeilles, in thick knotty pieces, covered with a browniſh bark; it is internally of a whitiſh or a pale yelloviſh colour.

The wood is mildly balſamic and reſtringent; the ſmall tough ſprigs are ſtronger than the larger pieces, and the bark is more than either, but none of them are of much value in medicine; yet a decoction of the wood hath obtained the name of *aurum potabile*. This wood has been by ſome highly extolled in dyſpeptic, gouty, hemorrhagic, and dyſenteric affections; and enters into the Materia Medica in ſome foreign Pharmacopœias. The reſin, uſually called *gum maſtich*, by means of gum arabic, is diſſolved and rendered miſcible with water; it poſſeſſes the ſame virtues with turpentine in general; but as a maſticatory it is to be preferred. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Newman's Chem. Works. For that named —FOLIIS SPINOSIS, FLORE SPICATO, &c. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

LENTOR, A VISCIDITY OF SIZYNESS. When this is the ſtate of the animal fluids, the body is variouſly diſordered.

LEO. The LION. It is a name for ſeveral preparations of the Spagiriſts, of the leproſy, &c.

LEONINA LEPRA, or LEONTIASIS, or LEONTION. A variety of the ELEPHANTIASIS.

LEONIS OS and ORA SÆVA. See ANTIRRHINUM.

LEONTICE VETERUM. See CACALIA.

LEONTODON. See DENS LEONIS.

LEONTOPETALO, and LEONTOPETALON. Names of the RED and of the BLACK TURNIP.

LEONTOPODIUM, alſo called *filago Alpina*, *leontopodium majus*, *gnaphalium Alpinum*, LION'S FOOT. It grows on hills, and flowers in July. The bruiſed roots are famed for removing the blackneſs of bruiſes in the ſkin.

LEONURUS. See CARDIACA.

LEPIDIUM, alſo called *piperitis*, *raphanus ſylveſtris*, *iberis*, *dionyſius*, POOR MAN'S PEPPER, PEPPER-WORT, DITTANDER. It is the LEPIDIUM LATIFOLIUM, Linn. It is a plant with undivided leaves, ſmall white flowers on the tops of the ſtalks, which are followed by heart-ſhaped pods. It is perennial, grows wild on the ſides of rivers and ſhady places; it flowers in June and July. The whole plant is hot like pepper.

—— ARABIS. See DRABA.

—— GRAMINEO FOLIO, alſo called *Iberis*, *cardamantica*, *agriocardamum*. SCIATICA CRESSES. It is the LEPIDIUM IBERIS, Linnæus This ſpecies hath long narrow leaves; the lower are on long pedicles and ſerrated; the upper are entire, and without pedicles. It is annual, and raiſed in our gardens for culinary uſe.

Theſe plants, when freſh gathered, have a quick, penetrating, pungent taſte, which is almoſt diſſipated in drying; it is retained in the expreſſed juice, extracted by water and by ſpirit, and riſes with both of them in diſtillation. In external applications they have been uſed againſt the ſciatica, whence their name *ſciatica creſſes*. Internally they have the ſame effects as the cochlearia and naſturtium.

—— MONSPELLIACUM. See PLUMBAGO.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON, from λεπις, *ſcale*, καρπος, *fruit*, and δενδρον, *a tree*. Boerhaave takes notice of twelve ſpecies of this tree; but their medicinal powers are not remarkable.

LEPIDOIDES SUTURA, from λεπις, *a ſcale*, and ειδος, *likeneſs*. See SUTURÆ.

LEPIDOSARCOMA So M. A. Severinus calls a tumor of the mouth, which is ſarcomatous, and full of irregular ſcales, from λεπις, *a ſcale*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*.

LEPORINA-LABRA. See LABIA LEPORINA.

LEPORINUM ROSTRUM. The piece of fleſh which often is ſeen betwixt the diviſions of the hare-lip.

LEPRA, from λεπρος, *rough*, and that from λεπις, *a ſcale*. The LEPROSY. Among the various diſorders which ariſe from an impure ſerum, and manifeſt themſelves in the ſkin and ſubjacent integuments, are thoſe which come under the names of itch, herpes, and *leproſy*; of the latter there are different ſpecies on record, ſome of which are no where known to exiſt at this day; and the reſt are but obſcurely underſtood. See ALPHUS.

The *leproſy*, of whatever kind, is a chronical diſorder; in warm climes is very infectious, though not evidently ſo in cold countries. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIA, and ORD. IMPETIGINES; and defines it, the ſkin made rough with white, furfuraceous, chapped eſchars, ſometimes moiſt underneath, and pruriginous. One ſpecies only is known. Sauvages notes ſix varieties, the chief of which obſerved with us are the *lepra* Græcorum, and the *lepra* ichthyoſis.

Fat people are obſerved to be more grievouſly afflicted with ſkin diſeaſes, when they are the ſubjects of them, than the lean; alſo more ſubject to relapſes after being cured.

The remote cauſes are, whatever diminiſhes the vital heat, and reduces the general ſtrength of the body. The immediate cauſe is, a faulty ſerum: this ſtagnates in the integuments and ſkin, producing inflammation, exulceration, eruptions, &c. there.

The *leproſy* of the Arabians (which ſeems to be the ſame with that of the Greeks) is well deſcribed by Aetius as follows: "it is almoſt unknown in Italy (i. e. the *lepra* "Arabum) but very frequent in ſome countries, is the "diſeaſe which the Greeks term ελεφαντιασις, and which is "reckoned amongſt the chronical diſorders. By it the "whole body is ſo diſordered that the bones are ſaid to "be vitiated. The ſurface of the body is covered pretty "thick with ſpots and tumors, the redneſs of which is by "degrees converted into a black colour. The external "ſkin becomes unequally thick, thin, hard, and ſoft: it "is in a manner rendered rough by certain ſcales, clefts, "and chaps; the body grows lean; the face, legs and "feet ſwell. When this diſorder is of long ſtanding, the "fingers and toes are concealed under a tumor, and a ſlight "fever ariſes, which eaſily deſtroys the patient, labouring "under ſo many diſorders." In the Weſt Indies this diſorder is known by the name of the *black ſcurvy*, or *India black ſcurvy*. Its approach is there obſerved to be gradual; at firſt there are many ſpots on the body, of a yellow brown caſt, which ſoon turn purple, and of a copper colour; theſe increaſe, grow thick, and rough, with hard ſcales; a numbneſs is felt on the fingers and toes; the breath is fœtid, the voice hoarſe, the hard and ſcaly parts crack, and ulcers appear in different parts; but at length a fever comes on which cloſes the ſcene.

In hot countries *leprous* diſorders are moſt frequent; and in different places there is ſome variety in the ſymptoms; but by the methods attempted for the cure, and the ſucceſs which attends them, the diſorder ſeems to have but one general nature, however it appears, or by whatever name it is called.

Beſides a thin laxative diet, warm baths, and a pure temperate air; antimonials, mixed with mercurials, are principally depended on; theſe are aſſiſted by warm perſpiratives, ſuch as guaicum, ſharp-pointed dock, ſaſſafras, &c. ſmall doſes of cantharides, ſo as to promote a moderately increaſed diſcharge by urine; nitre continued in ſmall doſes for a long time, and many other medicines, have

have been adminiſtered for the relief of theſe diſorders; but none of them ſeem to have equalled the ſucceſs which Dr. Lyſons met with from the following decoction:

℞ Cort. interior. ulmi rec. ℥ iv. coq. in aq. puræ ℔ iv. ad ℔ ij. colaturæ cap. ℔ ſs. bis die. It ſhould be continued ſeveral weeks. If after its uſe the efflorefcences increaſe, it is a favourable ſymptom. See Aretæus, lib. iv. cap. 13. Celſus lib. iii. Hieronimus Mercurialis de Morbus cutaneis. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. & ii. Lond. Med. Obſ. & Inq. vol. i. p. 201, &c. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 94.

Lepra Arabum. Blancard ſays it is the *elephantiaſis* of the Greeks. Cullen makes it ſynonymous with the *elephantiaſis* in his Noſology. See alſo Lepra.

—— Græcorum, called alſo *alba nigra*. It is the *impetigo* of Celſus. Dr. Cullen reckons but one ſpecies of *leproſy*; the diſtinctions are but varieties.

—— Ichthyosis. Fiſhy Leprosy. Avicenna calls it *albara nigra*.

So far as my obſervations have aſſiſted me, this diſeaſe does not depend on a particular diet, as ſeveral of a family have lived together on ſimilar food, when only one has been afflicted; nor is it confined to any particular temperament. Though it uſually appears in both ſexes about the age of puberty, or, after that, towards the acme of life, in thoſe eſpecially of light-coloured hair, and ſmooth fine ſkin; yet it certainly is not contagious, as it ſubſiſts in individuals of a family, without affecting the reſt, where no reſerve or precaution had been uſed in their communication. People advanced in years have it in leſs degree than the former, but no time of life is totally exempt from its attack. Beſides the preternatural appearance of the ſkin, no function ſeems interrupted or impaired, nor any other complaint evident. It would, therefore, appear to be purely a topical cutaneous diſeaſe, which probably ariſes from ſome affection of the ſecretory organs or glands of the ſkin.

At firſt it appears in red ſpots in the ſkin, of a roundiſh figure, which riſes up into ſenſible eminences, and being ſcratched, a fluid oozes out. When the cuticle becomes thin, they ſeem evidently more or leſs ſeparated, and then reſemble ſo many tranſparent ſcales, which generally do not fall off till a new cuticle is formed below, which in a little time riſes again in the ſame manner in a dry ſcaly cruſty eruption; ſometimes confined to particular parts; at others occupying nearly the whole ſurface of the body, or removing from one part of it to another without any evident cauſe; and in ſummer, ſometimes entirely leaving the patient, and returning again in autumn and winter.

Purging by ſea-water, and bathing therein; the uſe of other alterative waters; antimony variouſly prepared; mercury variouſly adminiſtered; theſe aſſiſted with a decoction of ſarſaparilla and mezereon, have all been uſed with a tedious perſeverance, and without effect; though ſometimes the patient ſeems to be relieved thereby. Mercurials have been given with antimonials, but theſe, and even a ſalivation, have been uſeleſs. Many topical applications have been tried with very little advantage. Bliſters on the parts gave but a temporary relief, and that but ſhort. In my earlier practice, by the recommendation of a phyſician of unqueſtionably great abilities, I uſed the juniper ſhrub, as the ultimate remedy in obſtinate eruptions, and in the milder kinds of herpes and ſcorbutic eruptions; my ſucceſs was ſuch as to give one expectation of equal advantage from it in this ſort of *leproſy*, but experience ſhewed me my miſtake. The moſt uſeful external application that I uſed, was bees-wax and oil of olive in the form of a cerate. The only effectual internal medicine is the decoct. cort. interior. ulmi.

A boy about thirteen years of age took of the decoct. cort. inter. ulmi, ℥ iij. every day, which in about two weeks produced a conſiderable change, and at ſix weeks end, a cure was effected. In another caſe of this kind, in a young woman, aged twenty-one, I ordered two aloetic pills every night at bed-time, and a pint of the decoct. ulmi to be drank every day, which reſtored the ſkin to its former ſmoothneſs; but the itching ſtill continued, on which account ſhe took a nitrous mixture with the above medicines, and, in about two weeks more was cured. I have given nitre to ℥ j. a day; but alone it never anſwers. While the decoct. ulmi is uſing, the body ſhould be kept open, the patient ſhould live upon a larger proportion of vegetable diet, avoiding thoſe meats that are leaſt perſpirable. If the diſorder is obſtinate, continue the decoct. cort. ulmi for ſome months. Sometimes the diſorder ſeems entirely removed in the ſpring when the warmth of the weather increaſes with the year; and returns with the returning cold towards the concluſion of autumn. It would hence be adviſeable to repeat this decoction, with the other precautions, at thoſe periods when the diſorder may be moſt ſuſpected, till the patient has a probable ſecurity againſt any future attack. Lettſom's Medical Memoirs.

Lepтophonia. See Paraphonia.

Leptopityron. See Furfur.

Leros. See Delirium.

Leseoli morbus. See Icterus.

Leseolus, by Paracelſus is called an highly diaphanous ſalt, which cures the jaundice, but does not ſay how it is compounded.

Lethargus. Lethargy, from λήθη, *forgetfulneſs*, and ἀργός, *ſlothful*, alſo called *veternus*. See Caros.

Lethargus à frigore. Apoplexia venenata.

—— Literatorum. Apoplexia ſerosa. } See Apoplexia.

—— à Narcoticis. Apoplexia venenata.

Leucanthemum. It agrees in every thing with the chryſanthemum, except in the white colour of the ſemiflorets. Boerhaave mentions eleven ſpecies. It is alſo a name for the common and other ſpecies of camomile. See Chamæmelum.

Leucanthemum bellidis facie, ſee Bellis major.

—— Canarienſe, alſo called *chamæmelum Canarienſe*. If the flowers or the wood are chewed, they produce the ſame effects as the pellitory root.

Leucanthe veterum. See Calcitrapa officinalis.

Leucas montana. See Lamium luteum.

Leuce. See Alphus.

Leucoium. See Cheiri, and Bulbonach.

Leucolachanon. See Valeriana Sylveſtris.

Leucoma, from λευκός, *white*. See Albugo.

Leucoma nephelium. See Achlys.

Leuconymphæa. See Nymphæa.

Leucophlegmatia, from λευκός, *white*, and φλέγμα, *phlegm*. Aretæus obſerves, that the *leucophlegmatia* differs from an anaſarca, in that the fleſh is not yet waſted, as is always the caſe when an anaſarca is preſent; and that it is by far more eaſily cured than an anaſarca, becauſe the texture of the blood is not ſo greatly injured. Indeed the *leucophlegmatia* is only the beginning of that diſorder, the worſt ſtate of which is the anaſarca. Sometimes this word ſignifies an *emphyſema*.

Leucopiper. See Piper album.

Leucorrhœa, from λευκός, *white*, and ῥέω, *to flow*. Leuchorrhois by many writers is uſed in the ſame ſenſe. See Fluor albus.

Leucorrhois. Is alſo that ſpecies of diarrhœa called *diarrhœa mucoſa*. See Diarrhœa, and Hæmorrhoides.

Levator palati mollis. This muſcle riſes from the baſis of the ſkull, near the articulation of the lower jaw, runs down the fauces, paſſes inwards and forwards, ſpreads itſelf on the palatum molle, and goes to the uvula.

—— Palpebræ superioris. *Aperiens palpebrarum rectus*, thus named, from its ſtraight progreſs and uſe, by Fallopius, and Douglas, and *elevator*. It ariſes, on each ſide, from the bottom of the orbit by a ſmall tendon, and as the fleſhy fibres of this muſcle paſs over the globe of the eye, they gradually ſpread, and afterwards terminate by a broad tendinous expanſion in the ſuperior part of the tarſus belonging to the upper lid.

—— Scapulæ, *vel muſculus angularis, ſeu patientiæ Muſculus*. They riſe, ſplit into four little muſcles, from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the four ſuperior cervical vertebræ. Theſe branches join and make one fleſhy belly, which are inſerted into the baſes of their reſpective ſcapulæ above the ſpine.

Levatores ani, called alſo *elevatores*. They riſe with a broad baſe from the ſymphiſis of the os pubis, the internal part of the ileum, and the ſharp proceſs of the iſchium, directing their courſe towards, and blending part of their fibres with thoſe of the ſphincter; wherefore they partly ſerve to expel the fæces, but do not (as is generally ſuppoſed) compreſs the veſiculæ ſeminales in coition.

Levatores com. labiorum, called alſo *elevatores labiorum*.

labiorum. Theſe muſcles riſe from the cavity on each ſide under the os jugale, in the os maxillare, and are inſerted, with the zygomaticus major and others, into the angle of the lips.

LEVATORES COSTARUM, alſo called *ſupracoſtales*. Theſe muſcles riſe from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ, and are inſerted into the ribs; they are divided into two claſſes, viz. the longiores and the breviores. The *breviores* are thoſe which riſe from the tranſverſe proceſſes, and are inſerted into the next rib; the *longiores* run over one rib, and are inſerted into the next.

—— LABII INFERIORIS, called alſo *par mentale*. They riſe from the ſockets of the inciſores, and are inſerted into the lower lip, named likewiſe *elevatores*.

—— LABII SUPERIORIS. They riſe from the os maxillare and deſcend obliquely under the ſkin of the upper lip, called alſo *elevatores*.

LEVISTICUM, alſo called *liguſticum*, *angelica montana perennis*. COMMON LOVAGE. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is *liguſticum leviſticum*; or LIGUSTICUM *foliis multiplicibus*, *foliolis ſuperne inciſis*, *floribus umbellatis luteis*, CL. PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 346. It is a tall umbelliferous plant, with leaves divided like thoſe of ſmallage; the root is thick, fleſhy, and juicy, branched, and of a brown colour outwardly. It is a native of the ſouth of Europe, but thrives in our gardens. It is perennial, flowers in June, and its ſeeds are ripe in Auguſt. This plant hath a very ſtrong and peculiarly ungrateful ſmell: to the taſte it is warm and aromatic, reſembling angelica, but not ſo agreeable. It abounds with a yellowiſh gummy reſinous juice, much reſembling opoponax.

The ſeeds are warm and pungent, and more agreeably flavoured; the roots are ſweetiſh and more pleaſant than the leaves; a large quantity affords a little eſſential oil: an extract made with rectified ſpirit retains both the aroma and the ſweet. This plant in virtues is ſuppoſed to be ſimilar to angelica, and maſterwort, as carminative, ſudorific, and deobſtruent, and may be a good ſubſtitute for either. It has been chiefly employed in hyſterical diſorders, and uterine obſtructions. The leaves eaten as ſallad are accounted emmenagogue. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LEVITAS INTESTINORUM. See LIENTERIA.

LIBANOTIS, } Alſo called *cachrys*, *cachryſera*, FEN-
LIBANOTOS. } NEL HERB FRANKINCENSE. This plant grows on mountains in Italy and Sicily. It flowers in May. The ſeed is called *cacry*. It is alſo a name for ſeveral ſorts of *laſerpitium*, *ferula glauco folio*, *ferula minor*, *roſmarinus*, *oreoſelinum apii*, and ſeveral other plants.

LIBERANS AQUA. See CALCIS, AQUA MAJ. COM.

LIBIDO. See PRURITUS.

LIBRA. See PONDUS.

LICHANOS. See INDEX.

LICHEN. IN SURGERY. It is a kind of eruption variouſly named by different writers; ſome name it *ſerpigo*, or *zerna*, others call it *petigo*, *ſarpedo*, and *voliatica*. Blancard ſays the *ſcabies* of Celſus is the *lichenes* of the Greeks: the Greeks or Arabians reckon two ſorts, one milder than the other, and the *impetigo Arabum Plinii*. Blancard further obſerves, that the *lichenes* are certain aſperities of the ſkin, and as it were tumors which itch much, and ſend forth matter. Avicen obſerves, that the dry ſort is the worſt: he further adds that one kind ſpreads and is malignant, the other fixed and ſtanding. This diſorder affects any part of the body, but more particularly the face and chin. Sauvages and ſome others rank it as a ſpecies of tinea, with which, perhaps, it may be as conveniently ranked as with any other of the like cutaneous itching ulcers.

IN BOTANY. It is a floriferous and ſeminiferous kind of moſs, whoſe flowery little heads are furniſhed with many grains, and are variouſly ſhaped, producing as they ripen ſeveral little monopetalous flowers. The ſeeds, which are ſmall, flat, and orbicular, are contained in ſome peculiar open capſules, reſting upon the plane of the leaves, and are ſometimes found in the ſame plant that bears the little heads, ſometimes in other plants of the ſame ſpecies. Beſides theſe flowery little heads, there are obſerved in ſome ſpecies ſome umbellated heads of different figures, which produce neither flower nor ſeed, as other plants of the ſame ſpecies uſually do. The pedicles of both ſpecies are for the moſt part naked, and proceed from no vagina. The leaves are of an herbaceous conſiſtence, and of an indeterminate figure, widely ſpreading, and running out into various roots from their back part. Boerhaave enumerates thirty-eight ſpecies. Every plant under the name of *lichen* is warming and aſtringent. It is a name given to the *muſcus pyxidatus*, *hepatica vulgaris*, &c. beſides the ſucceeding; alſo to a ſpecies of leproſy, and certain warts which grow on horſes' legs.

LICHEN ARBOREUS PULLUS, called alſo *muſcus cruſtæ*. TREE LIVER-WORT. It grows to trees, and is uſed inſtead of the pulmonaria arborea.

—— CINEREUS. ASH-COLOURED GROUND LIVER-WORT. It is the *lichen* caninus, or *lichen* coriaceus repens lobatus obtuſus planus, ſubtus venoſus villoſus, pelta marginali aſcendente, Linn. It conſiſts of roundiſh thick leaves, divided about the edges into obtuſe ſegments, flat above, of a reticular texture underneath, faſtened to the earth by ſmall fibres; when in perfection, of an aſh-grey colour, by age turning darker-coloured or reddiſh. It grows on commons and open heaths, ſpreads quickly on the ground, and is to be met with at all times of the year, but is ſuppoſed to be in its greateſt vigour about the end of autumn, &c. to the winter. A powder uſed to be formed of two parts of this lichen in powder, and one of black pepper. Doſe 3 i. ſs. in half a pint of cow's milk for four mornings ſucceſſively was to be taken faſting: the powder was called PULVIS ANTILYSSUS, and held at one period in high eſtimation, on the authority of Dr. Mead, and ſome other, though leſs eminent, equally credulous practitioners. Now, and very properly, it has fallen into diſrepute. Indeed from the ſenſible qualities of this lichen it does not appear to be poſſeſſed of any uſeful degree of medicinal virtue.

LICHEN ISLANDICUS; called alſo *lichen terreſtris*; *lichenoides rigidum*;—— *Iſlandicum*. ERYNGO-LEAVED, EATABLE, ICELAND LICHEN. It is the LICHEN foliaceus aſcendens laciniatus, marginibus elevatis ciliatis. CLASS. CRYPTOGAMIA; ORD. ALGÆ. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1202. This is a native of Britain, and grows particularly on the mountains, both in the Lowlands, and Highlands of Scotland, and in Wales. It is foliaceous, erect, large: the leaves are crowded, connected, about two inches high, of a ſtiff ſubſtance when dry, but ſoft and pliant when moiſt: they are variouſly divided, without order, into broad diſtant ſegments, turned in at the edges, and fringed with ſhort ſtrong briſtles; the UPPER SURFACE is ſmooth, concave, ſhining, of a pale green or cheſnut colour, but red at the baſe: the under is ſmooth and whitiſh, a little pitted and ſprinkled with very minute black warts; the fructifications are large, of a reddiſh-brown colour, and placed on the lobes of the leaves. This plant is extremely mucilaginous, has a bitter and ſomewhat aſtringent taſte, and is conſidered as a laxative in its recent ſtate: but its bitterneſs and aperient quality are in a great meaſure deſtroyed by drying, or ſlightly infuſing in water. The Icelanders make a flour of it called *fialgras*, either by firſt waſhing the plant, and cutting it into ſmall pieces, or by drying it by the fire or in the ſun, then putting it into a bag, which is well beaten; and laſtly, by ſtamping, working it into flour. This is a tolerably agreeable, and grateful food. As a medicine, Scopoli and Haller recommended it in coughs and conſumptions; and it has alſo proved efficacious in dyſentery, and diarrhœas. Dr. Herz found it ſo ſucceſsful in dyſentery that after the repeated adminiſtration of emetics and cathartics, he never uſed any other medicine, to which (though) he occaſionally added opium. Dr. Crichton has an high opinion of it in two ſpecies only of conſumption, the *phthiſis hæmoptoica*; and *phthiſis pituitoſa vel mucoſa*; for by the uſe of this he has ſeen patients get ſo far the better as to be diſmiſſed from the hoſpitals cured. The form in which it is given, is in decoction, made by boiling one ounce and an half in a quart of milk, *over a ſlow fire, exactly one quarter of an hour*. DOSE, about three or four ounces frequently in the day. If milk diſagrees, water may be uſed. It ſeems highly probable that this medicine may be uſeful in the abovementioned caſes, for it certainly ſtrengthens the digeſtive powers, proves extremely nutritious, and is poſſeſſed of demulcent, and inſpiſſating properties.

LICHENOIDES. See LICHEN ISLANDICUS.

LIEN. See SPLEN.

LIEN SINARUM. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

LIENTERIA, from λειος, *ſmooth*, and εντερον, *the gut*. A LIENTERY. The Latins call it LÆVITAS INTESTINORUM. Dr. Cullen makes it the fifth ſpecies of diarrhœa, and defines it, a diarrhœa in which the ali-

ments are quickly hurried through the body in a nearly indigeſted ſtate. FERNELIUS attributes this diſorder to a weakneſs of the firſt concoction; but DR. FREIND, with greater probability, ſuppoſes an obſtruction of the inteſtinal glands to be a principal cauſe; and FR. SYLVIUS ſays, that the orifices of the lacteals are in a great meaſure obſtructed. ACTUARIUS obſerves that an inveterate diarrhœa or dyſentery moſt commonly produces the diſtemper.

ETMULLER propoſes to ſtrengthen the ſtomach with rhubarb, quinces, and ſuch means as check vomiting: and DR. FREIND aſſures us that the moſt rational method is, gently to ſtimulate the inteſtinal tube, and to deterge the obſtructed glands by means of mild purges, and vomits of ipecacuanha at proper intervals. To theſe may be added moderate riding, ſtomachic and warm ſtrengthening medicines. See DIARRHŒA.

LIENTERIA SPONTANEA. See DIARRHŒA.

LIGAMENTUM, from *ligo, to tie*; called alſo *colligamen, copula, ſyndeſmos*. A LIGAMENT. The *ligaments*, ſo far as they relate to the bones, are tendinous, inelaſtic, gliſtening bodies. Every articulating bone is furniſhed with a capſular *ligament*, which *ligament* is compoſed of two layers; the external layer is the ſtronger, being made by the perioſteum, the inner is thin and uniform.

—— ANNULARE. The ANNULAR LIGAMENT. This name is given to a *ligament* on each ankle and each wriſt, and this more on account of their uſe than their figure; they bridle the tendons of the muſcles which paſs through them. Hence the term FRÆNUM.

—— ARTERIOSUM. See DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS.

—— COLI DEXTRUM. The meſentery having reached the end of the ileum joining the colon, the particular lamina which is turned to the right ſide forms a ſmall tranſverſe fold thus called.

—— COLI SINISTRUM. The meſentery, here called *meſocolon*, having paſſed below the left kidney, it contracts and forms a tranſverſe fold thus named.

—— COLLI vel NUCHÆ. See CUCULLARIS.

—— CUTANEUM OSSIS COCCYGIS. It goes out anteriorly from the extremity of the os coccygis. It is very ſlender, and divides into two portions at the orifice of the anus, which run in the membrana adipoſa, and are inſerted in the ſkin on each ſide of the anus by a kind of expanſion, and continuing to divaricate, they are loſt on the two ſides of the perinæum.

—— DENTICULATUM. Between the anterior and poſterior bundles of fibres which form the ſpinal nerves, a *ligament* is connected, by a number of threads, to each ſide of the pia-matral covering of the ſpinal marrow, through its whole length, for its ſupport. As this *ligament* is fixed by a number of teeth, to the inner ſide of the ſheath formed by the dura mater, it has been called *denticulatum*. The greater number of theſe teeth run tranſverſely; ſome aſcend, others deſcend; all ſplit into fibres, which are incorporated with the fibres of the inner layer of the dura mater. From the conical lower end of the ſpinal marrow a cord is produced, which reaches to the os coccygis, and there ſplits into threads, which may be conſidered as the termination of the laſt teeth of this *ligament*.

—— FALLOPII. See LIGAMENTUM POUPARTII.

—— HEPATIS SUSPENSORIUM. It was the umbilical vein in the fœtus.

—— INTERMAXILLARE. So Winſlow calls a *ligament* on each ſide of the face. It connects the two jaws, and gives inſertion to the poſterior fibres of the buccinator muſcle. It is ſtrong and broad, fixed to the outſide of the upper jaw, above the laſt dens molaris, and at the ſide of the apophyſis pterygoidæus internus. By the lower end it is fixed on the outſide of the lower jaw, below the laſt dens molaris.

—— LATUM, or *ſuſpenſorium hepatis*. It is made up of the double membrane of the peritonæum, which covers the liver on each ſide, and meets to be joined by the ſternum.

—— POUPARTII. } POUPART'S LIGAMENT. It is
—— FALLOPII. } only the lower border of the deſcending oblique muſcle of the belly ſtretched from the fore part of the os ilium to the pubes.

—— PUBIS INTEROSSEUM. It is a ſtrong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of thoſe bones, all the way up to their common ſymphyſis; the third edge, which is loweſt, is looſe: and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is ſtretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch to which it adheres very cloſely.

LIGAMENTUM ROTUNDUM. The ROUND LIGAMENT. There are two of this kind, one on each ſide of the uterus. They are two long ſmall plexuſes of blood-veſſels upon the fore-part of the ligamenta lata, *whoſe uſe is not known*. They run in the duplicature of the broad ligaments, from the corners of the fundus uteri, paſs through the annual aperture of the obliquus externus, and are loſt in the middle and upper part of the fat in the groin.

LIGAMENTUM SUSPENSORIUM. See CORPORA CAVERNOSA PENIS.

LIGATIO, } A BANDAGE, or LIGATURE, (See
LIGATURA. } FASCIA), or ſtiffneſs of the joint, and alſo that impotence which is ſuppoſed to be induced by magic.

LIGATURA VENERIS. A name for camphor, from a ſuppoſition that it checks the venereal appetite. See CAMPHORA.

LIGNUM CAMPESCANUM. } See CAMPE-
—— CAMPECHIANUM. } CHENSE LIG-
—— TINCTILE CAMPECHIANUM. } NUM.

LIGUSTICUM. See LEVISTICUM.

LIGUSTRICUM. See SESELI VULGARE.

LIGUSTRUM INDICUM. Alſo called *alcanna, Cyprus Dioſc. & Plinii, elhanne Arabum*. EASTERN PRIVET. This is the KENNA of the Turks and Moors. It is reckoned emmenagogue, but is little uſed, except to ſtain the nails of women and the beards of men of a red colour.

Phillyrea or MOCK-PRIVET is ſaid to dry and aſtringe, but, like the reſt, is neglected in practice.

—— VULGARE, alſo called *liguſtrum* Germanicum, PRIMPRINT, or COMMON PRIVET. It is a ſhrub with rough pliant branches, whence it is in much uſe for hedges in gardens; the flowers grow in ſpikes, they are of a whitiſh colour, and followed by cluſters of black berries; the flowers appear in May and June, the berries are ripe in September.

There are other ſpecies; but, though reckoned ſomewhat aſtringent, and alſo uſeful in hyſteric diſorders, they do not obtain in practice.

LILIASTRUM ALPINUM MINUS. SPIDER-WORT. This plant is chiefly uſed as an ornament in gardens, though it is ſaid to be a reſiſter of poiſon, and uſeful in eaſing gripes, called alſo *Phalangium Alſobrogicum*.

LILIO-HYACINTHUS. The LILY-HYACINTH, called alſo *hyacinthus ſtellaris*. CLASS. HEXANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 410. The leaves and roots reſemble thoſe of the *lily*, but the flower more reſembles that of the *hyacinth*. The roots, like thoſe of the lily, are digeſtive.

LILIUM. The LILY. This plant is ſo well known as not to need a deſcription. Boerhaave enumerates nineteen ſpecies, but there are very few of them that are uſeful in medicine. It is alſo a name given to many flowers, as LILIUM CONVALLIUM MINUS. See MONOPHYLLON.

—— ALBUM. The COMMON WHITE LILY. LILIUM CANDIDUM, or LILIUM PALÆSTINUM, foliis ſparſis, corollis campanulatis, intus glabris. It is perennial, a native of Syria and Paleſtine, common in our gardens, and flowers in June. The flower gives an agreeable flavour to expreſſed oils, and the roots are extremely mucilaginous; and, boiled with milk or water, are uſeful in emollient and ſuppurating cataplaſms: but the bread and other farinaceous poultices poſſeſs equal advantages. Dr. Alſton ſays that the roots are of the nature of ſquills. Godorus, ſerjeant-ſurgeon to queen Elizabeth, cured many dropſical people by giving them bread to eat in which theſe roots were baked.

—— CONVALLIUM, alſo called *convallaria, Maianthemum*, MAY LILY, and LILY of the VALLEY. It is the CONVALLARIA MAJALIS, Linn. The flowers of this kind of *lily* are ſmaller than thoſe of any other; they have a penetrating bitter taſte, and a fragrant ſmell: the bitter matter of theſe flowers remains both in the ſpirituous and watery extract, and is nearly as purgative as aloes. The dried flowers are a ſtrong ſternutatory. The roots alſo poſſeſs the bitter and purging qualities of the flowers.

—— RUBRUM, alſo called *hemerocallis, lilium purpurocroceum, lilium croceum*. RED or ORANGE LILY. The leaves are cooling, and the roots are aperitive and ſtimulating.

LIMATURÆ FERRI. See FERRUM.

LIMONIUM. SEA-LAVENDER. Boerhaave mentions

tions fourteen ſpecies. It is aſtringent, and ſaid to be given with ſucceſs againſt diarrhœas, dyſenteries, profluvia menſium, and all kinds of hæmorrhages. The roots and leaves are the parts moſt uſed. It is alſo a name for *behen rubrum*, and *beta ſylveſtris*.

LIMONUM. The LEMON-TREE. CITRUS LIMON. VULGARIS; vel CITRUS MEDICA *petiolis linearibus*. CLASS. POLYADELPHIA; ORD. ICOSANDRIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 901. It is a native of Aſia, but cultivated in the warmer parts of Europe: there are many varieties with reſpect to the fruit. Linnæus reckons the ſeveral citrons, as well as lemons, to be only varieties of one ſpecies, which is diſtinguiſhed from the orange kind only by the pedicles of the leaves being naked, The lemon is called, *malus Medica*; *malus Perſica*.

The YELLOW RIND of *lemons* is a grateful aromatic, and very commonly uſed in ſtomachic tinctures and infuſions. Its flavour is the beſt adapted to accompany bitters. It affords an ESSENTIAL OIL, commonly called the eſſence of *lemon*, which is extremely volatile, of a pale ſtraw-colour, in ſmell as agreeable as the freſh peel, and is often employed as a perfume; but it is often adulterated with ſpirit of wine, or with oil of turpentine; to detect which, add a little of the ſuſpected oil of lemon to a little ſpirit of wine, and if it is adulterated with oil of turpentine, the mixture becomes milky; if the adulteration is with ſpirit, a mixture of it with the oil of turpentine becomes milky alſo.

The JUICE OF LEMON is more acid than that of oranges; ſix drams of good *lemon* juice ſaturate about half a dram of fixed alkaline ſalt; and this mixture, with the addition of a ſmall quantity of any aromatic water, is much in uſe, for abating naufeas, vomiting; and, from promoting the ſecretions eſpecially that to the ſurface, proves of conſiderable ſervice in abating the violence of fevers. This juice has been found to allay hyſterical palpitations of the heart, after various other medicines had proved ineffectual. In jaundice, four or ſix ounces taken a day, or the juice of oranges, have proved a remedy. With regard to other properties, they are the ſame as thoſe of the orange juice; but, as this is ſtronger than that of the orange, where a ſtrong vegetable acid is required, that of the lemon is preferred. As an antiſcorbutic, it is generally taken on board of ſhips; but, as it ſpoils by long keeping, a fourth or fifth part of any ardent ſpirit added to it, will prevent it. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LINAGROSTIS. See PANICUM.

LINARIA, alſo called *oſiris*, *urinaria*, FLAX-WEED, or COMMON TOAD-FLAX. The ſpecies formerly uſed in medicine is the ANTIRRHINUM LINARIA, Linn. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two ſpecies of *linaria*, but hardly any of them deſerve notice. The common ſort ſo reſembles the eſſula minor, that it is not diſtinguiſhable before the flowers appear, but by breaking the ſtalk; for the *toad-flax* is deſtitute of the milky juice which is obſerved in the eſſula. It is perennial, grows wild about the ſides of dry fields, and flowers in June and July. If the leaves are inwardly uſed, they are diuretic and purgative; externally they have been commended againſt the piles. A name alſo for a ſpecies of *elichryſum*.

—— HEDERACEO FOLIO. See CYMBALARIA.

LINCTUS, alſo called *lohoc*, *eclegma*, *elixis*, *elegma*, *electos*, *ecleitos*, *illinctus*. LOCH, and LAMBATIVE. This compoſition is thicker than ſyrup, but much ſofter than an electary; and was firſt made to be licked from a ſtick of liquorice, and then gradually ſwallowed. It is a form that ſoon palls. Linctuſes may be uſed in diſorders of the inward parts of the mouth, the fauces, and œſophagus, as in aphthæ, tickling coughs from defluxions of thin ſerum, &c.

LINEA ALBA, —— CENTRALIS. } It extends from the cartilago enſiformis to the os pubis. From the os pubis to the navel it is a mere line, but higher it is broader. Its whiteneſs is cauſed by the tendons. It is made up and interwoven out of all the tendons of the abdominal muſcles, which, being run together into one entire body, aſſiſt each other's motion in compreſſing the belly.

LINEÆ SEMILUNARES. They terminate the lower part of the external oblique muſcle of the abdomen, and are loſt at the upper part.

—— TRANSVERSÆ. They paſs between the linea alba and lineæ ſemilunares, and are formed by the intendinations of the recti muſcles. They are not directly tranſverſe as repreſented in figures, but are irregularly waved.

LINGODES. Fevers are ſo called that are much attended with an hiccough.

LINGUA, from *lingo, to lick*. The TONGUE, called alſo *gloſſa* and *glotta*, and by ſome authors, *plectrum*. As to its ſtructure, it is compoſed of two parts; the inferior is a maſs of muſcle; the upper ſurface is, towards the apex, full of papillæ, which, as you trace them backward, become more irregular and flat, whence authors treat of papillæ pyramidales, capitatæ, and lenticulares. Theſe papillæ are a maſs of veſſels running from the baſis towards the apex. Near the epiglottis, the ſurface of the *tongue* is merely glandular. Near the middle of the *tongue*, is a chap, called the *foramen cæcum*: Morgagni firſt deſcribed it, and Vaterus hath ſince found its ducts which diſcharge ſaliva. Under the papillæ, on the ſurface of the *tongue*, are fleſhy fibres running in all poſſible directions; it is owing to theſe that the *tongue* hath ſuch variety of motions; and on the under part of the tongue, is a membranous ſubſtance, called *frænum* and *filetum*; and that part of the tongue, which is next the root, and neareſt the fauces, is called *cephaline*; the tip, *progloſſis*. This is alſo a term given to many botanical ſubſtances.

—— AVIS. See FRAXINUS.

—— CERVINA, alſo called *calcifraga* by SCRIBONIUS, *phillitis*, *ſcolopendrium*. It is the ASPLENIUM SCOLOPENDRIUM, vel ASPLENIUM *frondibus ſimplicibus cordato-lingulatis integerrimis, ſtipitibus hirſutis*. CLASS. CRYPTOGAMIA; ORD. FILICES. LINN. Spec. Plant. p. 1079. HIND'S, or HART'S TONGUE. It is a plant with long, uncut, narrow leaves, of a bright green colour, ſtanding on long hairy pedicles. There is no ſtalk, nor any manifeſt flowers; the ſeeds are a fine duſt, lying in large, rough, brown, tranſverſe ſtreaks on the backs of the leaves. This plant is perennial, and is found green in all the ſeaſons of the year. It delights in moiſt, ſhady, ſtony places. The leaves are commended as aperient and corroborant, particularly in diſeaſes of the viſcera: but preſent practice does not employ them.

—— SERPENTIS, See OPHIOGLOSSUM.

LINGUALES. The ninth pair of nerves. See HYPOGLOSSI EXTERNI.

LINGUALES GLANDULÆ. They are thoſe of the foramen cæcum of the baſis of the tongue. See LINGUA.

LINGUALIS MUSCULUS. The MUSCLE of the TONGUE. It riſes from the baſis of the os hyoides, and runs to the tip of the tongue. It is in general the fleſhy fibres of the tongue, which run in many directions. It turns the tongue laterally, and downwards.

LINI INFUSUM. See DYSURIA.

LINIMENTUM. LINIMENT, called alſo *hypaleiptom*, *litus*, *perichriſis*. It is a thinner kind of ointment, and principally deſigned for an application where the tenderneſs of a part will not admit of a harder ointment.

—— ALBUM. See SPERMA CETI.

—— ARCÆI. See ELEMI.

—— BITUMINIS AMMONIATUM. ℞ Petrolei Barbadenſis ℥ i. ſs. aquæ ammoniæ puræ ℥ ſs. m. This is a ſtrong ſtimulant, applied in diſeaſes of the hip and other parts, under the idea of powerfully diſſolving thickened lymph.——CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM. ℞ Camphoræ ʒ ij. olei olivæ ℥ i. aq. ammon. puræ ℥ iij. m. in oleo prius ſolvatur camphora, deinde adjiciatur aqua ammoniæ puræ. This is of uſe in deep-ſeated inflammations, and quickening ſuppuration in torpid habits.—CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM. ℞ Spiritus camphorat. ℥ ij. aquæ ammoniæ puræ ʒ ij. m. In chronical enlargements of the joints, and other affections, which require the uſe of ſtimulants externally, this appears calculated to afford ſome relief. It has been ſaid to be of great uſe in cancerous ſores, externally applied; *even to promote their ſucceſsful termination*. But in the noli me tangere, it has certainly manifeſted conſiderable utility.

—— CERUSSÆ cum SAPONE. See PLUMBUM.

—— OLEOSUM. See AMBUSTA.

—— SAPONACEUM, now called *linimentum ſaponis*. SAPONACEOUS LINIMENT. It was formerly called *opodeldoc*, and ſaponaceous balſam. It is chiefly employed for external purpoſes againſt rheumatic pains, ſprains, bruiſes, and ſuch like complaints. The London College directs the following very liquid form, becauſe the ſoap acts moſt to advantage when ſo diluted.

Soap LINIMENT.

Take of the ſpirit of roſemary, lb. i. hard Spaniſh ſoap, three ounces; camphor, one ounce; digeſt the ſoap in ſpirit

ſpirit of roſemary, until it is diſſolved, and add to it the camphor. Ph. Lond. 1788. See OPODELDOC.

LINOSYRIS NUPEORUM. See ELICHRYSUM.

LINQUART. See DISCESSUS.

LINTEUM. See CARBASUS.

LINUM. LINE, or FLAX. LINUM USITATISSIMUM, or LINUM SYLVESTRE, *foliis lanceolatis alternis, calycibus capſuliſque mucronatis, petalis crenatis, floribus cæruleis, caule ſubſolitario.* CLASS. PENTANDRIA; ORD. PENTAGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 389. This plant is properly called *line* only while it is an herb ſtanding green in the field, and hath no inner bark: when the inner bark is perfected, and ever after, it is called FLAX. Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies; but it is only the ſeed of the common ſort that is uſed in medicine.

Lineſeed is of a reddiſh-brown colour, gloſſy, flat, ſlippery, nearly oval, and pointed; it hath an unctuous, mucilaginous, ſweet taſte, but no ſmell; the mucilage is in the ſkin of the ſeed. On expreſſion much oil is obtained from it. This oil, if drawn without heat, is inſipid, but does not congeal with the winter's cold, nor does it form a ſolid ſoap when mixed with fixed alkaline ſalts, but acts more powerfully than any expreſſed oil as a menſtruum on ſulphureous bodies. When this oil is ſweet, it is emollient; when rancid, it is better as an expectorant. It is ſuppoſed to be of a more healing and balſamic nature than the other oils of this claſs; hence very generally employed in pulmonary complaints; alſo in colics, and conſtipations of the bowels. Applied to burns and ſcalds, it is uſeful; and when women's breaſts are inflamed from the milk ſtagnating in them, it affords conſiderable relief. If the ſeeds are boiled in water, they afford a large quantity of mucilage; but if deſigned for inward uſe, an infuſion is more agreeable. Theſe infuſions are emollient, incraſſant, and demulcent, of uſe in tickling coughs, ſtranguries, &c. A ſpoonful of the ſeeds unbruiſed is ſufficient for a quart of water.

Infuſion of LINESEED.

A large ſpoonful of the unbruiſed ſeed may be infuſed in a quart of boiling water, to which half an ounce of the root of liquorice may be added; and when it is cold, the ſtrained liquor may be uſed as common drink.

If an ounce of colt's foot leaves is added, it is called PECTORAL INFUSION.

The mucilage obtained by inſpiſſating the decoctions, is an excellent addition for reducing diſguſtful powders into the form of an electary: thus the compound paſſes into the ſtomach, before the diſguſtful taſte can be perceived.

The ſeeds may be uſed for maturating cataplaſms after the oil is expreſſed from them; but they are generally made by ſtirring a ſufficient quantity of the meal into boiling water to form it into a proper conſiſtence. A cataplaſm of this ſort is eſteemed a good emollient and relaxant, though it anſwers better if mixed with crumbs of bread; becauſe the lineſeed meal affords too great a quantity of ſliny mucilage to render it ſo relaxant as it ought to be. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

This is a name for the EARTH FLAX, and SALAMANDER'S WOOL; to which are joined the following epithets: *linum abeſtinum; carpaſium; caryſtium; Cypricum; Creticum; foſſile; Indicum; & vivum*; ſee AMIANTHUS.

LINUM CATHARTICUM, Linn. Called alſo *linum minimum, chamælinum*, MOUNTAIN-FLAX, MILL MOUNTAIN, and PURGING FLAX. It is a ſmall plant, with little, oblong, ſmooth leaves, having one vein or rib running along the middle. The ſtalk is ſlender, reddiſh, divided towards the upper part into fine branches, bearing on the tops white flowers, followed, as in the common flax, by roundiſh ribbed capſulæ, with ten flattiſh ſlippery ſeeds in each. It is annual, and grows wild on chalky hills, and dry paſture grounds. It is an effectual, ſafe purge; a handful of the freſh leaves infuſed in wine or whey, or a dram of the leaves in powder, is a doſe. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

LIPIRIA. See ARDENS FEBRIS.

LIPODERMUS, from λειπω, *to leave*, and δερμα, *the ſkin*. See PRÆPUTIUM.

LIPOME. See NÆVUS.

LIPOPSYCHIA, from λειπω, *to leave*, and ψυχη, *life*. A FAINTING FIT.

LIPOTHYMIA, from λειπω, *to leave*, and θυμος, *the mind*. FAINTING. *Deliquium animi, & animæ; defectio animi; diſſolutio, exanimatio, ſyncope, aſphyxia; virium lapſus.* The greateſt degree is called *apopſychia, apſychia; echyſis.* Dr. Cullen places ſyncope as a genus of diſeaſe, in the CLASS, NEUROSES; ORDER, ADYNAMIÆ, which he defines, the motion of the heart diminiſhed, or at reſt for ſome time. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies: 1. SYNCOPE CARDIACA, when it often returns without any evident cauſe, with violent palpitations of the heart at intervals: *This from ſome fault of the heart, or contiguous veſſels.* 2. SYNCOPE OCCASIONALIS, when it ariſes from a manifeſt cauſe: *This from an affection of the whole ſyſtem.* Both theſe he conſiders as idiopathic; the ſymptomatic ſpecies, ſymptoms of diſeaſes either of the whole ſyſtem, or other parts except the heart—inſtanced in the SYNCOPE *febrilis, febricoſa*; and in the SYNCOPE *exanthematica; ſtomachica; hyſterica; arthritica; ſcorbutica.* The ancients named it *cardia*, when cauſed by anger: and what we term ſyncope, they called CARDIACA PASSIO, to which, for the account, refer.

In this diſeaſe, the pulſe and reſpiration become ſuddenly weaker than uſual, and that in ſuch a degree, that, to the perception of the attendants, they wholly ceaſe.

The ſlighteſt degree is that in which the patient conſtantly perceives, and underſtands, yet is without the power of ſpeaking: this is called *fainting*. It often happens to thoſe who are diſturbed with flatulencies, without any remarkable alteration in the pulſe.—If he loſes his feeling and underſtanding, with a conſiderable ſinking of the pulſe, it is called a *ſyncope*, or ſwooning.—If the ſyncope is ſo violent, that the pulſe ſeems totally extinguiſhed, without any diſcernible breathing, with a manifeſt coldneſs of the whole body, and a wanly-livid countenance, ſometimes followed by death, it is called *an aſphyxy*, which may ſignify a total reſolution. This laſt degree, in moſt inſtances, conſtitutes, according to Dr. Cullen's arrangement, varieties of apoplexy, and theſe chiefly are varieties of the ſpecies which he calls *apoplexia venenata.*

The cauſes are various, either too much or too little blood;—a load at, or other diſorder in the ſtomach;—nervous complaints;—paſſions of the mind;—a polypus in ſome of the principal blood-veſſels—and various other diſorders; as alſo opiates, and other volatile and active drugs, &c.

The different degrees of this diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from hyſteric fits, epilepſy, and the apoplexy.

People who are ſubject to frequent *faintings*, without any manifeſt cauſe, uſually die ſuddenly, and are found to have polypuſes in their principal blood-veſſels. When anger is the cauſe in weak perſons, it is dangerous; and when occaſioned by worms, it is equally ſo.

During the fit, all that can be done is to reſtore the motion of the heart, which may be attempted by placing the patient in a proper poſture. Cold water, or vinegar and water, may be ſprinkled on his face, and a little of the ſame poured down his throat. Strong vinegar may be held under his noſtrils; the extremities ſhould be well rubbed; and, as ſoon as he can ſwallow, give him a glaſs of wine, or of ſome cordial water.

After the fit, the cauſe muſt be removed. If this is pain, give ſmall doſes of any convenient opiate at proper intervals;—*if violent evacuations*, give gentle anodynes, a light, cordial, but nouriſhing diet, which muſt be allowed very frequently, as but ſmall quantities can be taken at a time.—*If the patient is robuſt*, and *a redundancy of blood overcomes him*, bleed; but wait his recovery from a preſent fit before performing this operation, except ſome very urgent circumſtance demands immediate bleeding.—*When indigeſtion is the cauſe*, or *other diſorder in the ſtomach*, a vomit may be given ſpeedily, and then the reſpective diſorder muſt be adverted to.—*When nervous affections* give riſe to this diſorder, a ſupine poſture, freſh air, and either ſweets or fœtids held to the noſe (as the patient finds relief from one to the other) give the ſpeedieſt help. *When unruly paſſions*, when anger, or grief, &c. produce this diſorder, the fits are often tedious, and, when removed, ſoon return; in this caſe keep the patient ſtill; in the fit, let the ſtrongeſt vinegar be held to his noſe; as ſoon as he begins to recover, give a ſmall doſe of tinct. opii in an agreeable cordial water; now and then give the ſp. ætheris vitr. in his drink: if he complains of ſickneſs, and a bitter taſte in his mouth, give a gentle emetic, and, after it, the ſp. ætheris nitr. or nitre itſelf, with a little rhubarb. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Some of the aſphyxiæ are conſidered as belonging to this complaint. See ASPHYXIA.

LIPPITUDO. BLEAREYEDNESS. See EPIPHORA

and XEROPTHALMIA. Celſus means by it an opthalmia.

LIPYRIA. A ſpecies of fever, in which the internal parts are very hot, whilſt the external are very cold.

LIQUIDAMBAR, } called alſo *ſtyrax liquida, acer* LIQUIDAMBRA, } *virginianum odorat. ſtiraciflua*, Linn. LIQUID AMBAR. It is a reſinous juice, of a yellow colour, inclining to red; at firſt about the conſiſtence of turpentine, by age it hardens into a brittle reſin. It is the produce of a tree in various parts of America, called STYRACIFERA. It is rarely met with genuine; and, when it is, its uſe is chiefly as a perfume. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LIQUIRITIA. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

LIQUOR AMNII. In MIDWIFRY, this is generally called the WATERS. It is the fluid in which the fœtus ſwims during geſtation. This liquor contains air, whence, it is ſuppoſed ſome children have been heard to cry in the womb.

—— MINERALIS ANODYNUS HOFFMANNI. Fred. Hoffman, the author of this medicine, extols it as an anodyne and antiſpaſmodic: but æther is a ſuperior medicine of the ſame kind. In the Paris Pharmacopœia, the following is given as the method of preparing this liquor, but it is not certainly known to be as Hoffman was uſed to make it.

HOFFMAN'S MINERAL ANODYNE LIQUOR.

In half a pound of concentrated oil of vitriol, placed in a large glaſs retort, pour by little and little through a long ſtemmed funnel, a pint and a half of highly rectified ſpirit of wine. Stop the mouth of the retort; digeſt for ſome days; and then diſtil with a gentle heat. At firſt a fragrant ſpirit of wine will ariſe, and after it a more fragrant volatile ſpirit, which is to be caught in a freſh receiver: the receiver being again changed, a ſuphureous volatile acid phlegm comes over; and, at length, a ſweet oil of vitriol, which ſhould be immediately ſeparated, leſt it be abſorbed by the phlegm. Mix the firſt and ſecond ſpirits together; and, in two ounces of this mixture, diſſolve twelve drops of the ſweet oil juſt named. If the liquor hath any ſulphureous ſmell, rediſtil it from a little ſalt of tartar. It is given as a ſedative, and antiſpaſmodic, in hyſteric, arthritic, and other painful complaints; to adults from thirty to an hundred drops, or more, along with ſome ſugar, or ſome appropriate mixture. See ÆTHER.

LIQUOR. This term is added to many ſubſtances, as *liquor fireniacus*, or *cyreniacus*. See BENZOINUM.—*Æthereus*. See ÆTHER.—*Cereris*. See ALLA.—*Metallicus*. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.—*Salis*. See CIRCULATUM.—*Veneris*. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

LITHAGOGUS, from λιθος, *a ſtone*, and αγω, *to bring away*. An epithet for a medicine that expels the ſtone.

LITHARGYRUM, from λιθος, *a ſtone*, and αργυρος, *ſilver*. LITHARGE: called alſo *almakanda* and *almakiſt*; *almarkab chryſitis*; *chryſitis ſpodos*; *cycima*; *hiſmat, marched*; *calciteoſa, argyritis*; *cathmia*. When ſilver is to be ſeparated from copper, or the other impure mixture in the ore, it is put into a teſt; and, with it, is melted a great quantity of lead. When by the heat to which theſe matters are expoſed, the lead, and the other impure metals, &c. which were in the ſilver ore, ſwim like oil on the ſurface of the ſilver, the lead is gradually blown to the ſides of the teſt; and then a notch being cut, the lead runs off, and when cool, appears in the form which we call *litharge*. This *litharge* is of a deep yellow, or of a whitiſh colour, according to the different bodies that are mixed with it, or according to the different degrees of heat to which it was expoſed; and, according to the darkneſs or lightneſs of its colour, is called *litharge* of gold, *alatan*, or of ſilver, *almarcarida*. There are a very great variety of medical compoſitions, of which litharge, or ſome of its preparations make the principal, and always a material ingredient, ſeveral of which here ſucceed, in different forms, viz. cataplaſms, cerates, collyria, liniments, lotions, plaiſters, ointments, &c.

LITHARGYRI ACETATI AQUA. See PLUMBUM. N° 6.

—— EMPLASTRUM. See EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

—— ACETATI CREMOR. See PLUMBUM. N° 6.

COLLYRIUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI. EYE-WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

1. Let ten drops of the water of acetated litharge be added to four ounces of roſe water; 2. To the above let twenty drops of camphorated ſpirit be added; but mix the ſpirit with the acetated litharge before the water which muſt be put to them afterwards, to prevent the camphor ſeparating.

LINIMENTUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM. COMPOUND LINIMENT OF LITHARGE.

℞ Unguenti lithargyri cum aceto ℥ ſs.—camph. gr. viij. ceruſſæ acetatæ gr. xvj. opii pulverizati gr. viij. —m. with this the inflamed edges of the eye-lids are to be ſmeared at bed time.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI CAMPHORATI. See AMBUSTA.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI. See EMPLASTRUM COMMUNE.

LOTIO LITHARGYRI ACETATI. This is made by adding one ounce of rectified ſpirit of wine, to two pints of diſtilled water, mixed with two drams of the water of acetated litharge; two drams of proof ſpirit, added to the ſame quantities of the other ingredients, forms the AQ. LITHARGYRI ACETATI COMPOSITA of the London Pharmacopœia.

CATAPLASMA LITHARGYRI ACETATI. See PLUMBUM. N° 6.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI. CERATE OF LITHARGE.

℞ Emplaſtri Lithargyri; adipis ſuillæ ā ā ℥ 4. ceræ flavæ ℥ſs. colliquantur, & quando fere frigida fiat mixtura, adjiciantur aquæ lithargyri acetati ℥ ij. agitentur ſimul donec frigeſcant. For ſuperficial ſores, or ulcers whoſe edges are inflamed, this is much recommended.

UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

℞ Unguenti ceræ ℥ j. aq. lithargyri acetati ʒ ſs. m. This is applied to ſmall ulcers whoſe edges are in a ſtate of inflammation; and is preferred to the unguentum ceruſſæ acetatæ, becauſe it will keep longer, is more readily made, and does not grow ſo ſoon rancid. See NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM.

UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

℞ Emplaſt. litharg. lb. ſs. adipis ſuillæ pp. ℥ iv. olei olivæ, unguenti ceræ, ā ā ℥ vj. aceti uncias quatuor; aquæ lithargyri acetati ℥ ij. After the unctuous ingredients are melted together and ſuffered to cool, the water of acetated litharge, and the vinegar, are to be gradually incorporated with them. This is applied with great effect in inflammations of the ſkin.

Ceratum Lithargyri acetati. Cerate of acetated LITHARGE.

Take water of acetated *litharge*, two ounces and an half by meaſure; yellow wax, four ounces; olive oil, nine ounces by meaſure; camphor, half a dram: rub the camphor with a little of the oil; melt the wax with the remaining oil; and, as ſoon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour in by degrees the water of the acetated *litharge*, and ſtir conſtantly till it is cold; then mix in the camphor before rubbed with oil. Ph. Lond. 1788.

LITHARGYRUM, alſo called lithargyrus aureus, *chryſitis*, or *chryſitis ſpodos*, REDDISH OR GOLD LITHARGE.
LITHARGYRUS ARGENTEUS, called alſo *argyritis*, WHITISH, or SILVER LITHARGE.
} See LITHARGYRUM.

LITHIASIS, from λιθος, *a ſtone*. The GRAVEL or STONE. See CALCULUS.—Alſo a tumor on the eye-lid, in which is a hard concretion between its coats.

LITHODENDRON. See CORALLIUM.

LITHOEIDES, from λιθος, *a ſtone*, and ειδος, *form*, ſo called from its hardneſs. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

LITHONTRIPTICUS, from λιθος, *a ſtone*, and θρυπτω, *to break*. An epithet for medicines that are ſaid to *break* the *ſtone* in the bladder, called alſo *calculifragus*. Though the different *ſtones* that are generated in the human bladder require different ſolvents when out of the body; and though art hath not yet afforded a medicine, which, when injected into the bladder, will, without injury thereto, diſſolve the *ſtone* therein lodged; it cannot thence be concluded, that there are no *lithontriptic* medicines. It may be here obſerved, that one ſolvent affects one ſubject, but hath no effect on another; ſo a ſolvent may yet be met with, that will deſtroy the *ſtone*, and not hurt the human body. The water in which the boiled white of egg diſ-

folves, will liquefy myrrh, but may be put into the human eye without caufing any uneafinefs.

Soap-ley, taken at firft in fmall dofes, in broth that is freed from all its fat, fucceeds in moft cafes which require an alkaline folvent. The patient may begin with twenty drops, and gradually increafe the dofe as he is able: and by repeating it three times a day for fix, eight, or twelve months, the wifhed-for effects often follow. See Blackrie on Diffolvents of the *Stone*. A folution of vegetable alkali impregnated with fixable air, has been faid to be fuccefsful in diffolving the calculus in the kidneys, of which feveral cafes have been publifhed by Dr. Falconer of Bath.

LITHOPHYTON. A LITHOPHYTE is a fpecies of plant of a horny fubftance, feeming to be of a middle nature betwixt wood and ftone. Boerhaave calls it *keratophyton*.

—— NIGRUM. See CORALLIUM NIGRUM.

LITHOSPERMUM, called alfo *milium folis*, *Ægonychon*, *ætonychum* GROMWELL, GRAY-MILL. The LITHOSPERMUM OFFICINALE, Linn. It is a rough plant, with ftiff branched ftalks, oblong acuminated leaves, fet alternately without pedicles, and whitifh monopetalous flowers, fcarcely longer than the cup, followed by roundifh, hard feeds. It is perennial, grows wild in fields, and flowers in May and June. The feeds are diuretic. They are rarely ufed. See Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alfo a name for the *lacryma Jobi*.

LITHOTOMIA, from λιθος, *a ſtone*, and τεμνω, *to cut*, alfo *cyſtotomia*. LITHOTOMY, or cutting for the *ſtone*.

This operation was performed in the time of Hippocrates; but being then thought mere madnefs, it was only performed by empirics.

When a *ſtone* is fufpected to be lodged in the bladder, befides the common fymptoms of this cafe, it is ufual for a furgeon to make a fuller examination, by introducing an inftrument, called A SOUND, into the bladder, by which, if poffible, to feel the *ſtone*. In order to this, Mr. Sharp directs the following method: "The patient being laid on an horizontal table, with his thighs elevated, and a little extended, pafs the found, with the concave part towards you, until it meets with fome refiftance in perinæo, a little above the anus: then turning it without much force, puſh it gently on into the bladder; and if it meets with an obſtruction at the neck, raife its extremity upwards, by inclining the handle of it towards you; or if it do not then flip in, withdraw it a quarter of an inch, and introducing your fore-finger into the rectum, lift it up and it will ſeldom fail to enter. There is fome art in turning the found; in the proper place of the urethra, which furgeons not well verſed in this operation cannot fo well execute; therefore they may pafs the inſtrument with the concave fide always towards the abdomen of the patient."

The common rule of knowing whether there is more *ſtones* than one in the bladder, is not infallible (fee Warner's Cafes in Surgery); though, if a *ſtone* is univerſally rough, there is rarely more than one: but if one part is poliſhed, and another rough, it is almoſt certain that there are more. Some ſpeak of an adheſion of the *ſtone* to the coats of the bladder. It indeed often happens that the bladder is wrinkled round the *ſtone*; and in extracting, the operator tearing a little of the inner coat of the bladder, imagines, or pretends, that there was an adheſion. If the *ſtone* is large, by introducing the found, the operator may hear it ſtrike againſt it, but cannot thus determine whether the *ſtone* is large or ſmall. Sometimes the operator examines, but cannot find a *ſtone*, though there is one; for inſtances occur in which it is lodged in a ſac. Before a patient is examined, he may uſe a little exerciſe, ſuch as riding, or jumping, by which the *ſtone* may fall down to the neck of the bladder; for thus it may more readily be diſcovered.

After the operation, children relapſe more frequently than adults; and adults run greater hazards in the operation than children.

From the variety in the apparatus, or in the modes of operation, different names have been given, as follow:

The leſſer Apparatus, called alſo the Celſian Method, cutting on the Gripe, and the Guidonian Method.

This way was directed and practiſed by Celſus. Since the time of Johannes de Romanis, it is called *cutting with the leſſer apparatus*, to diſtinguiſh it from his new method, which, on account of the many inſtruments in it, is called *cutting with the greater apparatus*. Heiſter ſays, this method is practicable in boys under fourteen years of age, becauſe that in them the *ſtone* may be brought to the perinæum. He ſays, he always performs it on children; and that it may be practiſed on adults, when the *ſtone* cauſes a ſuppreſſion of urine, by its adhering to the neck of the bladder; but otherwiſe it is dangerous to adults.

The greater Apparatus, called alſo Marianus's Method, and the Old Way.

This method was invented by Romanis, but publiſhed by Marianus, who was his pupil. Romanis conſidered the ſhortneſs and dilatability of the urethra in women, and imagined, that, by an opening made in the urethra in men, near the bladder, it might be dilated, and the *ſtone* extracted with eaſe.

The high Operation, alſo called Hypogaſtrica Sectio, and Franco's Method.

The great objections to this method are, as the bladder is apt to be thickened and inflamed, and cannot be diſtended, the inciſion may happen to be made into the peritonæum; and alſo, if not being in a depending part, the urine and pus will inſinuate themſelves into cavities, ſo occaſion inflammations, ſuppurations, and fiſtulas, which cannot often be healed.

The lateral Operation.

This method was invented by an eccleſiaſtic, who called himſelf Frere Jaques. Rau learned it of him, and Albinus publiſhed it. Various improvements have been made in this method, and it is yet continued in practice. Mr. Sharp directs it as follows, from Mr. Cheſelden: "The patient being laid on a table, with his hands and feet tied, and the ſtaff paſſed, as in the old way, let your aſſiſtant hold it a little ſlanting on one ſide, ſo that the direction of it may run exactly through the middle of the left erector penis and accelerator urinæ muſcles; then make your inciſion through the ſkin and fat, very large, beginning in one ſide of the ſeam in perinæo, a little above the place wounded in the old way, and finiſhing a little below the anus, between it and the tuberoſity of the iſchium. This wound muſt be carried on deeper between the muſcles, till the proſtratæ can be felt, when ſearching for the ſtaff, and fixing it properly if it had ſlipped, you muſt turn the edge of the knife upwards, and cut the whole length of that gland from within outwards, at the ſame time puſhing down the rectum with a finger or two of the left-hand, by which precautions the gut will always eſcape wounding; after this, introduce the forceps to take out the ſtone. After the operation is ended, if there is an hæmorrhage from the proſtate gland, a ſilver canula of three or four inches long, covered with fine rag, may be introduced into the bladder, and left there two or three days; for it rarely fails to check it:—the patient may alſo take an opiate. If the wound does not bleed, a little dry lint, or a pledgit of digeſtive, may be laid in it. If a pain is felt near the bladder ſoon after the dreſſings are finiſhed, a bladder of warm water may be applied over it; and if it increaſes, as there will be much danger therefrom, bleeding and clyſters will be neceſſary."

When a *ſtone* ſticks in the urethra of a man, proceed as directed in the article CALCULUS.

Women are rarely afflicted with a *ſtone* in the bladder; but when they are, it generally may be extracted through the urethra, which may be gradually dilated to an almoſt incredible ſize. *Stones* have been extracted through a dilated urethra, which weighed more than five ounces.

As the urethra is generally lacerated in ſome degree by the paſſage of the *ſtone*, many prefer the making of an inciſion; but either method ſucceeds ſo well, that it is difficult to ſay which is the beſt.

Mr. Bromfield gives the following inſtance of dilating the urethra, which is a far better method than thoſe by means of tents, &c. By the help of a ſtrait blunt director, he introduced into the bladder the cloſed end of the appendicula inteſtini cœci of a ſmall animal; and leaving out, at a proper length thereof, the open end, he filled it with warm water by means of a ſyringe, and prevented the water's eſcape by a ligature. He then made a twiſt or two of that part of the appendicula which was left out, that the contained water might, by being preſſed on, diſtend the cloſe end which was in the bladder: an aſſiſtant was directed to draw it forward from time to time, and occaſionally to give a freſh twiſt, ſo as to fill the end contained in the bladder more and more as the

cervix

cervix vesicæ opened; by which process, continued for some time, the neck of the bladder was so opened, that the forceps might have easily been admitted, if required; but the *stone* getting a passage by the help of the urine, this instrument was not needed. After the passage of the *stone*, the parts were fomented with warm milk, and then with camphorated spirit of wine; very little inflammation was observed, and no other disagreeable symptom. See his Observations and Cases, vol. ii.

Mr. Gooch gives an instance of extracting a *stone* of four ounces weight, through an incision which he made from the vagina into the bladder. This procedure was attended with very little trouble, either to himself or the patient; the ulcer soon healed, by the use of soft balsamic injections, and no inconvenience was observed after the healing of the parts. See his Cases and Remarks, vol. ii. p. 182, &c.

See Sharp's Operations of Surgery. Sharp's Critical Enquiry. Heister's Surgery. Bromfield's Cases and Obs. vol. ii ch. 8. Le Dran's Operations. Heister's Dissertation on the High Apparatus. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 41, &c.

LITRON. See ANATRON.

LITUS. See LINIMENTUM.

LIVIDUS MUSCULUS. See PECTINEUS.

LIX. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

LIXIVIUM. A LEY. That is, water impregnated with the salts or burnt vegetables.

—— MARTIS, N° 7, under FERRUM.

—— TARTARI. See KALI AQUA.

—— SAPONARIUM. See KALI PURI AQUA.

LOBELIA. So father Plumier named a plant which he found in America, in honour of Lobel, a famed botanist. In North America there are five species. They are found in marshy grounds, and on the sides of rivers. With the root of the *lobelia*, the American Indians cure the most virulent pox. They take five or six of the plants (some take the roots either fresh or dry), and boil them in water. Early in the morning the patient drinks as much as he can of this decoction; and during the day it is his chief drink; by and by, it begins to purge him; and the strength of the decoction is increased or lessened, as the patient can bear the evacuation. If any part is sore, it is to be washed with this decoction, and thus in two or three weeks a cure is performed. The DECOCTUM LOBELIÆ, see Chan. Chir. 33. The species recommended by the College of Edinburgh is the LOBELIA SYPHILITICA, or LOBELIA *caule erecto, foliis ovato-lanceolatis subserratis, calycum sinubus reflexis*. CLASS SYNGENESIA. ORD. MONOGAMIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 1006. This is a native of Virginia, and flowers from August to October. Every part of this plant abounds with a milky juice, and has a rank smell. The root, which is the part used in medicine, in taste resembles tobacco, and is apt to excite vomiting. It was called syphilitica from its efficacy in the cure of syphilis. With the North-American Indians, it was considered as a specific in that disease, and by them kept as a profound secret. It is now given in decoction. A handful of the dried root is boiled in 12 pints of distilled water, till they are reduced to eight. The patient is to begin with half a pint of this, morning and evening, then four times a day, so long as the purgative effect is not too violent; if otherwise, it must be omitted for three or four days, and then again be had recourse to, till the cure is completed. However great may have been its character in North America, the practitioners of this country do not repose more confidence in it than other ingredients of which similar accounts have been given, but which have proved equally inefficacious. The chief medical effects that have been attributed to this root, is that of being purgative.

LOBELLUS, } A SMALL LOBE. The small cells of
LOBULUS. } fat are called *lobuli* adiposi: and the extremities of the bronchia, which end in little knobs, are called *lobuli pulmonum*. Winslow calls the lobe of the ear *lobus*, or *lobulus*. See AURICULA.

LOBUS ECHINATUS. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

LOCALES. Diseases that affect, or have their seat, only in a particular part of the body, or of its limbs, synonymous with *morbi organici*, which see, and also PLAGÆ.

LOCALIS MEMBRANA. See PIA MATER.

LOCHIA, from λεχομαι, *to lie in child bed*, or λοχος, *a bed*. The PURGATIONS OF THE UTERUS AFTER CHILD-BIRTH, sometimes called *gynæcia*. It is the *third species* of Dr. Cullen's MENORRHAGIA, which he defines, a sanguinary menorrhagy in lying-in women. This discharge is necessary to unload the vessels, and proceeds from the appendices cæcæ, after the separation of the placenta: it continues for a quarter, half, or a whole hour after delivery, more or less, according to the state of the woman. The flux retains a sanguine colour for three or four days, then gradually grows more serous, until it totally ceases. Sometimes it continues several weeks; but at length the uterus and its vessels contracting, it ceases. Baglivi observes, that, when the breasts are full of pain, at the coming of the milk, the *lochia* stop, but flow again as soon as the pain vanishes. Its quantity is generally less after a miscarriage than when a woman goes her full time; and it sooner stops when a woman gives suck, than when she does not.

The *lochia* may produce much disorder by being deficient or redundant.

When the *lochia* are defective, the belly swells; a heavy pain is felt there and in the loins, and sometimes in the groins also; a heat and pulsation in the uterus, which produces restlessness and a fever; a full, hard pulse, pain in the head and back, a nausea, sometimes a vomiting, and a difficulty of breathing. The face looks red; the eyes are disordered; the rigors of acute fevers come on, fainting, cold sweats, a pulsation and heat of the womb, a palsy in the lower part, and sometimes an epilepsy. The *lochia* sometimes diminish gradually, and sometimes all at once, in the morbid suppression of them. Sometimes a delirium comes on, which increasing occasions convulsions and death; and if the patient escapes with life, she loses her senses and continues lunatic.

One of the principal causes of this disorder is, the woman's rising too soon after delivery; whence the weakly, and those who are subject to hysteric symptoms, should be very cautious in this respect. Among other causes are, a defect or impoverishment of blood; an inspissation of the blood in the uterus from cold; a convulsive stricture of the uterine vessels; a diarrhœa, or other flux; an inflammation of the uterus, &c.

The obstruction of this discharge (called *dylochia*), is the worst, if it happens while the evacuated blood is florid; but far less troublesome when it grows serous. In some constitutions, it is small in quantity; but when no pain, fever, or other manifest ill effects are the consequence, it is not to be attended to.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to calm the spirits, and to promote the return of the impeded discharge. Means, however, are not to be persisted in, if relief is not obtained in two or three days; proper means having thus far been used, wait and see what time will produce. If the patient outlives the twentieth day, there is rarely any danger to fear. If the obstructed *lochia* have produced any other disorder, it will be best removed when the woman's strength is somewhat restored.

If, on the suppression of the *lochia*, the pulse is full and hard, bleed, give warm camomile tea as oft as the patient can take it without puking; draughts may also be given, in which are the pulv. contrayerv. and sal succin. or with conf. aromatica or mithridate, with small doses of the tinct. opii; and, if the heat requires it, add the kali acetatum. These may be repeated every three or four hours.

If the pulse is observed to sink from the bleeding, it must not be repeated, but a blister should be applied as a stimulant.

As different causes may retard or suppress the *lochia*, the present or particular one should be attended to, in order to the administration of proper help.

When cold is the cause (as for the most part it is) gentle anodynes and perspiratives will generally afford relief.

The hurry and tumult both of body and mind, when labour is painful and tedious, produce *spasmodic affections*, and retard the *lochia*. In this case, if the pulse require it, bleed, give a laxative cooling clyster, anodynes, and mild diaphoretics.

Depressing passions, in irritable habits, have sometimes this ill effect; in which case, keep the patient still and in bed; support her with every encouragement; let all the drinks be warm; and, with cordials, let such nervous medicines be mixed as the peculiarity of her circumstances may require.

If inflammation is the cause, proceed as directed in inflammation of the part affected. The best fomentation are bladders of warm water laid over the part in which the pain is most oppressive.

If the lochia are only diminished, gentle stimulants with perspiratives

perſpiratives may be allowed: but if *they are ſuppreſſed*, there is for the moſt part a fever, in which caſe forcing medicines are improper.

If the lochia return not, but a ſhivering cold fit comes on, an abſceſs may be ſuſpected to be forming in ſome part of the body, which will generally carry off the complaint, provided the patient hath ſtrength to bear the diſcharge. Theſe abſceſſes often happen in the breaſt, but ſometimes they are ſeated in ſome other glandular part.

Purging ſhould be guarded againſt: but, though neutral medicines often purge in the beginning of their uſe, this effect generally ceaſes in a day, or early in the ſecond. If a purging comes on, and the ſtrength is not impaired by it, leave it to nature, as ſhe often ſets up one diſcharge to anſwer the end of another. But, if the ſtrength ſeems to be affected by it, give opiates both by the mouth and clyſterwiſe: this is the chief if not only reſource, for aſtringents do little or no ſervice.

If pain is conſiderable, and makes the patient reſtleſs, beſides anodynes, emollient clyſters ſhould be frequently injected, not only to empty the bowels, but to act as a fomentation to the parts.

If, in weakly women, from riſing too ſoon, a delirium is brought on, it generally proceeds to a fatal madneſs: ſometimes it ends in lunacy for life. In this caſe keep the patient in bed; avoid all evacuations except perſpiration, and guard againſt every thing that can diſturb. Sal ſuccin. ſpermaceti, pulv. rad. contray. emollient clyſters, by way of fomentation, and bladders of warm water on the part moſt complained of, may be tried.

THE LOCHIA ARE SOMETIMES EXCESSIVE, then called MENORRHAGIA LOCHIALIS. Here obſerve that the quantity diſcharged by different women is ſo various, that it is not to be regarded whether little or much is loſt in particular caſes, if no bad ſymptoms come on in conſequence of it.

An immoderate flux is attended with weakneſs, loathing, fainting, convulſions, a flow, weak, intermitting pulſe, a pale countenance, excretions of grumous blood, pains in the hypochondrium, a tenſion of the belly, vertigo, dimneſs of ſight, tingling in the ears, &c.

If any part of the placenta remains in the uterus, or clots of blood are lodged there, they may both irritate and prevent a due contraction of the uterus and its veſſels, and ſo cauſe this complaint. Theſe ſhould immediately be brought away.

If the pulſe is full and hard, and *the patient's ſtrength will admit*, bleed: but this is rarely required. Ligatures about the wriſt and ankles, and above the knees and elbows, are generally a more proper management. Aſtringents, as alum, &c. are preſcribed by many: but the ſame proceeding as is directed in the article ABORTUS, in caſe of a flooding, may be conſulted for what is farther needful in this caſe. See Wallis's Sydenham. La Motte's Obſervations.

LOCHIORRHŒA. An exceſs of the lochia after they become pale or whitiſh.

LOCULAMENTA. The cells in the fruit of plants, where the ſeeds are lodged, which are divided by ſmall partitions. See CAPSULA.

LOCUSTA. The GRASSHOPPER; alſo the outer covering of the flower and grain of corn, which incloſes the chaff; and it is a name for LACTUCA AGNINA.

LOHOC. See LINCTUS.

LOGAS. The white of the eye. See ADNATA.

LOLIUM, from λωειν ολεειν, *ſegetem perdere*; vel λωειν ολεο. *Seges nexia*, or lolium, quaſi δολιον, *doloſus*, as it was ſuppoſed to be generated of corrupted barley or wheat. The *d* is changed into *l*, from a cuſtom in ſome parts of Greece of changing the letters uſed in other parts. *Lolium* is alſo called *aira*, *infelix*, *æra ivray*, *gramen loliaceum*, *lolium album*, *lolium tremulentum*; DARNEL, IVRAY, COCKLE; and the French call it DRUNKEN WHEAT.

It is diſtinguiſhed from other grain by its ſlender flat ear, and by its grains, with their huſks on both ſides as far as the ſtalks, being ſituated in the ſame plane. It is not uſed in medicine. Its moſt noted qualities are, its producing ſpeedy drunkenneſs if taken inwardly, and preventing drunkenneſs if applied outwardly. It cauſes a vertigo and torpor; and by an imprudent uſe of it, much miſchief is produced. See Raii Hiſt.

Another ſpecies is called *phœnix*, alſo *anchynopes*, RAY-GRASS, or DARNEL-GRASS.

LOMENTUM FABÆ. BEAN MEAL, or bread made thereof. See FABA MAJOR.

LONCHITES, from λογχη, *a lance*, becauſe the leaves are ſharp-pointed, and reſemble the head of a lance. It is alſo called *filix aculeata*, and *filix mas*. The root is aperient and diuretic, but not much uſed in the preſent practice.

LONCHOTON. See VITRIOLUM.

LONGANON, LONGAON. } See RECTUM INTESTINUM.

LONGISSIMUS DIGITUS. See DIGITUS.

LONGISSIMUS DORSI. This muſcle is thus named from its length. It is the longeſt in the back. It hath the ſame origin with the ſacro-lumbaris; it is inſerted by ſeveral digitations into the ribs on the inſide of the upper part of this muſcle; betwixt it and the complexus, the tranſverſalis colli of Albinus is ſeated, which runs from the tranſvere proceſſes of the vertebræ of the back to thoſe of the neck, and is an erector of the body.

LONGISSIMUS OCULI. See OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI.

—— POLLICIS MANUS. See FLEXOR TERTII INTERNODII POLLICIS.

LONGUS COLLI. This muſcle riſes from the two upper vertebræ of the back, and runs to be inſerted into the three upper vertebræ of the neck. It is made up of two planes, which decuſſate each other; and it receives ſlips from ſome of the lower tranſverſe proceſſes of the neck. Its office is to bend the neck.

LONICERA PERICLYMENUM. See CAPRIFOLIUM.

LOPHADIA, LOPHIA. } See SPINA. *Lophia* alſo ſometimes ſignifies the upper part of the back of the neck.

LOPIMA. See CASTANA.

LORA. See DEUTERIA.

LORDOSIS, from λορδος, *bowed* or *bent inward*. It is an affection of the ſpine, in which it is bent inward, or toward the fore parts. It is the oppoſite to gibboſity. It is alſo a name for the *lumbago*, and the *tabes dorſalis*. When it is ſpoken of legs, it ſignifies bow-legged.

LORICA. A kind of lute, with which glaſs retorts, &c. are coated, before being put into the fire. Many kinds of coating made for chemical veſſels. See Dict. of Chem.

LORIND. MATRICIS. An epilepſy, or a convulſive diſorder proceeding from the uterus.

LOTIO. A LOTION. It is an external fluid application. *Embrocatio*, *lotio*, and *collyrium*, are ſimilar forms: but when uſed on the eyes, it receives the names of *collyrium*; on the face, a *lotion*; on any other part, an *embrocation*. *Lotio*, (from *lavare*, *to waſh*), ſometimes ſignifies a CLYSTER, alſo urine.

—— ALUMINIS. See INFLAMMATIO.

—— AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ, —— —— —— ACETATÆ. } See INFLAMMATIO *Mammæ*, N°7.

—— AMMONIÆ MURIATÆ CUM ACETO. See INFLAMMATIO

—— SPIRITUOSA. See AMBUSTA.

LOTUS. It is a ſpecies of plant, of which Boerhaave enumerates ſixteen. Thoſe that are uſed in medicine are noticed under other names which they bear. It is alſo a name for *melilotus*, and ſome other plants.

—— ARBOR called alſo *celtis*. The LOTE or NETTLE-TREE. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. They grow in the ſouthern parts of Europe; their fruit, which is a berry, is aſtringent.

—— URBANA, called alſo *trifolium odoratum*, *melilotus major odorata violacea*. SWEET TREFOIL. It is the *trifolium cæruleum*, Linn. Boerhaave ranks it as a ſpecies of melilot. The ſeeds, leaves, and flowers, are anodyne and diaphoretic.

LOXARTHRUS. An obliquity or perverſion of the head of bones, and the muſcles annexed; of the joint to a degree of deformity, without luxation or ſpaſm.

LUCE (EAU DE). It is a kind of liquid ſoap that is volatile, and of a ſtrong penetrating ſmell. See ALCALI.

LUCIDUM SAL. See GEMMÆ SAL.

LUCIDUS LAPIS. See BONONIENSIS LAPIS.

LUCINA. See ALILAT.

LUDUS HELMONTII. The WAXEN VEIN, called alſo *ludus Paracelſi*. It is a ſtony matter, and ſeems to be an indurated ſubſtance in the earth, ſimilar to the calculus of the human ſpecies, called *cevil*. It is found in pits, and is diſtinguiſhed by the yellow cracks which are frequent in it, and which are filled up with yellow ſpar. PARACELSUS preſcribed the cubic pyritæ, which are like dice, and called them *ludi*: HELMONT miſtook him, and ſuppoſed this ſtone, which is moſtly divided into ſquares by the cracks, to be the ſubſtance. The ſpar that

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fills up the cracks, is only to be uſed; for it is that alone which promotes urine, and is a ſpecies of calcareous earth, a remedy for the ſtone.

LUES. It is the PESTILENCE in men, and the MURRAIN in beaſts.

—— DEIFICA. One of the pompous names for the epilepſy.

—— NEURODES CONVULSIVA. It is a mild typhus.

—— VENEREA. The PLAGUE of VENUS, or VENEREAL DISEASE. Dr. Cullen names it SYPHILIS, and places it as a genus in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORDER IMPETIGINES, which he defines, a contagious diſeaſe, ariſing after impure coition, and a diſeaſe of the genitals, ulcers of the throat; corymboſe papulæ of the ſkin, particularly at the margin of the hairy ſcalp, running in ſcabs and ſcabby ulcers; pain in the bones, and exoſtoſes: of which he allows only one ſpecies. It is alſo called the VENEREAL PESTILENCE, or POX. *Aphrodiſius morbus, morbus Gallicus, grand-gor, Indicus morbus, Neapolitanus morbus, paturſa.* It is endemic in Peru. It was brought from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies into Spain in 1493; in 1494 it was carried from Spain to Italy; in 1495 it was ſpread both in Naples and France: from theſe all Europe was infected. That this diſorder was unknown to the Greeks and Romans, appears from their abſolute ſilence concerning it. All phyſicians who lived at the time when it appeared firſt in Europe, unanimouſly declared their ignorance of it, any further than that it was brought into Europe at the cloſe of the fifteenth century. See Aſtruc on the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, vol. i. b. i. c. 1. The firſt inſtances upon record, of *poxes*, that is, of the *venereal diſeaſe*, imported from America, are in the writings of one Boyle, a Benedictine monk, and in Peter Margarit, a noble Catalonian, in 1494. The origin of this diſeaſe is traced much higher, even from the year 1193. See SWEDIAUR, on the Venereal Diſeaſe.

Wherever this diſorder attacks, at the firſt, it is conveyed into the conſtitution by the lymphatics; *if the infection is received by the penis*, by means of the abſorbent or lymphatic veins, a bubo happens in the groin; for the lymphatics of the genitals paſs through the inguinal glands;—*if at the hand*, the axilla will be the ſeat of the bubo, for the ſame kind of reaſon;—if at the lips, the glands in the neck will tumefy and inflame. This diſorder never affects the viſcera, but it attacks the bones; hardly a bone in the body but what hath been injured by it, though moſt commonly it is ſeated in the ſhin bones, upper part of the ſkull, clavicles, the bones of the arm near the joints of the elbows, and ſometimes the knees, ribs, or even the ſpine; ſome external glands, the palate, noſe, ſkin, or ſome other part not out of the reach of ſurgery, are the uſual parts affected. It is probable that the lacunæ in the urethra are the firſt ſeat of infection; if ſo, the nearer the firſt ſeat of running is to the neck of the bladder, the more the urethra will be affected, the ſymptoms more ſevere, the diſcharge greater, and vice verſa. The inflammation and heat of urine is felt moſt near the glans, and the ſeat of inflammation and pain are moſt likely to be the ſeat of the diſcharge.

In patients of a thin habit, the ſymptoms and cure are worſe and more difficult to manage than in the fat and plethoric. And in children this diſorder is worſe than in adults.

It is always propagated by contagion. The *venereal* matter muſt be applied in a fluid ſtate, either to ſome part where the mucus is very ſoft, as it is in the part of generation, &c. or to a wound or ulcer; or it may be given to a child from its mother during her pregnancy, or to a nurſe from a diſeaſed child, during its ſucking. The *venereal* matter almoſt always occaſions a converſion of the mucus of the part, or of the fluids of the ulcer or wound, into a matter ſimilar to itſelf; and when a ſufficient quantity hath been thus produced, it brings on an inflammation in the mucous membrane, or glands, or in the wound, or ulcer, and it is afterwards ſometimes abſorbed into the general ſyſtem of the veſſels, but very ſeldom before; the firſt ſymptom therefore appears in the part where the infection was received.

If children receive the infection from their mothers, they are ſometimes born with ſymptoms of the diſeaſe, as inflammations of the ſkin, gonorrhœa, &c. but for the moſt part there is no appearance for ſeveral days, but in about a week eruptions with browniſh ſpots or ſcabs, degenerating into ulcers, ariſe about the angles of the mouth, or other parts of the head, or over the body.

Women are not ſubject to ſo great a variety of ſymptoms as men are; their chief complaints are, a difficulty of urine, and a running; however, they are liable to chancres and warts, both within and without the labia pudendi, as alſo buboes in the groin; and ſometimes a contraction of the ſphincter vaginæ.

The firſt ſymptom obſervable in a freſh gonorrhœa in men is uſually an agreeable ſenſation in the whole or the greateſt part of the urinary paſſage; at this time, ſcarce any or no diſcharge is obſervable on the linen: then an uneaſineſs about the parts of generation, together with an appearance of a little whitiſh, or rather water-coloured, matter about the orifice of the uthera, when in the moſt favourable degree; but oftener it is whitiſh, and differs in colour and conſiſtence daily, becoming yellow; then, if the virulence is great, it is greeniſh, and ſometimes ſtreaked with blood. When the running is viſible, there is alſo an inflammation and ſwelling about the orifice of the urethra; this ſymptom is ſometimes perceptible when no running appears; in this caſe there is a degree of pungency on the evacuation of urine; the heat of urine is ſcarce perceived in voiding it, but immediately after the patient feels an extreme heat throughout the whole duct of the urethra, but more eſpecially at its termination in the glans. Spots appear on the linen, the edges of which are darker coloured than the centre; *this dark margin is a principal mark to diſtinguiſh the venereal diſcharge from thoſe ariſing from other cauſes.* From a defect of mucus in the urethra the urine excites a ſmarting and pain there as it paſſes through. The matter diſcharged from the urethra increaſes in quantity. The inflammation at the end of the urethra increaſes too, as appears from the redneſs and hardneſs of the edge of its orifice. A tenſion and hardneſs is perceived through the whole length of the urethra, and a ſenſation of ſtricture in the penis, particularly during an erection. The matter diſcharged is thinner, loſes its adheſiveneſs, and is more ill coloured. The inflammation often occaſions a curvedneſs in the penis, and the ſtimulus, by which the inflammation is excited, occaſions an erection too when the patient is warm in bed, and ſometimes produces involuntary emiſſions; this ſymptom is called a cordee, or a priapiſmus. If the inflammatory ſymptoms are violent, a ſtrangury comes on. Sometimes an inflammation in the prepuce confines it from being drawn back, and thus forms a phymoſis; or being drawn behind the glans cannot be returned, and is then called paraphymoſis. When the ſtricture from theſe two laſt ſymptoms is not ſpeedily relieved, a mortification comes on the part, or the whole of the penis becomes œdematous, in which caſe, without great care, a gangrene follows. Thus the inflammation continues to increaſe generally for about a week or two. If the mucus that is diſcharged waſhes away the *venereal* matter faſter than it is formed, the ſymptoms may continue in the ſame ſtate for ſome time, and then gradually decreaſe, and at length a cure is effected. All theſe ſymptoms may occur without occaſioning the lues venerea ſtrictly ſpeaking. See GONORRHŒA.

But if the diſorder ends not thus happily, ulcers are formed, or the *venereal* poiſon being abſorbed, inſtead of a gonorrhœa, a *lues venerea*, or *pox*, is the conſequence. When the gonorrhœa is long continued, it ſometimes produces a ſtricture in the urethra, and occaſions a difficulty in the evacuation of the urine, which is often attended with pain, the water flowing out in a ſmall ſtream, or only by drops: ſometimes it alſo produces an inflammation, and a diſpoſition to contraction in the bladder, and the urethra contracting, the ſtoppage is alſo increaſed; this generally goes off with a ſecretion of mucus from theſe parts; but it may have the other progreſſes and terminations of an inflammation of the bladder, and often no ſuch affection takes place, or if it does, goes off, and the ſtoppage and pain continue for years. The teſticles, the inguinal glands, and other parts, are ſubject to phlegmonous inflammations. Ulcers are formed in different parts of the body, as in the throat, occaſioning hoarſeneſs, or perhaps a deafneſs, from their ſituation on the orifice of the Euſtachian tube; or if theſe ulcers are very virulent, they eat through to the bone, and ſoon after deſtroying it, a paſſage is formed from the mouth to the noſe. Ulcers are formed in the ſkin; they begin with a purpliſh ſpot or brown ſcab. When ulcers from this cauſe happen in the palms of the hands, the ſoles of the feet, behind the ears, about the anus, or the inſides of the lips, they have the appearance of fiſſures; they alſo ooze out a thin matter, and are attended with great ſoreneſs and pain; the ſcurf and ſcab with which theſe ulcers begin

ste of a yellowish colour, inclining to brown, like the honey-comb; it appears on several parts of the body, by which circumstance they may be distinguished from all others; sometimes they are broad, resembling the descriptions given of the leprosy by some writers; and the more this scurf spreads, the easier the patient becomes. All those *venereal* eruptions are small, and most frequently are formed on the temples or other part of the head, and when they scale off they leave a mark nearly of a chocolate colour behind them. The *venereal* matter fixing on the eyes, produces an ophthalmy, and sometimes a loss of sight: falling on the ears, a deafness, and a caries of the bones there follows. It very often happens that the periosteum is affected, and when the patient begins to grow warm in bed, violent pains are excited; these pains are seated in the head and in the middle part of the bones of the limbs; in the morning they abate, and during the day are rarely troublesome. Sometimes the periosteum swelling, becomes hard, and forms those tumors which are called nodes. Excrescences also arise on the glans penis, prepuce, anus, labia pudendi, &c. these are seldom painful. Various other symptoms appear when no means have been used to check the progress of the disorder, but as mercury is so universally applied to, it is rare that even many of the above named appear in the same patient.

Some constitutions bear up many years, but others sink under the disease, and are carried off.

The *venereal* gonorrhœa should be distinguished from that in which there is no infection, from the fluor albus, and from other increased secretions from the different parts subject to this distemper, from the involuntary emissions of semen, from ulcers in the urinary passages: *venereal* ulcers, pains, eruptions, &c. should be distinguished from those which arise from any other cause.

The more regular the discharge from the urethra is made, the more mild are all the symptoms; but if the running is small in quantity, or the matter of a yellow or greenish colour, it is virulent. If, upon pressing the penis, a drop of limpid liquor, resembling the white of an egg, is discharged, it indicates a safe cure.

As a preventive of this disorder, the following is recommended: ℞ aquæ kali puri, ʒ i. solv. in aq. font. ℔ i. & cola per chartam. Some of this solution is to be mixed with a tea-cupful of water (so much as the mouth can bear without pain), then fill a syringe with the liquor, and inject it into the urethra, or vagina, retaining it there for about a minute; then add to the remainder of the liquor, a tea-spoonful of the solution, and wash the glans, prepuce, labia pudendi, &c. Lastly, inject and wash with warm water.

When the disorder is contracted, the indications of cure are, to destroy or evacuate the *venereal* infection, and to remove the symptoms excited by it.

A gonorrhœa, if recent, is best managed, by first treating it as a topical inflammation: at the same time rendering the urine as soft as possible by the use of demulcent drinks; such as a decoction of marsh-mallow root, or a solution of gum arabic in water.

The seat of the gonorrhœa is always in the inner membrane of the urethra, but it may spread to the prostatæ and vesiculæ seminales, and by gently squeezing the penis it may generally be discovered in what particular part of the urethra this disorder hath its seat; for either a hardness will be felt in the part, or the patient will complain of pain on almost any degree of pressure thereon.

Purging with the natron vitriolat. or the ol. ricini, will be proper until the inflammatory symptoms abate: and then begin to rub the penis under the urethra which the ung. hydrargyri fort. every night at bed-time; or inject a solution of hydrargyrus in the mucilage of gum arabic, rendered sufficiently fluid with linseed-oil fresh drawn: repeat the injection three or four times a day, retaining it eight or ten minutes each time: or some other injection may be made use of according to the sagacity of the prescriber. See INJECTIO, under which article will be found a variety of formulæ.

When injections are used, the patient should always make water first, for thus much of the virulent matter is washed away. The time to leave off injecting is when the running no longer stains the linen with a dark edged spot. The running does not always cease at this time, but though it continues a week or two, it gradually lessens.

During this time avoid all excesses; let the exercise be gentle and moderate; the diet somewhat abstemious, or at least free from every degree of what increases the natural, or excites an extraordinary heat.

If this method cannot be conformed to, give a few cooling purges at proper intervals, and one of the following pills, or two, if the patient can bear them without affecting his mouth, or exciting any of the sensible excretions: ℞ Calom. gr. i. antimonii tartarizati, gr. ½, conf. cynosb. q. s. f. pil. h. s. sumend. Where the affection is merely a discharge from the urethra, though originating from a venereal taint, mercury, or any of its preparations are rarely necessary: the antiphlogistic regimen, according to the constitution of the patient, with sedative applications at first; during the inflammatory state, in form of injection, and afterwards stimulant and astringent ones, will almost universally complete the cure. See GONORRHŒA. But care should be taken that no ulcer is formed in the urethra, for it sometimes happens, that along with a gonorrhœa, or discharge of puriform mucus from the urethra, such a circumstance takes place; in that case then, it will be necessary to pursue a different mode.

When an ulcer appears, or any symptom of the *venereal* matter being absorbed, the use of mercury or some other specific is necessary. If the mercury is used, it should be so managed that the whole habit may be affected by it, and yet none of the sensible discharges produced. It should be given so as to produce hardness, fullness, and a moderate frequency in the pulse, but nothing further; for mercury is most effectual and speedily useful when the patient's strength is not lessened by it. As to a salivation, it is not necessary, in order to a safe and effectual cure. Though indeed an unruly patient is sometimes best managed this way. See SALIVATIO.

In the worst cases, the mercury is best conveyed into the habit through the skin; but in less extraordinary circumstances, its inward use may suffice. The solution of hydrargyrus muriatus is most convenient when the patient must be exposed to the air. ℞ Hydrargyri muriati, gr. xvj. sp. vini Gallici, ℔ j. cujus capiat æger. cochl. unum largum vel medium nocte maneq. cum decocti sarsaparillæ libra una. These have removed different degrees and symptoms of confirmed pox, when persisted in for some time; otherwise preparations of crude mercury are to be preferred, or the pill with calom. & antimonium tartarizatum, above prescribed. If, without affecting the mouth, mercurials run off by the intestines, give the following pill: ℞ Opii & antimon. tartarizat. ā ā gr. ½, conf. cynosb. q. s. f. pil. mane ac vesperi sumend.

Sometimes it happens that whilst the patient continues in the air of a large town, all means prove ineffectual; but, soon after his removal into the country, he is restored to health. It is also most safe to continue the use of mercurials for four or five weeks, although every symptom may have disappeared.

Dr. Smith recommends the following concise method of managing a confirmed *lues venerea*. Give mercury only by way of alterative, and administer it as follows: ℞ hydrargyri calcin. gr. i. ad iii. sulph. ant. præcip. g. ii. ad iv. extr. opii, gr. ss. ad gr. i. conf. rosar. r. q. f. f. bol. omn. noct. hor. decubitus sumend.

During the use of the mercurial bolus, the patient should take half a pint of the following decoction four times a day: ℞ Rad. sarsaparil. ʒ iij. laureolæ ʒ ij. coq. in aq. font lb. iij. ad lb. ij. & cola.

During the cure, he directs that the patient be kept warm, use a light diet, drink plenty of broth and other thin liquors, and go frequently into a warm bath.

Sometimes the internal use of mercury produces uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, or passeth off by stool too freely; in these cases, as well as on other accounts, the mercury may, with equal advantage, be applied by rubbing the ungt. hydrargyri fort. on the skin, as directed in the article SALIVATIO; which see.

To what is already said, it may be added, that the Peruvian bark is a necessary addition in all cases where the patient's strength is diminished, and where there are the œdematous swellings.

In case of a woman's being pregnant, the same gentle method above recommended may be used, with all the safety and advantage that follows it when this supposed impediment does not attend. In the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. is an instance of a pregnant woman being cured by the use of hydrargyrus muriatus in sp. vin. Gal. taken inwardly, and washing the sores on the external parts therewith.

Various are the medicines prescribed in this disease;

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and ſome may, under particular circumſtances, be neceſſary to alleviate ſymptoms, or aſſiſt the operation of mercury; but it muſt be by the judicious management of mercury that radical cures muſt be effected, which may be done with great eaſe, and perfect ſafety to the conſtitution.

PURGES. Theſe can only be wanted on account of particular ſymptoms, or a particular habit of body; and then ſome prudence is required in their uſe; for briſk purges and mercurial medicines freely given, increaſe the irritability of the habit, and thereby render the cure more difficult. The gentler purges that irritate leaſt are to be preferred; and mercurials of the ſimpleſt kind ſhould always be uſed: ſuch as PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI. ℞ Hydrargyri pur. ʒ ij. theriacæ vulg. ℈ ij. magn. alb. q. ſ. teratur hydrargyrus cum theriacâ donec globuli omnino diſparuerint; deinde adjiciatur magneſia. The mixture, during trituration, is apt to grow too thick: in that caſe, occaſionally add a drop or two of water; and form of this maſs 24 pills.

DOSE, one or two every night and morning; or, ℞ Hydrargyri purif. ʒ ſ. amyli ʒ iij. mucilaginis gum. Arab. q. ſ. Theſe muſt be made in the ſame manner as the above, and formed into ſixty pills. Doſe, four or five every day. The continuance of either theſe, or purging, ſhould be no longer than until the reſpective ends are obtained. While the complaint is local, purges are obviouſly uſeleſs, except to remove ſome particular ſymptom.

NITRE. It is commonly uſed to abate inflammation in a gonorrhœa; but, as it produces weakneſs and uneaſineſs about the neck of the bladder, and hath no pretenſion to the end for which it was given, that is, either to ſheathe the acrimony of the fluids, or to defend the urethra from their ſtimuli, emollients and demulcents ſhould be given in its ſtead. Decoction of marſhmallow-roots, or ſolution of gum arabic, would be properly directed as common drink.

LOBELIA. The root of this plant is one of the ſpecifics uſed by the American Indians, by which the *venereal* diſeaſe is deſtroyed, and all its ſymptoms removed. See LOBELIA.

MEZEREON. The bark of its root is recommended as a radical cure, and as effectually removing nodes and nocturnal pains. See LAUREOLA FŒMINA. It ſhould be uſed for two or three months.

SARSAPARILLA. The root ſoon relieves night-pains, head-achs, waſting, dry blotches, moiſtures: and even a caries in the bone is put a ſtop to, if a mild mercurial courſe accompanies it. The decoction ſhould be made freſh, at the furtheſt, every day; and is beſt when not made with a mixture of guaiacum. Joined with mercury, it always effects a cure, and often cures after a long uſe of mercury hath failed. See SARSAPARILLA.

As to the ſymptoms which occaſionally attend and require a particular management, the following methods uſually ſucceed.

CHANCRES, ſee CHANCRE. BUBO, ſee BUBO. SWELLED TESTICLES, ſee HERNIA HUMORALIS.

CARUNCLES IN THE URETHRA. They rarely take place before the running is nearly ſtopped, *if ever they are formed at all*, for it is a cicatrix that is found on diſſection; the ulcers in the urethra healing, leave a cicatrix which checks the free paſſage of the urine. A bougie paſſed up the urethra, a little beyond the place where it meets with reſiſtance, and kept there an hour or more every day, is the proper method of cure. Small ones ſhould be firſt made uſe of, as the ſize ſhould be gradually increaſed, taking care never to have them ſo large as to occaſion too great irritation; for the urethra is exquiſitely ſenſible, and may have an inflammation brought on by injudicious management. Sometimes a ſtricture in the uretra is miſtaken for a caruncle, but the cure is the ſame.

GUMMA, TOPHUS, or NODUS. Theſe are tumors on the periоſteum; the firſt is the ſofteſt; the laſt the hardeſt; they are moſt frequently cauſed by the *venereal* diſorder; much pain attends them. The decoction of mezereon, as above named, is recommended as a radical cure; a ſalivation is not to be depended on; but ſurgery provides an effectual remedy, viz. by cutting down to the bone, taking out the tumor, or as much as can conveniently be managed, and by bringing on a ſuppuration.

ULCERS. Theſe are on the ſkin, or the mucous membrane; their edges are reddiſh, or ſometimes of an aſh-colour, but their ſurface is whitiſh, and their form irregular; they are ſore, or painful: if they are ill treated, they eaſily become cancerous, and hardly admit of a cure, though they are eaſily brought to look well, and to have the appearance of a healing ſtate. Rough medicines, and a too free uſe of mercury, produce the worſt effects. Mild mercurials are always proper; if there is any morbid acrimony in the blood, demulcents ſhould accompany the mercury; and the bark ſhould never be omitted when *venereal* ulcers attend; though, if there is an inflammatory habit, it ſhould be removed by bleeding, &c.

Venereal, as well as *other ulcers*, are diſpoſed to good granulation and ſuppuration by the uſe of the bark given with the mercury. The bark alone, by deſtroying the irritability of the ſyſtem, will make the ulcers put on a good appearance and heal; but after a time, the diſeaſe will be apt to make its appearance again, *ſo that we ſhould never truſt to any medicine but mercury.*

It deſerves notice, that mercury will ſometimes produce ulcers on the tonſils, uvula, and inſide of the cheek, which do not look much unlike a *venereal* ulcer, viz. deep, with a looſe ſlough, and unequal, hard, riſing, craggy edges, but appear ſuperficial, i. e. more like an inflamed eroſion. The bark, with cleanlineſs, will remove theſe ulcers in a few days, even when, to a perſon unuſed to obſerve theſe caſes, the velum palati would ſeem likely to drop off in two or three days.

Mr. Bell obſerves, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, that thoſe which he calls ſymptomatic, or that are the reſult of a *venereal* taint that hath been of a long continuance, are ſingular in the appearance of their diſcharge, which is as follows: at firſt it is thin, but ſoon becomes tough and viſcid; having a very loathſome, though not the ordinary fœtid putrid ſmell, and a ſingular greeniſh yellow colour. In ſuch ulcers as have an old *pox* for their cauſe, we ſhould depend on the effects of mercury given internally, contenting ourſelves with ſuch external applications as will keep the ſore clean. In this manner, the different ulcers healing up merely by the uſe of internal remedies, proves almoſt to a certainty, that the diſeaſe is eradicated from the habit; and further, it is the only proof that little or no more mercury is required. *Venereal* ulcers are apt to be inflamed; and then, by the pain they occaſion, are very troubleſome; if this inflammation becomes conſiderable, bleed; but, for the moſt part, a proper application of the ſaturnine poultice will ſuffice. The inflammation removed, the ungt. cereum Ph. Edinb. will be the only needful dreſſing. The pil. merc. Ph. Edinb. is generally eſteemed to be one of the beſt mercurial medicines for inward uſe, but ſometimes it fails, and then the hydrargyrus muriatus is generally more ſucceſsful; it may be given in the form of pills, or ſolution. In ſome obſtinate *venereal* ulcers, it ſometimes happens that various mercurial preparations are to be tried before it is known on which to depend; but when a proper one is diſcovered, it ſhould be uſed for ſome time after every appearance that is *venereal* hath vaniſhed. Whatever preparation of mercury be employed, it ſhould always be continued till a ſoreneſs of the mouth be induced; and it ſhould never be carried further than is neceſſary to produce a moderate ſpitting. Be careful to avoid a ſalivation: to guard againſt this, the warm bath ſhould be uſed along with the mercury; or, inſtead of the warm bath, the uſe of a flannel ſhirt next the ſkin; care being taken never to expoſe the body to much cold.—*If the ulcer is ſeated near a bone*, and fungous fleſh appears in it, a caries may be ſuſpected; in which caſe, beſides the neceſſary treatment for carious bones, mercury muſt be adminiſtered. Theſe ulcers are not unfrequently obſtinate, and do not heal, although every *venereal* ſymptom hath vaniſhed: here we may ſuſpect the preſence of ſome other diſeaſe, and that both have had their ſhare in producing as well as continuing the ulcer. As ſoon as the diſeaſe is diſcovered, the proper remedies for its removal muſt be directed; and then a cure will ſoon be accompliſhed. It may be that the ſores will not heal, though no other diſeaſe is attendant, but from the free uſe of mercury, &c. the body is enfeebled; here the bark, or opium, or both, with a nouriſhing diet, a pure air, and moderate exerciſe, may be tried, and uſually ſucceſs will be the reſult.—If the ſloughs on theſe ulcers are tough, dreſſings that gently ſtimulate will be required; e. g. ℞ Ung. reſinæ flavæ ʒ i. hydrargyri nitrati rubri ʒ ij. m. When the ſloughs are caſt off, and a proper diſcharge is produced, dreſs with ſuch other means as the then ſtate of the ſore requires.—When a gland is the ſeat of a general ulcer, a kindly

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kindly ſuppuration is then difficultly produced, and ſometimes a cure cannot be performed, without deſtroying at leaſt all the hardened part of it. This is beſt done by repeated applications of the argent. nitrat. which may be repeated every third or fourth day. See Bell on Ulcers, vol. vi. p. 381, &c.

Venereal ulcers, whether from buboes, chancres, or otherwiſe, when they appear cancerous, will gradually give way by the uſe of freſh air, a fuller diet, abſtinence from mercury, or by means of hemlock applied outwardly, or given inwardly, whether with or without opiates. Sometimes, a more ſpeedy effect has been obſerved from eating ſix or more lemons in a day. See ſome obſervations of this kind in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 338, &c. *Venereal ulcers in the throat* may be conveniently relieved with the following: ℞ Hydrargyri muriati, gr. x. acidi muriatici, gut. v. tinct. lav. c. ℥ i. m. cap. gut. v.—xx. bis die, in aq. pura vel juſcul. avenac.

Warts and excreſcences. When the infection is ſecurely deſtroyed, theſe may be removed either by a cauſtic or the knife. If they are cut away, deſtroy their roots with the argent nitratum, if they are warts, or hardiſh; but, if ſoft, rub them only with a mixture of quickſilver and lard, in equal quantities, or with the aq. phagedæn. When the whole is deſtroyed, heal the ulcer, as a common one.

Mr. Deaſe, in the fourth volume of the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, obſerves, how difficult it is to eradicate *venereal* warts; and, at the ſame time, cautions againſt perſiſting very long in a courſe of mercury for their removal. He aſſerts, that they continue after the *venereal* virus is effectually removed from the habit, ſo then they are merely local, and require no other treatment than ſuch applications as will remove and prevent them from returning.

Pains in the bones. Theſe are moſt troubleſome in the night. The decoction of mezereon is here effectual; but an opiate ſhould be given at bed-time, until the diſeaſe is vaniſhed. In this caſe be attentive to the deſtruction of the *venereal* infection.

Phimoſis. In the *venereal diſeaſe* this is uſually of the œdematous kind; and, beſides the uſe of proper mercurials, the bark ſhould alſo be given, from an ounce to an ounce and a half in twenty-four hours. In every kind of phimoſis, let milk and water be injected between the prepuce and glans very often. If, by a due uſe of proper means, the phimoſis does not give way, it muſt be cut open with a knife: for beauty, the inciſion may be made on the upper-part; but, to avoid every inconvenience, it may be in one ſide. If the phimoſis hath continued long, ſo that the prepuce is hard and ſcirrhous, the whole of the prepuce ſhould be cut off. Externally the application of Goulard's ſaturnine water, or other ſuch like application, may be uſed to remove the phimoſis in the beginning, but emollient poultices muſt be forborne.

Paraphimoſis. The ſame general method is proper here that is directed for the phimoſis. Bell's Surgery, vol. i.

Cordee. See Chordee.

See Wallis's Sydenham on the *Venereal Diſeaſe*. Chapman's Abridgment of Aſtruc. Heiſter's Surgery. Fordyce's Elements, part the ſecond. Falck's Treatiſe on the *Venereal Diſeaſe*. Fordyce's Review of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*. White's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 399, 423. Swediar, Plenck, Foot, and Hunter, on *Venereal* Complaints.

LUJULA. See Acetosa.

LUMBAGO, from *lumbus, a loin*. The rheumatic pain in the loins. See Rheumatismus. Pains from other cauſes, when in this part, alſo take this name. See Arthritis.

Lumbago psoadica. — apostematosa. — ab arthrocace. } See Arthropuosis.

LUMBALIS, MUSCULUS. See Psoas.

LUMBARES, NERVI. The lumbar nerves. They paſs out from the ſpinal marrow through the vertebræ of the loins, and become larger from the firſt to the laſt. *The firſt lumbar nerve* throws a large branch backward, and two filaments to the intercoſtal; the trunk of the nerve goes through the pſoas muſcle, then to the ſpine of the os ilium, at whoſe anterior ſuperior proceſs it throws off ſeveral branches to the muſcles, and one to the ſpermatic cord in the male, and to the round ligament of the female. The firſt, going to join the ſecond, gives off two filaments; one of which goes to the ſpermatic cord, the other paſſes under the ligamentum Poupartii to the groin: it is from this that ſome account for the pain that is felt in the thigh during a fit of the ſtone.

The ſecond lumbar nerve lies on the inſide of the pſoas muſcle, goes through the head of it, and runs along it; then goes through the annular aperture of the obliquus externus to the ſcrotum in males, and the labia in women. The ſecond *lumbar* nerve joins with the third; and that again communicating with the fourth, forms the crural nerve. See Cruralis.

The fourth and fifth lumbar nerves, and the three firſt ſacral, form the *ſciaticus nervus*, sciatic nerve, which paſſing out at the great ſciatic notch, runs down between the tuberculum iſchii and trochanter major, along the internal and poſterior part of the thigh between the biceps and ſeminervoſus, as far as the ham, rather nearer the inner condyle of the os femoris than the outer. See Cauda Equina.

Lumbares arteriæ. They go out poſteriorly from the inferior deſcending aorta, in five or ſix pairs, or more, much in the ſame manner as the intercoſtals. The upper ones ſend branches to the neighbouring parts of the diaphragm and intercoſtal muſcles, and ſupply the place of ſemi-intercoſtal arteries; they are alſo diſtributed to the pſoas, and other adjacent muſcles; and, by perforating the oblique muſcles, they become external hypogaſtric arteries. They alſo go to the vertebral muſcles, and enter the ſpinal canal.

—— venæ. Sometimes they proceed from the vena cava, near the biſurcation, and principally on the right ſide; ſometimes they proceed from the left iliac vein; this branch communicates with the azygos and intercoſtal veins.

LUMBARIS EXTERNUS. See Quadratus lumborum.

—— internus. See Psoas.

—— regio. The region of the loins. It is the poſterior external region of the belly. It extends from the loweſt ribs on each ſide, and the laſt vertebra of the back, to the os ſacrum, and the neighbouring parts of the os ilium. The ſides of this region are moſt properly called the loins, but the middle part hath no proper name in man. This region takes in alſo the muſculus quadratus lumborum on each ſide of the lower portions of the ſacro-*lumbares*, of the longiſſimi, and latiſſimi dorſi, the muſculus ſacer, &c.

LUMBRICALES MUSCULI. So called becauſe they are long and ſlender, like *lumbricus, a worm*; alſo *fidicinales*; *flexores primi internodii digitorum*. Theſe belong both to the hands and feet. They are the productions of the flexors of the fingers and the toes, and taking their origin from their reſpective tendons, they wheel about the baſis of the fingers and toes, and join with the extenſors. Their office is, when the extenſors have done their utmoſt, to finiſh the extenſion, and, when the flexors have done their utmoſt, to finiſh the flexion. Brown calls them *vermiculares*.

LUMBRICI. See Vermes.

Lumbrici lati. See Tæniæ.

LUMBRICORUM SEM. See Santonicum.

LUMBRICUS TERRESTRIS. The earth worm. Theſe *worms*, called *inteſtina terræ*, are ſuppoſed to have an antiſpaſmodic and diuretic virtue. If they are moiſtened with vinous ſpirits to prevent their putrefying, and ſet in a cellar, they are almoſt wholly reſolved in a few days into a ſlimy liquor, which *is ſaid*, when mixed with alkaline ſalts, to yield cryſtals of nitre. They are as good as ſnails for the ſame purpoſes that ſnails are uſed.

LUMBUS VENERIS. See Millefolium.

LUNA. See Argentum.

Luna philosophorum. See Antimonium, N° ii.

—— physica. See Azoth.

LUNARE OS. The ſecond bone of the firſt row in the wriſt. It is ſo called, becauſe one of its ſides is in the form of a creſcent. See Carpus.

LUNARIA, a name for a ſpecies of *oſmunda*, of *ionthlaſpi*, and *bulbonach*.

LUNARIS PILULA. See Causticum lunare, under Argentum.

LUNATICA, Ischuria. A ſuppreſſion of urine which returns monthly. It is noticed by Sauvages. See Ischuria.

LUNÆTRIA. In the chemical jargon, it is a ſpecies of hectic, which is curable in one period of the moon.

LUPARIA. Alſo called *aconitum Ponticum, folio Platani, Lycoctonum luteum.* YELLOW WOLF'S BANE. Like the other ſpecies, it is poiſonous.

LUPIA. A kind of tumor like a ganglion; it is hard, and may be ſeated on any part of the body. When it is in the inſide of the eye-lid, it is called *chalaza.* A round, ſmall, ſoft tumor about the joints is called *lupia.* Dr. Cullen uſes this term as the generic one for A WEN. See NÆVUS.

LUPULUS, alſo called *Humulus, convolvulus perennis.* The HOP. This plant hath hollow ſtalks, and broad ſerrated leaves, which are cut into three, or five ſharp-pointed ſections. On the tops grow looſe ſcaly heads, with ſmall flat ſeeds among them. It grows wild in hedges, and at the bottom of hills, in England and other parts of Europe; but thoſe that are in uſe are cultivated in plantations. It is perennial. In Auguſt and September, the ſcaly heads are dried in kilns by means of a gentle fire.

The ſcaly heads have a bitter, warm, aromatic taſte; they give out their virtue to ſpirit, both proof and rectified, by maceration without heat; and to water, by warm infuſion. The extracts obtained from the ſpirituous tincture is an elegant bitter; but the only preſent uſe of this article is for preſerving malt-liquor. The Spaniards boil a pound of HOP-roots in a gallon of water to ſix pints, and drink half a pint of the decoction, whilſt in bed, every morning; this they do to cure the lues venerea. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

LUPUS. See CANCER.

LUPUS PHILOSOPHORUM. See ANTIMONIUM.

LUSCIOSUS. One who only diſcerns objects that are very near the eye.

LUSITARICUM DECOCTUM. See SARSAPARILLA.

LUCITIOSI. See NYCTALOPS.

LUTEA, } Called alſo *ſtruthium,* DYER'S
LUTEOLA. } WEED. The root, boiled with ſalt, dyes wool of a fine yellow colour. Dioſcorides recommends it as uſeful in the jaundice, but the preſent practice does not notice it.

LUTUM. LUTE. CÆMENTUM. Many chemical veſſels require to be covered with ſomething to preſerve them from the violence of the fire, from being broken or melted, and alſo to cloſe exactly their joinings to each other. The matters prepared for thoſe ends are, in general, called *lutes*; when this *luting* is applied as a cover to veſſels, it is alſo called COATING. Glaſs veſſels may be covered with a mixture of equal parts of coarſe ſand, and refractory clay, mixed up with water and a little hair, ſo as to form a liquid paſte. This may be ſpread with a bruſh upon the glaſs; and, when the firſt coat is dry, lay on another, &c. until the covering is ſufficiently thick; or, when a glaſs is to be expoſed to the action of the fire, to prevent its breaking, a coating to be made of fat earth, and freſh horſe-dung is recommended; for which purpoſe, the fat earth is ſuffered to rot for ſome hours in water; and, when it is moiſtened, and properly ſoftened, it muſt be kneaded with the horſe-dung, and formed into ſoft paſte: this is to be applied, and ſpread with the hand upon every part of the retort intended to be expoſed to the action of the fire. The horſe-dung combines ſeveral advantages. 1. It contains a ſerous fluid, which hardens by heat, and ſtrongly connects all the parts together. 2. The filaments, or ſtalks of hay, which are ſo eaſily diſtinguiſhed in horſe-dung, unite all the parts of the *lute* together. The dung muſt be freſh; for, when it has been altered by fermentation, or age, it does not poſſeſs the ſame virtues. Retorts luted in this manner, reſiſt the action of the fire very well; and, the adheſion of the lute to the retort is ſuch, that, even ſhould the retort fly during the operation, the diſtillation may be ſtill carried on.

The *lutes* with which the joining of veſſels are cloſed are of different kinds, according to the nature of the operations to be made, and of the ſubſtances to be diſtilled in theſe veſſels.—When vapours of watery liquors, and ſuch as are not corroſive, are to be prevented from eſcaping, it is ſufficient to ſurround the joining of the receiver to the noſe of the alembic, or of the retort, with ſlips of paper, or of linen, covered with a mixture of wheat-flour and water, of the conſiſtency of ſoft paſte, or ſlips of bladder wetted, may ſuffice, if carefully applied ſo as to ſecure every chink.—When more penetrating and diſſolving vapours are to be ſecured, the *lute* may conſiſt of a ſoft paſte made of quick-lime that is quenched in air, and mixed with the white of egg.—When corroſive acid vapours are to be confined, the *lute,* known by the name of fat *lute,* is very proper; it is thus made: ſift fine clay, that is well dried and powdered, through a ſilken ſearce, moiſten it with water, and then beat it into a ſtiff paſte with linſeed oil that is boiled, and fit for the painter's uſe. This paſte is to be applied to the junctures; but as it does not dry, it muſt be ſecured by means of ſlips of linen wrapped round it, and theſe ſlips muſt be covered with the *lute* made of quenched lime and white of egg. Dict. Chem. and Chaptal's Elements of Chemiſtry.

LUXATIO, } alſo *diſlocatio,* or by ſome *aberra-*
LUXATURA, } *tio*; *eluxatio*; *emotio*; *elongatio*; *ecptoma*; *ecclyſis*; *lygiſmos. Exarthrema*; *oliſthema*; A LUXATION OR DISLOCATION. A ſlight diſlocation is termed *diacinema*; *parathrema*; an incomplete one, *contorſio*; accord ng to AVICENNA, *declinatio.* Dr. Cullen places *luxatio* in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. ECTOPIÆ, which he defines a bone removed from its ſeat in the joints. Cœlius Aurelianus calls it *delocatio.* P. Ægineta, in lib. vi. cap. 8. deſcribes a *luxation* as follows: "it is a removal of the bone received from its proper cavity to another, by means of which voluntary motion is hindered." Boerhaave ſays, that the removal of an articulated bone from its cavity, is either total or partial, and that the former is a *luxation,* and the latter a *diſtortion*; but a partial *luxation* is properly termed a *ſubluxation,* becauſe a diſtortion denotes a change in the ſituation of the muſcles. Another diviſion is into ſimple and compound *luxations:* the *firſt* has been deſcribed above; the *laſt* is when a wound, a fracture, a contuſion, or other marks of violence, attend.

Luxations may proceed from external, or from internal cauſes; and thoſe from internal cauſes are thus known. 1. The limb is ſo relaxed, that it may be eaſily moved in any direction. 2. There is a cavity about the joint, and a hollowneſs between the bones, which may be felt with the fingers. 3. The diſlocated bone may eaſily be replaced, but ſoon ſlips out again ſpontaneouſly, becauſe of the weakneſs of the ligament and muſcles. 4. The diſlocated limb is longer than the ſound one. 5. No pain, inflammation, or convulſion, attends a *luxation* of this kind. 6. This happens generally to the upper part of the femur, or humerus, and ſometimes in the articulation of the foot with the tibia. When a *luxation* happens from an external injury, the diagnoſtics are ſometimes uncertain, becauſe a violent contuſion, or diſtortion, may render the joint tumid, which, with the pain, will obſcure the evidences of a *luxation.* In ſuch dubious caſes we muſt ſuſpend our judgment; and, indeed, could we be poſitive that a *luxation* had happened, until the inflammation and tumor had, in a good degree, given way, attempts towards a reduction would be improper. However, the more readily to diſcover a *luxation,* it may be obſerved, that *when the head of a bone is removed out of its place, the other end will be diſtorted in an oppoſite direction; for when the ſuperior end is outwards, the inferior will be inwards,* and *vice verſa.* Further, generally a tumor is obſervable where the diſlocated part of the bone is ſeated, and an hollowneſs where it receded from; though where there is much fleſh, the tumor and cavity are not eaſily perceived.

Various ſymptoms occur in conſequence of a *luxation,* but theſe are ſomewhat different, or as the parts are different in which the accident hath happened; in general, they are an immobility, or at leaſt a defective motion of the diſlocated limb; a diſtraction of ſome of the adjacent muſcles, and a relaxation of others; a torpor of the ſubjacent parts; a compreſſion of the adjacent veſſels, whence an atrophy, or a gangrene, pain, an œdema, convulſion, &c.

Compound *luxations* are more dangerous than compound fractures. Boerhaave ſays, "The worſt *luxation* of all is that produced by a ſolution, or a ſeparation of the epiphyſis from the body of the bone. In general, a modeſt prognoſtic is moſt conſiſtent with ſkill, experience, and prudence; but difficulties and uncertainties are to be apprehended from the largeneſs of the *luxation,* that is, the diſtance of the diſlocated bone from its proper place; the figure of the luxated limb; the part in which the *luxation* is ſeated; the parts preſſed, or intercepted; pain, inflammation, and other violent ſymptoms.

The principal indications of cure are, to reduce the luxated part; which operation is called *embole*; and

fecondly, to retain it in its proper ſituation. But if inflammation or tumor are conſiderable theſe ſhould be removed before a reduction is attempted. In reducing *luxations*, the muſcles ſhould all be put into a ſtate of the greateſt relaxation. Mr. Pott obſerves, that the reſiſtance of the muſcles is the only cauſe of the difficulty of reducing *luxations*; that much force is never required, provided the muſcles are relaxed by a proper poſition of the limb; and that in recent caſes, at leaſt, the capſular ligament will rarely if ever impede. The extenſion ſhould be gradual and continued, until the diſlocated bone is on a level with the civity from whence it receded, at which time, if the head does not return of itſelf, it muſt be aſſiſted by preſſing upon it, and making a lever of the diſlocated bone. Dr. Hunter ſeems to think that the contraction of the muſcles is rarely an impediment to reduction, but the rupture in the capſular ligament; however, they both recommend a gentle extenſion, and to avoid every violent effort.

1. Calcis luxatio ossis. Luxation *of the* Heel-bone.

This is luxated both inward and outward. A cavity on one ſide, and a tumor on the other ſide, diſcovers it; ſevere pain attends. Proceed to the cure as is directed when the bones of the hand are luxated, No. 14.

2. Capitis luxatio *vel* cranii. Luxation *of the* Head.

A ſeparation of the bones of the cranium from the hydrocephalus is by ſome called a *luxation* of the head. Whatever elſe be the cauſe, compreſſion and bandage, if not by other circumſtances forbid, are all that can be applied, beſides the uſe of ſuch means as are adapted to the diſorder. Mr. Bell calls this a *luxation* of the cranium; and in caſes of *luxation* of the head, adviſes as follows:

In *luxations* of the head, the patient being ſeated upon the ground, and ſupported by an aſſiſtant, the ſurgeon ſtanding behind ſhould raiſe the head from the breaſt; and the aſſiſtant being deſired to preſs down the ſhoulders, the head ſhould be gradually pulled ſtraight up till the diſlocation is reduced; or, if this does not happen with moderate extenſion, it may, at the ſame, be gently moved from ſide to ſide. A ſudden crack or noiſe is heard on the reduction being completed. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 183, 195.

3. Carpi luxatio. Luxation *of the* Wriſt.

One or two of the bones in the wriſt are ſometimes removed from their place, which is diſcovered by a tumor in one part, or a cavity on another, perceptible to the touch; violent pain alſo attends. If the *luxation* is recent, treat it as a *luxation* of the hand. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 89, 246. White's Surgery, p. 163.

4. Claviculæ luxatio. Luxation *of the* Clavicle.

When this accident happens, the ſooner the reduction is performed the better, for old *luxations* of this kind are rarely cured.

The clavicle may ſlip from the ſternum either outwardly or inward; in the firſt caſe a preternatural tumor is obſerved about the joining of the bones: in the latter caſe, a ſinus is obſerved in the part affected, the aſpera arteria, the carotids, the contiguous nerve, and the œſophagus, are ſqueezed. As to the reduction of the bone in theſe caſes, the ſame general methods will ſuffice which are laid down in a caſe of a fractured clavicle, when the accident hath happened near the breaſt bone; the ſame may be alſo obſerved with reſpect to a *luxation* happening next the acromion.

A *luxation* happening next the acromion is ſometimes not eaſily diſtinguiſhed from a luxated humerus. Paré obſerves, when this caſe happens, that the upper part of the clavicle protuberates upwards, and a hollow or cavity is obſerved in the part where the clavicle is ſeparated from the acromion; violent pains alſo attend, and the patient cannot move the arm upwards. If in this laſt caſe the reduction is not ſpeedily effected, the arm will moſt probably ſoon become paralytic.

The greateſt care is required in the uſe of bandages; a defect herein may leave a ſtiff or a luxated arm. If the bone is luxated near the ſternum, and is ſtarted outward, beſides bolſters to ſuppreſs the end of the bone, the capelline bandage ſhould be uſed; but, if inward, the ſtellate bandage is to be preferred, on account of its keeping the ſhoulder back. If the *luxation* is next the ſcapula, the ſpica with two heads may be uſed. If both clavicles are diſplaced, the double ſpica muſt be applied as directed in *luxations* of the humerus and ſcapula. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 204. White's Surgery, p. 157.

5. Coccygis ossis luxatio. Luxation *of the* Os Coccygis.

It may be forced internally by a blow, and outwardly by a difficult birth. In this caſe violent pain is felt in the lower part of the ſpine, inflammations and ſuppuration in the rectum are produced; theſe ſymptoms, with the ſight and touch, diſcover this *luxation*.

If this *luxation* is outward, it may be replaced by preſſure with the thumb; if inward, dip the fore-finger in oil, introduce it as high as poſſible up the anus, and puſh it outward, whilſt the other fingers, applied externally, guide it to a proper place.

The T bandage is proper here. After the bone is reduced, keep the patient pretty much in bed, and when he does ariſe, let him ſit in a chair with a hole in it. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 201. White's Surgery, p. 157.

6. Colli luxatio. Luxation *of the* Neck.

A *luxation* between the head and the upper vertebra of the neck is immediate death, becauſe of the preſſure on the medulla oblongata, or medulla ſpinalis. When a man is ſaid to have broken his neck there is a partial *luxation* of the firſt or ſecond vertebra only: in this caſe the chin is fixed to the breaſt, which prevents his ſpeaking, ſwallowing, or moving the parts below. If an aſſiſtant is at hand, he muſt immediately turn the patient on his back, and ſetting his feet againſt his ſhoulders (being himſelf ſeated on the ground) he muſt place his hand below the patient's ears, and pull, gradually increaſe the force with which he pulls, and in pulling move the head from ſide to ſide.

After reduction, to prevent abſceſſes, &c. bathe the part with ſp. vin. White's Surgery, p. 186.

7. Costarum luxatio. Luxation *of the* Ribs.

If a rib is forced inwards, the pleura is injured, from whence there proceeds excruciating pains, inflammations, difficulty of breathing, coughs, ulcers, immobility of the body, &c. theſe, with the external poſition of the ſide, evidently diſcover this misfortune; *the ſhortneſs of breathing is almoſt a pathognomonic ſign.* This *luxation* happens betwixt the rib and the ſpine.

Luxations internally are difficultly reduced, becauſe neither the hands nor any inſtrument can be applied to elevate them. However, the patient may be laid on his belly, over ſome cylindrical body, and the anterior part of the rib being moved gently towards the back, or ſhook a little, the head may probably recover its ſituation. If this fails, recourſe muſt be had to the method propoſed for fractures of the ribs, when they are forced inwards, and a ſplinter offends the pleura. But, if the ſymptoms are not violent, nor the heads of the ribs much removed, forbear both the inciſion of the fleſh, and the violent compulſion of the ribs, as luxated ribs have often remained ſo without danger.

The bandage ſhould be a napkin and ſcapulary, and compreſſes may be applied, after ſqueezing them out of camphorated ſpirit of wine. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 208.

8. Digitorum manus luxatio. Luxation *of the* Fingers.

The joints of the fingers may be luxated in every direction; but an eaſy extenſion and gentle preſſure with a finger and thumb will eaſily reduce them. See Luxatio metacarpi 16. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 163.

9. Digitorum pedis, et ossium pedis luxatio. Luxation *of the* Toes, *and* Bones *of the* Foot.

A diſlocation of theſe bones produces great pain, inflammations, and ſometimes convulſions, &c. if ſpeedy aſſiſtance is not obtained. They are reduced as directed in caſe of bones in the hand being the ſubjects of this accident. The toes are treated as directed for the fingers. See White's Surgery, p. 167.

10. FEMORIS OSSIS LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Thigh-bone.

A fracture of the neck of this bone is sometimes mistaken for a *luxation*. The head of the thigh-bone may be luxated downwards, forwards, inwards, outwards, and backwards. This *luxation*, like that of the humerus, is always perfect, and most frequently happens inward and downward, the head of the bone tending towards the large foramen of the os pubis.

When the luxation is outwards, the bone generally slips upwards at the same time; if *inwards and downwards*, the leg is longer, and more bowed than the other, and the knee and foot turn outwards: the head of the bone is thrust near the lower part of the inguen and the foramen of the os pubis; sometimes the compressure of a nerve, which communicates with the bladder, causes a suppression of urine, and the pressure on the crural nerve a numbness in the leg; a sinus is perceived in the buttock, because of the great trochanter, and the rest of the bone; and if the reduction is long neglected, the limb withers; if the patient should not require a crutch, he will at least halt; the knee of the luxated limb cannot be brought to the other; the chief pain is perceived in the groin, and no grating can be perceived, as happens when the bone is fractured, and the limb moved. *If the luxation is backwards*, the limb is drawn upwards, whence a cavity is perceived in the groin, and a tumor in that part of the buttock, where the head of the bone and the trochanter are lodged; the limb is shortened, the foot bends inward, the heel does not touch the ground, but the patient seems to stand on his toes, and the luxated limb is more easily inflected than extended; in this case, many stand and walk firmly without the bone being reduced, provided they have a high heel to their shoe.

A fractured neck of the thigh-bone is distinguished from a *luxation* of its head; *first*, when the thigh-bone is luxated by a flux of humours, without any external violence, but only by walking or rising up: *second'ly*, when it is unattended with pain, tumor, or inflammation: *third-ly*, when the whole limb may be bent, and turned about the acetabulum without any noise, which is usually heard in fractures: the contrary signs indicate a fracture.

In reducing the luxated head of the thigh-bone, a longitudinal extension will not suffice, but it must be according to the direction of the cervix. Mr. Kirkland says, "When a thigh is dislocated inward, or outward, follow Celsus's advice in laying the patient on one side, so that the part into which the bone hath slipped be always uppermost, and that from which it hath receded, lowermost; by which means the extension may be made in any direction you have a mind, and your own invention will point out to you twenty ways of securing the patient upon a bed (for a table is usually too high), so that a proper resistance be made to the extension. This done, the knee bent, and a towel fixed properly above it, you must place yourself on that side of the thigh to which the bone is dislocated, with your knee near the head of the bone, and both hands on the opposite side of the knee of the patient, an assistant being fixed at the ankle. The extension may then gradually be begun by three or four men, with the thigh rather in a state of flexion; and when there is reason to think that the head of the bone is brought to a level with the socket, the extension being steadily continued, the knee may be bent near to the abdomen, and, at the same time, whilst the knee pushes the bone towards its place, the ankle must be moved in the same, but the knee of a patient in a contrary direction. Thus the head will always go into the socket, provided a due extension is made before you attempt to return it."

Sometimes the head of the thigh-bone is pushed between the ischium and sacrum; in this case, except the patient is very lean, before attempting the reduction, it may, perhaps, be most eligible to reduce the patient's flesh by repeated brisk purges, given at short intervals; for thus the state of the case is better discovered, and the reduction more easily effected. London Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 412. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 252. White's Surgery, p. 163. Edinburgh Med. Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 40.

11. FIBULÆ LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Fibula.

This bone may be separated from the tibia, either at the lower or superior part. When it happens at the inferior part it generally proceeds from a *luxation* of the foot externally; this bone must therefore be reduced, bound up, and the rest of the treatment must be agreeable to the directions given for *luxations* of the knee and patella. See Bell's Surgery, vol. xi. p. 273.

MALLEOLI LUXATIO. See No. 21.

12. GENU LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Knee.

This is usually partial. If it is complete, it is easily reduced, but then it is to no purpose, because the cross ligaments are broken. A luxated knee-pan is a necessary attendant of a luxated knee, and indeed is often taken for it; but a proper *luxation* of the knee is when the tibia recedes from the femur, which happens backwards and to each side, but never forward, because of the patella, which hinders it.

As this part is very little covered with flesh, dislocations here are easily discovered.

If the *luxation* is partial, place the patient on a table, one assistant taking hold of his thigh, and another extending his leg; in the mean time the operator may reduce the bone with his hands or his knees. In children and young persons, if the extension is made with violence, it endangers a separation of the epiphyses, which is a still worse disease than the *luxation*. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 269. White's Surgery, p. 165.

13. HUMERI LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Humerus.

The head of this bone may slip out before, behind (even under the scapula), or downward; but never upwards, except the acromion and coracoid process are fractured. When the humerus is luxated downwards there is a cavity in the upper part of it, perceptible to the eye in some instances, but to the finger in all, and a tumor in the arm-pit, because the head of the bone is lodged there; the luxated arm is longer than the other, and when it can be moved or extended, it gives exquisite pain in lifting it up to the mouth.

Fresh *luxations* are most easily reduced; those of long standing are restored with difficulty; but if the head of the humerus grows to the adjacent parts, a reduction cannot be effected by any means. See Medical Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 340.

To perform the reduction, bend the fore-arm, and let an assistant support it; then elevate the arm so that the elbow may be advanced somewhat above the shoulder, bringing it a little inward; then an assistant properly makes the extension, whilst another, counteracting him, draws the inferior angle of the scapula backward toward the spine, and presseth the acromion a very little downwards; the operator, with his fingers in the axilla presses the head of the bone upward as soon as he perceives the extension to be sufficiently made, and at the same time, with his other hand, brings the elbow of the luxated arm to the patient's side. An extension made downwards, or even horizontally, more frequently fails than when it is made in some degree upward.

When the luxation is forward, that is, *when the head of the humerus is under the pectoral muscle*, there is a cavity under the acromion, but the head of the luxated bone projects towards the breast more than when just in the axilla; and if the arm is moved, a more acute pain is felt than in the preceding case: for the great artery and the nerves of the bones are much pressed. If this kind of *luxation* is not easily reduced by the method directed, when the head of the humerus is in the arm-pit, let a pulley from the top of a room be fastened to the arm, just above the elbow of the luxated arm, and the patient gradually raised from the ground by it: this at least brings the head of the humerus into the axilla, whence, as above directed, it may be restored into its proper place. In this process remember to let the fore-arm be brought toward the breast, that the muscles may be relaxed.

If the luxation is backward, the cubit approaches the præcordia, and the head of the bone is prominent on the outside of the shoulder; the arm cannot be moved from the breast, nor extended without great agony, and the lower angle of the scapula will be somewhat pushed out. In this case the general procedure may be the same as when the head of the humerus is under the pectoral muscle.

In want of a pulley, a tall strong man may take the patient's arm over his shoulder and gently raise him from the ground, and the operator may push the head of the dislocated bone into its place as the body becomes suspended. This method of suspending the patient is not so severe as

it

it may ſeem; for as no force is uſed about the ſhoulder to make a counter extenſion, the patient does not ſuffer from thoſe troubleſome excoriations and contuſions, which too commonly attend the other methods.

As to the uſe of machines for reducing a luxated humerus, it is agreed among ſurgeons of the greateſt eminence that they are never needful. Freke's commander is preferred to all the reſt of the inſtruments uſed for this purpoſe; in the uſe of it the limb may be moved in all directions during the extenſion, and the ſituation of the head of the bone can be examined; but great care is required to keep it perpendicular to the ſide of the patient.

As in other *luxations*, bleeding, &c. to prevent or check inflammation and ſwelling, muſt be uſed after the reduction, and the arm ſuſpended in a ſling. See Medical Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 373. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 211. White's Surgery, p. 158.

14. MANUS LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Hand.

The hand may be luxated backward, forward, and on each ſide, but *backward and forward moſt frequently*. The hand is ſaid to be luxated forward when it inclines to the flexor muſcles of the fingers; backwards, when it inclines towards the extenſor muſcles; outwards, when there is a tumor near the thumb and a cavity near the little finger; and inwards when the reverſe happens.

From the diſtortion of the ſtrong ligament there is exquiſite pain and a rigidity of the fingers, which can neither be bent nor extended, by reaſon of the compreſſion of their tendons; from hence will follow inflammation, tumor, abſceſs, gangrene, and a caries of the ſpongy bones of the carpus, which are ſeldom curable but by amputation. But in a recent inconſiderable *luxation*, a milder practice will complete the cure. This kind of *luxation* ſhould therefore be ſpeedily reduced. *Firſt*, by the hand and arm being extended in oppoſite directions; *ſecondly*, by placing the ſinus of the extended hand on a table or ſome other flat body, that the tumor may be depreſſed. This method muſt take place whatever part of the hand is luxated. See LUXATIO METACARPI, 16.

15. MAXILLÆ INFERIORIS LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Lower Jaw.

This bone is uſually luxated forwards, and that on one or both its ſides. *If one ſide only it luxated*, the chin inclines to the oppoſite ſide, and on the diſlocated ſide the mouth is wider open. *When both ſides are diſlocated*, the month gapes wide, the jaw ſtarts forwards, and the chin falls towards the breaſt, ſo that the patient cannot ſhut his mouth, ſpeak diſtinctly, nor ſwallow with eaſe. This accident may happen from a blow or from yawning.

When one ſide only is diſlocated, it is eaſily reduced; but, *when both ſides ſuffer*, an immediate reduction is neceſſary, or violent ſymptoms ſoon follow, which are ſometimes fatal.

In order to the reduction, place the patient in a low ſeat, with his head ſecure againſt the breaſt of an aſſiſtant; then wrap your thumbs round with rags, to ſave them from being bit; place them on the patient's teeth, as far back as you conveniently can, at the ſame time fixing your fingers on the outſide of the jaw; when you have ſecure hold of the jaw, preſs it downward; then backward, and then upward; if all this is done, as it were in the ſame inſtant, the reduction will be complete; or, as Mr. Bell ſays, when the fingers, &c. are applied as juſt now directed, the ſurgeon muſt pull the under jaw forward, till he finds it move ſomewhat from its ſituation; and this being done, but not till then, he ſhould preſs the jaw orcibly down with his thumbs, and moderately backward with the palms of his hands, when the ends of the bone will immediately ſlip into their ſituation.

If only one ſide is luxated, proceed in the ſame manner, only preſſing the affected ſide moſt forcibly downwards and backwards.

Bandages are uſeleſs in this caſe. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 189, 190. White's Surgery, p. 155.

16. METACARPI LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Metacarpus.

In this caſe, what is ſaid on a *luxation* of the hand will be a ſufficient direction.

Mr. Bell, in the ſixth vol. of his Surgery, p. 251. ſays, In the reduction of theſe diſlocations, (viz. of the metacarpus and fingers) the bone ſhould not be pulled down till it be ſomewhat raiſed or elevated from the contiguous bone; for, as all the bones of the fingers and thumbs, as well as thoſe of the metacarpus, are conſiderably thicker at their extremities than in any other part, theſe projections are apt to be forced againſt each other when the extenſion is made in a ſtraight direction. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 249. White's Surgery, p. 163.

17. NASI OSSIS LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Bone *of the* Noſe.

This accident is eaſily diſcovered by the eye and the touch. The reduction is effected by a quill put up the noſtrils, and then with the fingers replacing the bone or bones. After the reduction a ſticking plaſter may be applied. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 184.

18. OLECRANI LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Elbow.

A perfect *luxation* rarely happens here, except the olecranon is fractured, or the ligament greatly weakened. This *luxation* may be backward (which is moſt frequent), forward, outward, or inward. If the *luxation* is backward, the arm appears crooked and ſhorter, and cannot be extended; in the internal part of the flexure the *humerus* will be prominent; in the external, the *olecranon*, with a large cavity between both bones. When, by reaſon of the fracture of the olecranon, the cubit is puſhed forward, the os humeri will ſtick out behind, the ulna is prominent on the fore-part, and a ſinus appears in proportion to the *luxation*. If the *luxation* is external, the tumor is ſo too, and vice verſa

In a violent *luxation*, or one of long ſtanding, the bone cannot be replaced without great difficulty, by reaſon of the ſtrong ligaments and various proceſſes. Recent and ſlighter *luxations* are more eaſily reſtored.

If the ligaments and tendons are rigid, let emollient applications be uſed ſome time before attempting the reduction; the egg liquor is uſeful in this caſe. See ANCHYLOSIS.

Reduce this *luxation* by making an extenſion until the fore-arm can be put into a ſtate of flexion, and then the reſt is eaſily accompliſhed by bearing upon the lower end of the humerus with one hand, and by taking hold of the wriſt and bending the elbow with the other, and if it is on either ſide, the hand of the patient muſt be turned inward or outward, at the ſame inſtant, as the caſe requires. After reduction an arm ſhould be hung in a ſling for ſome time, that the parts may recover their tone. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 239. White's Surgery, p. 162.

19. PATELLÆ LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Knee-pan.

This may happen externally and internally. In order to its reduction, let the patient's leg be pulled ſtraight, or, if he can, he may ſtand on it erect; then let the operator take firm hold of the patella with his fingers, and force it into its place. After this nothing is required but to allow a little reſt. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 267. White's Surgery, p. 165.

20. PEDIS OSSIUM LUXATIO. See 9.

21. TALI LUXATIO, ſeu MALLEOLI. LUXATION *of the* Ankle.

Dr. Hunter obſerves that when there is a *luxation* of the *malleolus internus*, there is generally a fracture of the fibula; but that if the perſon is of a lax habit, the ligaments may be relaxed without a fracture.

If the ankle is luxated inwardly, the bottom of the foot turns outward; if it is luxated outwardly, the bottom of the foot turns inward; if forward, the heel becomes ſhorter, and the foot longer than uſual; if backwards, the heel ſeems lengthened, and the foot ſhortened. This kind of luxation is uſually attended with violent pain, and often with other very violent ſymptoms; and the difficulty of reducing the ankle is proportioned to the violence of the cauſe. Place the patient on a table or bed, and the leg with the knee bent, ſhould be firmly ſecured by an aſſiſtant or two. The foot is now to be put into that ſituation which tends moſt effectually to relax all the muſcles which belong to it; and being given to an aſſiſtant, he muſt be deſired to extend it in that direction till the moſt prominent point of the aſtragalus has clearly paſſed the end of the tibia, when the bone will either ſlip into its place, or may be eaſily forced into it. The reduction finiſhed, the patient ſhould keep in bed until the ſymptoms leave him, and he is in ſome mea-

measure able to rest upon his ankle. See Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 274. White's Surgery, p. 166.

22. VERTEBRARUM LUXATIO. LUXATION *of the* Vertebræ.

These are rarely perfectly luxated. Those of the neck being small, and very moveable, are more subject to this accident than those of the back. Those of the loins are also more easily luxated than those of the back, because they are more moveable and smooth, are destitute of those sinuses with which the vertebræ of the back are furnished, and have a thicker cartilage interposed betwixt each. *Luxations* of the vertebræ must be imperfect, unless attended with a fracture, and a laceration of the spinal marrow, which threatens instant death. The imperfect *luxations* are often speedily fatal; and they most frequently happen in the upper vertebræ of the neck. Diflocation of the vertebræ of the back sideways, or crookedness of them, is called *contorsio*.

Hippocrates observes that children, between the ages of four and ten, are apt to have *luxations* of the vertebræ of the neck near the head, from an internal cause. An instance of this kind I once met with: it was in a boy of about ten years of age; he voided two round worms, and, in several instances, complained, as is usual when worms are the only manifest cause of any disorder; he obstinately refused every assistance from medicine, but after a few weeks his neck spontaneously and suddenly returned to its original state, and every other symptom presently vanished.

The vertebræ of the back cannot move much without a fracture; their upper or lower apophyses, and sometimes only one of them, are misplaced; great violence is generally required in order to a partial *luxation*: when a vertebra is luxated without a fracture, the body leans to one side, or forward: *if the left side* is affected, the patient leans to the right, and vice versa.

The common signs of a *luxation* of the vertebræ in the back, are, the back is crooked and unequal; the patient can neither stand nor walk, and his whole body seems paralytic; all the parts below the *luxation* are insensible and immoveable; the excrements and the urine cannot be discharged, or else they are involuntarily emitted; the lower parts gradually die, and very soon the death of the person is the end of the complaint.

All the *luxations* in the spine are very dangerous, both because of the injury that may be done to the spinal marrow, and the difficulty of reducing them. The danger is also greater, the nearer the *luxation* is to the head, because here the spinal marrow is soonest hurt. When several vertebræ are luxated together, the ill symptoms are not so violent.

For reducing the vertebræ of the neck, see LUXATION *of the* neck. When both the apophyses of the vertebræ are diflocated, lay the patient on his belly over some round body, as a tub, or drum; then two assistants may depress both ends of the luxated spine on each side, which elevates, and gradually extends the vertebræ, the spina dorsi being thus bent in form of an arch; after this, the surgeon presses down the inferior diflocated and prominent vertebræ, and, at the same instant, expeditiously pushes the superior part of the body upwards. If the first attempt fails, repeat it two or three times. When the left apophysis only is displaced, after the patient is laid in the same posture, one assistant may depress the left coxa, and the other the right humerus; and the reverse, if the injury is on the other side. After the reduction, bleed, apply compresses wrung out of spirit of wine, and then the napkin and scapulary. See Lond. Med. Journ. vol. i. p. 326, 327. Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 196. White's Surgery, p. 156. See Boerhaave's Aphorisms. Petit's Diseases of the Bones. Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 99, &c. Gooch's Cases and Remarks. Pott's General Remarks on Fractures and Dislocations. Kirkland's Obs. on Pott's Remarks. Med. Mus. vol. ii. p. 406. Heister's Surgery. Wiseman's Surgery. Bell's Surgery. White's Surgery, where *luxations* are more generally, and some more particularly treated of.

LYCANCHE. See ANGINA.

LYCANTHROPIA, from λυκος, *a wolf*, and ανθρωπος, *a man*. LYCANTHROPY. The Arabians call it *cutubuth*, from an animal which perpetually moves up and down on the surface of stagnant waters. Aetius, in his Tetrabib. calls it *cynanthropy*, as well as *lycanthropy*. It is very probably the disorder with which the demoniac, mentioned in scripture, who dwelt among the tombs, was affected. Oribasius informs us, that, "These patients leave their houses in the night time, and in every thing imitate wolves, wander about the tombs until break of day." Actuarius adds, that "they return home then, and come to their senses." You may know them by the following symptoms: their looks are pale, their eyes dull, hollow, fixed, dry, and without the moisture of a tear. Their tongues are dry, and they are ready to perish with thirst, their legs, from the bruises they received in the night, (and, according to Aetius, from the bites of dogs) are full of incurable ulcers." This is the species of madness called MELANCHOLIA ERRABUNDA, *erratic melancholy*, and is thus described by SAUVAGES. In this disease the patient is perpetually restless, and is compelled to wander about from place to place, not knowing whither he is going; he is more timid than all other melancholic people, flying from the haunts of men, wandering in the night amongst tombs, and in solitary places; neither does he know what he flies from, what he would seek, or require. The body is dry, the eyes hollow, without moisture; they are continually thirsty, their tongue parched, the colour of the body yellowish, and they often have incurable ulcers in their legs. Bleeding, bitter stomach purges, gentle treatment, and, if possible, the procuring of sleep, are the principal means of relief.

LYCHEN PYXIDATUS. See MUSCUS PYXIDATUS.

LYCHNIS. Botanists enumerate above eighty species; it is a name given to various plants—as *Lychnis segetum major*. See NIGELLASTRUM.—*Sylvestris*. See ANTIRRHINUM; OCIMASTRUM; BEHEN ALBUM VULGARE, and SAPONARIA.—*Viscosa rubra*. See MUSCIPULA,

LYCHNIS CORONARIA DIOSCORIDIS. ROSE CAMPION. It is cultivated in gardens, flowers in June, and its seeds are purging.

Most of the *lychnises* are ornaments only in gardens; and the name is given to several plants not included in the long list of Boerhaave's which are called species of the *lychnis*.

LYCHNOIDES SEGETUM. See NIGELLASTRUM.

LYCIA. See CERUS CYPRI FOLIO.

LYCIUM. A name of the *nandia agiahalid*; also called *arbor-spinosa*, INDIAN THORN.

It grows in the East Indies. It is very large, resembling the wild pear; its fruit is bitterish and styptic; the leaves are sour and astringent, which last property its inspissated juice preserves, and called *cate*, by some, mistaken for the terra Japonica.

LYCIUM BUXI FOLIIS, also called *pyracantha*, BOXTHORN. It grows in hot countries. The rob of the fruit is astringent, but is often mixed with *amurca*, or with the juice of wormwood; or the rob from the berries of *periclimenum*, or other such like, are substituted for it.

LYCOCTONUM. See ACONITUM.

LYCOPERDON, from λυκος, *a wolf*, and πεδω, *crepitus*. PUFF-BALL. The ancients gave it this name, because they thought it sprung from the dung of wolves. Boerhaave enumerates eleven species, the best of which is the

—— VULGARE, called also *crepitus lupi, bovista, orbicularis fungus rotundus maximus pulverulentus*; DUSTY MUSHROOMS, PUFF-BALLS. It is the LYCOPERDON BOVISTA Linn. They are round, or egg-shaped, whitish, with a short and scarcely any pedicle; they grow in pasture grounds. When they are young they are covered with tubercles on the outside, and are pulpy within. By age they become smooth without, and inwardly are changed into a fine light brownish dust.

Dr. Bisset says, that it is the most powerful vegetable styptic yet known, when externally applied. Gooch prefers it to the agaric of the oak, and even to all fungous substances. It is softer, and more absorbent than lint, and, if cut into slices, might answer as well as spunge, as recommended by Dr. Kirkland, after amputation.

LYCOPERSICON, from λυκος, *a wolf*, and περσικον, *a peach*. WOLF'S PEACH. Boerhaave mentions six species, but Ray thinks them all poisonous.

LYCOPODIUM, called also *muscus clavatus, muscus terrestris, muscus squamosus, plicaria, cingularia clumbos*, WOLF'S-CLAW, and CLUB MOSS.

It is a fertile kind of *moss*, destitute of pedicles and capitella. It differs from the selago because its capsules grow not scattered in the sinuses of the leaves, but are collected into a club; for each scale covers a kidney-shaped and bivalve capsule, which loses no part of itself when ripe. It grows on heaths and hilly places, and flowers in July and August. It is reckoned cooling and astringent.

LYCOPUS. See MARRUBIUM AQUATICUM.

LYDIUS LAPIS. See MAGNES.

LYGISMOS. See LUXATIO, from λυγιζω, *torqueo*.

LYGMOS. See SINGULTUS.

LYMPHA. LYMPH. It is a pellucid, infipid, pure liquor in the human machine, the more fubtil parts of which afford the matter of the fluid of the brain, fpinal marrow, nerves, and alfo the feminal fluid. The gelatinous parts of this fluid nourifh all the folids of every kind, and its finer aqueous parts are circulated through the lymphatic veffels, by means of the valves and conglobate glands, again conveyed to the heart, where being again united with the blood, it is with it conveyed to all the parts of the body. Boerhaave fays, that from eight ounces of blood feven ounces of *lymph* arifes, if diftilled with a gentle heat.

LYMPHÆ DUCTUS, or *Vafa lymphatica*. LYMPHATIC VESSELS; called by the French *depot laiteux*: *enflure des jambes, lait repandu, engorgement laiteux*. They are divided into thofe of Bartholine, and called alfo abforbent lymphatics, and thofe of the moderns; thefe latter lead into larger veins. The *lymphatics* arife from the furface of the cells of the membrana cellularis, the furfaces of the guts, of the urine and gall bladders, and of all other parts, and carry a pellucid liquor towards the receptaculum chyli and thoracic duct, in which they all terminate. The coats of thefe veffels are thin and tranfparent, they are much crowded with valves, but not fo much as is repreſented in many figures; they are alfo very irregularly placed. The *lymphatics* frequently anaſtomofe, and in their way pafs through the *lymphatic glands*; before they enter a gland they ramify, and coming out in branches they unite again. They are general abforbents, and carry the juices to the duct, the receptaculum, and to the left fubclavian vein.

Their fyftem confifts of the lacteals, the *lymphatic veffels*, the conglobate glands, and the thoracic duct. See LACTEA VAGA; DUCTUS THORACICUS.

The lacteals begin from the inteſtinal tube. The *lymphatic veffels* arife from moft parts of the body. The courfe of the lymph and of the chyle is from the extreme parts of the body towards the centre. The *lymphatics* commonly lie clofe to the large blood-veffels of the extremeties. All the lacteals, and moft of the *lymphatics*, open into the thoracic duct, which lies upon the fpine, and runs up towards the neck, where it commonly opens into the angle between the jugular and fubclavian veins of the left fide; and thus both the chyle and the lymph are mixed with the blood.

The lacteals, the *lymphatics*, and the thoracic duct, all agree in having their coats more thin, and more pellucid than thofe of the blood-veffels. But, although their coats are fo thin, they are very ſtrong. Mr. Sheldon fays, that both the lacteals and *lymphatics* have a denſe internal coat, which is fmooth and polifhed on the infide; it is connected by a reticular fubftance on its outfide, to the internal furface of the middle coat. This fine internal membrane prevents the tranſudations of the lymph and chyle, and produces certain duplicatures internally, which form the valves, found in every part of this fyftem, and it is exactly fimilar to the internal coat of the veins. The fecond coat Mr. Sheldon thinks conſiſts chiefly of muſcular fibres, running in every poſſible direction; the greater number take the circular direction, and furround the internal membrane. He adds, that an outward coat may alfo be feparated, which is made of a membrane fimilar to the pleura, or peritoneum.

The coats of the lacteal and *lymphatic veffels*, have, in common with all other parts of the body, arteries and veins for their nouriſhment. They have alfo nerves: from the blood-veffels running through them they are fubject to inflammation, and from their numerous nerves, they are as irritable as any fet of veffels in the human body. The lymphatic veffels abound more with valves than the veins do; thefe valves are generally two in number, and are of a femilunar fhape. In moft parts of the body the valves are fo numerous, that there are three or four pair in the fpace of one inch, but fometimes there is no more than one pair.

The *lymphatic*-fyſtem, in different parts of its courfe, has the glands called conglobate, or *lymphatic*. Thefe glands are fo placed, that the veffels come in on one fide, and pafs out on the other in their way to the thoracic duct.

The *lymphatic veffels* of the lower extremities are thofe that are ſuperficial, and thofe that are more deeply ſeated. The ſuperficial ones lie between the ſkin and the muſcles, and belong to the ſurface of the body or the ſkin, and to the cellular membrane which lies immediately under it; one branch of the ſuperficial ones runs upon the top of the foot, another is generally found juſt under the inner ankle. The branch on the foot runs up on the outſide of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, until it hath got above the ankle; and running over the thin bone, it divides and forms a plexus, ſtill aſcending in the cellular membrane to the inſide of the knee, from whence it ſtill advances up the inſide of the thigh under the ſkin, and arriving at the groin, enters the *lymphatic* glands ſituated there. Theſe glands are ſix, ſeven, or eight in number; of theſe, ſome lie in the very angle between the thigh and the abdomen, and others lie a few inches down on the forepart of the thigh. It is into theſe upper glands alone that the *lymphatic veſſels* of the genitals enter, ſo that the venereal bubo which arries in conſequence of an abſorption of matter from theſe organs, is always ſeated in thoſe upper glands; and the lower glands are never affected, except by the regurgitation of the matter, or from their vicinity to the glands firſt diſeaſed, which very rarely happens. And as the upper glands are affected from the genitals, ſo the lower are uſually firſt affected from the abſorption of the acrid matter of an ulcer, &c. in the parts below them. The *lymphatic veſſels* of the genitals having joined thoſe of the thigh, a net work is formed, which enters the abdomen under the edge of the tendon of the external oblique muſcle, called Poupart's ligament: ſome branches of this plexus embrace the iliac artery. Theſe ſuperficial *lymphatics*, probably, are the trunks of theſe veſſels which abſorb from the ſkin and the cellular membrane immediately under it; and as no conſiderable branches can be diſtinguiſhed on the outſide of the leg or thigh, it is probable, that all the *lymphatic veſſels* of thoſe parts bends towards the inſide. Upon theſe *veſſels*, from the foot to the groin, there is commonly not one *lymphatic* gland, but to this there are ſometimes exceptions. Beſides theſe ſuperficial *lymphatic veſſels* which lie above all the muſcles, or in the cellular membrane under the ſkin, there is a ſet deeper ſeated that lie amongſt the muſcles, and accompany the crural artery; of theſe, the principal trunk can be diſcovered by cutting down to the poſterior tibial artery, near the inner ankle. From this ankle, the veſſel paſſes up along with the poſterior tibial artery, being hid amongſt the muſcles on the back part of the tibia. About the middle of the leg it enters a ſmall gland which is met with in moſt ſubjects. Having paſſed through this gland, it runs up to the back part of the ham, ſtill lying cloſe to the artery, and in the ham it uſually paſſes through three glands. Hitherto this *lymphatic* has been a ſingle trunk; but after it has paſſed theſe glands, it commonly divides into two or three branches, which ſtill accompany the crural artery, and paſs with it through the perforation in the triceps muſcle. Having paſſed the muſcle, they go up with the artery and enter a gland which is deeper ſeated than thoſe which appear on the groin; from this gland they paſs into the ſuperficial glands. See Plate 17.

The *lymphatics* of the lower extremities having now reached the trunk of the body, and having paſſed under Poupart's ligament, appear upon the ſides of the oſſa pubis, near the pelvis. A part of them paſſes up along with the iliac artery upon the brim of the pelvis; and another part dips down into the cavity of the pelvis, and joins the internal iliac artery near the ſciatic notch. At this place they are joined by the *lymphatics* from the contents of the pelvis. Beſides thoſe *lymphatic veſſels* which dip down into the cavity of the pelvis, on the inſide of the external iliac artery, there are others which keep on the outſide of that artery upon the pſoas muſcle; of theſe, one part paſſes up to the loins, and goes under the aorta in different branches, getting from the left ſide to the right, and joining the thoracic duct. Another part paſſes under the iliac arteries, and appears upon the os ſacrum, making a beautiful net-work, joining the *lymphatics* of the right ſide, and paſſing under the iliac artery, to form the net-work upon the upper part of the right pſoas muſcle. The *lymphatic veſſels* of the right ſide, joined by ſome from the left, having reached the right lumber region, appear there in the form of a plexus of large veſſels, and paſs through ſeveral glands. At this part they receive likewiſe large branches under the aorta, from the plexus on the left ſide of the loins, and having at laſt got up as high as the ſecond lumber vertebra, they all join, and form a ſingle trunk called the thoracic duct: at this part they are likewiſe joined by the lacteals.

Into the thoracic duct likewiſe enters the lymph of the

other abdominal viſcera. This is brought by a number of veſſels; a plexus of which may be traced from each kidney, lying principally behind the emulgent artery, and opening into large *lymphatic veſſels* near the aorta: with theſe alſo go the *lymphatics* of the glandulæ renales, or renal capſulæ.

The *lymphatic veſſels* of the SPLEEN paſs from the concave ſide of that viſcus, along with the ſplenic artery in the ſinuoſity of the pancreas, by the *lymphatic veſſels* of which they probably are joined. See Plate 19.

To the STOMACH belong two ſets of *lymphatic veſſels*, the one running upon its leſſer, and the other upon its greater curvature. Of theſe, the former accompanies the coronary artery, and paſſes through ſome *lymphatic* glands that lie by its ſide. The other ſet paſſes from the great curvature of the ſtomach, through ſome *lymphatic* glands that lie cloſe to the arteria gaſtrica dextra. Deſcending by the pylorus, it meets the plexus that accompanied the coronary artery; and near the leſſer curvature of the duodenum, forms a conſiderable net-work. Into this, not only the *lymphatics* from the ſpleen enter, but likewiſe thoſe from the gall-bladder, together with thoſe of the liver, which are very numerous both in its convex and on its concave ſide. Several branches proceed from this net-work, ſome running under the duodenum, and others over it; which all open into the thoracic duct.

The *lymphatics* of the LARGER VISCERA, (ſuch as the liver, the ſpleen, and the kidneys) are generally in two ſets; one of which lies upon the ſurface of the organ, and the other accompanies the large blood-veſſels in its centre. In the liver, theſe two ſets have been found to communicate with each other: ſo that, by injecting mercury into the *lymphatic veſſels* which lie upon its convex ſurface, Mr. Hewſon hath filled thoſe which accompany the *porta hepatis* & *vena portæ* in its centre. Moſt of the *lymphatic veſſels*, which lie upon the convex ſurface of the liver, run towards its falciform ligament, and paſs down by the ſide of the *vena cava*. But ſome of them run towards the right ligament of the liver, where they paſs down upon the diaphragm to get to the thoracic duct. The *lymphatics* on the concave ſurface run towards the porta, where they join thoſe which come from the centre of the liver, along with its large-blood veſſels. The *lymphatic veſſels* of the ſtomach, enter with others into the thoracic duct.

The *lymphatics* of the LUNGS are in two ſets. One ſet paſſes on the poſterior part of each lobe by its root, into the thoracic duct, near the middle of the thorax; the other paſſes from the fore-part of each lobe up towards the jugular and ſubclavian veins. Some of the *lymphatics*, on the poſterior part of the left lobe, paſs under the aorta to get to the thoracic duct. Thoſe from the anterior part of the left lobe, paſs into the angle between the jugular and ſubclavian vein of the ſame ſide, joining the thoracic duct at its termination; while thoſe from the fore-part of the right lobe do not communicate with the thoracic duct, but paſs into the angle between the right jugular and the right ſubclavian vein.

The *lymphatics* of the HEAD and NECK are as follow. By the ſide of each internal jugular vein is a large *lymphatic veſſel*, which is the trunk of thoſe of one ſide of the head and neck. Smaller *lymphatics* are ſeen near the branches of the external carotid artery. From various circumſtances, it is highly probable, that there are *lymphatic veſſels* on the external parts of the head; and though none have been diſcovered on the brain, it is very probable that it is not deſtitute of them. The ſmall *lymphatics* which accompany the branches of the external carotid artery, unite upon the neck, and form a large trunk, which accompanies the internal jugular vein, paſſing through ſome *lymphatic* glands, near the termination of this trunk, in the angles between the jugular and ſubclavian veins. The glandula thyroidæa has many *lymphatic veſſels* which can ſometimes be inflated by blowing air into the cells of the gland; theſe veſſels paſs on each ſide of the trachea, one part going into the angle of the right ſubclavian and jugular, and the other joining the thoracic duct upon the left ſide.

Like the leg, EACH ARM hath two ſets of *lymphatic veſſels*; one ſet which lies immediately under the integuments, belongs to the ſkin, and the cellular membrane, connecting it to the muſcles; the other accompanies the large arteries, and belongs to the parts deeper ſeated. See Plate 16.

The *lymphatic veſſels* diſcovered and delineated, are in general only to be conſidered as the trunks of the *lymphatics*. Since it is probable, that every (even the ſmalleſt) part of this, as well as all other parts of the body, has one of theſe veſſels adapted to abſorption. That this is the caſe, ſeems to be proved by the experiments made with the variolous matter: for at what part ſoever that matter is inſerted, the *lymphatic veſſels* take it up and carry it into the body, as can be traced by its inflaming the conglobate glands through which theſe veſſels paſs.

It is by the action of the abſorbent ſyſtem that many noxious materials are introduced into the habit; as the matter of the ſmall-pox when inoculated, the lues venerea, &c. the miaſmata of fevers; and [illegible] is alſo by their means that mercury rubbed externally is received into the conſtitution, and produces ſimilar effects on the interior parts. See Fordyce's Elements; part 1ſt Dr. Hunter's Commentaries. Monro's Deſcription of the Human Lacteal Sac and Duct. Hewſon's Experimental Inquiries into the *Lymphatic* Syſtem. Sheldon's Hiſtory of the Abſorbent Syſtem.

Amongſt diſorders of the *lymphatics*, Mr. White ſeems very properly to place that called by Puzos, *depot laiteux ſur la cuiſſe*; by Sauvages, *iſchias a ſpargoſi*; and by others variouſly, according to their apprehenſion of its nature and cauſe. Moſt writers have attributed this complaint to a redundancy of milk; hence has it been called *œdema lacteum*; but this does not appear to be a proper appellation: it might more deſcriptively be denominated ECCHYMOMA LYMPHATICA; but Mr. White more accurately deſcribes this diſorder than any other writer, and is the firſt who treats ſatisfactorily of its nature, cure, &c. he conſiders it as an affection of the lymphatics belonging to the parts diſeaſed, and thus deſcribes it. In about twelve or fifteen days after delivery, the patient is ſeized with great pain in the groin of one ſide; accompanied with a conſiderable degree of fever, which is ſeldom preceded by a ſhivering fit and cold rigor. This part ſoon becomes affected with ſwelling and tenſion, which extend to the labia pudendi of the ſame ſide only, and down the inſide of the thigh, to the ham, the leg, the foot, and the whole limb; and the progreſs of the ſwelling is ſo quick, that in a day or two, the limb becomes twice the ſize of the other, and is moved with great difficulty; it is hot and exquiſitely tender, but not attended with external inflammation. The pain in the groin is generally preceded by a pain in the ſmall of the back, and ſometimes by a pain at the bottom of the belly, on the ſame ſide; the parts which ſuffer the moſt pain are the groin, the ham, and the back part of the leg about its middle. The pain indeed extends over the whole limb, owing to the ſudden diſtenſion, but in a day or two it becomes leſs conſiderable. The ſwelling is general and equal all over the whole limb, in every ſtage of the diſorder, it is much harder and firmer than anaſarca; not ſo cold in any ſtate of the diſeaſe, nor ſo much diminiſhed by an horizontal poſition; neither does it pit when preſſed upon by the finger, nor any water iſſue from it, on its being punctured with a lancet. It is very ſmooth, ſhining, and pale, even and equal to the touch in every part, except where the conglobate glands are ſituated, which in ſome caſes are knotty and hard, as in the groin, the ham, and about the middle of the leg, at its back part. This diſorder generally comes on about the ſecond or third week after delivery; but in one inſtance I knew it to occur ſo early as twenty-four hours after, and another ſo late as five weeks, but neither of theſe are uſual. The firſt parts that begin to mend, both as to pain and ſwelling, are the groin, and labium pudendi; the thigh next, and laſtly the leg. The fever in ſome patients ſubſides in two or three weeks, in others it continues ſix or eight weeks, attended with a quick pulſe and hectic ſymptoms. It ſometimes attacks both the extremities; but this rarely happens. After the diſorder has ſubſided a week or two, it is not uncommon for the ſound leg to ſwell towards evening, and becomes œdematous; but then the groin and thigh are not affected on that ſide, and the leg is much ſofter to the touch than the other, and pits when preſſed upon by the finger.

This diſorder attacks women who are in full ſtrength, and thoſe who are reduced by flooding, thoſe who have a moderate diſcharge of the lochia, and thoſe who have a ſmall or a large quantity; thoſe who give ſuck, and thoſe who do not; whether their breaſts be drawn, or not; and whether they have much or but little milk. It attacks women who were delivered on the knee, and others who were delivered on the ſide; but of thoſe who were delivered on the ſide, it appears that the greater number were affected on that ſide on which they lay at the time of delivery.

delivery. It attacks women of all ranks, and of different habits, both the rich, and the poor: the moſt healthful, as well as who thoſe have laboured under chronic diſeaſes; the ſtrong and the weak; the lean and the corpulent; the ſedentary, and the active; the young and the middle aged; after their firſt, or any other labour; and whether the labour be natural or preternatural; but I have not known it happen after a miſcarriage, nor to a woman more than once, though ſhe has afterwards had more children. It occurs at all ſeaſons of the year indiſcriminately; and in the country, as well as in large towns. It neither attacks either of the arms, or other parts of the body. I have never known it to ſuppurate, or prove fatal, or any material inconvenience to ariſe from it after a few months were elapſed, except a little ſwelling of the leg, after fatigue, particularly walking.

Mr. White proceeds to point out the diſorders to which it bears, in one point of view or another, a reſemblance; as for example the *ſciatica*, *rheumatiſm*, *anaſarca*, *phlegmon*, &c. and then obſerves *that the proximate cauſe is an obſtruction, detention, and accumulation of lymph in the limb.* The parts affected are the whole of the limb from where the *lymphatic veſſels* enter under Poupart's ligament into the pelvis. As this diſorder happens only to lying-in women, and affects the lower extremities only, he adds, that we may conclude that its obſtruction is occaſioned by ſome accident happening during the time of labour, or ſome ſtate peculiar to child-bed. As to the remote cauſe, conjectures may be various, and Mr. White thinks it probable from the child's head preſſing the *lymphatic veſſel* or *veſſels*, which ariſe from one of the lower extremities, againſt the brim of the pelvis, during a labour pain, ſo as to ſtop the progreſs of the lymph; whence it is they burſt, and their contents eſcape. The extravaſation in ſome habits is re-abſorbed readily, in others not ſo readily; when, by lying out of the courſe of its circulation, it will preſs againſt the uterus and bladder, and occaſion forcing pains, and even ſuppreſſions of urine. When the orifice made in the *lymphatic veſſel*, or *veſſels*, is healed, and the diameter of the tube is contracted or cloſed, the lymph is retained in the *lymphatic veſſels* and glands of the limb and labium pudendi, and diſtends them ſo as to cauſe great pain and ſwelling, which always begin in that part next to which the obſtruction is formed: and when the obſtruction is in part or wholly removed, or the lymph has found a freſh paſſage, the part next to it is conſequently firſt relieved.

In order to the cure, *in the firſt or inflammatory ſtage*, antiphlogiſtics will be neceſſary, more or leſs ſo as the patient's ſtrength will admit; the bowels ſhould be kept rather lax; and the pains alleviated by opiates internally, by anodyne fomentations, and by the warm and vapour bath; bliſters on the upper part of the thigh have been found uſeful; antimonials, the ſaline draughts given in the act of effervescence, cool acidulated liquors, and cool air, all contribute to abate the fever. If the lochia happen to be acrid or putrid, it will be abſorbed and aggravate the diſeaſe; but by frequent emollient, or antiſeptic injections thrown up the vagina, the feveriſh diſorder will be much aſſuaged. *In the ſecond ſtage*, that is, when the pain abates, the ſwelling and tention of the parts begin to leſſen, but the quickneſs of the pulſe, and ſome degree of fever remains, the patient may be allowed a little wine, and a fuller diet. A doſe or two of calomel, of two grains each, given at proper intervals, have often been uſeful in this ſtage: before the patient is fit to take the bark, ſhe may take myrrh two or three times a-day, to the quantity of fifteen grains, in a neutral draught in the act of effervescence: when this hath been continued a few days, it may be given in the following form, which is more a tonic. ℞ myrrhæ, gr. xii. aquæ menthæ ſativæ, & aquæ diſtillatæ ſingularum, ℥ ſs ſpr. cinnamomi 3 i. kali pp. gr. vj. ferri ammoniacalis, gr. ii. ſs. m. f. hauſtus, ſexta quaque horâ ſumendus. The limb may be chafed with warm oil, and bathing it in water heated to 82 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer is generally uſeful; after being accuſtomed a few days to this degree of heat, the water may only be heated to 76. *The third ſtage* is when the pain and fever have left the patient, and no complaint remains, except the ſwelling of the limb, and perhaps a general relaxation; at this period, the bark, with or without ſteel, will become neceſſary, and dipping the limb in cold water, and embrocating it with ſpirit of wine and camphor, or with diſtilled vinegar, will aſſiſt in bracing it. A circular calico bandage applied to the limb will alſo aſſiſt in the recovery: and if the ſwelling is confined to the ſmall of the leg, the bandage may be changed for a ſtrait or laced ſtocking, or for a half-boot. Exerciſe on horſeback, and gentle rubbing of the limb, and ſtroaking it upwards, to facilitate the return of the lymph, will be of advantage; but walking or doing any thing that can promote a greater ſecretion of lymph, never fails to do manifeſt injury in every ſtage of this diſeaſe, and even until the lymph hath obtained as free a paſſage as it uſually had, and the patient hath recovered her full ſtrength.

See Mauriceau's Treatiſe des Maladies des Femmes groſſes, &c. edit. 5. 4to. He there treats of it under the title of l'Enflure des Jambes et des Cuiſſes de la Femme accouchée. Puzos's Memoir ſur les Depots laiteux, appelles communement Lait repandu. M. Lævret's Art des Accouchements, ch. iii. ſect. 7. des Engorgement laiteux dans le baſſin, et aux Extremités inferieures. Van Swieten's Commentary on Boerhaave's Aphoriſm, 1329. M. Raulin's Treatiſe des Maladies des Femmes en Couchée, under the article *depots laiteux aux aines & aux cruiſſes*. See Mr. White's Enquiry into the Nature and Cauſe of that Swelling, in one or both of the lower extremities, which ſometimes happens to lying-in women.

LYCANCHE. See ANGINA.

LYRA. Thus the ancients called the inferior ſurface of that part of the brain which is called the *fornix*, becauſe it is full of medullary lines, reſembling the ſtrings of the lyre. See CEREBRUM.

LYRUS. See ARNICA MONTANA.

LYNGODES. The HICCOUGHING QUOTIDIAN FEVER.

LYSIMACHIA. YELLOW LOOSE-STRIFE, or WILLOW HERB, called alſo *ænsthera*. Boerhaave enumerates ſixteen ſpecies of *Lyſimachia*. The name of *Lyſimachia* is from Lyſimachus, the ſon of a king of Sicily, who firſt diſcovered it. It is a ſmall plant which is found about the ſides of rivers, ſaid to be aſtringent, but of no note in medicine. It is alſo a name for a ſpecies of the *nummularia*, *caſſida*, and ſeveral other plants.

LYTHARGYRUM and LITHARGYRUM. See PLUMBUM.

LYSSA. The madneſs of dogs and wolves, or of men who are bit by them, is called *cynolyſſa*.

LYTHRON. Duſt mixed with ſweat; but Hippocrates occaſionally expreſſes by it, the menſtrual blood.

M.

MAC

M. or m. In prescriptions it signifies *misce*, *mix*, or *manipulus*, a *handful*.

MACANDON, *cada palavæ*, a coniferous tree mentioned by Bontius. It grows in Malabar; its fruit resembles the pine-nut, but it is not so hard; it is rather insipid to the taste: the flowers resemble those of the honey-suckle. The fruit is roasted, and eaten as a cure for dysenteries, and relief in the cholera morbus, and other complaints. Raii Hist.

MACAPATLI. See SARSAPARILLA.

MACAXOCOTLIFERA. The name of a tree in the West Indies; it is about the size of a plum-tree: its fruit is called *macaxocotl*; it is red, of a long figure, of the size of a walnut, and yellow within; it is sweet and laxative. Another species is the *atoyaxocotl*, and another is called *coztic axocotl* by the Mexicans, though others call it a species of mirobalan. Another species is called *atoyaxocotl chichiltic*; and the last species is called *chichiaxocotl*, which signifies *running down with sweat*. A decoction of the bark of these trees cures the itch, and the powder thereof heals ulcers. Raii Hist.

MACEDONISIUM SEMEN. See HIPPOSELINUM.

MACER. GRECIAN MACER. It is brought from Barbary; its thick yellow bark is astringent, so is the dried root. Its fruit, called *macre*, destroys all sorts of worms. See SIMAROUBA.

MACERATIO. MACERATION. It is an infusion, or a soaking of ingredients in water, or other fluid, in order to extract their virtue. See DURATUS.

MACERONA. See HIPPOSELINUM.

MACHA-MONA. A sort of calabash in Africa and America; the pulp of it is agreeable, and serves instead of of rennet for curdling of milk.

MACHÆRIA. See PERSICARIA.

MACHLIS. See CERVUS RANGIFER.

MACIA. See ANAGALLIS.

MACIES. Diseases in which the body, or particular parts, waste or wither. See MARCORES.

MACIS. MACE. It is the middle bark of nutmegs. It is of a lively red colour when fresh, but grows paler with age. It envelops the shell which contains the nutmeg. It is dried in the sun upon hurdles, which are fixed one over another, and then it is sprinkled with sea-water to prevent its crumbling in carriage. It hath a pleasant aromatic smell, and a warm, pungent, bitterish taste. Its qualities are similar to that of nutmeg, both as the subject of medicine, and of pharmacy. The principal difference is, that *mace* is warmer, more bitter, less unctuous, and sits easier on weak stomachs; in its yielding, by expression, a more fluid oil; and, in distillation with water, a more subtle volatile one.

The essential oil of *mace* is moderately pungent, very subtile and volatile, of a strong aromatic smell, like the *mace* itself; it is thin, limpid, of a pale yellow colour, with a portion of thicker and darker coloured oil at the bottom. There are three oils of mace so called in the shops, though really expressed from the nutmeg. See NUX MOSCHATA. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Dict.

MACRE. See MACIS.

MAG

MACROCEPHALOS, from μακρος, *long*, and κεφαλη, *the head*. One with a long head.

MACROPIPER. See PIPER LONGUM.

MACROPNUS, from μακρος, *long*, and πνεω, *to breathe*. It is one who fetches his breath at long intervals.

MACULA, a SPOT, a BLEMISH. A cutaneous efflorescence which changes the colour of the cuticle. *Macula lata*, a name for the SHINGLES, see ERYSIPELAS. *Maculæ*, a name for the *nævus maternus*, or *macula matricis*; or the spots, or marks, supposed to be impressed by the mother's imagination on the fœtus. See NÆVUS. *Maculæ albæ*, see ALBUGO OCULI. *Maculæ hepaticæ*, *hepatic spots*, or efflorescences proceeding from an ichor in the blood, attended with a sort of coagulation. *Maculæ oculorum*, see CATARACTA, or SUFFUSIO. *Maculæ pestilentes*, pestilential spots, or efflorescences. *Maculæ volaticæ*, volatic, or soon-vanishing spots, such as are often seen in children.

MADAROSIS, from μαδος, *without hair*. A falling off of the hairs from the eye-lids, from a defluxion of acrid humors there. See DEPLUMATIO.

MADELION. See BDELLIUM.

MADISIS. See ACOSMIA.

MADOR. Such a sweat as arises during faintness, called also *ephidrosis*.

MADREPORA VULGARIS. See CORALLIUM ALBUM RAMOSUM.

MADROTES. See ACOSMIA.

MÆMACYLON. See ARBUTUS.

MAGDALEONES, MAGDALIÆ, MAGDALIDES, } Masses of plaster, or of other compositions reduced to a cylindrical form; they are also called *cylindri*.

MAGELLANICA AROMATICA ARBOR. See WINTERANUS CORTEX.

MAGISTERIUM. A MAGISTERY. This term hath various significations. 1. It is ascribed to powders made by solution and precipitation, see BENZOINUN;—BISMUTHUM;—CALAMINARIS LAPIS. 2. It is bestowed on resins, or resinous extracts. 3. The true *magistery* is when some of the menstruum remains united with the extracted essence. 4. The ancients gave this name to several white precipitates; and by this term they would have us to understand a very subtile preparation. 5. This word is generally used for a white powder, prepared from some mineral, vegetable, or animal.

The first chemists invented this term for some particular precipitated substances, but not for all; at present we have no general idea, or established characteristic, to distinguish *magistery* from precipitate. Every *magistery* is now some kind of precipitate; but every precipitate is not a *magistery*. *Magisteries* are always very white, and lighter than other precipitates.

MAGISTRALIS. See MEDICAMENTA EXTEMPORANEA.

MAGISTRANTIA. See IMPERATORIA.

MAGMA, also ECPIESMA. In a more general sense, it is any thick ointment that will not run with the heat of the body, or a poultice that will not spread, on account of its containing much water. In a stricter sense, it is the fæces of any ointment after the thinner parts are

ſtrained off: Galen reſtrains the word to the fæces of myrobalans.

MAGNA ARTERIA. See AORTA.

MAGNATES, } The LOAD-STONE. Called alſo *ca-*
MAGNES. } *lamita, lapis Lydius antiphyſon.* It is called *lapis Heracleios*, or *Heraclius*, from Heraclea, a town in Lydia; and Magneſia, from a town in Lydia of the ſame name; and *ſideritis*, from its attracting iron. It is an iron ore of different colours and ſolidity; the beſt load-ſtones are ſolid, and not porous, nor very heavy. The ſmaller will lift up more in proportion than the larger. It is ſomewhat aſtringent, but is not uſed in medicine. It attracts iron, or another *magnet*, or repels them, and directs its poles always to thoſe of the world.

MAGNES ARSENICALIS. ARSENICAL MAGNET. Take crude antimony, yellow ſulphur, and cryſtalline white arſenic, of each two ounces; powder them ſeparately; then mix them well together; put the mixture in a glaſs body or crucible, and melt it in a gentle ſand-heat, until it hath acquired the conſiſtence of pitch; then the fire being removed, it concretes into a glaſſy maſs of a dark red colour.

Caution is required in handling this glaſſy maſs, as a wound received from it may be dangerous.

This medicine is only to be applied externally, being a mild and gentle cauſtic; it hath been thought to be endued with a power of attracting poiſonous and other morbific matter from the centre of the body to the ſurface, like a load ſtone, and hence its name.

Beſides other virtues attributed to it, Geoffry ſays, that it opens, cleanſes, and heals ſcrophulous ulcers, without the aſſiſtance of ointment of any kind. See CANCER.

—— EPILEPSIÆ. See CINNABARIS.

MAGNESIA. See ETHEL; alſo *chambar*. It is often the ſame as *marcaſita*. It is taken for the matter of the philoſopher's ſtone, and for ſulphur; it is a term of art; it ſignifies melted tin, into which mercury being caſt, is thoroughly mixed and incorporated with it, into a brittle ſubſtance, and white maſs; it is alſo a mixture of ſilver and mercury, and a very fuſile metal, called *magneſia* philoſophorum, and it is alſo applicable to many other ſubſtances. See CASTELLI. Lexicon Medicum.

MAGNESIA ALBA. The WHITE MAGNESIA, called alſo *albus romanus pulvis, comitiſſæ palmæ*, vel *palmeri pulvis*. *Alba* is added to diſtinguiſh it from the *magneſia*, or manganeſe, which is employed in making glaſs. It is alſo called *miraculum chemicum*, the chemical miracle; becauſe from two pellucid liquors a coagulum is formed, which contains *terra*, the earth called *magneſia alba*. It was introduced as a medicine in the beginning of the eighteenth century, by count di Palma, at Rome, and continued a very lucrative ſecret. It is a very white, ſubtil powder, or a peculiar earth; it is not calcareous, but poſſeſſed of ſome peculiar properties. Dr. Lewis ſays, he never met with this earth in the mineral kingdom, except in the mother ley of nitre, and in the ſal cathart. amar. but he found it in the earth into which vegetables are reduced by fire; and he aſſerts, that the incinerated earths of animals are of a different kind. It is the baſis of Epſom ſalt. See CATHARTICUS SAL.

Mr. Henry, apothecary in Mancheſter, gives the following proceſs for making the *magneſia*.

"Diſſolve any quantity of ſal cath. amar. in its own weight of water; filter, and add to it by degrees, a filtered ſolution of pearl aſhes, in an equal quantity of water, ſtirring them gently, until the mixed liquors have acquired the appearance of a complete coagulum; then ceaſe adding any more of the alkaline lixivium, and immediately throw the mixture into a large veſſel of boiling water; keep it boiling for a quarter of an hour, then take it out, and put it into glazed earthen veſſels; as ſoon as the powder hath ſubſided, and before the water is quite cold, pour it off, and add a freſh quantity of boiling water, till the liquor hath entirely loſt its ſaline taſte; then let it be ſo agitated as to ſuſpend the finer parts of the powder, in which ſtate decant it into other veſſels, and having ſeparated the water from the *magneſia*, by inclination, put it on large chalk-ſtones, until a conſiderable part of the humidity is abſorbed; then wrap it up in ſheets of white paper, and dry it before the fire. Pour hot water upon the remaining powder, ſtir and decant it in its turbid ſtate, and ſeparate the *magneſia* from the water as before; thus the whole, or the moſt of it, will be reduced to an equal degree of fineneſs.

"The larger the quantity of water into which the precipitated powder is caſt, the more ſpeedily and perfectly will the vitriolated tartar, which is formed by the alkali uniting with the acid of the ſal cath. be waſhed off. The neutral ſalt ſhould be waſhed off as quick as poſſible, otherwiſe, by allowing the mixture to ſtand for ſome time, the powder concretes into minute grains, which, when viewed with a microſcope, appear to be aſſemblages of needles diverging from a point. Theſe concretions cannot be rediſſolved by any waſhing, however long continued. Dr. Black orders four times the quantity of water to that of the ſolution to throw the coagulum into, but that is far too little. The water ſhould be pure; diſtilled is the beſt; but it ſhould be kept until its empyreuma is gone off. Hard, or impure water, makes *magneſia* coarſe and diſagreeable. The chalk-ſtones on which the *magneſia* is dried, ſhould be expoſed to a moderate heat, that the moiſture may evaporate quickly. Cleanlineſs ſhould be particularly attended to through the whole."

As *magneſia* contains about $\frac{1}{7}$th parts of fixed air, it ſhould be calcined after it is made, and before it is adminiſtered, in flatulent caſes at leaſt. It is calcined by putting it in a common crucible, and placing it in a glowing fire, and keeping it red-hot for the ſpace of two hours.

Hoffman obſerves, that *magneſia* often occaſions flatulencies, and gnawing pains in the belly, and generates corroſive juices in the ſtomach; but theſe inconveniences will not be complained of, if care, agreeable to the above proceſſes, is not wanting.

In common with abſorbents, it corrects acidities in the primæ viæ, relieves the heart-burn, and all ſymptoms that have an acid for their ſource; as ſickneſs, giddineſs, vomiting, pain in the ſtomach, &c. alſo the gripes, convulſions, &c. in children, from the ſame cauſe. It is preferred to all common abſorbents, on account of its laxative quality, which it manifeſts when it meets with an acid in the ſtomach and bowels. If it is mixed with rhubarb, it is ſaid to prevent the rhubarb from leaving a coſtiveneſs behind. If the *magneſia* is neither accompanied, nor met with by an acid, it is not purgative, but ſimply abſorbent. See Hoffman's Obſ. Phyſ. Chem. lib. iv. Obſ. ii. Dr. Black's Obſ. on the *Magneſia Alba*, in the Eſſays Philoſ. and Literary of Edinb. vol. ii. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. Mr. Henry's Strictures on Glaſs's *Magneſia*, and Mr. Henry's Reply to Dr. Glaſs's Examination of the ſame.

MAGNESIA OPALINA, alſo called *magneſia rubic. antimon.* OPALIN, or RUBY-COLOURED MAGNESIA of ANTIMONY. In making the hepar antimonii, ſome add, to the antimony and nitre, decrepitated ſal ammoniac, and thus make the *opalin*. It is a much weaker emetic than the liver of antimony, and does not cauſe great ſickneſs when given in conſiderable doſes to horſes, but paſſes freely by ſweat. Lemery directs it to be made of equal parts of antimony, nitre, and decrepitated ſea-ſalt.

—— VITRIOLATA. See CATHARTICUS SAL.

MAGNUM DEI DONUM. So Dr. Mead calls the *cort. Peruvianus*.

MAGNUM OS. Thus the third bone of the ſecond row in the wriſt is named. It is the largeſt of all the bones there. See CARPUS.

MAGNUS MORBUS. The GREAT DISEASE. So Hippocrates calls the epilepſia.

MAGUDARIS. See SILPHIUM.

MAHMOODY. See SCAMONIUM.

MAIANTHEMUM. See LILIUM CONVALIUM.

MAIL-ANSCHI. A ſpecies of rhamnus, growing in Malabar. A decoction of its root is commended againſt the gout; and a decoction of its leaves againſt the jaundice.

MAIL-ELOU. It is a tall tree, fifty feet high, growing in Malabar; it is an evergreen. Of the bruiſed leaves and bark is prepared an apozem againſt the after-pains of women in child-bed, and for promoting the lochia.

MAIL-ELOU-KATOU. This is larger than the above ſpecies; it is evergreen, and aſtringent.

MAJORANA. MARJORAM. Botaniſts enumerate five ſpecies.

—— CRETICA, vel SYRIACA. See MARUM SYRIACUM.

—— MAJORI FOLIO, called alſo *amaracus ſampſuchus*. SWEET MARJORAM. By amaracus the ancients meant *ſweet marjoram*; but by *leſſer marjoram*, they meant the marum. The Egyptians and Syrians call the *ſweet-marjoram* by the name of *ſampſuchus*. It is the ORIGA-

NUM

NUM MAJORANA; or ORIGANUM *foliis ovatis obtusis, spicis subrotundis compactis pubescentibus*, CLASS DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 726. It is a low plant, with slender, square branched, woody stalks; and little, oval, somewhat downy leaves, set in pairs; on the tops grow scaly heads of small whitish labiated flowers, whose upper-lip is erect and cloven, the lower is divided into three segments. It is sown annually in gardens for culinary, as well as medicinal uses. The seeds rarely come to perfection with us. They are brought from the south of France, where the plant is said to be indigenous.

The leaves and tops have a pleasant smell, a warm aromatic bitterish taste. Infusions in water smell strong, but taste weak and unpleasant; a tincture made with rectified spirit of wine, hath less smell but more taste. In distillation this plant yields its virtue to water, and thus it affords an essential oil, Hoffman says in the proportion of ℥ i. from ℥ lxiv. of the leaves slightly dried. But according to Beaumè fifteen ounces from one hundred and fifty pounds of the recent plant. This oil is hot, but not so agreeable as the *marjoram* itself. When carefully drawn it is of a pale yellow colour; but, by long keeping it turns reddish, and if distilled with too great heat, it is red at the first. The dose is two drops.

The aromatic matter almost all rises in distillation, so that an extract possesses very little of the valuable parts of the plant, which is an useful medicine in some disorders of the head and nerves, similar to that of lavender, uterine obstructions, catarrhs, and humoral asthmas. The powdered leaves, the essential oil properly diluted, and the distilled water, are agreeable errhines. In its recent state we are told, that it has been successfully applied to scirrhous tumors of the breasts

—— OLERACEA } See ORIGANUM ANGLICUM.
—— SYLVESTRIS. }

MALA, from a resemblance to μαλα, *Doric*, or rather *malum apple*, according to Martinius, the prominent part of the cheek, see BUCCÆ. It is also the term given to different sorts of fruit.

—— ASSYRIA. See CITREUM.

—— AURANTIA. See AURANTIA HYSPALENSIS.

—— AUREA. See AMORIS POMA, and AURANT. HISP.

—— AURANTIA CHINENSIS. See AURANTIA SINENSIS.

—— COTONEA MAJORA, & MINORA. See CYDONIA.

—— INSANA NIGRA. See MELONGENA.

—— PUNICA. See GRANATA MALA.

MALABARICA HERBA. See CORU CANARICA.

MALABATHRI OLEUM. See CINNAMOMUM.

MALABATHRINUM. Ointment of malabathrum. It is compounded of myrrh, spikenard, malabathrum, and many other aromatic ingredients. See DIONYSOS.

MALABATHRUM, } Into this word the Greeks cor-
MALABATRUM. } rupted the Indian word *tamalapatrum*. See FOLIUM.

MALACA RADIX. See SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMACA.

MALACIA. See PICA.

MALACOIDES, from μαλαχη, *a mallow*, and ειδος, *a form* or *likeness*. It is a plant which resembles a mallow, and possesses similar qualities, called also *malva betonicæ folio*.

MALACOSTEON. See MOLLITIES OSSIUM.

MALACTICOS. See EMOLLIENTIA.

MALAGMA, from μαλασσω, *to soften*, also βαος. It is synonymous with *cataplasma*, from the frequency of making cataplasms to soften; but formerly *malagmas* were made of many other ingredients.

—— ARABIS. A malagma made by the Arabians against strumous swellings and tubercles.

MALAGUETTA, or MALAGUETA. See PARADISI GRANA.

MALANKUA. See ZEDOARIA.

MALARUM OSSA The CHEEK BONES, called also *zygomatica ossa*. Albinus calls them *ossa jugalia*. They are the irregular square bones, placed on the outside of the orbits. Their four corners are reckoned processes; the posterior and superior, which are the longest, are called the *superior orbiter processes*; the anterior and superior, which end in acute angles, are called *the inferior orbiter processes*; the anterior and inferor, which are the shortest, are denominated the *maxillary*; the posterior and inferior points are called *zygomatic*.

MALAVISCUS. See ALTHÆA.

MALAXATIO. The softening of any thing, from μαλασσω, *to soften*.

MALAZISSATUS. One whose testicles are concealed in his belly. He is also called *emasculatus* and *mulieratus*.

MALE. See AXILLA.

MALICORIUM. See GRANATA MALA.

MALIGNITAS. MALIGNITY. Very different are the definitions of *malignity*, or the different accounts of what constitutes it. The fevers termed *malignant*, upon examining their symptoms, seem to proceed from coagulation or from dissolution of the juices; volatile and attenuating medicines relieve in the first case, and mild acids, cooling emulsions, and agglutinants, are useful in the latter. And as these medicines act by manifest qualities, it may reasonably be inferred that malignant disorders arise from manifest causes; so that the notion of *malignity* from a secret something, falls to the ground. The fevers that are malignant proceed from some particular contagious qualities of the air, not cognizable perhaps by the senses; corrupt and putrified matters diffused in the air may both cause and continue them.

The signs of *malignity* are, a slight coldness and shivering, a great loss of strength immediately ensuing, a small, quick, and contracted pulse, fainting, if an erect posture is long continued, drowsiness without any (at least refreshing) sleep, and if sleep comes on it is followed by a greater decay of strength and a delirium; there is no great complaint from pain, thirst, or other troublesome symptoms, and yet the patient is uneasy; at length the extremities are cold, the pulse intermits, and death soon approaches.

Those disorders in general may be called *malignant* which suddenly destroy the strength of the patient, and in which the flame of life seems at first to be almost quenched.

MALIS. A pungent pain from an animalcula lodged in an ulcerous tumor; or pain from an insect lodged in any part without ulcer or tumor, called also *cocyta*.

MALLAM-TODDALI. The name of a tree in Malabar, whose root, bark, leaves, and fruit, are esteemed as specific in the epilepsy. Raii Hist.

MALLEAMOTHE, called also *pavette*, *pavate*, *erysipelas curans arbor*. It is a shrub which grows in Malabar. The leaves boiled in palm oil, cures the impetigo; the root powdered and mixed with ginger is diuretic. Raii Hist.

MALLEI MUSC. EXTERN. vel Superior. See TENSOR MEMBRANA TYMPANI.

MALLEI MUSC. INTERN. See LAXATOR MEMBRANÆ TYMPANI.

MALLEOLUS. The ANKLE. See ASTRAGALUS; also, A MALLET. IN BOTANY the cuttings of vines, which are taken with joints of the old wood to their bottom, so as to resemble a little *mallet*, are thus termed; these cuttings most certainly take root, and make the best plants.

MALLEOLUS EXTERNUS. By some taken for the talus or ankle-bone, where it means the inferior extremities of the tibia and fibula, or the protuberances there. See FIBULA.

MALLEUS. A *hammer* or *mallet*, also one of the bones in the ears; see AURIS: this bone hath a large round head, which contracts all the way from the neck, from whence the processus Ravianus juts out like a fish bone, and on the outside a short process projects outward, and points against the membrana tympani; from thence the *manubrium* is continued down, and its extremity is fixed to the membrana tympani, and pulls it inwards. When the *malleus* is in its proper situation, the neck and head of it are turned upwards, and inwards, and the manubrium downwards, the short process of the handle upwards and outwards near the upper part of the edge of the tympanum, and the processus Ravianus forwards, reaching to the articular fissure in the os temporis, whence we may distinguish the *malleus* of one ear from that of the other. The handle of the *malleus* is tied to the membrana tympani by a fine membranous duplicature. This bone hath three muscles, viz. the *laxator membranæ tympani*, the *tensor membranæ tympani*, and the *musculus externus, auris* Du Vernii.

MALPIGHIA. BARBADOES CHERRY-TREE. So named in honour of Malpighius. It is not noted for any medicinal powers. It is also called *Cerasus Americana*, and is a genus of the decandria trigynia class: there are eight

eight ſpecies, natives of the Weſt Indies, where the fruit is eaten by the natives.

MALTHEORUM. See GEMMÆ SAL.

MALUM. A DISEASE, ſee MORBUS. In a ſtrict ſenſe it is the diſeaſe called *procidentia oculi*: it is when the eyes exceed the bounds of the eye-lids. It is alſo the Latin term for apple, as is *pomum*. In inflammatory and other febrile complaints, they are allowed as food when roaſted. Sliced and infuſed in boiling water they make a pleaſant diluting drink. When thoroughly roaſted the ſoft pulp is applied to the eye in form of cataplaſm without any intervening ſubſtance, in caſes of ophthalmy, if the eye itſelf ſhould not be too irritable.

—— CITREUM. See CITREUM.

—— GRANATUM. See GRANATA MALA.

—— MORTUUM. A malignant ſpecies of lepra or ſcab, which renders the body livid, with cruſty ulcers, void of ſanies and of pain.

—— TERRÆ. See ARISTOLOCHIA ROT.

MALUS. The APPLE-TREE. The many ſorts of apples that are known in this and other countries are but varieties of one ſpecies, in the opinion of ſome. Though we have more than fourſcore ſorts, yet the crab is the only one proper to this iſle. It is a term applied to different ſorts of fruit.

—— SYLVESTRIS, *ſive Agreſtis*, *malus* acido fructu ſylveſtris. The CRAB TREE, the WILDING, or the WELDING. It is the *pyrus malus* of Linnæus, called alſo AGRIOMELA.

—— AURANTIA. See AURANTIA HISPAN.

—— CITREA. See CITREUM.

—— CYDONIA. See CYDONIA.

—— HORTENSIS, *Malus Sativa*. The APPLE-TREE. The *firſt of theſe* is too ſour to be eaten; their juice is called VERJUICE, that is, green juice, as the French call it, and is often uſed as vinegar, called alſo *agreſta*. In moſt inſtances its uſefulneſs, both with reſpect to food and phyſic, is the ſame as that of vinegar.

The *ſylveſtris* may be conſidered as including all the variety of *apples* which by culture are improved. They have the common qualities of cooling and abating thirſt; the more acid kinds are ſomewhat laxative; the auſtere have rather a contrary effect. The juice of ſome of them, after being preſſed out, is left a little time to ferment, and then is the liquor called CYDER.

—— INDICA. See BILIMBI.

—— MALABARICA. See CANIRAM.

—— MEDICA. The CITRON, LEMON, and PEACH.

—— PERSICA. The PEACH and LEMON.

—— PUNICA. The POMEGRANATE. See BELAUSTIUM, and GRANATA MALA.

MALVA, of μαλαχη, from μαλαϛω, *to mollify*. The MALLOW. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen ſpecies; but the *common mallow* being more frequently found, and poſſeſſed of the largeſt ſhare of uſeful qualities, is juſtly uſed for them all. It is the MALVA SYLVESTRIS, or MALVA *caule erecto herbaceo, foliis ſeptemlobatis acutis, pedunculis petioliſque pilaſis*, CLASS MONODELPHIA; ORD. POLYANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 841. It is ſufficiently known not to need deſcription. Its leaves and flowers are a little mucilaginous, have no remarkable ſmell, and are rather emollient and laxative. A conſerve is made with the flowers; the leaves are uſed in decoctions for clyſters, fomentations of the emollient kind, and in cataplaſms. The roots have been uſed more as a pectoral than they are at preſent; they have a ſoft ſweet taſte, ſomewhat like liquorice, but have no remarkable ſmell. An extract from them, made with ſpirit of wine, is very ſweet. The leaves poſſeſs ſimilar powers to the althæa; their uſe is ſuperſeded for internal purpoſes by thoſe of the latter. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. This term is applied to different plants, as,

MALVA ARBOREA MARITIMA, alſo called *althæa arborea maritima*. The MALLOW-TREE. It agrees in virtues with the *common mallows*.

—— BETONICÆ FOLIO. See MALACOIDES.

—— ROSEA FOLIO SUBROTUNDO, called alſo *malva arboreſcens*, *malva hortenſis*, *dendromalache*. TREE or GARDEN MALLOW, and the HOLLYHOCK. Of this kind Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies. They are chiefly noticed as ornamental in gardens. Their medical virtues are ſimilar to, but leſs in degree than thoſe of the *common mallow*. And,

—— VERBENACEA, called alſo *alcea*, *alcea vulgaris major*. VERVAIN MALLOW. It is diſtinguiſhed from the *common mallow* by its leaves being jagged or cut in about the edges. It grows in hedges, and flowers moſt of the ſummer. It agrees in virtues with the other *mallows*, but it is the leaſt mucilaginous of any. Miller enumerates eight ſpecies of the *vervain mallow*.

MALVA-VISCUS. See ALTHÆA.

MALVASIA } MALMSEY, alſo called *marviſium*.
MALVISIUM, } It is a generous kind of wine. It is ſuppoſed to be the *arviſium* of the iſland of Scio.

MAMÆRA FŒMINA. See PAPAYA FŒMINA.

MAMANGA FRUTEX. An arborefcent ſhrub in Braſil. The Portugueſe call it *lavapratas*. Its leaves are applied to wounds and ulcers. The pods yield an oil by expreſſion, which is uſed in maturating poultices. Raii Hiſt.

MAMEI. The *mammee*, *momin*, or TODDY-TREE. It is a fine tall tree, appearing always of a fine green colour, and ſomewhat reſembles the walnut-tree; the fruit is as large as a man's two fiſts, and is very agreeable. This tree is found in different parts of the Weſt Indies, but thoſe on the iſland of Hiſpaniola are the beſt. From inciſions made in the branches a copious diſcharge of pellucid liquor is obtained, which is called *momin* or *toddy-wine*; but it muſt be drank very ſparingly, becauſe of its very diuretic quality: it is eſteemed as an effectual preſervative from the ſtone, as alſo a ſolvent of it when generated. There are two ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt.

MAMIRA. It is ſaid by Paulus Ægineta to be the root of a plant which is of a detergent quality. Some think it is the root of the *doronicum*; but what it really is, cannot be aſcertained.

MAMIRAAN. It is a plant which grows in the water. It hath a leaf like the convolvulus; its taſte is hot and bitter: the ſeed reſembles that of ſeſamum. It is in uſe amongſt the Arabians.

MAMMA. See PAPILLA.

MAMMÆ. The BREASTS, from μαμμα, *mother*, *mamma*, plural *mammæ*. In the *breaſts* are, the *mammillæ* or nipples, the *areola*, the body of the *breaſt*, and the lactiferous veſſels. The ſubſtance of the *breaſt* is deſcribed as lying between two membranes, one before, the other behind; but this is not true. The *breaſts* are compoſed of a glandular ſubſtance and fat; the glandular part is hard, white, and irregularly mixed with fat; but the ſtructure of the *breaſts* are very little underſtood. The whole maſs of the glandular part ſeems made up of tubes called tubi lactiferi. See LACTIFERI DUCTUS. Ferdinand Leber ſays, as to the internal ſtructure of the *mammæ*, it is made up of very much ſoft fat, which extends round about, and chiefly conſtitutes the ſubſtance of the *mammæ*. It conſiſts alſo of a large eminent gland which is compoſed of many leſs glands, arteries, veins, lymphatics, nerves, and proper excretory ducts, containing milk, when wanted. Each of theſe parts is encloſed in a firm, white, cellular texture, and they are all united together.

The glands in the *breaſts* of old women are very prominent, and may be taken for ſcirrhuſes.

The arteries and veins are ramifications from the arteriæ and venæ ſubclaviæ, and from the axillares. The nerves are principally from the coſtales, which communicate with the nervi ſympathetici. The uſe of the breaſts in women is to ſecrete and contain milk for the nutrition of infants.

MAMMÆARA MAS & FŒMINA. See PAPAYA MAS FŒMINA.

MAMMARIA EXTERNA ARTERIA. See MAMMARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

—— VASA. The arteries and veins of the breaſt.

MAMMARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The ARTERIES of the BREAST. The external are branches from the axillary arteries, and are called the ſuperior thoracic arteries. The internal proceed from the anterior and lower ſide of the ſubclaviæ, near the middle of the claviculæ, and run down, for about one finger's breadth, behind the cartilages of the true ribs, an inch diſtant from the ſternum; in their paſſage they ſend branches to the breaſts and to ſeveral of the adjacent parts; they afterwards go out of the thorax on one ſide of the appendix enſiformis, and are loſt in the muſcul. abdom. recti.

—— VENÆ INTERN. *The right* ſprings from the vena cava, a little below the bifurcation, runs along the internal edge of the ſternum, &c. as does its correſponding artery. The *left* ſprings from the ſubclavian, or from the axillary vein.

MAMMIFORMES, or MAMILLARES PROCESSUS. The maſtoid proceſſes. In *(forma) the ſhape* of *(mamma) a teat.* See TEMPORUM OSSA.

MAMILLA. See PAPILLA.

MAMMOE. See MAMEI.

MANACA. The name of a bacciferous ſhrub in Braſil. The root is powerfully emetic and cathartic, and is uſed on ſome occaſions by the natives. See Raii Hiſt.

MANANAOG. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

MANATEA LAPIS, } alſo called *manati Indorum,*
MANATI, } *manati phocæ genus, vacca marina.* The SEA-COW.

The part of this animal which hath been uſed in medicine is the os petroſum of the head; it is of various forms, hard, and white, reſembling ivory. Its being harder than bones are in general, hath obtained it the name of ſtone.

MANCANILLA. The MANCHINEAL-TREE. There are three ſpecies in the Weſt Indies; they are as large as the oak-tree, the juice from their bark, whilſt freſh, is cauſtic; the fruit and leaves have the ſame effect, yet are eaten by goats. The wood is ſawed into planks, and brought into England. See Raii Hiſt.

MANCORON, according to Oribaſius's account, is a kind of ſugar which is found in a ſort of cane.

MANCURANA. See ORIGANUM.

MANDARU. *Aſſitra.* The pod-bearing Malabarian tree with bifid leaves. Ray mentions the following ſpecies:

1. *Chovanna mandaru* prima, alſo called *arbor St. Thomæ*, &c. 2. *Chovanna mandaru* ſecunda, &c. 3. *Volutta mandaru*, &c. 4. *Canſchena pou*, &c.

The flowers purge. The roots, if chewed, relieve pains in the teeth.

MANDIBULA, from *mando, to chew,* A JAW. See MAXILLA.

MANDIIBA, MANDIIBABURA, MANDIIBPARATA, MADIIBUMANA, MANDIIPEBA, MANDIIPUCA, MANDIOCA, MANDIHOCA, MANDIOPIBA. See CASSADA.

MANDRAGORA, alſo called *canina malus*; *dudaim.* The MALE MANDRAKE. It is the ATROPA MANDRAGORA Linn. This plant hath monopetalous, multifid, bell-ſhaped flowers; its fruit is ſoft, globular, and contains ſeeds, which are generally kidney-ſhaped The plant is common in Spain, Italy, and other hot countries. It is anodyne, narcotic, and cathartic; but is only uſed internally as a diſcutient.

Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies. They receive the name of *anthropomorphes.* The roots of marſh-mallow, of the arundo, and of bryony, are made to reſemble the *male mandrake* roots; the latter is very commonly impoſed for them.

MANDRAGORITES. The MANDRAKE WINE. Half a pound of the bark of the mandrake is put to nine gallons of wine, and they ſtand together during three months; this forms the proceſs.

MANDUCATES. See MASTUCATIO.

MANDUCATORES MUSC. from *manduco, to chew.* See MASSETER MUSCULUS.

MANGA, alſo called *mangas, amba, ambo, ambe, ambalam, mav, mau, conchifolia.* The MANGO-TREE. It is a large tree, a native of the Eaſt Indies. The fruit is larger than a gooſe's egg, and ſhaped like a kidney, and of a gold-yellow colour. This fruit is pickled and ſent to moſt parts of the world. See Raii Hiſt.

MANGA. See ABALAM.

MANGARATIA. See ZINGIBER.

MANGLE. See GUAPARAIBA.

MANGOSTAN. A tree which has been tranſplanted from the Molucca iſlands to Java, and at Batavia is admired as an ornament in gardens. The bark is aſtringent.

MANGOSTANS. It is an Indian fruit, of the ſize of a ſmall orange. It is cardiac and ſtomachic; its rind or peel is aſtringent. See Lemery des Drogues.

MANIA, alſo DELIRIUM *maniacum, paraphroſyne*; PHRENITIS *apyreta, heracleios, heracleius.* MADNESS. See alſo MELANCHOLIA. This diſorder receives different apellations, according to its greater or leſs violence, and the varieties of its cauſes and attending circumſtances. Melancholy is the primary diſorder, and *madneſs* is the higher degree. Alexander Trallian ſays that *madneſs* is nothing but melancholy arrived to a higher degree, and that the connection between theſe two diſorders is ſo great, that a tranſition from one to the other eaſily happens. Aretæus alſo ſays, that melancholy is the beginning and origin of *madneſs*, which is brought on by the increaſe of melancholy, rather than by any other cauſe.

Theſe two diſorders agree in their being accompanied with conſtant delirium, without fever. And it is alſo certain that he who can leſſen or remove one of theſe complaints, is equally able to afford relief againſt the other.

Madneſs, in all its ſpecies, is a chronical diſorder, and of the tribe uſually denominated nervous: it is defined by ſome to be, "The perception of objects not exiſting, or at leaſt not correſponding to the ſenſes." Hence it will be deſcribed as being a preternatural ſtate of ſenſation. Dr. Cullen places it under the CLASS NEUROSES; and ORD. VESANIÆ, which he defines an univerſal infanity. He forms three ſpecies. 1. *Mania mentalis*, when wholly from the affections of the mind. 2. *Mania corporea*, called alſo *mania inanitorum*, when evidently from a fault in the body. 3. *Mania obſcura*, when not preceded by any evident mental affection or diſorder of the body.

The dull, ſtupid, or forgetful; the very ingenious and penetrating; thoſe of a melancholico-choleric temperament, of a lean habit, with tenſe fibres, and a quick pulſe; thoſe who are prone to anger, particularly thoſe who are eaſily provoked to anger at meal times, are, above all other, ſubject to *madneſs*.

From diſſection of thoſe who died mad or melancholic, it appears that a *congeſtion of blood in the veſſels of the brain is a principal cauſe of theſe diſorders.* According to the different nature and condition of the blood, and its motion through the veſſels of the brain, both the rational and ſenſitive powers are ſo altered, that the difference of inclinations and appetites is to be accounted for from them. And *the immediate cauſe of madneſs* or of *melancholy* is a preternatural congeſtion of fluids in the veſſels of the brain, or ſuch an impreſs on ſome part of this organ of ſenſe, as excites the preternatural ſenſations which more particularly work on the imagination. The *mediate cauſes* are, a certain weakneſs, or at leaſt a peculiar diſpoſition to irritations of a peculiar kind. The *remote cauſes* are, violent commotions of mind, ſuch as long-continued or exceſſive grief, dread, terror, fear, &c. intenſe thought, an exceſs of love, narcotic drugs, expoſing the feet and legs to too much cold; and among the cauſes, a callous pia mater is mentioned as one in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. iv. art. 26; and to theſe many others might be added.

The preceding ſigns of *madneſs* are, in general, a rednes of the eyes, a tremulous motion of the eyelids, a change of diſpoſition and behaviour, a pride which diſcovers itſelf in the countenance, voice, and geſtures, a grinding of the teeth, an uncommon hatred to particular perſons, little ſleep, a violent cephalalgia, a quickneſs of hearing, a ringing and a ſort of muſical noiſe in the ears, increaſed ſtrength, and capacity of bearing cold; and in women, an accumulation of blood in the breaſts as the diſorder increaſes. As to the ſigns in the beginning, progreſs, and declenſion of the diſorder, Aretæus excellently lays them down in the following manner: "Thoſe who are affected with melancholy, are ſad, dejected, and dull, without apparent cauſe. They tremble for fear, are deſtitute of courage, affected with watchings, and fond of ſolitude. They are prone to anger, changeable in their tempers, and aſk a reaſon for the moſt trifling and inconſiderable occurrences. They are at ſome ſeaſons ſo covetous that they will not part with any thing, but ſoon become ſilly and prodigal. They are generally coſtive, ſometimes diſcharge no fæces at all, at other times their excrements are dry, round, and covered with a black and bilious humour; they diſcharge a ſmall quantity of urine, which is acrid and bilious. A large quantity of flatulencies are diſcharged from their mouths; ſometimes they vomit a certain acrid humour with the bile. Their countenances become pale, their pulſe is ſlow. They are lazy and weak, but diſcover a preternatural voracity in eating their aliments.—*When the diſorder advances to madneſs*, the patient, when provoked to anger, becomes raging mad. Some wander far from home; ſome cry out in a hideous manner; ſome ſhun the ſight of men, betake themſelve to ſolitude, and only converſe with themſelves; others tear and mangle their bodies.—*In the higheſt degree of this diſorder*, they perceive red images before their eyes, ſo that they in a manner think themſelves ſtruck by lightning. They are immoderately inclined to venery, ſo that they careſs publicly, without either dread or ſhame. But when the diſeaſe is in its decline, they become ſtupid, calm, and mournful; and coming

ing to the knowledge of their misfortune, they are dejected, on account of their calamitous and miserable situation."

Hoffman observes that *madness* sometimes remits for a long time, but returns at certain periods, especially about the solstices, the times at which they first appeared. Dr. Tyson, physician of the Bethlehem hospital, observes that the raving fits of mad people, which keep the lunar periods, are generally accompanied with epileptic symptoms.

Madness should be distinguished from an acute delirium or phrenitis; also that resemblance of *madness* which is produced by narcotic drugs.

If this disorder is symptomatic a recovery may be more readily expected; but when idiopathic, or when violent or disappointed love, excess of venery, great agitation or uneasiness of mind, were the cause, a cure will be difficult, and not soon to be expected.—If the paroxysms are slight and short, the cure may be reasonably expected.—If after sleep the patient is delirious and insensible of cold, or of drastic emetics or purges;—if, in consequence of a want of sleep, and of long abstinence, a great loss of strength is brought on;—or if epilepsy, convulsions, or lethargy come on, death is not far off.

As in other nervous disorders, so in this, the same method of cure is not to be indiscriminately used in every case.

As the immediate cause *appears to be a preternatural state of sensation, so whatever produces an opposite one, may be conducive to a cure*; whence moderate exercise continued within compass of the patient's strength, and travelling in temperate climes, are found useful: keeping the patient's mind diverted with any amusement that turns his thoughts directly contrary to those which he possessed before; if this can be duly continued, the cure is both facilitated and expedited. But severity in beating, terrifying, &c. is very rarely necessary, and never in a great degree, for all mad people are great cowards, and after a few instances of smart rather than severe discipline, the most frantic are easily governed.

When the disorder is symptomatic, or the consequence of other diseases having long continued, or being ill managed, the cure will much depend on the removal of the original disorders. As when it happens in consequence of nervous or intermitting fevers long continued, moderate exercise in a dry warm air, with the bark, cordials, and ferrugineous preparations, is most proper.—When it happens to weakly women affected with the nervous fever, particularly in child-bed, bleeding and all cooling methods are to be avoided; the patient must be kept in bed, and free from every disturbance; gentle cordials and perspiratives must be given, and the extract of the bark with the ferrum ammoniacale should accompany the cordial perspiratives.

In the young, sanguine, and robust, bleeding is an essential step towards relief; as to the quantity to be discharged, and the frequency with which it is to be repeated, they are best determined by the pulse.

Anodynes. These, in general, such as camphor, camphor with nitre, musk, &c. are proper; for though evacuations are required, medicines to strengthen the brain and spirits are necessary too: and, after due evacuations, strong opiates may be used with advantage. If musk is given, the doses should consist of from ℈ i. to 3 ss.—Opium may be given to two grains.—Camphor hath been given with great advantage from ℈ i. to 3 i. ss. at a dose, and repeated every night, and sometimes morning and night. Dr. Kenneir used to begin with an antimonial vomit; the next day he gave a large dose of camphor, and repeated it at night, and thus continued a few days; then in the day he gave pills of æthiops, gum guaiacum, &c. and at night the camphor, until a cure was effected; in which he often soon succeeded. Dr. Monro gives borax to 3 ii. at a dose, for procuring sleep.

Emetics are often highly useful by their stimuli; of these the antimonial are generally used; but when they fail, the juice of the leaves of asarabacca or groundsel may be given, from one to two table-spoonfuls for a dose; though the flor. antimonii are celebrated as being specific, if a specific is known for maniacs: some have disputed the utility of emetics, as they determine the fluids too much to the brain, and by increasing its energy, may be considered rather as medicines of some doubtful effect.

Diuretics. Dr. Mead observes that, in the cure of *maniacs*, evacuations by the kidneys are of greater consequence than is generally supposed, especially if the *mania* is of the furious kind, and accompanied with febrile heat. Alkaline salts in large doses are here the most effectual diuretics. The acetum distillatum acts often in this way, or by sweats, and has been proved to be highly useful in maniacal cases, given after emetics and proper purgatives, and having recourse to them occasionally, during the administration of this medicine; one ounce and a half may be taken once or twice a day, which has completed cures in six weeks, and sometimes sooner.

Purges. Though the ancients used hellebore, they rendered it mild before they administered it for purging; and it was because they knew not of any of the milder sorts which now are in use, that they employed this. Alexander Trallian observes that, in these disorders, "gentle purging, a moistening diet, and the interposition of the bath, are necessary; for those who prescribe hot antidotes and purgatives, render their patients more furious." Such purges as gently evacuate, and that with the least irritation, are the best, of which number the kali tartarizatum is in the highest estimation.

Blisters are rarely useful, though not wholly to be condemned.

Bathing. Cold bathing is commended, but perhaps would always be both more safe and effectual after a due use of the warm. The ancients both used and highly extol the use of bathing in warm light water, in which sweet herbs are infused. Celsus advises to "wash the patient's head with cold water, and then to lay a folded cloth, gently squeezed out of the same, upon it, when going into the warm bath: for thus (he says) the vessels in the head are strengthened, and more forcibly drive their contained blood from them, and the warm bath enlarging the vessels of the body, fits them for receiving more, and so lessening the quantity in the head." Trallian and Aretæus both urge the use of hot baths, because, they say, "the flesh of those patients is dry and tense, and that softening it tends much to relieve." When baths are made for this purpose, their heat should be only such as excites a pleasing sensation. Hoffman is a great advocate for warm bathing; but he first directs due evacuations, a liquid diet, and nitrous medicines.

Some considering melancholy and *madness* only as the higher degrees of the hypochondriac disorders, proceed and advise as directed in the cure thereof.

Dr. Muzzel of Berlin, in his Treatise of Melancholy, highly extolls the *kali acetatum*; he directs a dram (the Germans reckon twenty-four grains in ℈ i. hence there are twelve grains more than in our 3 i.) to be given three times a day in a draught of warm water, which is to be sweetened with honey: this, with a thin moistening diet, the warm bath every night, and the flesh-brush every morning, hath great efficacy.

It should be observed that every kind of *madness* is attended with a diminished perspiration, and that the custom of confining these patients in close apartments increases this morbid symptom.

See Aretæus, Alex. Trallian, Celsus, Sennertus, Hoffman, Sydenham, and Boerhaave, Dr. Battie's Treatise on *Madness*, and Dr. Muzzel's Treatise on Melancholy. Arnold on *Madness*. Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv. p. 144.

MANIGUETTA. See PARAD. GRANA.

MANIHOT, } See CASSADA.
MANIBA. }

MANIODES. MANIACAL. See FERINA.

MANIPEY. See JACARANDA ALBA.

MANIPUERA. See CASSADA.

MANIPULUS. A HANDFUL. The same as *desme*, *dragma*; as much as can be contained at once in the hand, which also *fasciculus* means.

MANJAPUMERAM. It is a large tree, which is common in the West Indies: its flowers are distilled, and the water is used against inflammations of the eyes, &c. See Raii Hist.

MANJELLA KUA. See CURCUMA.

MANNA, also called *manna Calabrina*, *ros Calabrinus*, AEROMELI, *alusar*, *drosomeli*. That species which is of a rosy colour, is called *rubea*. It is called *manna*, and *mel aërium*, from the supposition that it descended in dew from heaven; but it is incontestably proved to be the juice of the trees on the leaves of which it is found.

Juices of a like nature, but inferior both in quality and quantity, are obtained from several shrubs and trees in the warm eastern countries; but the officinal *mannas* transude during the dog-days from the FRAXINUS ORNUS, vel FRAXINUS, *foliis ovato-oblongis serratis petiolatis*, *floribus corallatis*

corallatis. Hort. Kew. CLASS, POLYGAMIA. ORD. DIOECIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 1160. It exudes from every part of the tree; but, for a more abundant ſupply, inciſions are made through the bark, whence it flows more freely, and is ſoon inſpiſſated by the ſun's heat. The quality of the *manna* will often vary much, though the produce of the ſame tree. *Manna* is alſo the product of a ſpecies of aſh tree, named *alepenſis.*

Manna is a juice of the ſame nature with honey and ſugar, being, like them, ſweet, inflammable, ſoluble in water and in ſpirit; fermentable ſo as to yield a vinous ſpirit, a vinegar, tartar, &c: It poſſeſſes, like them, a laxative quality, but in a greater degree. The *finer manna* is in oblong, roundiſh, ſingle pieces; or in ſtalks, moderately dry, friable, of a whitiſh or pale yellowiſh colour, light, and ſomewhat tranſparent; internally it is compoſed as it were of fine capillary cryſtals.—The *inferior kinds* are moiſt, unctuous, brown, mixed with ſmall pieces of wood and other impurities, and in irregular lumps.

Chuſe the whiteſt, drieſt, lighteſt, pureſt, and that which hath a cryſtalline appearance upon breaking, a ſweet taſte, and which is rather biting to the tongue. The flake *manna* is generally preferred; but the ſmaller pieces are as good, if white or of a pale yellow colour, very light, of a ſweet not unpleaſing taſte, and free from impurities Some chuſe the fat honey-like *manna*, but very injudiciouſly, for it hath either been expoſed to moiſt air, or is damaged by means of ſea-water, or ſome other fluid.

Manna is often adulterated by compoſitions of coarſe ſugar, ſtarch, and ſome purgative ingredients, ſuch as ſcammony; but they are diſcovered by their taſte, weight, compactneſs, untranſparency, their habitude to certain menſtrua. The adulterated ſorts generally render the fluid in which they are diſſolved more or leſs glutinous.

This concreted juice liquefies in a moiſt air, diſſolves readily in water, and, by the help of heat, in rectified ſpirit alſo; the impurities only being left by both menſtrua. From the ſaturated ſpirituous ſolution great part of it ſeparates as the liquor cools, concreting into a flaky maſs, of a ſnowy whiteneſs, and a very grateful ſweetneſs: the liquor remaining after the ſeparation of this pure ſweet part, on being inſpiſſated, is unctuous, dark-coloured, and diſagreeable.

Manna is one of the mildeſt purgatives, and may be given with great ſafety to children, and pregnant women, to the delicacy of whoſe frames and ſituation it is particularly adapted; it is eſteemed a good and pleaſant auxiliary to the purgative neutral ſalts.—It ſheathes acrimony, and is uſeful in coughs, diſorders of the breaſt, and ſuch as are attended with fever and inflammation, as in pleuriſies, &c.—It is particularly efficacious in bilious complaints; and helps the diſcharge of mineral waters when they are not of themſelves ſufficiently active.—It is apt to create flatulencies and gripes, both which are prevented by a ſmall addition of ſome warm carminative.—It purges in doſes of from ʒ i. to ʒ ii. but its purgative quality is much increaſed by a ſmall addition of caſſia—When it is adminiſtered in bilious diſorders, Geoffroy recommends quickening it with a few grains of antimonium tartarizatum: thus he ſays the bilious ſerum will be plentifully evacuated, without any nauſea or gripes.—Sydenham recommends the addition of lemon-juice to *manna*, as a remedy for the gravel, and ſays, that the acid renders the purgative quality of the *manna* quicker, and alſo cauſes the *manna* to ſit eaſy on the ſtomach.—In bilious caſes tamarinds are uſefully joined with *manna*.—In the gravel, the hooping cough, and when all poſſible irritation ſhould be avoided, give the *manna* in milk. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med.

MANNA THURIS. See OLIBANUM.

—— TERENIABIN, and TRANGEBIN. See ALHAGI.

MANNIFERA ARBOR. See FRAXINUS ORNAS.

MANSORIUS MUSCULUS. See *Maſſeter muſculus.*

MANTILE. The name of a bandage.

MANUS. The HAND. It is divided into the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers. All the poſterior part is convex for greater firmneſs, and the internal part concave, for the greater convenience of graſping. The concave ſide is called the palm of the *hand.*

MANUS CHRISTI SIMPLICES. } See SACCHARUM.
—— CHRISTI PERLATÆ. }

MANUS DEI. A name for a reſolvent plaſter which is deſcribed by Lemery. Alſo for *opium.*

MANYL-RARA. A tall tree, growing in the Eaſt Indies. Its fruit reſembles an olive, and is eaten to promote an appetite and digeſtion.

MAY See MANGA.

MAON A ſpecies of AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

MARANDA. A ſpecies of myrtle, growing in the iſland of Zeylon, a decoction of the leaves of which is ſaid to be excellent againſt the venereal diſeaſe.

MARANTA GALANGA. See GALANGA.

MARASMODES. A hectic fever in its worſt ſtage.

MARASMUS, from μαραινω, *to render lean,* or *tabid.* An atrophy. See ATROPHIA. That ſpecies of hectic fever which is common and fatal to old men, was by the Greeks called *maraſmus.*

MARATHRITES. See FŒNICULUM.

MARATHROPHYLLUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

MARATHRUM. See FŒNICULUM.

MARCASITA. See PYRITES and BISMUTHUM.

MARCHED. See LITHARGYRUM.

MARCHIONIS PULVIS. MARQUIS's POWDER, deſcribed in the Leyden Diſpenſatory. It is deſigned as an anti-epileptic, and conſiſts of peony roots, miſſeto, elk's-hoof, coral, ivory, &c.

MALCOR. A preternatural drowſineſs.

MARCORES. It is the firſt order of Dr. Cullen's Claſs Cachexiæ, which he defines, diſeaſes that are attended with waſting of the whole body. It is ſimilar to the macies, and enaciantes of other authors.

MARGARITÆ, alſo called *pirlæ, unionet.* PEARLS. They may be ranked as a ſpecies of bezoar-ſtones. They are ſmall morbid excreſcences, of a calculous kind, of a bright ſemi-tranſparent whiteneſs, formed on the inſide of the ſhell of the *concha margaritifera,* or mother of pearl fiſh; as alſo of certain oyſters, muſcles, and other ſhell fiſhes. The fineſt pearls are brought from the Eaſt Indies; the next from the Weſt. The oriental have a more ſhining ſilver-like hue than the occidental; the laſt are ſomewhat milky. Inferior ſorts are found in the ſhell on our own ſhores. Thoſe which are not fit for ornamental uſes, are called rag *pearls* and ſeed *pearls,* and are employed in medicine.

True *pearls* calcine in the fire, and become quicklime, and readily diſſolve in acids, the vitriolic excepted. Theſe properties ſhew, that they are an earth of the ſame kind with crabs'-claws, oyſter-ſhells, and other calcareous animal abſorbents. *Pearls* have no virtues but what are common to other ſubſtances of the ſame claſs, nor yet do they poſſeſs them in any greater degree. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MARGARITA. See STAPHYLOMA and ALBUGO OCULORUM.

MARGINATUS. BORDERED. The ſeeds of plants which have a thin leafy border round them, are ſaid to be *marginated,* as thoſe of the ſtock-gilly-flower, &c.

MARINUM, vel MARINUS SAL. SEA-SALT. It is alſo called *eſebon; communis ſal; artificialis ſal; culinarius ſal; cibarius ſal;* COMMON SALT.

The *ſalt* is not only extracted from the ſea-water by evaporation, but is alſo found in immenſe quantities in the earth. That which is found in the earth is uſually diſtinguiſhed by the name of *ſal gemma.* See GEMMA SAL. This *ſalt* is perfectly neutral, but differs from all other neutral *ſalts,* in its occaſioning thirſt if ſwallowed. It is compoſed of a peculiar acid, denominated marine acid, and of the mineral alkali, called natron. It diſſolves in about thrice its weight of cold water; and, if the water is hot, it diſſolves very little more.

The ſolution of this *ſalt* in water, if gently evaporated, firſt affords certain cubical cryſtals; theſe are the common or alimentary *ſalt*; after this, by farther evaporation, a quantity of the *ſal cathartic. amar.* is produced; the remaining part of the ſolution can hardly be cryſtallized; it conſiſts of the marine acid, and a calcareous earth.

When the ſea-water is thrown upon rocks, &c. in warm climes, it is gradually evaporated by the ſun's heat, and the remaining *ſalt* receives the name of BAY or ROCK-SALT; this is formed into large cryſtals; it does not liquefy in a moiſt air, and, being ſtronger, it preſerves proviſions better.

The common alimentary *ſalt* loſes part of its acid in the proceſs for preparing it; for *ſea-ſalt,* contrary to other neutral ones, loſes part of its acid in boiling down a ſolution of it to dryneſs; and hence its diſpoſition to liquefy

in air; but this is prevented by adding a ſmall quantity of acid juſt when it begins to concrete,

Sea-ſalt is fixed and unchangeable in our bodies; it paſſes through us unaltered.—It checks fermentation, and prevents puttefaction in the primæ viæ.—It readily joins with volatile urinous *ſalts*, and changes them into a ſal ammoniac, and ſo fits the fluids for running off by urine.—It ſtimulates the ſolids, and increaſes their oſcillatory motion;—and on theſe foundations are built all the virtues aſcribed to *ſea-ſalt*, of drying, heating, deterging, digeſting, opening, and attenuating, increaſing the appetite, and reſiſting putrefaction.—It is uſeful when the appetite fails, digeſtion is weak, the bowels are coſtive, or the urine obſtructed.—It checks the operation of vomits, by turning them downwards.—In palſies and apoplexies, conſiderable advantage is often perceived from *ſalt* being ſprinkled on the tongue. A free uſe of ſalt hath been blamed, for producing the ſcurvy and itch; but if *ſalt* is juſtly blameable in theſe caſes, it is becauſe a ſufficient quantity of it was not uſed. See AQUA MARINA.

Common-ſalt hath many peculiar qualities, ſome of which are as follow:

1. The ſmalleſt cryſtals are cubic.

2. Fire applied to it makes it crackle; this crackling is called decrepitating, and ſeems to proceed from the air contained in it, which, being rarefied, burſts its way with a noiſe.

3. Muriatic acid is the only known ſolvent of gold, but not without being joined with the nitrous.

4. It is anti-putreſcent from its acid.

5. A larger quantity is ſoluble in a given quantity of water, than of any known ſalt; ſix ounces of *common ſalt* may be diſſolved in ſixteen ounces of water.

6. *Salt* diſſolved in water, of a heat nearly equal to that of the atmoſphere, renders the water colder by much.

7. Notwithſtanding the coldneſs, the water in which *ſalt* is, will not freeze ſo ſoon as the freſher water.

8. If *ſalt* is made very dry, it attracts the moiſture of the air conſiderably in the drieſt ſeaſons.

Salt is decrepitated by placing it over a charcoal fire in an earthen veſſel, and ſtirring it continually with a ſpatula; as ſoon as it is hot it crackles, and when the noiſe is over, it is decrepitated, dried, calcined, or burnt.

To depurate ſalt, diſſolve it in ſix times its quantity of rain-water, ſtrain the ſolution hot through a cloſe linen bag ſo often as to render it limpid, then exhale in a glaſs veſſel one ſixth part of the water, and ſet it in a cool place, covered from the duſt; if in three days a ſediment is obſerved, pour off the water by decantation: if there is no ſediment, the liquor is fit for proceeding with; and in this caſe evaporate to a pellicle, then ſet it in a cool place for twenty-four hours, in which time it will ſhoot into cubic cryſtals. Keep the firſt for chemical uſes; evaporate the remainder, and proceed as before.

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI GLAUBERI. *Glauber's Spirit of* SEA-SALT, now called *Acidum Muriaticum*, MURIATIC ACID.

Take of dry *ſea-ſalt*, ten pounds; vitriolic acid, ſix pounds; water, five pounds; add by degrees the vitriolic acid, firſt mixed with the water, to the *ſalt*; then diſtil.

The ſpecific gravity of this, is to that of diſtilled water, 1.170, to 1000. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The acid of the *ſea-ſalt* is completely diſengaged from its alkaline baſis by the more powerful acid of vitriol, and may now be collected in a concentrated ſtate by diſtillation; but as in this concentrated ſtate its fumes very difficultly condenſe, a little water muſt be added to promote that effect. The marine acid riſes in white fumes. The muriatic is the weakeſt of the mineral acids, but ſtronger than any of the vegetable kind; it requires a greater fire to diſtil it than that of nitre, yet it is more readily diſſipated by the action of the air.

It is chiefly uſed as a menſtruum for other preparations; but, when given as a medicine, the doſe may be from ten to ſixty drops, in water, or any other convenient liquor.—It is an uſeful antiphlogiſtic, aperient, antiſeptic, and diuretic.—In putrid fevers, after having cleanſed the primæ viæ, it powerfully corrects the putrid ſtate of the blood; hence ſtrongly recommended in malt infuſion for the ſea ſcurvy: ſo great is its ſubtility, that when taken internally, it diffuſes its efficacy to remote parts, eſpecially the membranous.—To its ſubtility it is owing that it acts on the nervous coats of the ſtomach ſo as to be the beſt exciter of the appetite of all the mineral acids.—In bilious fevers this ſpirit corrects the faulty diſpoſition of the bile.—In dropſies, a few drops in each draught of the patient's drink agreeably allay thirſt, and promote the diſcharge of the urine. In ulcerated ſore throats of the putrid kind, it is uſed to acidulate gargles with, and given alſo internally. The following epithem frequently applied, very often ſtops the progreſs of the ulcerated parts. R tinct. benzoes comp. mel. angl. ää ʒ i. acidi muriatici gut. x. f. m. Linnæus ſays, that if it is properly diluted and applied to *chilblains, it radically cures them*. If half an ounce of good *bay-ſalt* is diſſolved in four ounces of water, and two drams of the muriatic acid well rectified be added, of this mixture a tea-ſpoonful given in a glaſs of water will improve the appetite, and frequently ſtop vomiting.

The muriatic acid combined with volatile alkalies, produces the officinal ſal ammoniac; with the mineral fixed alkali it regenerates common *ſea-ſalt*, called ſal marinus regeneratus; *febrifugus ſal*; with fixed vegetable alkali it produces the

SPIRITUS SALIS MARINI COAGULATUS.

Drop into the muriatic acid a ley of any fixed alkaline ſalt until all effervescence ceaſes; then evaporate the mixture to dryneſs.

This is ſomewhat ſharper than the *ſea-ſalt*; it alſo melts in water, and is fuſed in the fire with more difficulty. Some call it SAL MARIN. REGENERAT.—SAL DIGESTIVUM SYLVII, but very improperly, as its baſis is not the ſame.

The ACIDUM MURIATICUM combined with calcareous earths forms a very pungent ſaline compoſition, which difficultly aſſumes a cryſtalline form, deliquates in the air, diſſolves both in water and in rectified ſpirit of wine; this is called *ſal ammon. fixum*, and *ſal muriatic. calcareum*. This ſalt is contained in a conſiderable quantity in ſea-water, and remains fluid after the cryſtallization of its other ſaline matter; and is far more antiſeptic than the perfect *marine ſalt*. It is ſaid to be diuretic and lithontriptic. The medicine commonly ſold under the name of LIQUID SHELL, appears to be no other than a combination of this kind, conſiſting of calcined ſhells diſſolved in the marine acid. Theſe combinations are made by mixing the calcareous earth with ſal ammoniac, and urging the mixture with a gradual fire, until the volatile alkali of the ſal ammoniac is either diſſipated in the air, or collected by diſtillation, and only its acid left incorporated with the earth; ſo much of the earth as is ſaturated with the acid may be ſeparated from the reſt by elixation with water.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

MARIPENDAM. It is a plant in the iſland of St. Domingo; its tops are diſtilled, and thus a water is obtained, which is held in great eſteem there againſt pains in the ſtomach, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

MARISCA. An excreſcence about the anus. See CONDYLOMA and HÆMORRHOIDES.

MARISICUM. See MERCURIALIS FRUCTICOSA, &c.

MARITUS. See ADAMUS.

MARJORANA. See ORIGANUM.

MARMARYGÆ, from μαρμαιρω, *reſplendeo*. It is a variety of *pſeudoblepſis imaginaria*. Sparks or coruſcations which ſeem to flaſh before the eyes, in ſome diſorders of the head.

MARMOLARIA. See ACANTHUS.

MARMOR. MARBLE is a genus in the order of calcareous ſtones. The characters are, a calcareous ſtone, neither tranſparent, nor figured, but capable of a fine poliſh, and beautifully coloured. When calcined, it becomes quick-lime; to which we refer for its medical uſes.

MARMORATA AURIUM. See CERUMEN AURIS.

MARMOREUS TARTARUS. See CALCULUS.

MARMORACEA VENENA. Such poiſonous ſubſtances are thus named which are fatal in doſes not exceeding the quantity of a grain of wheat.

MAROCOSTINUM. An epithet for a cathartic extract originally made by Mindererus: *marum* and *coſtus* are two of the ingredients in it, and thoſe from which it is named. Lemery and Bates have named it *pilulæ marocoſtinæ*. It was deſigned particularly for purging off ſe-

rous humours, but is now neglected. See Pharmacop. Auguſt.

MAROTTI. A tall tree in Malabar, with leaves like thoſe of the bay-tree, and a fruit which contains an oily kernel. The oil expreſſed from the kernel is variouſly uſed by the natives, and often medicinally. See Raii Hiſt.

MARRULLIUM. See LACTUCA.

MARRUBIASTRUM. See BALLOTTE.

MARRUBIUM. HOREHOUND. Called alſo *maurosmarſon*: but this probably means the black ſort. Boerhaave mentions nine ſpecies; but they are not all in uſe as medicines. It is alſo a name for *cardiaca*, and ſome other plants.

MARRUBIUM ALBUM; alſo called *praſium album*. COMMON WHITE HOREHOUND. MARRUBIUM VULGARE, or MARRUBIUM *album, dentibus calycinis, ſetaceis uncinatis, floribus albis*. CLASS DIDYNAMIA. ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. Linn. Gen. Pl. 721. It is a hoary plant, with ſquare ſtalks and roundiſh unwrinkled leaves, ſet in pairs on long pedicles, in the boſoms of which come forth thick cluſters of whitiſh labiated flowers, in ſtriated cups, whoſe diviſions terminate in ſharp points or prickles. It is perennial, grows wild in cultivated grounds, and flowers in June.

The leaves have a kind of aromatic ſmell, but not an agreeable one; however, the diſagreeable part is wholly diſſipated after a few months keeping; their taſte is bitter, penetrating, diffuſive, and durable in the mouth. Taken in large doſes, they prove laxative. This plant is deſerving of more attention than is given to it, for it is a very uſeful aperient and corroborant; in humoral aſthmas, pulmonary conſumptions, cachexies, menſtrual ſuppreſſions, ſcirrhous affections of the liver, jaundice, and ſeveral other chronical diſorders, where it is not alone a cure, it is important in its aſſiſtance. The ancients had an high opinion of its efficacy, particularly in pulmonic and viſceral obſtructions; and amongſt the common people, this horehound-tea in coughs and aſthmas is a common remedy. Dr. Cullen diſputes its virtues as a pectoral, and ſays, in ſeveral caſes it has been judged to prove hurtful. For its uſe in aſthma and phthiſis, and power in reſolving indurations of the liver, the authorities of FORRESTUS, ZACUTUS, LUSITANUS, and CHOMEL, he thinks very inſufficient. Mat. Medica. A dram of the dried leaves in powder, two or three ounces of the expreſſed juice, or an infuſion of half a handful of freſh leaves, are commonly directed as a doſe. See BOICINENGA.

The dry herb gives out its virtues both to water and to ſpirit. The expreſſed juice, gently inſpiſſated to an extract, is the beſt preparation; the doſe is from gr. x. to 3 ſs.

—— AQUATICUM, called alſo *lycopus*; *Heraclea*. WATER HOREHOUND. This is found on the ſides of brooks, but is inferior in virtue to the white ſort.

—— NIGRUM FŒTIDUM. See BALLOTTE.

—— VERTICILLATUM, called alſo *marrubium Hiſpanicum*. Galen's MAD-WORT. *Stachy's*. The BASE HOREHOUND.

Theſe are not in much eſteem. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MARS. So the chemiſts call FERRUM, which ſee.

—— DIAPHORETICUS. See under FERRUM, N° 3.

—— SACCHARATUS, —— SOLUBILIS. } See FERRUM, N° 8, 9.

MARSAS. See BONDUCH INDORUM.

MARSUPIALIS. See OBTURATOR *externus* and *internus*, and GEMINI.

MARTIANUM POMUM. See AURANTIA HYSPAN.

MARTIATUM UNGUENTUM. SOLDIER'S OINTMENT.

℞ Ol. laur. f lb. iii. fol. rutæ, rect. lb. ii. ſs. majoran. lb. ii. menth. lb. i. ſalvia, abſ. com. balſamita mas & baſicum, āā lb. ſs. ol. oliv. lb. xx. cera flav. lb. iv. vin. Malag. lb. ii. m. f. ungt. This was contrived by Martian for the ſoldiers, to preſerve their limbs from the injuries of cold, &c. in the camp.

MARTIS ESSENTIA, MARTIS OL. PER DELIQ. & —— SAL. } LIXIVIUM MARTIS, under FERRUM, N° 7.

—— TINCTURA, —— EXTRACTUM, } under FERRUM.

MARUM; called alſo *ſampſuchus, clinopodium maſtichina Gallorum, thymbra Hiſpanica. Jaca Indica*, MASTICH THYME, or COMMON MARUM. It is the *thymus maſtichina* Linn. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with ſmall oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, ſet in pairs without pedicles; at the tops of the branches ſtand woolly heads, containing ſmall white labiated flowers, whoſe upper lip is erect and cloven, the lower divided into three ſegments; each flower is followed by four ſeeds, incloſed in the cup; it grows ſpontaneouſly on dry gravelly grounds in Spain, and in ſuch like ſoils it bears the ordinary winters in England. Its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the Syrian *marum*, but leſs powerful.

MARUM SYRYACUM, vel CRETICUM, alſo called *Majorana Syriaca vel Cretica, marum* Coortuſ, *chamædrys incana maritima*, MARUM GERMANDER, or SYRIAN HERB MASTICH. It is the *teucrium marum, foliis integerrimis ovatis acutis petiolatis, ſubtus, tomentoſis, flor. racemoſis ſecundis*. CL. DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMNOSPERSIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 706. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with ſmall oval leaves, pointed at each end, and ſet in pairs without pedicles, of a dilute green colour above, and hoary beneath; in their boſoms appear ſolitary, purple, labiated flowers, each of which are followed by four roundiſh ſeeds, incloſed in the cup. It is ſaid to be a native of Syria. In our climate it does not well bear the winters without ſhelter.

The leaves are bitter, pungent, and aromatic to the taſte; they yield a quick ſmell which excites ſneezing; and agree very much with the canella alba in their virtues.

This plant loſes but little in drying; it gives out its active matter partially to water, but completely to ſpirit; the watery infuſions ſmell ſtrong, but taſte weak of the *marum*; the ſpirituous taſtes ſtrong, but ſmells weak. Diſtilled with water, it yields an highly pungent, volatile, eſſential oil, ſimilar to that of ſcurvy-grass, but ſtronger, and of a leſs periſhable pungency; the remaining decoction is bitteriſh. Rectified ſpirit carries off only a part of the ſmell and pungency of the *marum*. This plant is ſuppoſed to poſſeſs very active powers; hence becoming an important remedy in many diſeaſes requiring the uſe of ſtimulants; for it is attenuating, aromatic, deobſtruent; by Bergius, ſaid to be nervine; tonic, reſolvent, an emenagogue, diuretic, and a ſternutatory; uſeful in cachexy, hyſteria, and nervous debility. The doſe is 3 ſs of the powdered leaves given in wine. In the preſent practice here, it is chiefly uſed as a ſternutatory, and is one of the ingredients of pulvis aſari compoſitus of the London Pharmacopœia. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's, and Bergius's Mat Med.

MARVISUM. See MALVASIA.

MASCHALE. See AXILLA.

MASCHALISTER. See SPINA.

MASLACH. A medicine of the opiate kind, in uſe among the Turks.

MASPETA, MASPETUM. } See SILPHIUM.

MASSALIS, and MASSARIAM. See ARG. VIVUM.

MASSÆ AD FORNACEM. See CANDELA FUMALIS.

MASSETER MUSCULUS, from μασσομαι, *to chew*, or *eat*. The MASSETER MUSCLE. It riſes on each ſide, from the cheek bone, and the interior part of the zygomatic proceſs of the os temporis; and is inſerted into the whole length of the lower jaw, particularly the angle. Theſe muſcles are alſo called, *laterales muſculi, manducatores, manſorius muſculus*.

MASSOY. It is a ſpecies of bark mentioned by Ray. It belongs to a tree. It is gratefully fragrant and heating.

MASTICATIO. MASTICATION; alſo *manducatio*; *commanducatio*; the action of CHEWING. The more we chew our aliment, the more agreeable it is to our ſtomachs, and the more eaſily it is digeſted. Our food being ground betwixt the teeth, and intermixed with ſaliva and air, does by the action of the latter undergo a farther diſſolution; the warmth of the parts exciting the elaſticity of the air, to expand and burſt aſunder the confining particles of the food, betwixt which it is included. In the act of maſtication the oily, aqueous, and ſaline parts of the food are intermixed the one with the other; ſo that the ſmell and taſte of different ingredients are loſt in one, which, by the ſolution of the ſaline parts with ſaliva, renders the food ſavourable; but ſuch particles as are more volatile and penetrating, being directly abſorbed

by the bibulous veſſels of the tongue and cheeks, are ſaid to enter ſtraight into the blood-veſſels and nerves, ſo as to cauſe an immediate recruit.

MASTICATORIUM. A MASTICATORY. See APOPHLEGMATICA.

MASTICHE. MASTICH. See LENTISCUS.

MASTICHEN. ODORATUM FUNDENS. See NUX VIRGINIANA.

MASTICHINA GALLORUM. See MARUM.

MASTOIDÆUM FORAMEN. See STYLO-MASTOIDÆUM FORAMEN.

MASTOIDÆUS MUSCULUS. The *maſtoid muſcle*. Dr. Hunter calls it *ſterno-maſtoides*, *ſterno-maſtoidæus*, and ſays it riſes by two diſtinct portions from the ſternum and that part of the clavicle which is articulated to the ſternum, and is inſerted into the maſtoid proceſs. This laſt portion Albinus makes to be a diſtinct muſcle, and calls it *clino-maſtoidæus*, but is not diviſible from the other without art. Winſlow calls this muſcle *maſtoideus* anterior, or *ſterno maſtoidæus*; he calls the *ſplenius* by the name of *maſtoidæus ſuperior*.

MASTOIDÆUS LATERALIS. See COMPLEXUS MINOR.

—— PROCESSUS. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

MASTOIDYNIA, from μαστος, *a nipple*, or *breaſt*, and οδυνη, *pain*. SORE OR PAINED NIPPLES. But more commonly pain in the breaſt from inflammation. See INFLAMMATIO MAMMARUM MULIERUM, N° 7.

MATALISTA, } See JALAPA.
MATBALISTIC. }

MATER. See DURA MATER.

MATER PERLARUM, called alſo *concha margaritifera*, *concha mater unionum*, *concha valvis æqualibus*. MOTHER OF PEARL. This is not the ſhell in which pearls are found; but the pure pearl-like part, which poſſeſſes all the properties of pearls. See MARGARITÆ.

MATERIA MEDICA. By this is not only underſtood the materials afforded by nature, but alſo thoſe which are prepared by art; ſuch as minium, ſoap, potaſh, &c. with which a phyſician ought to be acquainted, as well as what relates to diet, medicines, and ſurgery, which are the three plentiful ſprings that furniſh all the practical remedies requiſite to the preſervation and reſtoration of health. Writers on the *materia medica* have endeavoured to arrange the various articles of which it is compoſed into different claſſes; but a ſlight inveſtigation will convince us of the inaccuracy of the plans that have been preſented us, particularly ſome of the beſt, Cartheuſer, Newmann, Lewis, Gleditſch, Linnæus, Alſton, and Vogel. Dr. Cullen has lately ſupplied us with a *materia medica*, the moſt judiciouſly arranged. On which ſubject he ſays, "That as the ſtudy of the *materia medica* is truly the ſtudy of the medicinal virtues; ſo the plan that arranges the ſeveral ſubſtances, according to their agreeing in ſome general virtues, will be the beſt adapted to acquiring the knowledge of theſe, and will moſt readily inform the practitioner what different means he can employ for his general purpoſe. It will alſo inform him how far the ſeveral ſimilar ſubſtances may differ in their degree of power, and how far from the particular qualities aſſigned to each he may be directed, or limited, in his choice. As it ſeems proper that every practitioner ought as far as poſſible to practiſe upon general indications; ſo it is evident that his ſtudy of the *materia medica* is eſpecially to know the ſeveral means that can anſwer there. Such a plan muſt be moſt proper for giving inſtruction; and, if while medicines are arranged, according as they anſwer general indications, the particulars be likewiſe thrown together, as far as poſſible, according to their ſenſible qualities and botanical affinities, this plan will have the advantage of any other that has been propoſed for preſenting together the ſubject, that ought to be conſidered at one and the ſame time, and give the beſt means of recollecting every thing that relates to them." *Mat. Med.* Hence the whole of the ſubſtances are arranged under different heads, making the *materia medica* conſiſt of ſuch things as ſupply nouriſhment, which are SOLID FOOD and LIQUIDS, and ſuch things as are taken along with them, viz. CONDIMENTS. MEDICINES which act upon upon the *ſimple ſolids*, viz. ASTRINGENTS, TONICS, EMOLLIENTS, and ERODENTS.—Upon the *living ſolids*, viz. STIMULANTS. SEDATIVES, NARCOTICS, REFRIGERANTS, and ANTISPASMODICS.—Thoſe which act upon the fluids, viz. *ſuch as alter their fluidity*.—ATTENUANTS and INSPISSANTS,—THEIR MIXTURE;—Correctors of acrimony in general, viz. DEMULCENTS; in particular, viz. ANTACIDS, ANT-ALKALINES, and ANTISEPTICS.—And laſtly, EVACUANTS, viz. ERRHINES, SIALAGOGUES, EXPECTORANTS, EMETICS, CATHARTICS, DIURETICS, DIAPHORETICS, and MENAGOGUES. See CULLEN's Mat. Med. vol. i. They are, however, differently divided by other authors. See BOERHAAVE de Viribus Medicamentorum. GREGORY's Conſpectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ. DUNCAN's Therapeutica, and WALLIS on Health and Diſeaſe.

MATERIA MERCURII SALIS. See CIRCULATUM.

MATERIATURA. Caſtellus explains morbi *materiaturæ* to be diſeaſes of intemperature.

MATHÆI PILULÆ. MATHEWS's PILL. Starkey was its author, but it was ſold by *Mathews* for him as an univerſal medicine. It conſiſted of the ſoap of tartar, black hellebore, opium, &c.

MATLOCK WATERS. Theſe are found at a place from whence they take their name in the county of Derby, where there are a number of warm ſprings; Dr. Short ſays they acquire their heat by paſſing through a bed of *lime-ſtone*, and another ſort of ſtone which he calls *croil-ſtone*. The water of the bath, and all the other tepid ſprings is exceedingly clear, and has no ſteam except in cold weather, neither does it throw up great bubbles of air like the Buxton water; and is about a dram in the pint lighter than common water.

On being mixed with ſome drops of infuſion of galls, it ſtruck a fine purple colour; ſpirit of vitriol dropt into it, cauſed an effervеſcence, and it became clearer; alkalies made it cloudy, and milky; a gallon of this water contains about 37 or 38 grains of ſolid matter, 12 or 13 grains of which are a ſaline matter compoſed of ſea-ſalt, and calcareous nitre (vitriolated magneſia), the reſt calcareous earth, which, after calcination, had ſome particles mixed with it which were attracted by the loadſtone. This water ſeems to be a light chalybeate of a tepid temperature, which contains but a ſmall portion of ſolid matter.

In moſt diſeaſes for which the Briſtol waters have been preſcribed, this water has been recommended; and its baths have been uſed for gout, rheumatiſm, and other complaints, where a tepid bath has been found ſerviceable. It is drank from one to five pints or ſix in the day. Monro's Med. and Pharm. Chemiſtry, vol. ii.

MATRACIUM. See CUCURBITA.

MATRES. See DURA MATER. In BOTANY, the herb *artemeſia*, is called *mater herbarum*. In CHEMISTRY, quickſilver is known by the names of *mater metallorum*.

MATRICALIA. Medicines appropriated to diſorders of the uterus.

MATRICARIA; alſo called *parthenium*, *febrifuga*. COMMON FEVERFEW, or FEBRIFUGE, and often, but very improperly, FEATHERFEW. It is called *matricaria*, from *matrix*, becauſe of its uſefulneſs to the womb. It is called *parthenium*, from, παρθενος, *a virgin*, for the ſame reaſon. It is the MATRICARIA PARTHENIUM Linn.

This plant hath firm branched ſtalks and roughiſh leaves, each of which is compoſed of two or three pairs of indented oval ſegments, ſet on a middle rib, with an odd one at the end, cut into three lobes; the flowers ſtand on the tops in the form of an umbel, conſiſting each of a number of ſhort white petala ſet round a yellow diſk, which is followed by ſmall ſtriated ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild in hedges, uncultivated places, and flowers in June.

The leaves and flowers have a ſtrong, not agreeable ſmell, with a bitteriſh taſte, both which they communicate to water and to ſpirit. On diſtilling a large quantity of the herb, a yellowiſh ſtrong-ſcented eſſential oil is found on the ſurface of the water; rectified ſpirit carries off but little of the flavour of this plant in evaporation. The ſpirituous extract is ſtrong of the virtues of the plant.

The herb is warm, aperient, carminative, and bitter, and ſeems to deſerve to be more employed than it is at preſent. It is in ſome degree ſimilar to camomile; it favours a little of camphor and caſtor. It keeps its virtues for ſeveral years.

An oil is made from it which is called *ol. parthenia-cum*. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MATRISYLVA. See ASPERULA and CAPRIFOLIUM.

MATRIX,

MATRIX, from *mater, the mother.* See UTERUS and MEDITULLIUM.

MATURANTIA. See SUPPURANTIA.

MAU. See MANGA.

MAUROMARSON. See MARRUBIUM.

MAUZ. See MUSA.

MAXILLA, from *μασσω, to chew*; called alſo *mandibula.* The CHEEK or the JAW. See BUCCÆ.

MAXILLA INFERIOR. The LOWER JAW, called alſo *mola.* It is ſituated at the lower part of the face: it is divided into the chin, ſides, and proceſſes. The chin is the anterior middle part; the ſides are continued beyond that, till the bone bending upwards, forms the proceſſes. On the middle part of the chin externally there is a tranſverſe ridge, on each ſide of which the quadrati, or depreſſores labii inferiores, and the elevatores labii inferiores, make a depreſſion for their lodgment. On the internal part of the chin are three protuberances, to the uppermoſt of which the frænum is tied. From the middle protuberance, the genioglosſi have their origin, and from the loweſt, the genio-hyoidei; below the laſt likewiſe the digaſtric muſcles are attached to two ſinuoſities; at the lower and anterior external part of each ſide of the *maxilla inferior* there is a ſmall protuberance, whence the depreſſor labiorum communis has its riſe; and nearer the upper edge is a longitudinal ridge, where the buccinator is inſerted; inwardly, towards the ſuperior edge of each ſide, is a ridge, whence the mylo-hyoidei riſe. The lower edge of the chin and ſides are ſmooth, and are called the baſe of the *lower jaw*, the extremities of which are named the angles; the outer ſurface of theſe angles hath ſeveral inequalities where the maſſeter is inſerted, as the inner ſurface has where the pterygoideus internus is attached.

The proceſſes on each ſide are two, viz. the anterior ſharp proceſs, called CORONOIDES APOPHYSIS MAXILLÆ, round which the temporal muſcle is inſerted, and the poſterior proceſs, called *condyloid*, which is received into the glenoid cavity of the os temporis. The upper part, where the teeth are inſerted, is called the *alveolar* proceſs.

The foramina are two on each ſide, one near the root of the proceſſus internally, where a branch of the fifth pair of nerves with an artery and a vein enters; the other, external, at the edge of the chin, where the nerve and the veſſels come out.

—— SUPERIOR. The UPPER JAW, called alſo *mola.* It is compoſed of thirteen bones, viz. the oſſa naſi, oſſa unguis, oſſa malarum, oſſa maxillaria, oſſa palati, oſſa ſpongioſa inferiora, called alſo oſſa turbinata inferiora, and the vomer.

MAXILLARES SINUS. The MAXILLARY SINUSES are lined with a glandulous membrane, which ſeparates a mucilage very different from that of the joints.

—— GLANDULÆ. The MAXILLARY GLANDS. Each is placed between the angle of the lower jaw and the os hyoides, and fills up the ſpace between the belly of the digaſtric muſcle, and the pterygoideus internus at the angle of the jaw. The anterior edge lies over the muſcle called mylo-hyoidæus, from whence comes off its duct, running cloſe under the membrane of the mouth, and by the ſide of the ſublingual; and both open at an angle, cloſe by the frænum of the tongue, juſt behind the inciſor teeth. The duct runs from its upper anterior part, on the outſide of the genio-gloſſi, and the inſide of the ſublingual, and opens at the frænum linguæ.

MAXILIARIA SUPERIORA OSSA. Theſe form the greateſt part of the *upper jaws.* That long proceſs, which, riſing from its ſuperior and anterior part, grows ſmaller as it proceeds upwards, to make the ſide of the noſe, is called *naſalis proceſſus*, the naſal proceſs. The *alveolaris proceſſus* is that ſpongy part where the ſockets for the teeth are formed. The *palatinus proceſſus*, palatine proceſs, forms a great part of the baſis of the noſtrils, and the roof of the mouth. The *orbitarius proceſſus*, orbiter proceſs, is very irregular, from the ſuperior and anterior part of which, to near the extremity of the naſal proceſs, a ridge proceeds which forms about one-third of the outward circumference of the orbit. The bodies of the *oſſa maxillaria ſuperiora* are entirely hollow, and form in each a large ſinus, called ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM, which ſee.

MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The MAXILLARY ARTERIES.

The *external maxillary artery* is alſo called the *genialis*, genial, and *angularis*, the angular artery; it is a branch from the external carotid. It runs to the baſis of the lower jaw, juſt cloſe to the attachment of the maſſeter; it gives a branch to the maxillary gland; it paſſes over the lower jaw; it goes up upon the buccinator; it gives off a branch to the lower lip, which anaſtomoſes with that on the other ſide, and is continued to the upper lip, where it anaſtomoſes likewiſe; there they are called *labiales arteriæ*, labial arteries. The external *maxillary* then gives off branches to the noſe, goes to the inner canthus of the eye, is loſt upon the forehead, and communicates with the temporal artery.

The *internal maxillary artery* is a branch from the external carotid; it riſes juſt at the origin of the temporal, and is diſtributed to both the jaws; it is very much convoluted, and gives branches to an the deep-ſeated parts; one branch of it runs through the lower jaw, which is called the *inferior maxillary artery*, whilſt the main trunk of it runs up to the bottom of the orbit, to the foramen, or orbitale lacerum inferius, winds about the antrum, and ſinks into the noſe behind the upper *maxillary* bone, and before the pterygoid proceſs of the os ſphenoides, to be ſpent upon the inſide of the noſe.

MAXILLARIS INFERIOR NERV. The LOWER MAXILLARY NERVE; called alſo *ramus inferior.* It is the third branch of the *fifth pair of nerves* which paſs from the head. It paſſes through the foramen ovale of the os ſphenoides, where it gives off ſeveral branches to the muſcles of the lower jaw, then throws a remarkable branch through the lower jaw to ſupply the teeth, which comes out at the anterior part of the channel, and branches upon the lip; from this, a capital branch is detached to the tongue, called the lingual, which runs between the two pterygoid muſcles, and paſſes to the top of the tongue, going along with the duct of the *maxillary* gland. It is this which gives off the chorda tympani. See TRIGEMINI.

—— SUPERIOR NERV. The UPPER MAXILLARY NERVE. It is the ſecond branch of the fifth pair of nerves which paſs from the head. It paſſes through the foramen rotundum of the os ſphenoides, where it throws off a branch to the palate, but the trunk paſſes on in the ſulcus of the *upper maxillary* bone, and goes to the upper jaw, and to the antrum there, when, having given off theſe branches, it comes out below the orbit, and is diffuſed upon the face, particularly upon the noſe, the upper lip, and cheek. See TRIGEMINI.

MAYS. It is a kind of Indian wheat, of which Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies, but they are only varieties from the ſame ſeed, called *frumentum Indicum*;—*Turcicum.*

MEATUS. A DUCT, or PASSAGE. Any canal which conveys a fluid is a *meatus.* The auditory paſſage is called *meatus auditorius.* The Euſtachian tube is called *meatus a palato ad aurem.* The urethra is called *meatus urinarius.* The ducts which convey the bile from the gall-bladder to the duodenum is the *meatus cyſticus.*

MEATUS AUDITORIUS EXTERNUS. It is the external paſſage to the ear. It begins at the hollow of the outer ear, and ends at the membrane of the drum. It was formerly a name for the Euſtachian tube. See AURICULA.

—— CÆCUS. See TUBA EUSTACHIANA.

MECAPATLI. Hernandus mentions four ſorts of *ſarſaparilla*, of which this is one.

MECCHA, BALS. See BALSAMUM.

MECHOACANA ALBA. Called alſo *rhabarbarum album, convolvulus Americanus, jalapa alba, bryonia alba Peruviana*, MECHOACAN. CONNOLVULUS MECHOACANNA LINN. It is the root of an American ſpecies of convolvulus, chiefly brought from a province in Mexico, of the ſame name. It is cut into thin tranſverſe ſlices like jalap, but it is larger, whiter, and ſofter. This root was firſt brought into Europe in 1524, as a mild cathartic, which having but little taſte or ſmell, was thought not to offend the ſtomach, but the black jalap hath ſuperſeded its uſe. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

MECHOACANA NIGRA. A name of the jalap in common uſe. See JALAPA. The Braſilians call it *jetecucu.*

MECON. See PAPAVER.

MECON. MECONIS and MECONIUM. See PEPLION.

MECONIO, (SYR. e.) See PAPAVER ALBUM.

MECONIUM. Opium is the juice of the poppy head, emitted through inciſions made therein. *Meconium*

tium is the juice of the whole plant, which is firſt bruiſed (head, leaves, ſtalk, and all together), then preſſed out.—By this word is meant alſo, the excrement contained in the guts of an infant at its birth. If this matter is not ſoon purged off, it occaſions gripes, &c. A tea-ſpoonful of true caſtor oil is an excellent purge in this caſe; but the firſt milk from the mother's breaſt is uſually ſufficient, if it flows in due time. See INFANS.

MEDENA, in Paracelſus, is a ſpecies of ulcer.

MEDENA VENA. According to Caſtellus it is the ſame as *medinenſis vena*.

MEDIA SUBSTANTIA VINI BECCHERI. See VINUM.

MEDIANA VENA. A remarkable vein on the inſide of the flexure of the cubit, betwixt the cephalic and baſilic veins, called by the Arabians *funis brachii*. It is frequently opened in bleeding.

MEDIANA CEPHALICA. See CEPHALICA MEDIANA.

MEDIANUM. See MEDIASTINUM.

MEDIANUS. See CERVICALES.

MEDIASTINA. See INFLAMMATIO MEDIASTINI.

MEDIASTINÆ ARTERIÆ. The *arteries* of the *mediaſtinum*. They ariſe from the ſubclavian arteries, and are ſpread about the mediaſtinum.

—— VENÆ. The *veins* of the *mediaſtinum*. The right comes out from the trunk of the ſuperior vena cava anterior, a little above the azygos; the left from the ſubclavia.

MEDIASTINUM, called alſo *medianum*. It is the membrane called the pleura, which when it goes to the ſpine, it proceeds therefrom, covers the lungs, paſſes to the ſternum, and makes a complete bag on each ſide; this duplicature forms the *mediaſtinum*. It is commonly ſaid, that at the ſternum there is a cavity betwixt the laminæ of the *mediaſtinum*, and that any matter may be diſcharged, if lodged there, by a perforation through the middle of this bone; but this operation, if really required, would be very uncertain; for the *mediaſtinum* does not commonly terminate along the middle of the inſide of the ſternum, but from above, all the way down it, inclines to the left-ſide; ſo that if an inſtrument was thruſt through the middle of the ſternum, it would paſs near an inch on one ſide of this membrane.

The *mediaſtinum* contains in its duplicature, the heart, the pericardium, the vena cava, and the œſophagus.

MEDICAMENTARIA. PHARMACY. It is the art of making and preparing medicines. In an ill ſenſe of the word, it is the art of preparing poiſon. *Pharmacy* hath been diſtinguiſhed into CHEMICAL and GALENICAL. The FIRST conſiſted in many operations, in moſt of which fire was a principal medium, whereby extractions were made of the elementary parts of ſimples, which, in their ſeparate ſtate, had qualities different from thoſe of the entire body, of which they were a part, and combinations of different ſimples formed, with qualities not found in any of the conſtituents. The SECOND conſiſted in altering the form, or texture of ſimples, ſo as to render them fit to be taken, or applied, without attempting any change in their qualities; and in conjoining them in compoſitions of various forms, wherein, nevertheleſs, each ſimple was ſuppoſed to retain its original properties. But theſe diſtinctions have, for ſome time paſt, been laid aſide.

The operations in *pharmacy* may be reduced to theſe four kinds:

1. COMMENSURATION, or the adjuſtment of quantities. This is neceſſary, both for the due adminiſtration of ſimple and compound medicines, and alſo for the formation of thoſe very compounds.

2. CHANGE OF FORM, or TEXTURE, in the ſimple. In many caſes this is previouſly requiſite, both for the convenient adminiſtering of ſimples, and forming compounds. The inſtances in which this is practiſed, are for the reduction of ſolid cohering bodies to powder, and of theſe that partake both of ſolid and fluid, into pulp; for converting ſalts, and other ſoluble bodies, to fluidity; and, in other caſes, the reſtoring them when fluid to their ſolid ſtate. The ſeveral particular operations, by which theſe changes are produced, are *trituration*, *calcination*, *ſolution*, *exſiccation*, and *cryſtallization*.

3. EXTRACTION, or SEPARATION. This is here to be underſtood in a general ſenſe of the word, and not confined to the making extracts of the gums and reſins of vegetables. The different elements of many compound bodies having qualities and powers, when ſeparate and pure, which they are incapable of exerting when their force is ſuppreſſed by the quantity, or counteracted by the repugnant qualities of other ſpecies with which they are conjoined, are by this means obtained; ſuch are the acid ſpirits, teſtaceous earths, &c.

4. COMPOSITION. This is of two kinds; FIRST, ſimple commixture. SECONDLY, menſtrual combination. *The firſt* is where the different ſpecies are intended to act, each according to its proper nature, affording only an auxiliary, and independent power, to the execution of the final intention, without producing any mutual change of, or alteration in each other. But this is the leſs important kind of compoſition, as ſingle ſimples moſtly will anſwer the end of ſuch compoſition. *The ſecond* of theſe produces many efficacious remedies, which have no adequate ſubſtitutes, obtained by other means; ſuch as the preparations of quickſilver, antimony, ſaline ſubſtances, &c. Its conſtituent ſpecies which are commixed, acting on each other, ſo as to produce a new compound ſpecies, differing in its nature and efficacy from any of theſe of which it is compoſed.

To execute theſe ſeveral intentions, a variety of methods and their proper inſtruments are employed, and a number of leſſer ſubſervient intentions ariſe occaſionally, and are furniſhed with their correſpondent names, as *calcination*, *cryſtallization*, *corroſion*, *depuration*, *digeſtion*, *diſtillation*, *expreſſion*, *exſiccation*, *fermentation*, *fuſion*, *incorporation*, *precipitation*, *pulverization*, *ſolution*, *ſublimation*, &c.

The means of effecting *pharmaceutic* operations are of two kinds, viz. *chemical* and *mechanical*. By the *chemical* is meant the natural media by which bodies can act on, and produce a change on each other, not explicable from the known general properties of matter, or laws of motion; theſe are the menſtrual powers, and fire. By *mechanical* is meant artificial inſtruments. For brevity ſake, in ſpeaking of theſe two kinds, the firſt is called media, the latter inſtruments.

MEDICAMENTA EXTEMPORANEA, alſo *Magiſtralia*. Theſe are ſuch kind of medicinal compoſitions as are framed by the phyſician himſelf pro re nata, according to the circumſtances of the patient, and made up by the apothecary; though a variety of theſe are to be found in ſome Pharmacopœias under the title of Extemporaneous Medicines, and all practices of phyſic chiefly conſiſt of them.

MEDICAMENTOSUS LAPIS. The MEDICINAL STONE.

℞ Litharg. bol. Gallic. alum. ℥ ℥ ℔ ſs. colcoth. vitr. ℥ iij. acet. acerrim. ℔ ij. m. & evaporet donec durus eſt. This was formerly uſed in collyriums, &c. as an aſtringent.

MEDICINA. MEDICINE. It is the art of preſerving preſent, and reſtoring loſt health; more properly the laſt. It is uſually divided into the following heads:

——HYGIENE, from ὑγιης, *ſound* or *healthy*; which is the firſt part of methodical medicine, being that which preſcribes rules for the preſervation of health. PHYSIOLOGIA; from φυσις, *nature*, and λογω, *to treat of*. That branch of medicine which conſiders nature with reſpect to the cure of diſeaſes; particularly the human body, its parts; their ſtructure, connections, dependencies, functions, health, life, and œconomy; and depends much upon the knowledge of anatomy. See SAUVAGES, BOERHAAVE, or HALLER, on this ſubject.——PATHOLOGIA; from παθος, *a diſeaſe*, and λογος, *a diſcourſe*. This explains the nature of diſeaſes, their cauſes and ſymptoms. But in order to underſtand a diſeaſe, we ſhould conſider the morbific cauſes, parts affected, ſymptoms, criſis, diagnoſis, prognoſis. Hence is pathology divided into all theſe parts.

——SEMEIOTICA, from σημειον, *ſignum*, *ſign*. This treats of the ſigns of health and diſeaſe. See Dr. Winter's Tranſlation of Lommius's Obſervations.

——THERAPEUTICA; from θεραπευω, *to heal*, or *cure*. To this belongs the art of curing diſeaſes. See PHARMACEUTICÆ.

MEDICINA TRISTITIÆ. See CROCUS.

MEDICINALES DIES, are thoſe days in fevers which are neither critical nor indicatory, and on which it is proper to adminiſter powerful remedies, &c.

MEDINENSIS VENA, alſo *Medena vena*. See DRACUNCULUS.

MEDITULLIUM, from *medium*, *the middle*, ſee DIPLOE. Sometimes it ſignifies the pith of vegetables, and then called alſo *cardia*, *cor*; *cucardium*, *Medulla*; *Matrix*.

MEDIUM. See CERVICARIA.

MEDIUM TESTÆ. See BREGMA.

MEDIUS DIGITUS. See DIGITUS.

MEDULLA. MARROW; called also *axungia de mumia*. In ANATOMY it hath various significations. The white substance of the brain is called *medulla*, or the *medullary* part, to distinguish it from the cortical. The continuation of the brain, &c. in the spine, is called *medulla spinalis*; but properly *medulla* is the *marrow* in the bones.

If the *marrow* is viewed through a microscope, it seems a mass of small globules joined together like the roe of a herring. The distinction which some authors make betwixt a *medulla* and the *succus medullaris* is useless, the *marrow* in human bones being always fluid. The *membrana medullæ* not only lines the internal surface of the bones, but also divides the *marrow* into vesicles, or membranous bags, which are furnished with very fine minute vessels. The *marrow* is secerned into these little membranes by the arteries, and the superfluous part is occasionally carried into the mass of blood by bibulous absorbent veins. The use of the *marrow* is to keep the bones firm and flexible, and from becoming brittle, which would soon be the case without it, as is often seen in pocky and scorbutic habits, where it is separated in too small a quantity, and is, beside, bad in itself. The membrana *medullæ* hath a nerve which enters with the artery, and makes it sensible.

Mr. Sheldon observes, that the *marrow* is never sensible but in a diseased state. The dropsy hath the power of removing it. No *marrow* is found in the fœtus, but a kind of gelatinous fluid in its place. Animal oil never transudes in the living body from the bones, nor does *marrow* prevent their brittleness, as it is merely adventitious. The bones of birds contain no *marrow*, but air. Marrow of animals is prescribed in some compositions, but it has no superior efficacy to other common oleaginous substances; however, the best time for collecting it, is about autumn, for at other times it is bloody, and brittle.

MEDULLA CASSIÆ. The pulp of the *cassia fistularis*. See also MEDITULLIUM.

—— OBLONGATA. It is a continuation of the *medullary* substance of the cerebrum and cerebellum, which passes downwards, and a little backwards to the foramen magnum occipitale, where it assumes the name of *medulla spinalis*. It is rather of a depressed pyriform figure, though it is called oblong. It rises by two crura from the cerebrum, and two peduncles from the cerebellum; the enlargement formed by the union of these is called *pons varolii*, or *tuberculum annulare*, behind which is a stricture upon the *medulla oblongata*, and then an enlargement, which have the name of *corpora pyramidalia*. From the *medulla oblongata* springs the *medulla* spinalis, and all the nerves that pass from the head, except the first and second pairs. If the *medulla oblongata* is injured, death is the consequence immediately. See CEREBRUM.

—— SPINALIS, termed *cerebrum elongatum*; *Æon*. It is the continuation of the *medulla* oblongata, from the foramen magnum occipitale, through the vertebræ of the neck, back, and loins. It is of different sizes: in the neck it is flat and broad, in the back, small; in the loins, large; and at last it becomes a bundle of nerves, which have the name of *cauda equina*, because when taken out, and extended in water, they resemble a horse's tail. See CEREBRUM.

MEGALOSPLANCHNOS, from μεγας, *great*, and σπλαγχνον, *a bowel*. It is a person who hath some of the viscera enlarged, from a scirrhus or other cause.

MEGRIM. See CEPHALALGIA.

MEIBOMII GLANDULÆ. See CILIARES GLANDULÆ.

MEL, MELI. } HONEY, called also *aeromeli*, *acoitus*. The first who is said to have gathered *honey* was Aristæus, a pupil of Chiron's. It is a sweet vegetable juice, collected by the bee from the flowers of various plants, and deposited in the cells of the comb; from which it is extracted either by spontaneous percolation through a sieve in a warm place, the comb being separated, and laid thereon, or by expression. That which runs spontaneously is purer than that which is expressed, a quantity of the wax, and other matters, being forced out along with it by the pressure. The best sort of honey is of a thick consistence, a whitish colour inclined to yellow, an agreeable smell and pleasant taste; both the colour and flavour are said to differ in some degree, according to the plants from which it is collected by the bees. It is generally supposed that *honey* is merely the juice of the flower, perspiring and becoming inspissated thereon; and that the bee takes it up with its proboscis, and carries it to be deposited in their waxen cells, to feed their young at present, and themselves in winter; but it is certain that no other method of collecting this juice, besides that of the bees, affords us *honey*. The *honey* wrought by young bees, and that is permitted to run from the comb without heat or pressure, is white and pure, and called VIRGINS' HONEY. The *honey* of old bees, or that which is forced from the comb by heat or pressure from the wax, is yellow. *Honey* produced where the air is clear and hot, is better than that where the air is variable and cold. Where the bee-hives are fixed, there should be plenty of rosemary, thyme, lavender, violets, primroses, marjoram, baum, sage, myragolds, &c.

MEL AERIUM. See MANNA.

—— DESPUMATUM. CLARIFIED HONEY.

Liquefy the *honey* in a water-bath, and as the scum arises take it off. Thus the *honey* is purified from wax and all foreign matters. On continuing the heat, there arises a considerable quantity of aqueous fluid, impregnated with the finest smell of *honey*; the inspissated residuum dissolves in water and in spirit; and if treated with moist clay, as practised by sugar-bakers for purifying sugar from its treacly matter, the unctuous parts of the *honey* may be separated, and its pure sweet matter obtained in the form of a solid, saline, white concrete.

Honey is a natural soap, more aperient and detergent than the juice of the sugar-cane; it dissolves viscid phlegm, promotes expectoration; in which intention it is much assisted by acids: it gripes and purges some, but this effect is prevented by boiling it; it is detergent, antiacrid, antiseptic, and laxative. But when heat and inflammation are considerable, it is hurtful. It has been said to be beneficial in some asthmatic cases, taken in the quantity of some ounces in the day.

The more fixed parts of vegetables, dissolved in watery liquors, may be thence transferred into *honey*, by mixing the *honey* with the watery decoction, or juice of the plant, and then boiling them until the aqueous parts have exhaled, and the *honey* remains of its original consistence, and hence the several mels and oxymels.

Oxymel Simplex. Simple OXYMEL.

Take of *clarified honey*, two pounds; of distilled vinegar, a pint. Boil them in a glass vessel, with a gentle fire, to the consistence of a syrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Honey yields by distillation an acid spirit, a brownish empyreumatic oil, and a caput mortuum. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

CERATUM MELLIS. CERATE OF HONEY. ℞ Olei olivæ; mellis despumati ā ā ℔ fs. Ceræ flavæ—Emplastri lithargyri ā ā ℥ iv. m. Melt the oil, wax, and plaister together, and afterwards add the honey; when strumous sores, or ulcers requires a slight degree of stimulus, for this purpose the cerate seems well calculated, and frequently employed.

MEL BORACIS. HONEY OF BORAX. ℞ Boracis pulv. ʒ i. mellis despumati, ℥ j. misce.—This is applied to the mouth in cures of aphthæ.

MEL HYDRARGYRI. HONEY OF QUICKSILVER.

℞ Hydrargyri purificati. Mellis despumati ♎ ℥ j. conterantur donec globuli omnino disparuerint, dosis gr. v. ad x. nocte maneq. In the administration of this composition, great care should be taken that the honey is perfectly agreeable to the constitution of the patient, otherwise the addition of the quicksilver might contribute greatly to encrease the painful sensations of the stomach and bowels, which honey is apt to create in some habits.

There are other compositions where *honey* forms the basis, as the *mel scillæ*, *oxymel scillæ*. See SCILLA. *Mel Rosæ*. See ROSA. *Oxymel Colchici*. See COLCHICUM.

MEL ÆGYPTIACUM. See ÆGYPTIACUM UNGUENTUM.

MELÆNA, MELAINA. } BLACK BILE, or the disease, the matter of which is *black bile*. Also,

—— NOSOS. See MORBUS NIGER.

MELAMPODIUM. See HELLEBORUS NIGER.

MELAMPYRUM. This name is compounded of μελας, *black*, and πυρος, *wheat*, because it most resembles wheat. It is also called *triticum vaccinum*, *cratægonum*, PURPLE COW-WHEAT. It is called *cow-wheat*, because

it is very grateful to black cattle. It is found among corn in many countries, particularly Friefland and Flanders. Thofe who eat it are affected as if they had eaten darnel; but by ufe it is eaten without any fuch ill effect. There is a wild fpecies, which is called faturcia lutea fylveftris. See Ray Hift.

MELANAGOGA. Medicines which purge off black bile.

MELANCHOLIA, from μελαινα, *black*, and χολη, *bile*. Melancholy; alfo *delirium melancholicum*, *erotomania*, *panophobia*, *athymia*. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus in the CLASS Neuroses, and ORDER Vesaniæ, and defines it a partial infanity, without a difficult digeftion. By infanity is meant, that particular ftate when the relations of things altogether falfe are conceived in the mind, fo that either the paffions or actions may be irrationally excited.

Melancholy and hypochondraifm appear to be fo nearly allied, that we cannot *always* make a proper diftinction between them—When we can, it is accomplifhed by no other fign but by dyfpepfy being always an attendant fymptom of the latter; often abfent in the former.

Of this he makes eight varieties, arifing from thefe things concerning which a man forms falfe conceptions. 1ft. From being fearful of the dangerous ftate of his conftitution from flight caufes, or the bad ftate of his affairs. 2. From being too much elevated with refpect to his worldly concerns. 3. From violent love without any luftful appetite from local difeafe. 4. From fuperftitious fear of future occurrences. 5. From a diflike of motion, and all the offices of life. 6. From inquietude and impatience with refpect to his fituation. 7. From being weary of life; though amongft the Engliih this perhaps does not always depend upon difeafe. 8. From a falfe conception of the nature of his own fpecies, fancying himfelf a dog, a horfe, or fome other animal.

Melancholy however is confidered in general to be the beginning of madnefs, or the leffer degree of it, and the higheft degree of the hypochondriac difeafe. See Mania.

MELANOPIPER. See Piper nigrum.

MELANTHIUM, } See Nigella Romana.
MELASPERMUM. }

MELANTORIA. See Atramentum Sutorum.

MELAS. Black. An epithet applied to the colour, and the fkin, and alfo to fome particular medicines. So is a fpecies of leprofy called when of a dark black colour. See Alphus.

MELASMA. See Sugillatio.

MELAZZO. See Saccharum.

MELCA. Galen fays it is a Roman word: and Conftantine, in lib. xviii. De Agricultura, fays, "It is nothing but milk repofited in an earthen pot, firft well feafoned with boiling-hot vinegar, by which means there was a feparation of the thicker fubftance of the milk from the whey."

MELEGETA, or Meleguetta. See Parad. Grana.

MELEIOS. See Alumen.

MELI. See Mel.

MELICA. See Milium Indicum.

MELICERIOLA. A fmall meliceris.

MELICERIS, from μελι, *honey*, and κηρος, *wax*. See Nævus. It is an encyfted tumor, whofe contents refemble *honey* and *wax*. Alfo called *melifavium*. It is a fpecies of wen.

MELICRATON. See Hydromeli.

MELIGEION. Blancard fays it is a fœtid oleous humor of the conftitence of honey, difcharged from ulcers complicated with a caries of the fubjacent bone.

MELILOTUS, from μελι, *honey*, and λωτος, *a kind of lotus*. It is alfo called *lotus fylveftris*, *fertula campana*, *trifolium caballinum*, *corona regia*. Common melilot. It is the tripolium melilotus Linn. It is a plant with fmooth, oval, ftriated leaves, ftanding three together on ilender pedicles, and round, ftriated, branched ftalks, terminated by long fpikes of papilionaceous flowers drooping downwards, which are followed by fhort, thick, wrinkled pods, containing each one or two roundifh feeds. It is annual, or biennial, and found in flower in hedges and corn-fields the greateft part of the fummer.

It is efteemed as refolvent, emollient, and anodyne, and participates of the virtue of camomile. Its tafte is unpleafant, fubacrid, fubfaline, but not bitter; when freih it hath not much fmell, but in drying it acquires a ftrong one, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable. The diftilled water of *melilot*, though of little fmell itfelf, remarkably heightens that of other fubftances. It formerly gave name to a plafter, to which its juice gave a green colour; but it is now feldom ufed. Boerhaave mentions twelve fpecies, and Dale adds another, but none of them are now in much ufe.

Melilotus major. See Lotus Urbana.

MELYPHYLLON, } Baum or Balm, or it is called
MELISSA. } *melifla*, from μελι *honey*, becaufe bees gather much honey from it. It is called *opiaftrum*, from *apis*, *a bee*, becaufe bees love it; *Erotion*, *mellifolium*, *melifophyllum*, from μελι, *honey*, and φυλλον, *a leaf*; *citrago*, *citraria*, and *cedronella*, becaufe its colour refembles that of a citron. It is that of the melissa officinalis, or melissa Italica hortensis, *racemis axillaribus verticillatis*, *pedicellis fimplicibus*,—*floribus ex alis inferioribus fubfeffilibus*, CLASS Didynamia; Ord. Gymnospermia. Linn. Gen. Plant. 728. It is a well known plant in our gardens; the ftalks are fquare, the leaves are oblong, pointed, dark green, fomewhat hairy, and fet in pairs, in the bofoms of which come forth pale, reddifh, labiated flowers, ftanding feveral together in one pedicle, with the upper lip roundifh, erect, and cloven, and the lower divided into three fegments. It is perennial, a native of mountainous places in the northern parts of Europe, and flowers in June in our gardens.

It is one of the mildeft cordials and corroborants; hath a pleafant fmell, fomewhat of the lemon kind, and a weak aromatic tafte, of both which it lofes much in drying; a flight roughnefs, which the freih herb is accompanied with, becoming at the fame time more fenfible; the young fhoots are ftronger than the full grown ftems. Infufions of the leaves in water fmell agreeably of the herb, but have not much tafte, though on being infpiffated, they have a conliderable quantity of a bitterifh auftere extract. Infufions of *baum* do not, like other aromatics, offend the head, as is complained of from fage, &c. Cold infufions in water, or fpirit, are far better than the cohobated diftilled water, and are the beft preparations from the plant. It ufed to be confidered as an efficacious medicine in nervous affections, and given in hypochondriac, and melancholic difeafes; and it has been fpoken of as an emmenagogue. At prefent, however, no medicinal power is attributed to this plant; it is given infufed in water as a grateful diluent in fevers by itfelf, or acidulated with lemon juice.

On diftilling the freih herb with water, it impregnates the firft running pretty ftrongly with its grateful flavour. When large quantities are fubjected to the operation at once, there feparates and rifes to the furface of the aqueous fluid, a fmall portion of eflential oil, which fome call *ol. Syriæ*, and others *ol. Germanis*. It is of a yellowifh colour, and a fragrant fmell. It is a name alfo for feveral fpecies of plants. See Molucca.

Melissa nepetha. See Calamintha
—— calamintha. See Montana.
—— turcica, called alfo *melifla Americana trifolia odore gravi*, *Camphorafma*, and *Moldavica*. Turkey, or rather Canary baum, commonly called *balm of Gilead*. This fpecies of *baum* is a native in the Canary ifles, and fcarce bears the cold of our climes without fhelter. It is commended as a ftrengthener of the ftomach and the nervous fyftem, if infufions of it are frequently drank.

Boerhaave takes notice of feven fpecies, but thefe two are the moft ufeful.

MELISSOPHYLLON. See Melissa, and Ballote.

MELITISMOS. A linctus prepared with honey.

MELLAGO. Any medicine is thus called which hath the confiftence and fweetnefs of honey.

MELLEGUETTA. See Paradisi Grana.

MELLIFAVIUM. See Meliceris.

MELIFOLIUM. See Melissa.

MELO. The musk melon. It is called *melon* from μηλον, *an apple*, becaufe its pulp refembles *an apple*. Boerhaave mentions feven fpecies. They are only ufed in deferts. They come near to the qualities of the fermentable fruits called *acido-dulces*, and from the firmnefs of their texture, produce the effects of too great acefcency; they fhould, therefore, be ufed moderately, efpecially by thofe who have weak digeftive powers, and are beft eat with fugar and fome aromatics, as ginger.

Melo Indicus. See Jace Brasiliensibus.

MELOE VESICATORIUS. See CANTHARIDES.

MELON. It ſignifies an apple, the cheek, ſee MALA and BUCCÆ. It is alſo a diſorder of the eye, when it protuberates out of the ſocket. See EXOPHTHALMIA and MALUM. Alſo the name of the MUSK-MELON. See MELO.

MELONGENA, called alſo *mala inſana*, *ſolanum pomiferum*. MAD-APPLE. It is through miſtake that they have been thought to have been injurious, and ſo to have been thus named. The Spaniards and Italians eat them both in ſauce and in ſweet-meats: their taſte ſomewhat reſembles citron.

MELOPEPO. The SQUASH. It agrees in all things with the pompion, except that its fruit is roundiſh, ſtriated, angulous, cut into five parts, and full of flat ſeeds, which are affixed to a ſpungy placenta. It is called *melopepo*, becauſe its fruit is nearly of the ſize of a melon, and it partakes of the nature of a pompion. See PEPO. Boerhaave mentions five ſpecies.

MELOSIS, from μηλη, *a probe*. The ſearching of any part with a *probe*; hence the name *melotris*. See APYROMELE.

MELOTHRUM. See BRYONIA ALBA.

MELOTRIS. See APYROMELE.

MEMBRANA. A MEMBRANE. So called becauſe it covers *membrum*, *a limb*, called alſo *chiton*. Winſlow deſcribes it to be a pliable texture of fibres, diſpoſed or interwoven together in the ſame place. Membranes differ in thickneſs, according to the ſmallneſs of their fibres, and the number of their planes. Theſe planes are called *laminæ*.

The *cellular membrane*. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

The *mucous membrane* is that covering of the ſurface of any part, whether within the body or more externally, which is expoſed to any extraneous matter, ſuch as the ſkin, internal *membrane* of the mouth, noſe, lungs, ſtomach, œſophagus, inteſtines, urinary paſſage, &c.

The common *membranes*, called the common teguments, are the ſcarf-ſkin, the true ſkin, and the cellular *membrane*: thoſe which cover particular parts are, the *dura mater*, *pia mater*, *pleura*, *peritonæum*, *pericardium*, *perioſteum*, *membrana propria muſculorum*, a vaſcular *membrane* which covers all the veſſels of the body, and thoſe which form the tubes, as the ſtomach, inteſtines, arteries, veins, gall-bladder, urinary bladder, &c.

MEMBRANACEI. Inflammation of membranous parts.

MEMBRANACEUS PINGUIS. See CÆLIFLOS.

MEMBRANÆ. The MEMBRANES. Thoſe ſo called in midwifery. See INVOLUCRA.

MEMBRANOLOGIA. MEMBRANOLOGY. It treats of the common integuments, and of particular membranes.

MEMBRANOSUS MUSCULUS. So called from its large membranous extruſion. See APONEUROSIS.

MENDOSA SUTURA. The ſquamous ſuture in the ſkull: or baſtard ſutures, from *mendax*, *counterfeit*.

MENDOSÆ COSTÆ. See COSTÆ.

MENINGÆ ARTERIÆ, h. s. Arteriæ duræ matris.

MENINGES. See DURA MATER.

MENINGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. See DURÆ MATRIS ARTERIÆ.

MENINGOPHYLAX, from μηνιγξ, *a membrane*, and φυλασσω, *to guard*. An inſtrument deſcribed by Celſus, lib. viii. cap. 3. contrived for guarding the membranes of the brain, whilſt the bone is raſped, or cut, after the operation of the trepan.

MENINX. See DURA MATER.

MENORRHAGIA. EXCESSIVE OR EXTRAORDINARY DISCHARGE of the MENSES, called alſo *metrorrhagia*, *hæmorrhagia uterina*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER HÆMORRHAGIÆ, which he defines pains of the back, loins, belly, ſimilar to thoſe of labour, attended with flux of the menſes, or of blood from the vagina, more copious than natural. He diſtinguiſhes ſix ſpecies. 1. *Menorrhagia* rubra. See MENORRHAGIA under MENSES. 2. *Menorrhagia* abortus. When floodings happen to pregnant women, or miſcarriage, called alſo *menorrhagia* gravidarum. See Floodings under ABORTUS. 3. *Menorrhagia* lochialis. See LOCHIA. 4. *Menorrhagia* vitiorum; when the appearances of the menſes are from ſome local defect, as from an ulcer, &c. 5. *Menorrhagia* alba. See FLUOR ALBUS. 6. *Menorrhagia* nabothi. When there is a ſerous diſcharge from the vagina in pregnant women.

MENORRHAGIA DIFFICILIS. *Difficult menſtruation*, as when attended with pain, &c. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

MENSA. Thus the ſecond lobe of the liver was called by the ancients. See AURICA.

MENSA JOVIS. See VERBENA.

MENSES, from *menſis*, *a month*, called alſo *catamenia*, *menſtrua*, *emmenia*, *gynæcia*. They are the periodical diſcharges of blood from the uterus, vagina or both, from about the age of fourteen to about fifty. In warm climes they appear at about eight or nine years of age; but, with us, not until after twenty in many inſtances, although uſually at the age of from *thirteen* to *fourteen*.—The quantity is ſuppoſed to be from about four to ten ounces; however, in this there is not much certainty. In ſome women this diſcharge continues to flow two days, in others three or four, or perhaps a week. In warm climes the quantity of the diſcharge may be from two to twenty-four ounces. About their firſt eruption the quantity is ſmall; but in women arrived to maturity it is more. Thus the more lax the conſtitution, the larger the diſcharge is, other circumſtances favouring.—Lean women, and thoſe who abound with blood, evacuate more than ſuch as are fat, and of a colder temperament; and thoſe who are addicted to luxury and idleneſs, loſe a larger quantity than thoſe who uſe much exerciſe, and live on a poor or a ſpare diet.—Uſually, the ſooner they appear, they ſooner they diſappear. Commonly this evacuation continues in this country to return the till fortieth, the forty-eighth, or ſometimes the fiftieth year.

The *menſes* flow chiefly from the uterus, and ſometimes from the vagina. Some have the flux by other paſſages, manifeſted by periodical vomiting, coughing of blood from the lungs, bleeding from the hæmorrhoidal veins, noſe, &c. But when the menſtrual blood paſſes by theſe preternatural paſſages, it is generally productive of various diſorders.

Drs. FREIND and HALLER, both aſſert that this diſcharge is from a plethora, and ſupport their opinion by anatomical remarks. BOERHAAVE joins them in the ſame, as does many other phyſicians of eminence; though others conſider it only as a law of the animal œconomy, and do not pretend to account for it any further, as they think it inexplicable.

One of the laeſt opinions reſpecting the cauſe of the *menſes* is, that *they depend upon a topical congeſtion*. Dr. Cullen adopts this opinion, and in his lectures obſerves that, "the growth of the body depends upon the increaſe of the quantity of fluids giving occaſion to the diſtenſion of the veſſels, and thus producing the gradual evolution and full growth of the whole ſyſtem. This evolution does not happen equally in every part of the body at the ſame time, but ſucceſſively, according to the different ſize and denſity of the ſeveral veſſels determined by the original ſtamina. Thus the upper parts of the body firſt acquire their natural ſize, and then the lower extremities. By the ſame conſtitution it ſeems to be determined, that the uterus of the human ſpecies ſhould not be conſiderably evolved, till the reſt of the body is nearly arrived at its full bulk. But as the veſſels of every part, by their diſtenſion and growth, increaſe in denſity, and give thereby more reſiſtance to their further growth, at the ſame time, by the ſame reſiſtance they determine the blood in greater quantity in the parts not yet equally evolved. By this means the whole of the ſyſtem muſt be ſucceſſively evolved, till every part is brought to that degree of diſtenſion which is neceſſary to bring them to a balance with reſpect to denſity and reſiſtance with one another. Upon theſe principles, there will be a period in the growth of the body, whence the veſſels of the uterus will be diſtended till they are in balance with the reſt of the ſyſtem; and their conſtitution may be ſuch, that their diſtenſion may proceed ſo far as to open their extremities, terminating in the cavity of the uterus, ſo as to pour out blood there; or it may happen, that a certain degree of diſtenſion may be ſufficient to irritate and increaſe the action of the veſſels, and thereby to produce an hæmorrhagic effort, which may force the extremities of the veſſels with the ſame effect of pouring out blood. In either way, he accounts for the firſt appearance of a flow of blood from the uterus in women. In order to this, he does not ſuppoſe any more of a general plethora in the ſyſtem, than what is conſtantly neceſſary to the ſucceſſive evolution of the ſeveral parts of it; and he proceeds upon the ſuppoſition that the evolution of each particular part muſt eſpecially depend, upon the plethora, or increaſed

creaſed congeſtion, in its proper veſſels. Thus he ſuppoſes it to happen with reſpect to the uterus: but as its plethoric ſtate, he obſerves, produces an evacuation of blood from its veſſels, this evacuation muſt empty thoſe veſſels more eſpecially, and put them again into a relaxed ſtate with reſpect to the reſt of the ſyſtem. This emptied and relaxed ſtate of the veſſels of the uterus will give occaſion to a new congeſtion of blood in them, till they are again brought to that degree of diſtenſion, that may either force their extremities, or produce a new hæmorrhagic effort that may have the ſame effect. Thus, an evacuation of blood from the uterus being once begun by the cauſes before mentioned, it muſt, by the operation of the ſame cauſes, return after a certain period, and muſt continue to do ſo till particular circumſtances occaſion a conſiderable change in the conſtitution of the uterus. What determines the periods of theſe returns to be nearly in the ſpace of a month, he cannot exactly explain; but ſuppoſes it to depend upon a certain balance between the veſſels of the uterus and thoſe of the other parts of the body. This muſt determine the firſt periods; and when it does ſo, it can be underſtood, that a conſiderable increaſe or diminution of the quantity of the blood in the whole ſyſtem will have but little effect in increaſing or diminiſhing the quantity diſtributed to the uterus. It may alſo be further obſerved, that when the evacuation has been repeated for ſome time at regular periods, it may be ſuppoſed that the power of habit, which ſo readily takes place in the animal ſyſtem, may have a great ſhare in determining the periodical motions of the uterus to be with great regularity, though in the mean time conſiderable changes may have happened with reſpect to the whole ſyſtem." But whatever may be the cauſe, the ſymptoms which precede, and thoſe which follow this evacuation, are here conciſely enumerated.

Before the diſcharge, the breaſts ſwell, the head aches, the eyes have their veins full of blood, the back aches, and there are other ſymptoms of a febrile ſtate; the due quantity being excreted, nature is reduced a little below a ſtate of health, as is evident by the languor and diſpiritedneſs. The ſymptoms of defective *menſes* are the ſame as are conſequent in an inert ſtate of the fluids.

MENSES DEFICIENTES. MENSES DEFECTIVE, or SUPPRESSED.

This diſeaſe is the amenorrhæa of Dr. CULLEN, ranked by him in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER EPISCHESES, called alſo *dyſmenorrhœa*. Of which are formed the following ſpecies. 1. EMANSIO MENSIUM, when the menſes do not appear ſo early as uſually expected. 2. SUPPRESSIO MENSIUM, when after the appearance of the menſes, and continuance for ſome time at the accuſtomary periods, they ceaſe without pregnancy occurring. 3. AMENORRHŒA, ſeu MENORRHAGIA DIFFICILIS, when the menſes flow in too ſmall quantity, the flux alſo attended with great pain.

At the approach, as well as at the exit of the *menſes*, the body is ſingularly ſuſceptible of unnatural and uneaſy impreſſions, and ſuffers much from them. The *menſes* are retarded by cold, poor blood, ſorrow, ſudden frights, exceſſive evacuations of any ſort, aſtringents, violent ſhocks, as by a fall, &c. after which laſt they ſometimes never return. *In general*, the cauſe is, a defect of craſſamentum in the blood, or a ſtricture of the uterine veſſels. This diſcharge is interrupted naturally during pregnancy, but this is not always the caſe; for ſome have the menſes three, ſome ſix months, and ſome the whole time of geſtation, but in leſs quantity than at other times, except it be in the few inſtances of women who never have them but during their being pregnant. For the moſt part, the *menſes* are interrupted during the time of giving ſuck, though many women have a return about the third or fourth month after delivery, and almoſt all have them again by the ninth or tenth.

Beſides the decreaſed diſcharge, moſt of the ſymptoms of a chloroſis attend alſo, both when the *menſes* are obſtructed or ſuppreſſed. In many inſtances the blood hath diſcharged itſelf by other outlets. Sometimes an epilepſy is an attendant ſymptom, a loſs of memory, a dropſy of the womb, or a ſcirrhous tumor there, and innumerable other diſorders.

The inteſtines and the uterus receive their nerves from the ſame pair; it thence happens that if the one is diſeaſed the other ſuffers; hence the naufea, ſickneſs, vomiting, bad digeſtion, &c. when the uterus is diſordered.

It is a general received opinion, that many of the diſeaſes of women are owing to a ſuppreſſion of the *menſes*, but it may, perhaps, be doubted whether this will ſo often prove the cauſe, as the conſequence of other diſorders; as in general, for the removal of obſtructions, there is little more to do than to remedy the particular indiſpoſition of body under which the patient may labour. Hence different and oppoſite methods of cure will be required, according to the habit of body and nature of the ſymptoms.

The INDICATIONS OF CURE will then be regulated by the cauſe; 1. If a ſanguine plethora produces the diſorder, leſſen it. 2. If there is a defect of good blood, it muſt be improved. 3. If ſpaſms in the uterine veſſels are preſent, they muſt be remedied. 4. If there is a natural ill conformation of the veſſels, palliatives only can be propoſed; but in every other caſe, one indication may ſuffice, viz. reſtore the body to its healthy ſtate, and this evacuation will ſpontaneouſly flow; if a final ceſſation hath not arrived and which will manifeſt no morbid effects.

If a viſcidity, or *too great a coheſion in the blood*, be the cauſe, bleeding and attenuants will be neceſſary; the heat in this caſe may occaſion a ſtricture in the veſſels great enough to reſiſt the diſcharge, and here the kali acetatum is an admirable aſſiſtant; it may be given from 3 ſs. to 3ii. three times a day; if the larger doſe runs off by ſtool, it muſt be leſſened. Nitre, borax, and black hellebore, are alſo proper in theſe circumſtances.

The moſt frequent cauſe is a defect in the quantity of good blood, an attendant of which is generally a redundancy of vapid ſerum. Here antimonial vomits, repeated as frequently as this kind of evacuants is required; aloetic purges, joined with calomel, the tinct. aloes, or pilul. ex aloes cum myrrha, are excellent both as alteratives and evacuants; bitters, aromatics, and ferruginous preparations, finiſh the cure, if moderate and duly repeated exerciſe, and a cordial nouriſhing diet accompany them. In every inſtance of obſtructed *menſes*, if the woman is weakly, endeavour firſt to increaſe her ſtrength; when that is effected theſe natural diſcharges will uſually return; if they then do not, a prudent uſe of emmenagogues, that is, of ſtimulating forcers, may be admitted; but until the conſtitution is filled with good juices, it would be abſurd to force away what is already very deficient; or to expect that nature ſhould diſcharge that whereof ſhe needs a ſupply.

A ſluggiſh viſcid ſerum may be corrected by repeated doſes of tinct. aloes, or pilula ex aloe cum myrrha, given ſo as to keep the bowels free from coſtiveneſs, or by pills of ſoap and aloes. If theſe promote the piles inſtead of what is intended, their effect is ſalutary, as this is the beſt ſubſtitute for the uterine flux: but, quitting the aloes on this account, the beſt deobſtruent will be ſome preparation of iron; or if it heats too much, the black hellebore may be choſen. The breathing of ſome patients is affected by the uſe of iron, but the addition of a little gum ammoniacum ſeldom fails to relieve: the following form in general will ſucceed. ℞ Limat. mart. ʒ vi. gum. ammon. ſapon. Venet. ad ʒ ii. pulveris aromat. ʒ i. aloes ʒ ſs. ſyr. q. ſ. f. p. mediocres.

When the head-ach and ſickneſs in the ſtomach affects theſe patients, Dr. Alſton extols the uſe of borax; but adviſes it to be given in a fluid ſtate, for he thinks that the ſtomach cannot diſſolve it.

The rubia tinctorum in powder, from half a ſcruple to half a dram twice a day, has by ſome been eſteemed in theſe caſes very efficacious, but the ſavin is a much more powerful and certain medicine in the ſame doſes.

Bleeding is almoſt univerſally the firſt ſtep taken in theſe caſes; but except there is a manifeſt redundance of good blood, this evacuation is rarely to be admitted. If the operation is performed, the beſt time for it is juſt before the expected approach of the *menſes*.

Vomits are beſt adminiſtered juſt before the menſtrual return; and if a tenſeneſs of the uterine veſſels is ſuſpected to concur to this diſeaſe, the patient ſhould ſit ſo as to receive the vapours of warm water up the vagina, during the operation of vomiting medicines.

Pediluves are often of peculiar efficacy as aſſiſtants to other means, and may be uſed during bleeding whilſt a vomit is working off, or two or three times a-day during the ſymptoms of the *menſes* approach.

Volatile ſalts diluted with water, and received in the form of vapour up the vagina, powerfully promote the *menſes*, if prudently uſed.

Opiates are often very uſeful to take off thoſe ſpaſms which are excited by a painful approach of the *menſes*, and which too often retard or obſtruct their courſe; it is

true

true that little is to be expected when there is a natural ill-conformation of the veſſels; but when pain, or ſpaſmodic ſymptoms are attendant, ten grains of the pil. ſaponac. or five of the pilula opii, may be repeated, as the urgency of the caſe requires, until the difficulty is ſurmounted. When ſpaſms increaſe, convulſions ſometimes come on, and increaſe both difficulty and danger; here, beſides gentle opiates, the uſe of galbanum, camphor, balſam of Peru, and other antiſpaſmodics, are required. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 32, 48. See CHLOROSIS.

MENSES IMMODICÆ, vel MENORRHAGIA RUBRA. An IMMODERATE FLUX of the MENSES. It is the firſt ſpecies of Menorrhagia of Dr. CULLEN, which he defines, a ſanguinary menorrhagy or too copious flux of the menſes in women not pregnant or in child-bed. Indeed a too long continued, or a too frequent return of the *menſes*, or any ſuch diſcharge as reduces the patient's ſtrength during the intervals of their return, is called immoderate.

Women with ſoft lax habits, thoſe who have frequently miſcarried, and thoſe who live in eaſe and plenty, are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this complaint; not but more vigorous conſtitutions may ſuffer this way, and do, when ſubjected to violent exerciſe, &c.

Among the variety of cauſes, the chief is *a weakneſs of the veſſels, particularly of thoſe through which this diſcharge is made*; in ſome inſtances the morbid cauſe is, *an acrimony and thinneſs of the blood*: in others the occaſional cauſes are, *violent exerciſe, ſudden violent paſſion, abortion*, a *plethoric habit, particular medicines* or *diet*, &c.

An approaching hæmorrhage of this kind is uſually attended with a laſſitude of the whole body, a pain in the back and loins, tenſion of the hypochondria, paleneſs of the face, horripilation of the ſkin, conſtriction of the pores, &c. And the companions of this flux, are all thoſe ſymptoms which are the conſequents of impoveriſhed blood.

Whilſt the pulſe is good, *bleeding in the arm* may be adviſed, and the greateſt advantage attends this operation if performed on the firſt day of the *menſes* appearing. But if the ſtrength is greatly reduced, the ſame means muſt be uſed to check as were uſed to promote this evacuation, when its defect is owing to a defect of good blood; theſe are vitriolic acids, the bark, bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates, which muſt be given in the intervals of the diſcharges.

As to the means of relief during the preſent exceſſive flux, what is ſaid in the article ABORTUS may ſerve as a full direction here.

If the *menſes* are too copious in pregnant women, the true and only remedy is opium, which muſt be given until the end is obtained; if the pulſe require it, blood may be taken from the arm; or, if great pains attend in the belly, and it is evident that they are of the ſpaſmodic kind, clyſters, in each of which is a dram or more of the tinct. opii, will be the moſt proper means of relief.

MENSES CESSANTES. *The* MENSES DEPARTING.

It uſually happens that this periodical diſcharge ceaſes betwixt the age of forty and fifty; with ſome women it happens earlier. Sometimes it quits them all at once, but generally its departure is gradual, and this time is often critical with the ſex. Pains in the head and about the loins, nauſea, the fluor albus, and many other troubleſome and ſometimes dangerous ſymptoms, are attendant; but they generally yield to frequent bleeding in ſmall quantities, and aloetic purges with chalybeates. The diet ſhould now be rather ſparing, except the ſtrength of the perſon is remarkably diminiſhed, and the exerciſe ſhould be ſomewhat increaſed. Indeed under this circumſtance, the peculiar nature of the conſtitution is to be conſidered, with reſpect to its ſtrength, or delicacy, and the ſtate of the moving powers, whether they are too irritable, incitable, or torpid, and according as one or other is moſt prevalent, our remedies are to be adapted to alleviate thoſe uneaſy ſenſations, which may ariſe from theſe conſtitutional cauſes, made more diſtreſſing by this change wrought upon the habit by this law of nature, for it cannot be conſidered as a diſeaſe, conſequently the cauſe cannot be obviated; the effects therefore can only be palliated, or ſome of them perhaps removed. No general method can be laid down, as the mode of relief will vary according to the nature of the habit upon which they are to operate; hence upon the ſagacity of the Phyſician the whole muſt be totally dependent.

See Medical Obſ. and Inq. vol. v. p. 160. Freind's Emmenalogia. Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syſt. Haller's Phyſiology. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 9. 32. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. 2. p. 134. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. v. p. 119. Lond. Med. Jour. vol. v. p. 183. Leake's Med. Inſtructions.

MENSIS PHILOSOPHICUS. A PHILOSOPHICAL or CHEMICAL MONTH. This is not one determined ſpace of time, for, according to ſome, it is three days and nights, others ſay it is ten, and there are who reckon it thirty and even forty days.

MENSTRUA. The *menſes* in women, and the bleeding piles in men. In chemiſtry *diſſolventia*.

MENSTRUUM. This is a barbarous term, and denotes a body which, when artificially applied to another, divides its ſubtilty, ſo that the particles of the ſolvent remain thoroughly intermixed with thoſe of the ſolvend. This ſolvent was called a *menſtruum*, becauſe the chemiſts in its application to the ſolvend firſt uſed a moderate fire for a philoſophical month, or forty days; hence aroſe the name of a menſtrual ſolvent, and at length was called barely a *menſtruum*. It is ſynonymous with the word *ſolvent*.

Many bodies are called *menſtruums* that are hard, and cannot act in that ſtate as ſolvents; and hence *menſtruums* are divided into the ſolid and fluid kinds; and however theſe may be ſubdivided, all the known *menſtruums* may be divided into four kinds. 1. Thoſe which act by a mechanical power. 2. Thoſe which act by a mechanical, mixed with a repellent power. 3. Such as act by a mutual attraction between the parts of the ſolvent and ſolvend: of this kind there are many. 4. Thoſe which act by the joint concurrence of the ſeveral properties included in the three preceding: of this kind there are the largeſt number.

It is ſuppoſed by many, that the ſolution of bodies is principally affected by their pores, and that to the different form or ſize, or both, of theſe pores, it is owing that different *menſtruums* diſſolve, or are required for different bodies. But not to mention the various errors which attend this notion, the following appears to be the more probable, if not real cauſe of ſolution. The ſolvent putting the parts of the ſolvend in motion, hurries them along with itſelf; in the ſame motion of fluidity, unites itſelf with them, as water puts ſalt into a like motion of fluidity, and ſo unites itſelf. And as a ſolution is effected by a union of the ſolvent with the ſolvend, ſo, when this union is deſtroyed, and the ſolvent forſakes the ſolvend, the fluidity ceaſes, and the ſolvend is ſeparated from the *menſtruum* or ſolvent, and thus precipitation is effected. In ſhort, the whole of ſolution and precipitation ariſes from the greater or leſs diſpoſition in reſpective bodies, to unite with or recede from each other; thus gold is diſſolved in aqua regia, but not by ſpirit of nitre; becauſe it is more diſpoſed to unite with the one than the other: ſo when one ſolvend is rendered fluid by a ſolvent, if another ſolvend, to which the ſaid ſolvent is more powerfully diſpoſed to unite be added, the ſolvent quits its ſolvend, and unites itſelf to the added one, leaving the firſt to precipitate. This is performed by the laws of chemical attraction.

The principal *menſtrua* in pharmacy are water, acid ſpirits, vinous ſpirits, alkaline ſalts, and oils. See the Dict. of Chem. article SOLUTION. Boerhaave's Chemiſtry.

MENTAGRA, called alſo *impetigo*. An obſtinate tetter which appeared in Italy during the reign of Claudius Cæſar. It began upon the chin, and extended itſelf over the face, even to the eyes, and deſcended to the neck, breaſt, and hands. In order to the cure, a cautery was applied to ſome convenient part, and made to penetrate the bone.

MENTALES. Alienation of the judgment, in which the functions of the mind are diſturbed.

MENTASTRUM. See MENTHA PALUSTRIS.

MENTHA. MINT, called, on account of its ſweet ſmell, *hedyoſmos*. It is a perennial herb with ſquare ſtalks, ſerrated leaves ſet in pairs; and ſpikes of monopetalous flowers, each of which is cut into four ſections, and followed by four ſeeds incloſed in the cup. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies; Dale adds four more to them: and of theſe we have ſixteen which grow natu-

rally in England. It is alſo a name given to many plants.

MENTHA AQUATICA, alſo called *ſiſymbrium mentha ſtrum, mentha rotundifolia paluſtris.* RED WATER-MINT. Its leaves are ſomewhat oval, and are ſet on pedicles; the ſtamina are long, ſtanding out from the flowers.

—— CATARIA, called alſo *nepeta cattaria, gattaria, mentha ſelina, herba felis, calamintha paluſtris, nepetella,* NEP, or CAT-MINT. It is the NEPETA CATARIA Linn. It is ſo called from its being deſtroyed by cats. It is an hoary plant with ſquare ſtalks; the leaves are heart-ſhaped, acuminated, ſerrated, and ſet in pairs on oblong pedicles; the flowers are whitiſh, labiated, ſtanding on ſpikes at the top of the branches. The upper lip is divided into two, and the lower into three ſections. It grows wild in hedges and on dry banks; and flowers in June; it is moderately aromatic, of a ſtrong ſmell, reſembles a mixture of *mint* and pennyroyal, and participates of their virtues. Water extracts all their active matter, but rectified ſpirits extracts it more completely. Diſtilled with water, they yield a yellow eſſential oil, not quite ſo agreeable as the herb, though ſmelling ſtrong of it; the remaining decoction is bitter, and ſubaſtringent. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Cullen's Mat. Med. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— CORYMBIFERA MINOR. See AGERATUM.

—— PALUSTRIS FOLIO OBLONGO, called alſo *mentaſtrum hirſutum, auricularia.* HAIRY WATER-MINT or EARWORT. It has long hairy leaves, which have no pedicles, and broad ſpikes of flowers. Both theſe ſpecies, which are called *water-mints*, grow on mountainous grounds and marſhes, and on the banks of rivers, and flower towards the end of ſummer; their ſmell is leſs agreeable than that of ſpear-*mint*, their taſte more bitter and pungent; the ſecond ſort approaches a little towards pennyroyal; they yield much leſs eſſential oil than the ſpear-*mint*, and their virtues, though ſimilar to it, are much inferior in degree.

The *hairy water-mint* is ſuppoſed to be *auricularia, planta Zeylanica,* or EAR-WORT; celebrated by Marloe for the cure of deafneſs.

—— PIPERITIS. PEPPER-MIMT. MENTHA PIPERITA, or MENTHA *floribus capitatis, foliis ovatis petiolatis, ſtaminibus corolla brevioribus,* CLASS. DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 713. It hath acuminated leaves on very ſhort pedicles, and the flowers ſet in ſhort thick ſpikes or heads; it is a native of this kingdom only; it is plentifully raiſed in gardens on account of its uſefulneſs; its natural ſoil is a watery one, but it does not, like the other ſpecies, loſe much by being cultivated in any other.

It hath a more penetrating ſmell than the other *mints*, a ſtronger and a warmer taſte; it is pungent and glowing, like pepper, and ſinks, as it were, into the tongue; at firſt its taſte is hot, and afterwards it ſeems to be cold and ſomewhat nitrous. From its ſtomachic, antiſpaſmodic, and carminative qualities, it is of great uſe in flatulent complaints, hyſteric depreſſions, retchings, and other dyſpeptic ſymptoms, acting as a cordial, and often producing immediate relief; it exerts its activity as ſoon as it is in the ſtomach, diffuſes a glowing warmth through the whole ſyſtem, yet is not liable to heat the conſtitution near ſo much as might be expected from the great warmth and pungency of its taſte. Its qualities are with great probability aſcribed to the camphor, which the experiments of Gaubius have proved to be largely contained in it.

It readily and ſtrongly impregnates either water or ſpirit by infuſion; in diſtillation with water, it gives over a large quantity of eſſential oil, of a pale greeniſh yellow colour, growing darker-coloured by age, and poſſeſſes a great degree of the ſmell and pungency of the herb; as much of this oil as can be ſuſpended in rectified ſpirit of wine is ſold under the name of the eſſence of *pepper-mint*. The decoction which remains after diſtillation, like that of the other *mints*, is a bitteriſh ſubaſtringent. For the water, ſpirit, and oil, ſee MENTHA SPICATA.

MENTHA PULEGIUM. See PULEGIUM.

MENTHA SPICATA, called alſo *mentha ſativa, mentha vulgaris* HART-MINT, and COMMON SPEAR-MINT. *Mentha ſativa*, Pharm. Edinb. *Mentha ſpicata*, Weſton. MENTHA VIRIDIS, or MENTHA *ſpicis oblongis, foliis lanceolatis nudis ſerratis ſeſſilibus; ſtaminibus corolla longioribus*, CLASS DIDYNAMIA; ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 713. It hath oblong, narrow-pointed leaves, joined cloſe to the ſtalk, and ſmall purpliſh flowers, ſtanding on long ſpikes on the top. It is a native of warmer climes; it is common in our gardens, and flowers in June and July.

It hath a ſtrong, agreeable, aromatic ſmell, and a bitteriſh, roughiſh, moderately warm taſte; it is reſtringent, carminitive, and ſtomachic; in vomitings and weakneſs of the ſtomach few ſimples have an equal efficacy. If an infuſion of *mint* in water is drank with milk when acidity prevails in the ſtomach, the milk will not coagulate there. It is poſſeſſed of the ſame qualities of the *pepper-mint*, though more heating; but the different preparations of the former, though more pleaſant, are by ſome conſidered to be leſs efficacious.

Mint is ſaid to act very powerfully upon the part to which it is immediately applied, and therefore conſiderably to the ſtomach, invigorating all its functions. It acts particularly as an antiſpaſmodic, hence relieves pains, and colic depending upon ſpaſm. In caſes though depending on inflammatory irritation in the ſtomach itſelf, or in other parts of the body, it aggravates the diſeaſe, and though in ſome caſes it relieves vomiting, it here contributes to increaſe it. The beſt mode of giving it is in infuſion.

The juice expreſſed from the leaves retains the bitterneſs and reſtringent, but not the aroma of the *mint*, in which its chief virtues lie. This herb is very little hurt by keeping, drying, or being expoſed to any moderate degree of heat. In five or ſix hours cold water extracts a rich tincture from the *mint*; a longer maceration extracts the groſſer parts, and ſo is leſs agreeable. Hot water more readily extracts its virtues, but boiling diſſipates the aroma. Infuſions and tinctures contain the whole virtue of the *mint*; the oil and the diſtilled water only the aroma.

That water is the moſt agreeable that is diſtilled from newly dried *mint*; and it is further improved by the method below for making a tincture of *mint*. In diſtillation with water an eſſential oil ariſes, which is of a pale yellowiſh colour, changing by age to a reddiſh one: and in quantity about an ounce from ten pounds of *mint*, which for this purpoſe ſhould be gathered when the flower is put out: this oil is ſtrong of the *mint*, but not ſo agreeable.

Dry *mint* digeſted in ſpirit of wine, either with or without heat, gives out all its virtue, without its diſagreeable parts. Spirit takes up very little in diſtillation. An extract made with ſpirit poſſeſſes the concentrated virtues of a large portion of dried leaves. Fifteen grains of the reſinous extract obtained from either the common *mint* or pepper-*mint*, by means of ſpirit of wine, is equivalent to ſix drams of the dried herb. The ſpirituous tincture mingles with watery liquors without precipitation or turbidneſs; but ſpirituous liquors impregnated with its pure volatile parts by diſtilliation, turn milky on the admixture of water.

Tincture of MINT.

To a pint of *mint* water, add half an ounce of the dried leaves of *mint*; let them ſtand four hours in a warm place, and then ſtrain.

The diſtilled water contains as much of the volatile part of the herb as it can retain: however, by infuſion it takes up as much from the *mint* as pure water would. Thus any of the ſimple diſtilled waters may be much improved, and, when required, the waters diſtilled from one vegetable may be the menſtruum for a different one.

The College of Phyſicians order from the *mentha* ſativa, and *mentha* piperitis, a water and a ſpirit, which they make as follows. Take of ſpear-*mint* or pepper-*mint* dried one pound and a half, water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma: this forms the aqua. To make the ſpirit, to the ſame quantity of the herb they order one gallon, water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma. In each proceſs they draw off a gallon. The eſſential oils of theſe are acquired by diſtillation. See ESSENTIAL OILS under OLEUM.

MENTHASTRUM, See MENTHA AQUATICA.

MENTULA. See PENIS.

MENTULA ALATA. See PENNA.

MENTULAGRA. A diſorder of the penis, induced by a contraction of the erectores muſculi, and cauſing impotence.

MENTUM. The CHIN. It is the anterior protuberance which terminates the lower part of the face, from whence

whence it runs to the neck; the under part of the *chin* is termed its baſis, and it is diſtinguiſhed from the throat by a tranſverſe fold, which reaches from ear to ear; in the middle of the *chin* is a dimple.

MENTZ. An abbreviation of Index Nom. Plant. Multilinguis Opera Chriſt. Mentzelii.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA;—PALUSTRIS. See TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM.

MEPHITIS, a Greek word, μεφίτις, applied to the fætor which aroſe from burning ſulphur. It is now expreſſive of A POISONOUS EXHALATION, or what the miners call a DAMP. Venomous ſteams or *damps* are what the Latins call by this name. The word *mephiticus mephitic*, ſignifies *ſtinking*, particularly ſuch an ill ſmell as ariſes from brimſtone and water, or a damp or ſtrong ſmell from corrupted water mixed with earth and brimſtone. And as the word *mephitic* is uſed to ſignify noxious, hurtful, injurious, &c. it is applied to fixed air. See AER.

MERCURIALIS. MERCURIAL. An epithet of all preparations of *mercury*. But the *atra bilis* is alſo called the *mercurial humour*; and the diſeaſes thence generated are named *mercurial diſeaſes*. IN BOTANY it is the name for *bonus Henricus, tota bona, lapathum unctuoſum folio triangulo, blitum, chenopodium*, ALL-GOOD ENGLISH MERCURY. It is a plant with triangular leaves, covered underneath with a whitiſh unctuous meal; it hath ſtriated hollow ſtalks, partly erect and partly procumbent, bearing on the tops ſpikes of ſmall imperfect flowers, each of which is followed by a ſmall black ſeed, incloſed in the cup; it is perennial, grows by the road ſides and in waſte grounds, and flowers in Auguſt. The leaves are mucilaginous and a little ſubſaline, are uſed as emollients in clyſters and fomentations. The young ſhoots are eaten in ſpring; they looſen the belly and promote urine. See Raii Hiſt.

—— AQUA. See BEYA.

—— FRUCTICOSA INCANA TESTICULATA, called *mariſicum*; *thelygonon*. CHILDREN'S MERCURY.

This is only met with in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in ſummer. In Barbary it is uſed againſt diſeaſes peculiar to women.

—— MAS, called alſo *mercurialis teſticulata, merc. ſpicata, merc. fœmina*. FRENCH MERCURY. It is the MERCURIALIS ANNUA Linn. This plant hath ſmooth gloſſy leaves, and branched ſtalks. The flowering plants called female, and thoſe which produce ſeeds, are both annual, and grow wild together in ſhady uncultivated grounds.

The leaves have no remarkable ſmell, and very little taſte; they poſſeſs a ſmall degree of mucilage, and a little ſaline matter, but are not much uſed.

—— MUCILAGO. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

—— SYLVESTRIS, called alſo *cynocrambe, canina braſſica, perſicaria ſiliquoſa*; *merc. montana*, WILD MERCURY, DOG'S MERCURY. It is the MERCURIALIS PERENNIS of Linnæus. It is one of the poiſonous plants found in Great Britain.

The root is creeping, light-coloured, and fibrous. The ſtalk is a foot high, erect, green, juicy and unbranched. The leaves are oval, ſerrated, pointed, at the extremity, placed in parts oppoſite each other. The flowers grow at the tops of the ſtalks, and in thin ſlender ſpikes out of the alæ of the leaves, and are of a light green. The flowers are of two kinds, male and female. The furrows of the germen receive a barren filament, terminated with a gland, marked with two dark-coloured ſpots. It flowers early in the ſpring. It is found in woods, ſhady places, and ditch-banks. It is diſtinguiſhed from the French *mercury* by being perennial, larger, having rough leaves, and the ſtalks not at all branched.

This plant is ſaid by many writers to be injurious both to man and beaſt. Dr. Withering ſays, in his Botanical Arrangement, that it is dreſſed like ſpinach; it is very good eating early in the ſpring; that, probably, when the ſeaſon is more advanced, and the plant is become more acrimonious, its ill qualities take place.

The ſymptoms that are ſaid to be produced by it are a nauſea, vomiting, and afterwards comatoſe ſymptoms.

Its ill effects are removed as in caſes of poiſonous muſhrooms. See AMANITA and VENENUM.

Wilmot's Obſervations on poiſonous Vegetables.

MERCURIUS. QUICKSILVER. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

MERCURIUS ALB. SUBLIMAT. See MERC. COR. ALB.

—— ALCALIZATUS. ALKALIZATED MERCURY, now called *hydrargyrus cum creta*. QUICKSILVER with CHALK; called alſo *Æthiops albus*. ℞ Hydrargyri pur. ℥ iij. cretæ pp. ℥ v. rub them together until the globules diſappear. Ph. Lond. 1788. It is obſerved that *mercurials* prepared without a ſaline ſtimulus, are moſt efficacious in intermittents, rheumatiſms, pleuriſies, and peripneumonies, after due bleeding and purging. In other caſes it operates more gently than when reduced to a calx by fire, or is prepared with acids; but is leſs certain in its effects. In general it is an excellent method of adminiſtering *mercury* as an alterative; its doſe may be from three grains to as much as the patient can bear, without promoting any ſenſible excretion. Dr. Fordyce and ſome others do not conſider this as capable of producing any effect on the ſyſtem. Still in diſeaſes of the proſtate gland, it is allowed ſome efficacy. If it runs off by ſtool, opium is better than aſtringents for reſtraining it.

—— CALCINATUS, *merc. præcip. per ſe*. CALCINED QUICKSILVER, now called *hydrargyrus calcinatus*.

This preparation is directed by the London College to be prepared by expoſing a pound of *quickſilver* in a flat-bottomed glaſs cucurbit, to a heat of about 600 degrees, in a ſand-bath, till it becomes a red powder. By agitation, or by triture, ſimilar effects are produced on the *mercury*, and in much leſs time. This red powder gripes more than the calomel, than which it does not appear to be a better medicine, though, in ſome few inſtances, it agrees better with the patient. The doſe is from gr. ſs. to gr. ii. mixed with opium.

—— CHEMICORUM. See ARGENT. VIV.

—— CINNABARINUS. See CINNAB. FACTITIA.

—— COR. SUB. See MERC. CORROS. ALB.

—— CORALLINUS, *arcanum corallinum*. This was a preparation in the Diſpenſatory of the London College, directed with a view to render the merc. nitratus ruber a more mild internal medicine; but no conſiderable advantage is obtained by the proceſs; it is therefore rejected.

—— CORROSIVUS ALBUS. The WHITE CORROSIVE MERCURY, called alſo *merc. cor. ſublim. ſilum arſenicale, gas ſiccum ſublimatum; albi; aquila alba; ſublimotum*; now HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS, MURIATED QUICKSILVER. The modes of preparing this medicine are various; but the College of London direct *quickſilver* and vitriolated acid two pounds of each; dried ſea-ſalt, three pounds and an half; mix the *quickſilver* with the acid in a glaſs veſſel, and boil in a ſand heat, till the matter is dried; mix the matter, when cold, with the ſea-ſalt in a glaſs veſſel; then ſublime in a glaſs cucurbit, with a heat gradually raiſed; laſtly, let the ſublimed matter be ſeparated from the ſcoriæ. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The greateſt part of this *mercurial* preparation that is uſed in England, is brought from Holland and Venice; and as many ſuſpect its being adulterated with arſenic, Dr. Lewis gives the following method of detecting the fraud: "Take any quantity of the ſuſpected *white corroſive mercury*, powder it in a glaſs mortar, and mix it well with twice its weight of *black flux* (for which ſee CALCINATIO,) and a little filings of iron; put the mixture into a crucible capable of holding four or five times as much; give a gradual fire until the ebullition ceaſes, then haſtily increaſe it to a white heat, if no fumes of a garlic ſmell be perceived during the proceſs, and if the particles of iron retain their form, without any of them being melted, we may be ſure that the mixture contains no arſenic." Neumann denies the poſſibility of this preparation being adulterated with arſenic, and obſerves, that inſtead of their ſubliming together, the arſenic will attract the marine acid to itſelf, and the *mercury* will be revived, inſtead of ſublimed, into the form which this preparation is found in.

The *white corroſive mercury* is a violent medicine; it corrupts and deſtroys all parts of the body that it touches, more ſpeedily than white arſenic does.

Aq. Phagedenica. ℞ Hydrargyri muriati ʒ ſs. aq. calcis f. lib. i. m. The lime renders it more mild.

Internally taken, it produces the moſt violent ſymptoms, ſuch as thirſt, ſickneſs, vomiting, pain, dejections of blood and mucus, ſwoonings, convulſions, gangrene, and death. When an imprudent doſe hath been given, a vomit of the zincum vitriolat. ſublimatum ſhould be inſtantly given, to promote the ſpeedieſt diſcharge; after puking two or three times, give a ſolution of fixed alkaline ſalt in pure water, and let it be copiouſly drank; then ſolutions of gum arabic may be plentifully given with proper doſes of opiates; for opium is the beſt corrector of the active preparations of *mercury*.

Notwith-

Notwithſtanding the ill effects of imprudent doſes of this medicine, its uſefulneſs is not equalled by any other known means for relief in many diſorders. *In the venereal diſeaſe* it is one of the moſt uſeful preparations of *mercury*,—*in carcinomatous* or *phagedenic ulcers*—*in cancers* and *cancerous indiſpoſitions*,—obſtinate cutaneous diſorders,—cachectic ulcers,—dimneſs of ſight, and glandular ſwellings, it hath ſucceeded in many inſtances when all other known methods of cure have failed; but, as its power is great, ſo it muſt be long continued in very ſmall doſes. The following ſolution of it may ſerve as general form, and the doſe may be proportioned to the nature of the caſe and the conſtitution of the patient.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati, gr. xvi. ſpt. vini rect. ℔ i. m. From half a table ſpoonful the doſe may be increaſed as diſcretion will admit, and may be repeated two or three times a day. The beſt vehicles are watery and mucilaginous liquors; the moſt common in venereal complaints is the decoct. ſarſaparil. but, in want of it, ſolutions of gum arabic will be very uſeful; theſe and ſuch like may be uſed in all other caſes, if the preſcriber directs no other as more particularly adapted to relieve. It promotes the cure of leprous and other eruptive complaints; and is ſometimes applied externally in the proportions of from three to eight grains in a pint of water, mixed with one or two ounces of hog's-lard. In ſcorbutic or relaxed habits, though moderate doſes of bark ſhould accompany its uſe, and the bowels be kept moderately open.

Externally, it is applied in form of gargle, by adding five drops of the liquor hydrargyri muriati, to one pint of the decoction of barley, ſweetened with two ounces of honey of roſes: and, in caſes of venereal ulcers in the throat, it has been highly beneficial. For a ſtronger preparation, ſee HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS FORTIOR. See Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 365, &c. vol. ii. p. 70, &c.

MERCURIUS DULCIS SUBLIMATUS. DULCIFIED MERCURY SUBLIMATE. Now called CALOMELAS, and when the *ſublimation* hath been repeated to ten or twelve times, it hath been called *panacea mercurii*.

It is the *merc. cor. alb.* dulcified by the addition of crude *mercury*. The London College directs the proportion of nine ounces of purified *quickſilver* to twelve ounces of the muriated *quickſilver*; rub them together, till the globules diſappear, and ſublime; in the ſame manner repeat the ſublimation four times, afterwards rub the matter into the fineſt powder, and waſh it by pouring on boiling diſtilled water. Ph. Lond. 1788. And in the Auguſtan Diſpenſatory one ſublimation only is required.

The dulcification intended in this proceſs is wholly effected by the combination of ſo much freſh *mercury* as may fully ſatiate the acid of the white corroſive *mercury*, and therefore, though triture and digeſtion promote the union of the two, they are not properly the cauſe of the dulcification; and, as to ſublimation, it rather tends to diſunite theſe ſubſtances, ſo need not be ſo often repeated as according to ſome directions is required.

By whatever method this medicine is prepared, if it proves too acrid, by boiling it in water, the acrid parts will be diſſolved and ſeparated; after the boiling, let the water be poured off, the powder dried, and then ſublimed again. To every ten ounces a quart of water may be allowed for boiling it in.

The marks of ſufficient dulcification are, its being perfectly inſipid to the taſte, and indiſſoluble by long boiling in water; and whether or not that the water hath taken up any part of the *mercury*, may be known by dropping into the liquor a ley of any fixt alkaline ſalt, or any volatile alkaline ſpirit; if the decoction hath any mercurial impregnation, it will grow turbid on this addition; if otherwiſe, it will continue limpid. To prevent deception here, let diſtilled water be always uſed. If this *calomel* is rubbed on gold, and it turns paſe only, and not white, the dulcification is ſufficient; or if the *dulcified mercury* turns black on being mixed with lime-water, it is duly prepared.

Calomel is very ſubject to conſiderable variation in its efficacy, &c. as a medicine, from the different management in its preparation. The diſadvantages which attend it are greatly removed by the following method of making it, which Dr. Swediar hath favoured us with, by tranſlating it from the Acta Stockholm, where it was inſerted by Mr. Scheele, to whoſe ingenuity the world is indebted both for it and other chemical materials.—Mr. Scheele's proceſs and obſervations on it are as follow:

"Half a pound of *quickſilver*, and the ſame quantity of nitrous acid are to be put into a ſmall veſſel with a long neck, the mouth of which is to be covered with paper. The veſſel is then to be placed in a warm ſand-bath; and, after a few hours, when the acid affords no ſigns of its acting any longer on the *quickſilver*, the fire is to be increaſed to ſuch a degree that the ſolution may nearly boil. This heat is to be continued for three or four hours, taking care to move the veſſel from time to time, and at laſt the ſolution is to be ſuffered to boil gently for about a quarter of an hour. In the mean while we are to diſſolve four ounces and a half of fine common ſalt in ſix or eight pints of water. This ſolution is to be poured boiling into a glaſs veſſel, in which the above mentioned ſolution of *quickſilver* is to be mixed with it, gradually, and in a boiling ſtate alſo, taking care to keep the mixture in conſtant motion. When the precipitate is ſettled, the clear liquor is to be drained from it, after which it is to be repeatedly waſhed with hot water till it ceaſes to impart any taſte to the water. The precipitate obtained by this method is to be filtered, and afterwards dried by a gentle heat. This is the *hydrargyrus muriatus mitis* of the London Pharmacopœia, only they order four ounces of ſea-ſalt, inſtead of four ounces and a half.

"It might be ſuppoſed, that when the nitrous acid ceaſes to effervesce with the *mercury*, it is ſaturated with it: but this is far from being the caſe; the acid, when the heat is increaſed, being ſtill able to diſſolve a quantity of it; with this difference, however, that the *quickſilver* at the beginning of the proceſs is calcined by the acid, but afterwards is diſſolved by it in a metallic form. In proof of this we may obſerve, that not only more elaſtic vapour ariſes, but alſo, that by adding either fixed or volatile cauſtic alkali, we obtain a black precipitate; whereas, when the ſolution contains only calcined *quickſilver*, the precipitate becomes yellow by ſuch an addition. If this black precipitate is gently diſtilled, it riſes in the form of *quickſilver*, leaving a yellow powder, which is in fact that part of the *mercury* that in the beginning of the operation was calcined by the nitrous acid.

"The boiling of the ſolution for about a quarter of an hour is neceſſary, in order to keep the hydrargyrum nitratum in a diſſolved ſtate, it being much diſpoſed to cryſtallize. In general, ſome of the *mercury* remains undiſſolved; but it is always better to take too much than too little of it, becauſe the more metallic ſubſtance the ſolution contains, the more hydrargyrus muriatis mitis will be obtained.

"It is neceſſary to pour the *mercurial* ſolution into the ſolution of ſalt by little at a time, and cautiouſly, ſo that no part of the undiſſolved *quickſilver* may paſs along with it. Two ounces of common ſalt are ſufficient to precipitate all the *mercury*; but then it may eaſily happen that ſome ſuperfluous *mercurius* corroſivus attaches itſelf to this precipitate, which the water alone is incapable of ſeparating completely. This is undoubtedly the reaſon why *mercurius precipitatis albus* is always corroſive. I have found that common ſalt poſſeſſes the ſame quality as ſal ammoniac, viz. that of diſſolving a great quantity of *mercurius corroſivus*. I therefore employ four ounces and a half of common ſalt, in order to get the *mercurius corroſivus* entirely ſeparated.

"If we conſider the manner in which hydrargyrus muriatus mitis is obtained in the dry way, by ſublimation, we ſhall not find it difficult to give the rationale of this new proceſs.

"*Mercurius corroſivus albus* is a middle ſalt, conſiſting, as is well known, of marine acid combined with calx of *mercury*. This ſalt is capable of diſſolving a good deal of *quickſilver* in a metallic form; but for this purpoſe the moſt minute particles of each muſt be reciprocally mixed. This happens, when by means of heat they are both converted into vapour. The ſame thing occurs in the above mentioned proceſs. The ſolution firſt ſpoken of contains the calx *mercurii* and *quickſilver* divided into the moſt minute particles. If, to this ſolution, we add marine acid, or (to ſave the expence) common ſalt, the marine acid will unite with the calx of mercury, and the reſult of this union will be a true *mercurius corroſivus albus*; and as the ſolution contains *quickſilver* in its metallic ſtate, this will immediately attract as much of the *mercurius corroſivus* as is neceſſary to ſaturate it, and by this means a real *mercurius dulcis* will be procured, which, from its being inſoluble, will be immediately precipitated.

"The following facts are proofs that this precipitate

is

is a good *mercurius dulcis*: 1ſt, It is entirely taſteleſs. 2dly, I have ſublimed it, and examined what aſcended in the beginning, and which ought to have been corroſive, if the precipitate had contained any thing of the nature, it being well known that *mercurius corroſivus* aſcends ſooner than *mercurius dulcis*; whereas, through the whole of the ſublimation, what aroſe was a pure *mercurius dulcis*, exactly like that which is obtained in the common manner. 3dly, I have mixed this precipitate with one-fourth part of *quickſilver*, and ſublimed it, upon a ſuppoſition that if it contained too much *mercurius corroſivus*, it would be able to unite with more *quickſilver*; but ſo far was this from being the caſe, that the *quickſilver* was not diminiſhed in weight by the experiment. 4thly, It is known that cauſtic alkali and lime-water give *mercurius dulcis* a black colour; the ſame thing happened with mine. The black colour is no other than *quickſilver*, divided into very fine particles.

"That the proceſs I have been deſcribing, is more advantageous than that which is uſually adopted, I cannot doubt; becauſe, 1ſt, This *mercurius dulcis* can be prepared with leſs difficulty, with leſs expence, and without employing corroſive ſublimates. 2dly, As there can be no danger of its being in any degree corroſive, provided it be ſufficiently edulcorated, it may always be given with ſafety. 3dly, The operator is not expoſed to that noxious duſt, which in the old method ariſes during the trituration of the corroſive ſublimate with *quickſilver*. 4thly, This is much finer than the common *mercurius dulcis*, it being impoſſible to make the latter equal to it in this reſpect, however long it may be triturated."

Of all the preparations of *mercury*, calomel is the moſt frequently uſed; it is attenuant, gently ſtimulates the ſolids; and all the virtues attributed to the ſimple *mercury*, this preparation of it eminently poſſeſſes. The doſe is from gr. i. to ℈ i. according to the intention; but five or eight grains are rarely exceeded. In ſimilar caſes to thoſe in which the *mercurius corroſivus* is uſed, ſo is calomel; in doſes of half a grain to two grains once or twice a day, as an alterative; from three grains to ten, joined with moderate doſes of rhubarb, it is uſeful in worm caſes, hepatic, and other viſceral obſtructions. In venereal and glandular complaints, the following pills have proved an excellent remedy: ℞ Calomelanos pp. gr. i. ſulph. antimon. præc. gr. ij. opii gr. ¼. From three to five grains of calomel, joined with the ſame quantity of camphor; and half a grain of opium, adminiſtered in the early ſtage of pleuriſy, have been attended with great ſucceſs, and prevented the neceſſity of repeated bleeding; and, in the confluent ſmall pox, great has been the efficacy of this medicine, joined with bark. Rubbed upon the inſide of the lips, it has produced ſimilar effects to thoſe which it occaſioned by taking it internally, particularly in the lues venerea; beſides, in caſes of chancres, uſed by itſelf, or in the following form, it has been conſidered as poſſeſſing no ſmall degree of utility.

CERATUM CALOMELANOS. *Cerate with Calomel.*

℞ Cerati lapid. calamin. ℥ ſs. calomelanos pp. ʒ j. m. To ulcers this is a good application; but to thoſe of the venereal kind, when previouſly cleanſed by cauſtics, or other irritating remedies, particularly ſerviceable.

MERCURIUS DUPLICATUS PHILOSOPHICUS, See REBIS.

—— EMETICUS FLAVUS. The YELLOW MERCURIAL EMETIC, now called *hydrargyrus vitriolatus*, VITRIOLATED QUICKSILVER; alſo called *turpethum minerale*; TURBITH MINERAL. This is another preparation of *mercury*, which is given in the London Diſpenſatory.

Take of purified *quickſilver*, vitriolic acid, of each a pound; mix in a glaſs veſſel, and heat them by degrees, until they unite into a white maſs, which is to be perfectly dried with a ſtrong fire. This matter, on the affuſion of a large quantity of hot diſtilled water, immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder carefully with this water in a glaſs mortar; after the powder has ſubſided, pour off the water; and adding more diſtilled water ſeveral times, waſh the matter till it becomes inſipid. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

But to the direction given there, it may be added, that the beſt method of edulcorating it is by impregnating the water intended to be uſed in its ablution, with a determined proportion of fixed alkaline ſalt; for, by this means the waſhed turbith will not only turn out greater in quantity, but will be more equal in ſtrength.

The *yellow emetic mercury* is a powerful vomit; it, like other mercurials, will excite a ſalivation: in robuſt habits it hath been uſed in leprous diſorders and glandular obſtructions. As an emetic, it hath been given to eight or ten grains; but it is beſt if given in ſmaller quantities, from one to four grains, and joined with ipecacuanha. Half a grain, or a grain, given every or every other night, hath been productive of the beſt effects in the worſt degrees of the venereal diſeaſe, in obſtinate rheumatiſms, and ulcers that were difficult of cure. It is a powerful medicine, but yet does not appear to exceed the other leſs violent mercurials, except in particular inſtances; ſuch as where, from a peculiarity in the patient's conſtitution, it is particularly favoured in its effects.

MERCURIUS MORTIS. See MERCURIUS VITÆ.

—— PRÆCIPITATUS, RUBER, alſo called corroſivus, and *corolatum*, though now named HYDRARGYRUS NITRATUS RUBER. RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER. Pharm. Lond. 1788. RED PRECIPITATE. The London College directs to take of purified *quickſilver* and nitrous acid each a pound; muriatic acid, one dram by weight; mix in a glaſs veſſel, and diſſolve the *quickſilver* in a ſand-bath; then raiſe the fire, till the matter is formed into red cryſtals. Pharm. Lond. 1788

It may be obſerved, that the marine acid diſpoſes the mercurial calx to aſſume the bright ſparkling red appearance which is admired in it, and which, though no advantage as a medicine, is eſteemed a mark of its goodneſs and ſtrength. As ſoon as it hath acquired this colour, it ſhould be immediately removed from the fire, or it will ſoon loſe it again.

This preparation is ſometimes mixed with minium and vermilion, but then the bright colour is deſtroyed. If only minium is added, it may be detected from the ſweetiſh taſte it gives to vinegar, or by laying a little of the ſuſpected *corroſive mercury* on a very hot iron; for thus the *mercury* will paſs off in fumes, and the lead will be left behind.

The *red nitrated quickſilver* is only uſed externally as an eſcharotic; it cannot be given internally on account of its extraordinary activity; it deſtroys fungous fleſh; and if finely powdered and mixed with the unguentum reſinæ flavæ, it is an excellent digeſtive for foul ill-conditioned ulcers; it brings on a laudable digeſtion when a thin ſanies is diſcharged from them: from one to two ſcruples may be mixed with an ounce of the ointment.

CERATUM HYDRARGYRUS NITRATI. *Cerate of nitrated quickſilver.* ℞ Unguenti hydrarg. nitrati; cerati ſpermat. cet. āā ℥ ij. m. This is deſigned as an application to ſcrophulous and phagedenic ulcers.

—— PRÆCIPITATUS ALBUS. WHITE PRECIPITATE MERCURY now called CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA. WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER. The London College directs the following method of preparing it: take of muriated *quickſilver*, ſal ammoniac, water of kali, each half a pound; diſſolve firſt the ſal ammoniac, afterwards the muriated *quickſilver* in diſtilled water, and add the water of kali; waſh the precipitated powder until it becomes inſipid. Phar. Lond. 1788.

Great care is required leſt more of the fixed alkali be added than is neceſſary, for then the *precipitate*, inſtead of being white, will be yellow. This preparation is almoſt conſtantly confined to external uſes. Half a dram or two ſcruples of it, added to an ounce of pomatum, is uſed as an elegant cure for the itch; the ſame quantity may be diſſolved in two ounces of a thick decoction of linſeed, as a liniment for curing chancres when ſituated on the glans penis, or on the inſide of the prepuce; a rag being dipped in it may be applied to the glans, and then the prepuce may be drawn over it.

This *precipitate* is adulterated with ſtarch, and with white lead. The firſt is diſcovered by its being gluey on being diſſolved in a ſmall quantity of water; the ſecond may be detected by putting a little into a crucible with one third of its weight of alkaline ſalt; make them red-hot, and continue until no fumes ariſe; then take in the reſiduum, and if it does not melt in water, it is bad.

—— PRÆCIPITATUS DULCIS. Ph. Lond. 1721. See HYDRARGYRUS MURIAT. MITIS.

—— PRECIPITATUS PER SE. See MERC. CALCIN.

—— SACCHARATUS. SUGARED MERCURY.

Take of pure *quickſilver* and brown ſugar-candy, of each half an ounce; of the oil of juniper, ſixteen drops; grind them well in a mortar, until the *quickſilver* diſappears. The deſign of this ſeems to be for the convenience of giving *mercury* in a draught.

See several other preparations under the article HYDRARGYRUS, in this Work; MERCURIUS, in the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

MERCURIUS VITÆ, also called *angelicus pulvis*, *mercurius mortis*, *Algarothi pulvis*. The MERCURY OF LIFE.

Take any quantity of the butter of antimony, dilute it plentifully with pure water, and thus the reguline part of the antimony will be precipitated in the state of a white powder, thus named.

After the precipitation of this powder, and duly washing it in several waters, it possesseth no degree of the marine acid; but is a calx of antimony, that is constantly of the same strength, and therefore preferable to the glass of antimony for making the emetic tartar with.

MERGEN. See CORALLIUM.

MERLUCIUS. See ASELLUS MAJOR and MINOR.

MERYOPHYLLON. See MILLEFOLIUM.

MEROCELE. See HERNIA FEMORALIS.

MERON. See FEMUR.

MESANG DE VACCA. See BEZOAR BOVINUS.

MESARÆON, μεσαραιον, from μεσος, *medius*, and αρτηρια, *belly*. See MESENTERIUM. Hence its arteries and veins are called *mesaraicæ* vessels.

MESARAICA, vel MESARAICA MAJOR VENA. The MESARAIC or MESENTERIC VEIN. It is the continuation of the vena portæ ventralis. See PORTÆ VENA. It bends towards the superior mesenteric artery, sends off two veins, then runs up over that artery, and accompanies it in those portions of the mesentery and mesocolon which belong to the small intestines, the cœcum and right portion of the colon; as it runs down it forms an arch obliquely, like that of the artery, which is also ramified on the convex and concave sides. It very much accompanies the mesenteric artery, and is branched out in somewhat the same manner.

MESARAICA MINOR VENA. See HÆMORRHOIDALIS INTERNA VENA.

MESENTERICÆ ARTERIÆ. The MESARIAC or MESENTERIC ARTERIES.

The upper *mesenteric artery*, called *colica*, seu *mesenterica superior*, rises very little below the cœliac. The aorta, a little above its division, gives off the inferior, or *colica sinistra* seu *mesenterica inferior*, to the left side upon the mesocolon, the lowest branch of which goes to the extremity of the anus, and forms the *hæmorrhoidal artery*. The upper branches anastomose with the superior *mesenteric*. These two are azygous. The upper *mesenteric* branch forms a large arch in its course from the right side to the left of the *mesentery*; and from its convex side there goes out many branches to the intestines, where they communicate by reciprocal arches, &c. The branches which go out from the concave side are but few; they spread themselves in the mesocolon, colon, &c.

—— GLANDULÆ. The MESENTERIC GLANDS. The lymphatic glands in the mesentery are larger in young than in old subjects; and, if not the proper seat of the evil, they are always affected in that disease.

MESENTERIUM. The MESENTERY, from μεσος, *middle*, and εντερον, *an intestine*. It is thus named from its being, as it were, in the middle of the *intestines*, called also *epichordis*; *mesaræon*. It is a duplicature of the peritonæum, connected by a cellular membrane, expanding and receiving the guts as in a sling. It begins loosely upon the loins, extending to all the *intestines* except the duodenum; but that part of it which belongs to the great guts is called *mesocolon*. It prevents the *intestines* from twisting, and keeps them in their proper places. It sustains the arteries, veins, lymphæducts, and nerves, in their passage to and from the *intestines*.

Many disorders are spoken of by different writers, as taking their rise from the *mesentery*; but Dr. Hunter says, that it is rarely diseased, and then its glands, which are sometimes disordered in children, are not affected so frequently as is suspected. Riverius, in his Prax. Med. lib. xiii. hath a chapter on obstructions in the glands of this membrane, in which he observes that the causes and cure are the same as when this disorder happens in the liver.

MESENTERITIS. Dr. Cullen makes it a species of PERITONITIS, which see; and calls it PERITONITIS MESENTERICA. See INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII.

MESERION. See LAUREOLA FŒMINA.

MESIRE. A disorder of the liver, mentioned by Avicenna, accompanied with a sense of heaviness, tumor, inflammation, pungent pain and blackness of the tongue.

MESOCOLON, from μεσος, *the middle*, and κωλον, *the colon*. See MESENTERIUM.

MESOGASTRION. It is the substance on the concave part of the stomach, between the orifices, which attaches it to the adjacent parts. See OMENTUM.

MESOGLOSSI. See GENIOGLOSSI.

MESOMERIA. So Ruffus Ephesius calls all that part of the body which lies betwixt the thighs.

MESOMPALION, from μεσος, *middle*, and ομφαλος, *navel*. The middle of the navel.

MESOPHYRON. So Ruffus Ephesius calls that part of the face which lies betwixt the eye-brows.

MESOPLEURIOI. See INTERCOSTALES.

MESO-RECTUM. It is a production of the peritonæum, which invests the intestinum rectum. About the middle of the fore-side of this intestine it forms a semicircular fold, which appears when the intestine is empty, but is lost when it is full.

MESOTHENAR. It is a flat and near a triangular muscle, lying between the first phalanx of the thumb and the bottom of the palm of the hand; it is inserted into the ligament which connects the os magnum of the carpus to that which supports the thumb, and it is inserted too into that bone of the metacarpus which supports the middle finger, as well as to that which answers to the index; from thence, the fibres contracting to an angle, form a tendon, which is inserted into the head of the first phalanx of the thumb. See Winslow's Anatomy.

MESPILUS. The MEDLAR. The common *medlar* is a tree about the size of an apple-tree; the leaves are strong and sharp-pointed; its flowers appear in May, and the fruit ripen in September. In Germany these trees are found in the woods, but with us they are only in gardens. The fruit hath an austere astringent taste, and cannot be eaten before long keeping; the fruit is cooling and astringent, especially before they are ripe, and are useful in all kinds of fluxes; though eaten too freely they are apt to create the colic.

—— MESPILUS Apii folio, &c. See SPINA ALBA.

METACARPIUS. A small fleshy muscle, situated obliquely between the large internal angular or transverse ligament of the carpus, and the whole inside of the fourth metacarpal bone. It is fixed by a tendon to the os orbiculare, and to the neighbouring part of the large ligament of the carpus, and at its other end in the outer edge of the fourth metacarpal bone.

METACARPION, } from μετα, *after*, and καρπος,
METACARPUS, } *the wrist*. It is that part of the hand which is situated between the wrist and the fingers. The ancients called the carpus by the name of *brachiale*, and the *metacarpus* they called *post-brachiale*. The *metacarpus* on its inside forms the palm of the hand, and on its outside the back of the hand. The first phalanx of the thumb is not, as formerly, thought a part of the *metacarpus*. The first metacarpal bone supports the fore-finger, the fourth or last, the little finger.

METACINEMA. A removal of the pupil of the eye from its proper situation.

METACONDYLI, from μετα, *after*, and κονδυλος, *a knuckle*, the last joints of the fingers next the nails.

METALLA. METALS, or METALLIC SUBSTANCES. The very great weight, and that opake shining appearance, called metallic splendour or brilliancy, distinguish these from all other bodies in nature. Very few substances have half the specific gravity of the lightest among the metals. They are all fusible, though with different degrees of heat, and if the fusion be made in close vessels, they fix again by cold, without having suffered any change except that of external appearance, assuming the form of the containing vessel. Some of them are malleable, and capable of being considerably extended by the hammer. Those which possess this property are called ENTIRE METALS, or METALS, in contradistinction to such as are more BRITTLE, and are called SEMIMETALS.

Metallic substances are also called PERFECT, or IMPERFECT. The FIRST are such as undergo no lasting change by any heat which can be applied to them, at least in common furnaces. The SECOND, when exposed to a strong heat, with the access of vital air, are changed by a process similar to burning, and in some of them with an actual flame into a brittle dull substance called calx, the whole of which is heavier than the metal from whence it came, though its specific gravity is not so great; some are even converted into acids. If the calx of a metal be exposed to a strong heat in a closed vessel, with

with ſome inflammable matter, it recovers its metallic ſtate. This is called REDUCTION, or reviving of the metal.

All metals are imperfect, except *gold*, *ſilver*, and *platina*. The IMPERFECT metals are, *mercury*, *lead*, *copper*, *iron*, *tin*; and the SEMIMETALS, *biſmuth*, *nickel*, *arſenic*, *cobalt*, *zinc*, *antimony*, *maganeſe*, *wolfram*, *molybdæna*, and *uranite*.—the names *arſenic*, *antimony*, *maganeſe*, *wolfram*, and *molybdæna*, being uſed to denote the mineral ſubſtance from which the ſemimetals are obtained: the ſemimetals themſelves are diſtinguiſhed by the names of REGULUS, as *regulus of arſenic*, &c. though moderns often uſe the ſimple term to denote the ſemimetal itſelf alone. In due degrees of cold, quickſilver becoming malleable, ranks it among the metals. In point of gravity, the firſt is gold, then platina, mercury, lead, ſilver, copper, iron, and tin.

Sulphur is the bond of union in all *metals*. *Metals* are bituminous ſubſtances which have undergone a long digeſtion; for by depriving them of their ſulphur they are reduced to aſhes, and then to glaſs; and by reſtoring the ſulphur, this glaſs is converted into *metal* again. Ores are the compoſitions in which *metals* are found, or the beds in which they are produced: *metals* and minerals moſtly abound with ſulphur and arſenic, which are ſeparated in the ſmelting furnace, and the body does not become truly metallic until they are ſeparated; and ſulphur and arſenic added to *metals* bring them to ores again.

All the *metals* diſſolve in acids, ſome in one and ſome in another; and in moſt of theſe ſolutions the inflammable principle of the *metals* is abſorbed or expelled. Gold, ſilver, and mercury, ſuffer no reſolution or diſſipation of their parts from any known power; if changed into the appearance of calx, they are recoverable without any loſs.

Such are antimony, calamine ſtone, blood-ſtone, &c. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. Boyle on the Growth of Metals. Nicholſon's, Lavoiſiers, Chaptal's, and Fourcroy's Principles and Elements of Chemiſtry.

METALLORUM MERCURIUS. See PHILOSOPHORUM MERCURIUS.

METALLUM FLUIDUM. See ARGENT VIV.

METALLURGIA. METALLURGY. It is that part of chemiſtry which is concerned in the ſeparation, depuration, and preparation of metals. Sometimes it implies the digging them out of the mines.

METAPEDIUM. See METATARSUS.

METAPHRENON. See DORSUM.

METASTASIS, from μεταϊστημι, *to tranſfer*. It ſignifies a tranſlation and ſettlement of ſome humour or diſeaſe from one part to another. It makes its way through the cellular membrane. It is alſo called *diadexis*, and *diadoche*.

METASYNCRISIS, from μετα, importing *change*, and συγγνω, *to collect*, or *mix together*. The word is applied differently by different authors; but they all mean a change in the part to which the word is applied. Aſclepiades thought every thing was formed by a concourſe of atoms, for which reaſon he called all bodies *ſyncrimata* or *ſyncriſeis*, mixtures; and alterations in the congeries of atoms he calls metaſyncrineſthai.

METATARSIUS. A fleſhy maſs lying under the ſole of the foot; it is fixed by one end in the fore part of the great tuberoſity of the os calcis, and running forward from thence it terminates in a kind of ſhort tendon, which is fixed in the tuberoſity and poſterior part of the lower ſide of the fifth bone of the metatarſus. It moves the laſt bone of the metatarſus, and draws the fourth bone along with it, and contracts the ſole of the foot, increaſing the convexity of the upper ſide.

METATARSUS, from μετα, *after*, and ταρσος, *the tarſus*. It is compoſed of five bones, but theſe bones and the bones of the toes being ſo ſimilar to the metacarpus and fingers, need no farther deſcription. The *metatarſus* is alſo called *planta*, *planum*, *veſtigium*, *ſolium*, *metapedium*, *pectus*, *præcordium*, and *pectuſculum*.

METEORISMUS. See TYMPANITES.

METEOROS, from μετα, and αειρω, *to elevate*. Elevated, ſuſpended, erect, ſublime, tumid. Galen expounds pains of this ſort as being thoſe that affect the peritonæum, or other more ſuperficial parts of the body; theſe are oppoſed to more deep-ſeated ones.

METHEMERINOS. See QUOTIDIANA FEBRIS.

METOPION, } An oil, or an ointment deſcribed by
METOPIUM. } Dioſcorides; it is thus named, becauſe it hath galbanum in it; galbanum was the produce of a plant called *metopium*. *Metopium* is alſo a name of the oil of bitter almonds. See AMYGDALÆ.

METOPON or METOPUM, from μετα, *poſt*, and ωψ, *oculus*. See FRONTIS OS.

METOSIS. A kind of amauroſis, from an exceſs of ſhort-ſightedneſs.

METRA. See UTERUS.

METRENCHYTA, from μητρα, *the uterus*, and εγχεω, *to infuſe* or *pour into*. INJECTIONS for the UTERUS.

METRENCHYTES. A WOMB SYRINGE.

METRITIS. See INFLAMMATIO UTERI.

METROCELIDES, from μητρα, *a mother*, and κηλις, *a ſpot* or *mole*. See NÆVUS.

METROPROPTOSIS, from μητρα, *the womb*, and πρωτιπτω, *to fall down*. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

METRORRHAGIA. See MENORRHAGIA.

MEU, } from μειων, *leſs*, becauſe of the extreme
MEUM, } tenderneſs of the leaves. SPIGNEL, BAUDMONEY, or BAULD-MONEY. ÆTHUSA MEUM, Linn. Alſo called *fœniculum aſpinum*. It is a perennial plant, whoſe leaves are capillaceous and much ſmaller than thoſe of fennel, but its ſeeds are bigger and broader than the ſeeds of fennel. The root is of the ſame nature as that of fennel or lovage, but ſmells more agreeably, and taſtes warmer and ſweeter. The plant hath an aromatic pungency, borders on the fetid, and abounds with volatile ſalt. It is more pungent than fennel, and milder than lovage.

MEUM ALPHINUM GERMANICUM. GERMAN or MOUNTAIN SPIGNEL. It is alſo called *mutellina* and *phellandryum*. It poſſeſſes virtues ſimilar to thoſe of the common ſort.

—— LATIFOLIUM ADULTERINUM, called alſo *ſeſeli perenne folio glauco brevieri*, *fœniculum ſylveſtre*, *ferula folio breviori*, *ſaxifraga montana minor*, &c. BASTARD SPIGNEL. Boerhaave makes this a ſpecies of ſeſeli. It grows on dry hills, and flowers in June. The root is of a drying burning quality.

MEXICANUM BALS. See PERUV. BALS.

MEXICANAVA. See BOTRYS MEXICANA.

MEZEREUM, } See LAUREOLA FŒMINA.
MEZERION. }

MIASMA. MIASMATA, as they relate to diſeaſes, are productive of ſome of the febrile kinds, and of them only, which are alſo produced by contagion. They are generally floating in the atmoſphere when they are injurious to mankind; but they are not obſerved to act but when they are near the ſources from whence they ariſe; that is, near to the bodies of men from which they immediately iſſue, or near to ſome ſubſtances, which, as having been near to the bodies of men, are imbued with their effluvia, and in which ſubſtances theſe effluvia are ſometimes retained in an active ſtate for a very long time. But the notion of contagion properly implies a matter ariſing from the body of man under diſeaſe; and that of *miaſma*, a matter ariſing from other ſubſtances.

Dr. Cullen remarks, that the ſubſtances imbued with the effluvia from the bodies of diſeaſed men, may be called fomites; and that it is probable that contagions, as they ariſe from fomites, are more powerful than as they ariſe immediately from the human body. Further, that though the fomites are poſſeſſed of matter from the human body, yet this matter paſſing from the fomites is called *miaſma*; which requires further to be diſtinguiſhed from the *miaſmata* ariſing from marſhes, &c. by the epithets human and marſh *miaſmata*.

On this ſubject of contagion and *miaſma*, Dr. Cullen obſerves as follows. As fevers are ſo generally epidemic, it is probable that ſome matter floating in the atmoſphere, and applied to the bodies of men, ought to be conſidered as the remote cauſe of fevers. Contagions have been ſuppoſed to be of great variety; and it is poſſible that they may be ſo; but that they truly are, does not appear clearly from any thing that we know at preſent. The number of genera and ſpecies of contagious diſeaſes, of the claſs pyrexiæ, at preſent known, is not very great. They belong to the order of fevers, of exanthemata, or of profluvia. Whether there be any belonging to the order of phlegmaſiæ, is doubtful; and, though it ſhould be ſuppoſed, it will not much increaſe the number of contagious pyrexiæ. Of the contagious exanthemata and profluvia, the number of ſpecies is nearly aſcertained; and each of them is ſo far of a determined nature, that

though

though they have now been obſerved and diſtinguiſhed for many ages, and in many different parts of the earth, they have been always found to retain the ſame general character, and to differ only in circumſtances, which may be imputed to ſeaſon, climate, and other external cauſes, or to the peculiar conſtitution of the ſeveral perſons affected. It is, therefore, probable, that, in each of theſe ſpecies, the contagion is of one ſpecific nature, and that the number of the contagious exanthemata, or profluvia, is hardly greater than the number of ſpecies taken notice of in our ſyſtem of noſology. While the contagious exanthemata and profluvia are thus limited, it is probable that the contagions which produce the continued fevers are not many; nay, it is not evident, that there are more than one common ſource of them. It is well known that the effluvia conſtantly ariſing from the living human body, if long retained in the ſame place, without being diffuſed in the atmoſphere, acquire a ſingular virulence, and, in that ſtate, applied to the bodies of men, become the cauſe of a fever which is very contagious. The late obſervations on jail and hoſpital fevers have fully proved the exiſtence of ſuch a cauſe; and it is ſufficiently obvious, that the ſame virulent matter may be produced in many other places. At the ſame time, the nature of the fevers ariſing, render it probable that the virulent ſtate of human effluvia is the common cauſe of ſuch fevers, as they differ only in a ſtate of their ſymptoms, which may be imputed to the circumſtances of ſeaſon, climate, &c. concurring with the contagion, and modifying its force.

Miaſmata ariſe from various ſources, and are of different kinds; but we know little of their variety or of their ſeveral effects. We know with certainty only one ſpecies of *miaſma*, which can be conſidered as the cauſe of fever; and from the univerſality of this, it may be doubted if there be any other. The *miaſma*, ſo univerſally the cauſe of fever, is that which ariſes from marſhes or moiſt ground, acted upon by heat. So many obſervations have now been made with reſpect to this, in ſo many different regions of the earth, that there is neither any doubt of its being in general cauſe of fevers, nor of its being very univerſally the cauſe of intermittent fevers in all their different forms. The ſimilarity of the climate, ſeaſon, and ſoil, in which intermittents ariſe, and the ſimilarity of the diſeaſes, ariſing in different regions, concur in proving that there is one common cauſe of theſe diſeaſes, and that this is the marſh *miaſma*. What is the particular nature of this *miaſma*, we know not; nor do we certainly know whether or not it differs in kind: but it is probable that it does not, and that it differs only in the degree of its power, or perhaps in its quality, in a given ſpace.

It remains moſt probable, that the remote cauſes of fevers are chiefly contagions or *miaſmata*, and neither of them of great variety. *Miaſmata* are ſuppoſed to cauſe intermittents, and contagions to cauſe continued fevers, ſtrictly ſo named. It may further be added, that both contagion and *miaſmata* are of a debilitating or ſedative quality. They ariſe from a putreſcent matter. Their production is favoured, and their power increaſed, by circumſtances which favour putrefaction; and they often prove putrefactive ferments with reſpect to the animal fluid. Though fevers generally ariſe from marſh or human effluvia, other remote cauſes of fevers, which have been commonly ſuppoſed, cannot with any certainty be excluded. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i.—and CONTAGIO.

MICA THURIS. See OLIBANUM.

—— PANIS. The ſoft part or crumbs of bread, of which the mildeſt kind of cataplaſms uſed to be made, by boiling in milk to a proper conſiſtence. But now practioners merely ſoak ſlices of new bread in water until they ſwell, and become perfectly ſoft; then preſs out the ſuperfluous water, and beat the bread up with a ſpoon, and ſtir into it a ſmall quantity of linſeed-meal. By this means it becomes a neater and much cleaner application, and retains its moiſture much longer.

MICRO-LEUCO-NYMPHÆA, alſo called *nymphæa, morſus ranæ, ſtratiotes* FROG-BIT. It grows in muddy waters, and flowers in July. It is not much uſed, but is ſaid to agree in virtues with the leuco-nymphæa,

MICRO-NYMPHÆA. It is leſs than the nymphæa; it grows in ditches, and is ſaid to poſſeſs the ſame virtues with the nymphæa.

MICROS. See DIGITUS.

MIGRANA. See CEPHALALGIA.

MILIARES GLANDULÆ. See SEBACEÆ GLANDULÆ.

MILIARIA, vel MILIARIS FEBRIS. The MILIARY FEVER, called by the Germans *Frieſel*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER EXANTHEMATA, which he defines "a ſynochus attended with reſtleſſneſs, frequent ſighing, a fetid ſweat, and prickling of the ſkin; red, ſmall, diſtinct ſpots, on ſome day or other of the diſeaſe, break out copiouſly over the whole ſkin, except the face, whoſe tops diſcover, after a day or two, very ſmall white puſtules, continuing but a ſhort time." This fever, though Dr. Cullen, as well as ſome others, do not think idiopathic, but ſymptomatic; becauſe to him it never appeared to be contagious or epidemic, though more riſe at ſome times than others; he acknowledges, though it ſometime, attends febrile affections, as well as thoſe of an inflammatory as a putrid nature; yet it does not occur in any unleſs a hot regimen and ſweat had preceded. See Synopſis Noſolog. Method. vol. ii. p. 144.

It is called *miliary* from the ſmall puſtules or veſicles which appear in the ſkin, principally on the upper parts of the body, and in ſome meaſure reſemble a *millet-ſeed*. At firſt theſe puſtules are ſmall veſicles, full of a limpid and afterwards of a whitiſh and almoſt pearl-coloured ſerum; ſometimes they are reddiſh, or red and white ones mixed. Many writers term the diſeaſe, when the puſtules are white, *purpura alba*, and when they are red, *purpura rubra*.

It is generally ſuppoſed to be a child-bed diſeaſe; but except the woman is kept too hot and in a ſweating ſtate too long, it rarely happens at this time; and when it does, it is produced by cauſes which would have been followed by the ſame effect, had the patient not been a child-bed woman.

This diſorder is denominated ſimple when none but *miliary* puſtules are accompanied with red ones, which, when appearing alone, are called a RASH.

The CAUSES are generally ſaid to be *an exceſſive ſeroſity and an acid acrimony in the blood, with a preternatural commotion of the ſpirits. Theſe cauſes ſeem evident from the large quantities of pale-coloured urine uſually diſcharged in theſe fevers, the plentiful flux of ſaliva, the almoſt total abſence of thirſt, the uſefulneſs of abſorbents, the injury received from acids in many inſtances of the diſorder, the moderate degree of heat, &c.*

Sometimes a degree of bilious acrimony attends this diſorder. Great diſturbance in the mind, eſpecially from the depreſſing paſſions, brings on this diſorder, where there is the leaſt tendency to it already in the conſtitution.

It is preceded by a weakly habit of body, a ſerous ſtate of the blood, a weakneſs in the mind, which diſpoſes it to be ruffled by external impreſſions, cloſe thinking, ſome tedious and painful diſorder, a ſour ſmell in the ſweat, an internal heat, with a dull ſenſe of thirſt; and if the patient is a woman at or near the time of bringing forth a child, ſhe complains of a great oppreſſion in her breaſts, and is often ſighing. The fever approaches with pains reſembling the colic, or the gravel, or the rheumatiſm, and ſometimes like thoſe of labour; after a few days the pains abate, an alternate cold and heat is felt all over the body, the palms of the hand are very hot, but the heat elſewhere is far leſs in proportion; the pulſe is frequent but weak, the ſpirits are uſually much ſunk, the breaſt ſeems as if oppreſſed with a great weight, frequent and deep ſighs occur, and, as an *inſeparable companion, the patient's ſleep is ſuddenly interrupted at the firſt onſet of the complaint*, and *ſhe continues without ſleep during whole days and nights*, and *at the ſame time is neither ſeized with pain in the head, nor a delirium*; a whitiſh cruſt ſometimes appears on the tongue, at others its appearance is like that of a perſon in health; the urine is thin and pale, though ſometimes it is nearly as in health; ſometimes a pain is complained of in the ſtomach after ſleep; a tremor often accompanies this fever; and in the worſt degrees, and laſt ſtages of the diſorder, delirium, convulſions, difficultly of breathing, &c. come on. *The exacerbations in theſe fevers recur like the paroxyſms of an intermittent. The oppreſſion in the breaſt, which is productive of ſighs, the uncommon ſinking of the ſpirits without any evident cauſe, watchings, and the tumultuous agitation of ſpirits, commonly called a hurry of the head, when the patient endeavours to compoſe himſelf to reſt, as alſo the frequent and weak pulſe, may be conſidered as pathognomonic ſigns of the*

miliary

miliary puſtules being about to appear, and they continue until the puſtules become prominent, after which they moſtly diſappear. For the moſt part the puſtules are only on the neck, breaſt, and interſtices of the fingers, though ſometimes they are alſo found all over the body, and after increaſing to their full ſize they gradually diſappear, the cuticle remaining rough on thoſe parts where they were ſeated. In the compound ſort theſe puſtules itch more orleſs.

It ſometimes happens that this fever begins with ſymptoms ſo mild that it is neglected, and thus becomes very dangerous before help is demanded; the time of the puſtules appearing is not eaſily to be determined; they ſometimes are obſerved on the third day, and ſo on to the fourteenth.

In the decline of the diſorder, the upper parts of the hands are often moiſt with a cold ſweat; and after the eruptions are abated, a ſwelling of the feet, legs, and thighs comes on, a tumor or abſceſs in the breaſt, a defect in the memory, an immoderate diſcharge of urine, and if the patient is a child-bed woman, the lochia become exceſſive, hyſteric ſymptoms, an internal heat, languor, and loſs of appetite follow; and when theſe happen, a fatal hectic is not rare.

The puſtules are moſt numerous where the ſweat is moſt copious; they are about the ſize of millet or poppy ſeeds, at firſt are filled with a pellucid ſerum, and ſometimes they have a diſagreeable ſmell; but, happen when they will, they do not appear to be critical; from a pellucid fluid the contents of the puſtules change to a pearl, or a pale yellow colour.

When reddiſh puſtules appear without a fever, they are chronical, and appear at ſtated ſeaſons; but the white ones rarely appear without a fever. The red ſort itch the moſt.

The different ſtates and kinds of the *miliary* fever ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the ſynochus, the nervous fever, and the catarrhal fever.

In the beginning, though the ſymptoms were mild, if heating medicines, or an heating regimen were uſed, and a diaphoreſis not brought on, the diſorder will be dangerous. If from the beginning of the fever any particular part is affected with pain;—if the patient is hot without any ſenſe of pain;—if he labours under a ſickneſs of the ſtomach;—and if theſe ſymptoms are ſucceeded by alternate heats and colds recurring at unequal intervals, a defect of the ſpirits, an oppreſſion of the breaſt, accompanied with ſighs, and uneaſy reſpiration, and, at laſt, if the puſtules make their eruption with a gentle and continual diaphoreſis, the patient is, for the moſt part, in a hopeful condition.—If a delirium, convulſions, &c. appear in the beginning, they may more eaſily be removed by proper care and medicines; but in the progreſs or decline of the diſorder their preſence is much to be dreaded.—If a diarrhœa comes on, and is ſuddenly checked, whether this happens ſpontaneouſly, or by art, it endangers an apoplexy. The urine changing ſuddenly from a yellow to a pale colour is a threatening ſymptom. In child-bed women a diarrhœa is a very dangerous ſymptom. Much ſleepineſs is a favourable ſymptom: red puſtules are leſs dangerous than white ones. When puſtules appear and vaniſh by turns, much danger is threatened.

THE PRINCIPAL INTENTIONS OF CURE ARE, 1. *To correct the peculiar acrimony.* 2. *To relax the ſtrictures occaſioned by the acrimony.* 3. *To evacuate the offending matter by the ſkin*; and, 4. *To prevent the return of that which is already excreted through it.*

According to the patient's ſtrength let him continue in bed, or be raiſed a few hours in the day. The linen and bed cloaths may be changed as oft as the nauſeous ſweating may require.

Freſh air may be admitted into the room as much as is agreeable to the ſenſations of the patient. The bed-cloaths ſhould not be more numerous than when in health.

The patient's conſtant drink may be Seltzer water, a decoction of ſarſaparilla, or other ſuch like liquors, which ſhould be always given warm.

Medicines of the cordial and perſpirative kind are proper, but avoid all heating ones.

In the red kind, a little nitre may be added to the medicines, if the heat is conſiderable, or rather the ſp. ætheris nitroſi; ſpt. feb. D. Clutton.

The bowels ſhould be kept eaſy, and as near to a natural ſtate as may be.

Very frequently this fever tends much to that of the nervous kind, in which caſe a ſimilar treatment with what is there recommended will be proper; (ſee NERVOSA FEBRIS) but if a putrid diſpoſition manifeſts itſelf, the dulcified mineral acids, with cordials and the bark, will be required.

When the eruptions appear and retire, camphor will be an important addition to whatever other medicines the ſtate of the caſe may require.

Sometimes in the beginning of the diſorder, the nature of the caſe is miſtaken; and from miſtaken management, the morbid matter, inſtead of paſſing through the ſkin, is determined to ſome other part, and there produces ſymptoms which are various as are the parts affected; in the ſtomach a vomiting, in the bowels a purging is excited, &c. but when under theſe circumſtances, the complaint is diſcovered to be a *miliary* fever, gentle continued diaphoretics alone will be the propereſt remedies, and opiates, as well as aſtringents, ſhould be admitted.

Bleeding can very rarely, if ever, be admitted in this diſeaſe; for thoſe inflammatory ſymptoms, which require this operation, rarely if ever attend.

Bliſters ſhould hardly ever be omitted; they are beſt applied one after another, that is, a freſh one ſhould be applied as ſoon as the former one begins to ceaſe from diſcharging; and, except ſome violent ſymptoms require, more than one at once is not convenient. It may be obſerved, that when a bliſter begins to dry, the ſymptoms become worſe, but are relieved by the operation of the next; hence the propriety of ſucceeding one by one. Apply the bliſters on the moſt ſenſible parts, as on the inſide of the legs and thighs; though if inflammation, or any other ſymptom in any particular part, ſhould require it, a bliſter may be uſefully applied there.

As to diaphoretics, the cool ones, joined with ſuch cordials as in the judgment of the preſcriber may be indicated, will be the beſt.

All the variety of ſymptoms attendant on *miliary fevers*, taken collectively, are to be removed by the ſame medicines which would be proper if they each appeared ſeparately; and a gentle diaphoreſis is the proper remedy.

If convulſions come on from a tranſlation of the morbific matter, let a clyſter be given, and afterwards the patient ſhould ſwallow repeated doſes of volatile ſpirits in what he drinks. By the ſame means, aſthmatic ſymptoms are removed if they appear.

A vomiting and diarrhœa are mitigated by the ſaline draughts, with ſaffron and crabs' eyes.

See Hoffman, Mead, and ſir David Hamilton's Treatiſe on the *Miliary* Fever. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii.

MILIARIS NAUTICA. A kind of typhus, called by Huxham *febris nautica peſtilentialis.*

—— PURPURATA. It is a kind of typhus.

MILIARIUM. See ALEMBICUS.

MILIOLUM. A ſmall tumor in the eye-lids, of the ſize of a millet ſeed.

MILITARIS AIZOIDES. See ALOIDES,

—— HERBA. See MILLEFOLIUM.

MILIUM, from *mille*, a *thouſand*, becauſe of its numerous ſeeds. MILLET, called alſo *cenchros*. It hath large, broad, graſs-like, ſomewhat hairy leaves; they encompaſs the ſtalk, which grows to be three or four feet high, bearing on the top a large panicle, hanging down the head, compoſed of many ſlender ſtalks, with many ſmall glumes growing on them, including ſmall, white, hard, ſhining grain. It grows plentifully in Poland, &c. It is ſown in April, and reaped in Auguſt or September, and is uſed as food. It is nutritious and very eaſily digeſted. See Raii Hiſt.

MILIUM INDICUM. Called alſo *ſorgo, ſorghum, melica, Holcus.* INDIAN MILLET. It is ſown in Spain, Italy, and other warm countries. This ſpecies binds the belly very much. In Turkey they feed their hogs and poultry with it.

—— ARUNDINACEUM. The *lachryma Jobi*; and—*Solis*, the *litho ſpermum.*

MILLEFOLIUM, alſo called *ſtratiotes*; *lentibularia*; *Achillea, ſupercilium veneris, lumbus veneris, myriophyllon, chiliophillon, militaris herba.* COMMON YARROW MILLFOIL. It is called *millefolium*, from its numerous leaves; and Achillea, becauſe Achilles firſt diſcovered its efficacy in curing wounds; and ſtratiotes, from στρατος, *an army*, on account of its uſefulneſs in healing wounds. It is the ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM, vel ACHILLEA *foliis bipennatis nudis: laciniis linearibus dentatis, caulibus ſulcatis*; CLASS, SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 971.

It is a plant with rough ſtiff leaves, divided into ſmall ſegments, ſet in pairs, along a middle rib, like feathers; the little flowers ſtand thick together in the form of an umbel on the top of the ſtiff ſtalk, and conſiſt each of ſeveral whitiſh, or pale purpliſh petala, ſet round a kind of looſe diſk of the ſame colour, followed by ſmall crooked ſeeds. It is perennial, grows plentifully on the ſides of fields, and on ſandy commons, and it flowers almoſt all the ſummer.

The leaves and flowers are mild corroborants, and antiſpaſmodics; their ſenſible qualities promiſe conſiderable activity; they have a weak but agreeable aromatic ſmell, a bitteriſh, roughiſh, pungent taſte; the leaves are moſt bitter, the flowers have moſt ſmell, and the young roots a glowing warm taſte like that of contrayerva, but they loſe much of their ſmell in drying. By the Greek phyſicians this plant was eſteemed an excellent vulnerary and ſtyptic, and was generally employed internally as an aſtringent in all hæmorrhages. Stahl and Hoffman uſed it in ſpittings of blood, bleeding of the noſe, too copious flux of the menſes, and bleeding piles: and recommended it alſo in various other complaints, the firſt of whom conſidered it not only as an aſtringent, but a powerful tonic, antiſpaſmodic, and ſedative. However, this plant we believe now almoſt wholly neglected in practice: but when uſed, the leaves and flowers are only appropriated to medicinal purpoſes.

Both water and ſpirit take up the virtue of the leaves and flowers; but water extracts the aſtringency, and ſpirit the aromatic, in the greateſt degree. If the flowers are diſtilled with water, they yield an eſſential oil; and if the plant was gathered from a rich ſoil, the oil will appear of a blue colour; if from poor ground, it will be green.

A ſtrong decoction of the root and leaves hath cured a dyſentery. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

MILLE-FOLIUM AQUATICUM. See MYROPHYLLON.

MILLEGRANA MAJOR. See HERNIARIA.

MILLEMORBIA. See SCORPHULARIA MAJOR.

MILLEPEDES. See ASELLI.

MILPHOSIS. A Greek primitive. A BALDNESS of the EYE-BROWS: alſo an increaſe of the fleſh in the corners of the eyes.

MILZADELLA. See LAMIUM MACULATUM.

MIMOSA NILOTICA, ſeu, ÆGYPTIACA. See ACACIA.

—— JAPONICA CATECHU. See TERRA JAPONICA.

MINÆA. See ANIME.

MINERALES ARTIFICIALES AQUÆ. ARTIFICIAL MINERAL WATERS.

Waters which are made to imitate thoſe of natural ſprings impregnated with different mineral ſubſtances. Several chemiſts have ſucceeded in their attempts, by firſt being well acquainted with the nature, and proportion of the different materials of which any mineral water conſiſts, and adding ſimilar ingredients to pure water.

MINERALIA. MINERALS. In the *mineral* kingdom are found, 1. An oil called petroleum; this differs in conſiſtence, &c. and thence receives different names. 2. Earths: theſe are of different kinds, and include all the ſtones, they being only indurated earths. 3. Metals. And, 4. The acids known by the name of *mineral* acids.

MINIMUS DIGITUS. See DIGITUS.

MINIUM. See PLUMBUM.

MINIUM GRÆCORUM and PURUM. See CINNABARIS.

MINUTA. An epithet for a violent fever, accompanied with a ſyncope, which is ſaid to reduce the patient ſo, that he cannot ſupport it more than four days.

MIRABILIS AQUA. See PIPER JAMAICENSE.

—— PERUVIANA. See JALAPA.

MIRACULUM CHEMICUM. See MAGNESIA ALBA.

MIRI. See CEBIPIRA BRASILIENSIBUS.

MISERERE MEI. See ILIACA PASSIO.

MISTURA. A MIXTURE. It differs from juleps in not being tranſparent, having ſome powder, or other ſubſtance, diſſolved or mixed with it, as a part of the whole. See JULAPIUM.

MITELLA. A ſcarf for ſuſpending the arm. IN BOTANY it is the name of ſome plants, of which Boerhaave enumerates four ſpecies.

MITHRIDATUM. See CONFECTIO DAMOCRATIS.

MITRALIS VALVULA. See COR.

MIVA CYDONIORUM. MARMELADE of QUINCES. See CYDONIA.

MIXTIO. MIXTION. Stahl uſed this expreſſion to ſignify the union of the firſt principles in the moſt ſimple compounds. In the Engliſh language, thoſe principles of bodies are emphatically called *a mixt*, which are ſo intimately united to each other, as hardly to manifeſt themſelves on the ſevereſt trials (as in caſe of alkaline ſalt in glaſs, acid in flint, ſulphur or mercury in metals, &c.) to diſtinguiſh them from *aggregates* or *compounds*, where the texture is looſe, and the parts more eaſily ſeparated.

MOCHLIA, from μοχλος, *a lever*. A reduction of the bones from an unnatural to a natural ſituation.

MOCHLICA. Violent purges.

MODERNI. MODERNS. The revival of learning in Europe was cauſed by the deſtruction of the Greek empire at the taking of Conſtantinople, by Mahomet the Great; for on that occaſion, many learned Greeks retired from that city, and brought with them the ſciences into Italy. The day, therefore, on which Conſtantinople was taken, may be called the birth-day of learning, with reſpect to the weſtern parts of Europe, and this was on the 27th of May, 1453. All before this are ancients, all ſince are *moderns*.

MODIOLUS, from *modus*, *a meaſure*, being contrived to enter only to a certain depth. The crown or ſaw of the trepan; or a circular trepan reſembling in ſhape the nave of a wheel, which is its true ſignification. See TREPHINE.

MODIRA. See COLUBRINUM.

MOGILALIA, from μογις, *difficulty*, and λαλεω, *to ſpeak*, a difficulty of ſpeech. It is the pſelliſmus acheilos of Dr. Cullen. See ANCYLOGLOSSUM.

MOKEL. See BDELLIUM.

MOLA. A name for the *patella*, KNEE-PAN, for the *molares dentes*, and for the *maxillæ*. It alſo ſignifies a grinder and a FALSE CONCEPTION, a ſhapeleſs maſs in the uterus, without a placenta, called alſo *epicyema*, *myle*; AVICENNA calls it *naducem*. Should part of the placenta remain in the uterus after the birth of the child, this may form a mole; or put on an appearance ſomewhat like it. This is called *pſeudo-mola*, a FALSE MOLE. If the ſymptoms of a miſcarriage happen in the firſt, or beginning of the ſecond month, the fœtus being then very tender, and lying in the os internum two or three days, will diſſolve into a kind of jelly, which coming away, is called a *falſe conception*; and if, during the time of childbearing, a flooding comes on, after its being reſtrained, a large coagulum of blood is formed, which after more or leſs time is diſcharged; it hath a fibrous appearance from the compreſſion of the womb, and is called a mole. *This coagulum is only fibrous on the outſide, whereas the placenta is equally ſo both within and without*, and *thus they are perfectly diſtinguiſhed.*

The ſigns of a *mole* are, in general, the ſame as pregnancy, except that *in pregnancy the belly often becomes flat, and leſs, until the end of the ſecond month*; on the contrary, when there is a *mole*, *the belly increaſes from the firſt, and ſo continues to the ſecond or third month, at which time it generally comes away.* If it continues longer, it often proves troubleſome by the flooding it occaſions; and if the woman is weakly, its conſequence may be death.

During the firſt four months, a *mole* is not eaſily diſtinguiſhed from pregnancy; but after this period it may be obſerved, that the *mole* excites no motions in the womb like thoſe of a living child; beſides, a *mole* diſtends the belly equally, but a child makes it moſt prominent towards the navel, or on one ſide; a *mole* changes its ſituation in the belly according to the poſture of the mother, but this never is known to happen whilſt the fœtus is alive; and in caſe of a *mole*, the general health is commonly worſe, but in pregnancy it uſually improves after the fourth month.

When a *mole* occaſions no ill ſymptoms in the mother, no violence ſhould be uſed to bring it away, but it may continue many years without creating any remarkable inconvenience. If it comes away by the end of the third month, it rarely happens that any aſſiſtance is neceſſary, though it uſually occaſions more or leſs of a flooding.

When aſſiſtance is neceſſary, let the finger be gradually introduced into the uterus, and, if that ſuffice not, introduce another, and thus the *mole* will generally be excluded by the pains which attend on theſe occaſions. As there is no placenta, ſo if after the diſcharge of the *mole* the flooding ceaſes, the whole is at an end; but if it continues, another *mole* may be ſuſpected, and, with a little

patience

patience and care, it being alſo brought away, ſhe woman will ſoon recover. See La Motte, Mauriceau, Smellie, and other practical authors on midwifery.

MOLAGO CODI. See PIPER NIGRUM.

MOLARES DENTES. GRINDERS. So the large teeth on each ſide the dentes canini are called, by Cicero, *genuini*, by ſome *gomphioi*, *molæ*, *momiſci*.

Dr. Hunter obſerves that the two firſt are ſmaller than the reſt; at the baſis of their body they terminate in two points, and therefore Mr. John Hunter thinks the name *bicuſpides* is more proper for theſe than *molares*. Theſe, i. e. the two firſt on each ſide, have ſhort fangs, but are double at their extremities: he (Mr. J. Hunter) thinks the name *molares* is very proper for the other three on each ſide; theſe have four points at the baſis of their bodies, two anteriorly, and two poſteriorly; theſe have generally two fangs in the lower jaw, and three fangs in the upper. Mr. John Hunter obſerves, that the firſt and ſecond of the *grinders* (commonly ſo called) are nearly alike; theſe two ſtand next behind the canini or eye-teeth; they are, as above noticed, called *bicuſpides*; the firſt of theſe two is frequently the ſmalleſt, and hath rather the longeſt fang; this, as well as the eye-teeth, hath in many inſtances its point bent. In the upper jaw, the bicuſpides are rather thicker than in the lower. The *bicuſpides*, and eſpecially the ſecond of them, in both jaws, are oftener naturally wanting than any of the teeth, except the dentes ſapientiæ. The *bicuſpides* and the *molares* or *grinders* alter very little in ſhape on their grinding ſurfaces, by uſe; their points only wear and become obtuſe. The two firſt *grinders* differ from the bicuſpides in being much longer, and in having more points upon their body, and more fangs. The body forms almoſt a ſquare, with rounded angles. The grinding ſurface has commonly four points or protuberances, two of which are on the inner, and three on the outer edge or part of the tooth, and generally ſome ſmaller points at the roots of theſe longer protuberances. The body towards its necks divides into two flat fangs, one forward, the other backward; theſe fangs are often bifurcated. The firſt *grinder* is ſomewhat larger and ſtronger than the ſecond; both the firſt and ſecond *grinders* have ſhorter fangs than the bicuſpides have. In the upper jaw they have three fangs. The firſt and ſecond in the upper jaw are placed directly under the maxillary ſinus. The third *grinder* is the *dens ſapientiæ*. See DENS, and alſo Mr. John Hunter's Natural Hiſtory of the Human Teeth.

MOLARES GLANDULÆ. Theſe are two glands, nearly of the ſame kind with the ſublingual glands, each of them being ſituated between the maſſeter and buccinator muſcle, and in ſome ſubjects they may be eaſily miſtaken for two ſmall lumps of fat. They ſend out ſmall ducts, which perforate the buccinator, and open into the cavity of the mouth, almoſt oppoſite to the laſt dentes *molares*, and from thence Heiſter, who firſt deſcribed them, called them thus.

MOLDAVICA. MELISSA. TURKEY BAUM or BALM. See MELISSA TURCICA.

MOLE. See TALPA.

MOLL. See LENTISCUS.

MOLLITIES OSSIUM. A SOFTNESS of the BONES, called alſo *malacoſteon*. In children this is called the *rickets*. Mr. Sharp thinks it is cauſed by a redundance of oil, or from a bad quality in the juices. Dr. Hunter is of opinion, that an exceſs of oil or marrow hath no ſhare in the cauſe, but that a defect of boney matter is the immediate cauſe; and this defect is occaſioned by a ſcorbutic, venereal, or other taint in the juices. However, they both agree with moſt practical writers, that in order to a cure, cleanlineſs, a change of air, frictions, a good diet, cold bathing, exerciſe, and chalybeate medicines, are proper. See DISTORTIO SPINÆ. GUMMA.

MOLLIFICATIO. A barbarous term for a palſy of the muſcles, in any particular part.

MOLLUGO. See RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS. Boerhaave mentions three ſpecies, and Dale adds a fourth. See ALYSSUM.

MOLUCCA MELISSA. MOLUCCA BAUM or BALM. Boerhaave names two ſpecies. Their qualities agree with thoſe of meliſſa.

MOLVA. See ASELLUS MAJOR.

MOLY, called alſo *allium latifolium liliflorum*. MOLY of THEOPHRASTUS, or HOMER'S MOLY. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies, and gives the following as the character of it. It reſembles garlic in every reſpect, except that it hath a ſweet taſte, or at leaſt not a diſagreeable one. Some take it to be a ſpecies of rue; but as ſome uncertainty attends the deſcription of what it is, the curious are referred for further information to Ray's Hiſtory of Plants, and James's Med. Dict. &c.

MOLY ALPINUM. See OPHIOSCHORDON.

MOLYBDÆNA, named alſo *elerſna*; *galena*. See PLUMBAGO, and PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

MOLYBDOS. See PLUMBUM.

MOLYZA. See ALLIUM.

MOMIN. See MAMEI.

MOMISCUS. The part of any of the dentes molares next the gum. The dentes molares themſelves are alſo called *momiſci*.

MOMORDICA, called alſo *balſamina mas*, *pomum Hieroſolymitanum*, *cucumerina Indica*, *pomum mirabile*, *balla*, *muccapira*; *balſamella*, *charantia*, *cucumeraria*, *cucumis*, *Punica cordi*, *impatiens herba*. The MALE BALSAM-APPLE. It is cultivated in the gardens of the curious, but is not uſed in medicine. The fruit is ſomewhat cooling. Boerhaave takes notice of five ſpecies.

MOMORDICA ELATERIUM. See CUCUMIS AGRESTIS.

MONADELPHIA (μονος, *unicus*, αδελφος, *frater*.) The ſixteenth claſs of the Linnæan ſyſtem—it is a natural claſs, and comprehends thoſe plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers with one collection of united ſtamina.

MONANDRIA (μονος, *unicus*, and ανηρ, *maritus*.) The firſt of Linnæus's 24 claſſes; it comprehends thoſe plants which produce hermaphrodite flowers having but one ſtamen.

MONERES. It is properly a boat with a ſingle oar; but is figuratively applied to a melancholy perſon, becauſe of his love of ſolitude.

MONOCEROS. See UNICORNU.

MONOCOLON. See RECTUM INTESTINUM.

MONOCULUS, } It is a roller of ten or twelve
MONOPHTHALMUS. } feet in length and two or three fingers breadth. It retains the dreſſings on the eye-lids or eyes. To apply it, fix it on the occiput, letting about a foot hang down, and from thence carry it obliquely round the head, acroſs the wound, &c. to where it began; having carried it thrice round, the remainder goes circularly about the temples, occiput, and forehead; the end hanging behind, is then to be brought over the vertex to the forehead, and the whole ſecured. A napkin, or an handkerchief, does as well, It alſo ſignifies a perſon with only one eye, or with one eye leſs than the other. See MONOPIA.

MONOECIA, (μονος, *ſolus*, οικος, *domus*), the name of the twenty-firſt claſs in the Linnæan ſyſtem, comprehending the androgynous plants, or ſuch as produce male and female flowers on the ſame individual, without any mixture of hermaphrodites.

MONOGYNIA, (μονος, *ſolus*, and γυνη, *mulier*.) The name of the firſt order in each of the thirteen claſſes in the Linnæan ſyſtem, comprehending ſuch plants as have one piſtil in a flower, which is conſidered as the female organ of generation, where the ſtyle is wanting, it regards the ſtigma.

MONOMACHON. See CÆCUM INTESTINUM.

MONOPAGIA, } A pain in the head which affects
MONOPEGIA. } only one point.

MONOPHYLLON, called alſo *ſmilax unifolia humillima*, *unifolium*, *ophrys unifolia*, *lilium convallium minus*. ONE BLADE. It grows in woods and thickets, and flowers in May and June. The flowers are ſaid to be alexipharmic and vulnerary. See Raii Hiſt.

MONOPIA, from μονος, *ſolus*, *alone*, or *one*, ωψ, *oculus*, *an eye*. Thus the Greeks called thoſe who were ſaid to have only *one eye*: the Latins called them *monoculi*, and in the Scythian language they were called *arimaſpes*; *ari*, in that tongue, ſignifying *alone*, and *maſpe*, *the eye*. According to fabulous hiſtory, the ancient Scythians had but *one eye*, which was placed in the middle of the forehead. This fiction took its riſe as follows: the Scythians were great archers, and as *one eye*, in ſhooting, is ſhut while the other is open, they were ſo accuſtomed to look with *one eye*, that the other was rarely ſeen. But theſe words alſo are applied to thoſe who have *one eye* leſs than the other. When this deformity of a larger and a leſſer *eye* is obſerved in infancy, it is recommended to keep ſuch children from ſuch exerciſes as require the uſe of only *one eye*, as looking through microſcopes, perſpective glaſſes, teleſcopes, &c. See Orthopædia, tranſlated from the French of M. Andrée.

MONOPOS. So the perſon is called who hath but one eye, or who hath *one eye* leſs than the other.

MONOR-

MONORCHIS, from μόνος, and ὄρχις, *a teſticle*. A perſon is thus named who hath but one teſticle.

MONS VENERIS. The HILL or MOUNT of VENUS. It lies before and on the upper part of the ſymphyſis of the oſſa pubis; it is an eminence formed by fat in the ſubjacent cellular membrane, and in adults is generally covered with hair.

MONSTROSITAS, } MONSTER. It is generally ap-
MONSTRUM. } plied to preternatural productions amongſt animals, with inſtances of which Schenkius, Parey, and ſome other writers, abound. See ACEPHALOS, and PRÆTENTATIO.

MONTA PANNA. See PALMA JAPONICA.

MORBI ORGANICI. Diſeaſes of particular organs of the body. It is ſynonymous with Dr. Cullen's locales. See LOCALES.

MORBILLI. The MEASLES. Avicenna calls them *variola cholerica*. RHAZES *blacciæ*; the Arabians *bothor*; *bovilla*; *ferſæ*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe under the name *rubeola*, in the CL. PYREXIÆ, and ORD. EXANTHEMATÆ, which he defines—a contagious fever of the inflammatory kind, attended with ſneezing, watery eye, and a dry, hoarſe cough; on the fourth day, or a little later, ſmall ſpots, crowded together, ſcarce prominent, break out, converted after three days into ſmall furfuraceous ſcales. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. Rubeola vulgaris. When the eruptions are very ſmall, confluent, and corymboſe, hardly riſing above the ſkin. Of this he forms two varieties, *in one* of which the ſymptoms are more ſevere, and the courſe of the diſeaſe not ſo regular, theſe are the anomalous meaſles of Sydenham; in the other, they are accompanied with a ſore throat. 2. Rubeola variolares. When the eruptions are diſtinct and elevated. In this the doctor has followed SAUVAGES, though he doubts much, whether it ought to be referred to the meaſles as a ſpecies, not only from the appearance of the eruptions which are widely different—but what appears of more conſequence, it is for the moſt part free from the catarrhal ſymptoms which are peculiar to the meaſles. In Scotland it is called NIRLES. This diſorder appeared in Europe about the time that the ſmall-pox appeared, and hath great affinity to it. They both come from the eaſt, are both infectious, and only attack the ſame perſon once, though ſome ſay this is not certain.

The *meaſles* is an acute diſorder; Dr. Mead ſays it is of the peripneumonic kind; ſome call it an eruptive fever of a ſimple, inflammatory nature; others rank it as an eruptive catarrhal fever; Dr. Morton ſays, that the ſcarlet fever is the confluent *meaſles*; and Dr. Watſon obſerves, that in the ſmall-pox the eruption is critical, but not ſo in the *meaſles*; there the eruption is merely ſymptomatic, as it is well known that the cough, the peripneumony, &c. are not relieved by the eruption, but moſt generally continue after it is over; and further he obſerves, that it is a common notion that the *meaſles* are a good preparative for the ſmall-pox, but that the opinion is falſe, and that from experience, he obſerves, it is moſt prudent not to inoculate for the ſmall-pox, until at leaſt ſix months after a bad kind of the *meaſles*.

All ages are ſubject to this diſeaſe, but it for the moſt part attacks children. In great towns it is more fatal than in villages.

In ſome conſtitutions the *meaſles* give notice of their approach many days before an evident invaſion, by a ſmall, frequent, and dry cough, without any other ſenſible complaint, though more frequently by a general uneaſineſs, by ſucceſſions of ſhivering and heat, and by a ſevere head-ach in grown perſons, a heavineſs in children, and often hoarſeneſs, and by *what more particularly characteriſes this diſtemper, an inflammation, and a conſiderable heat in the eyes, attended with a ſwelling in the eyelids, a defluxion of ſharp tears, and ſo acute a ſenſation in the eyes that they cannot bear the light, by very frequent ſneezing, and a dripping from the noſe.* Sooner or later a feveriſhneſs is manifeſt, and then it ſoon increaſes, a cough comes on, a ſtuffing with a degree of anguiſh, and continual retching to vomit; violent pain ſeizes the loins, and ſometimes a looſeneſs, in which caſe the vomiting is leſs troubleſome. In ſome a conſiderable ſweating chiefly prevails. The ſymptoms are generally more violent than in the milder kind of ſmall-pox; they uſually increaſe to the fourth day, at which time little red ſpots, like flea-bites, begin to appear in the forehead, and other parts of the face, which being increaſed in number and bigneſs, run together, and form large red ſpots of different figures; on the third day theſe ſpots appear in ſome, but in others not until the fifth; theſe ſpots are compoſed of ſmall red pimples, ſeated near each other, and riſing a little higher than the ſurface of the ſkin, ſo that they may be felt upon preſſing them ſlightly with the finger, though they can ſcarce be ſeen; many of theſe ſpots ſoon joining, form red ſtreaks or ſuffuſions, larger or ſmaller, which inflame the ſkin, and produce a ſwelling of the face, whence the eyes are ſometimes cloſed; each ſpot or ſuffuſion is elevated a little above the face; in the other parts of the body this elevation is not perceptible by any circumſtance but the roughneſs of the ſkin; theſe eruptions firſt appearing in the face, are afterwards extended to the breaſt, back, arms, thighs, and legs, and they generally ſpread plentifully over the breaſt and back, and ſometimes red effuſions are ſeen on the breaſt, before any thing appears on the face. The eruption is not followed by ſo ſenſible an abatement of the ſymptoms in the *meaſles*, as in the ſmall-pox; the retching and vomiting, it is true, totally abate, but the cough, fever, head-ach, &c. grow more violent; the difficulty of breathing, the weakneſs of, and defluxion upon the eyes, the conſtant drowſineſs and loſs of appetite, perſiſt in their former ſtate. Sometimes a bilious vomiting is obſerved a day or two after the eruption, which is conſiderably uſeful. Sometimes the patient is relieved by a copious diſcharge of blood from the noſe, which greatly abates the complaints in the head, eyes, and throat. On the third or fourth day after the eruptions firſt appear, the redneſs diminiſhes, the ſpots dry up and fall off in branny ſcales, the forehead and face grow rough, but, in the other parts of the body, the ſpots appear very large and red; in about another day, ſooner or later, according to the malignity of the ſymptoms attending, all ſpots are vaniſhed in the face, and but few remain elſewhere; the face and limbs, and ſometimes the whole body, is, as it were, covered with bran ſprinkled over them; but in ſome ſeaſons, this branny appearance is not attendant. On the ninth day from the beginning, when the progreſs hath been ſpeedy, and on the eleventh when it hath been ſlow, no trace of redneſs is to be found, and the ſurface of the ſkin ſoon reſumes its uſual appearance. At the going off of the ſpots, the defluxion on the eyes increaſes, the fever and difficulty of breathing increaſe, the cough becomes more troubleſome from the defluxion on the lungs, ſo that the patient can get no reſt in the day, and very little in the night; this bad ſymptom is worſt after too heating a regimen, and too warming medicines, which are often uſed to promote the eruptions; from theſe circumſtances ariſes a peripneumonia, which deſtroys a great number of patients. The bad ſymptoms are often followed by a looſeneſs, which immediately ſucceeds the diſeaſe, and continues ſeveral weeks after all other ſymptoms are quite removed. This looſeneſs is often fatal. Sometimes it happens that after an hot regimen, the eruptions turn livid, and then black; but this occurs only in grown perſons, and is fatal except prevented by due bleeding, and cooling antiſeptics. If during the courſe of the diſeaſe, or immediately after it, ſome conſiderable evacution, ſuch as the vomiting of a bilious matter, a bilious looſeneſs, a conſiderable diſcharge by urine, or plentiful ſweating comes on, the patient recovers ſoon after the ſpots diſappear from the ſkin; but ſometimes for want of theſe evacuations, the venom of the diſeaſe is not duly expelled, but is tranſlated to the lungs, occaſioning inflammation there, with a fever, anguiſh, cough, or other ſymptoms, and along with them no ſmall danger of life. This outrage is uſually leſs vehement than what attends the *meaſles*, but it proves tedious and chronical, and the cough reſembles the hooping-cough; but when a cool regimen hath been uſed, theſe conſequences are rare.

The *meaſles* in their dangerous ſtate may be conſidered as a peripneumonia. *The favourable ſymptoms* are, a moderate looſeneſs, a moiſt ſkin, and a plentiful diſcharge of urine. *The dangerous ſymptoms are*, a ſudden diſappearance of the ſpots, a delirium, great loſs of ſtrength, coldneſs of the extremities, reſtleſsneſs, violent vomiting, a continual cough, profuſe ſweats, convulſions, a difficulty of ſwallowing, the ſpots turning pale, or livid. If the pain in the head, which attends in the beginning, continues through the various ſtages, it generally leaves ſome bad complaint, and, not ſeldom, a gutta ſerena.—When the *meaſles* are over, if a cough and hoarſeneſs remain, a conſumption is likely to follow.

The regimen ſhould be the ſame as in the ſmall-pox;

but when the ſpots are gone, do not expoſe the patien too ſuddenly to a cold, or a damp air, for thus an aſthma may be brought on.

Bleeding very rarely fails to be a firſt ſtep towards relief in this diſorder. If the ſymptoms are very mild, this operation is not neceſſary; but if the heat is conſiderable, the breathing much affected, or the breaſt ſeems oppreſſed, blood muſt immediately be taken away, and bleeding may be repeated at any time of the diſeaſe, if the pulſe is hard, and other ſymptoms ſeem to require it.—When *ſymptoms are violent*, there is danger of an inflammation of the lungs; therefore, whether the eruptions have not appeared, are already out, or on the decline, *the lancet muſt not be ſpared.*

The regimen, and *other means*, being of the cooling kind, *the cough* will demand attention; it, with the hoarſeneſs, is beſt relieved by vapours of warm water received into the throat. After the appearance of the eruption, an anodyne ſhould be given every night; and if there is any tendency to coſtiveneſs, a clyſter may be given every day from the very beginning.

If purple or livid ſpots appear, the bark, with vitriolic, or any of the dulcified mineral acids, will be abſolutely neceſſary. Dr. Cameron of Worceſter obſerves, that the coming on of bad ſymptoms, after the diſappearing of the *meaſles*, is owing to the retroceſſion of the morbid acrimony; and that they may be prevented by giving ſmall doſes of the bark in ſubſtance, with a little watery extract of myrrh in ſmall cinnamon water; thus, he ſays, the fever and the cough will ceaſe on the ſeventh day, but the efflorescence ſtays on the face until the twelfth, becauſe the bark prevents the retroceſſion of the morbid matter.

If hæmorrhages happen, avoid aſtringents, and ſtrong opiates; but gentle opiates may be uſed, with vitriolic acids and the bark.

A looſeneſs coming on in the beginning, or *any other period of this diſeaſe*, is uſeful if it is moderate, but if it ſeems to affect the ſtrength of the patient, it muſt not totally be negiected, nor yet checked very ſuddenly; *bleeding* is generally neceſſary in this caſe, and ſmall doſes of rhubarb may be given with the teſtaceous powders.—If the looſeneſs attends after the *meaſles* are paſt, a few grains of the cort. eleuther. may be added to each doſe of other medicines; rhubarb may be given every morning, and a gentle opiate at night.

If ſymptoms of a peripneumony come on, treat the caſe as a peripneumony in its firſt ſtage: bleed, apply a bliſter between the ſhoulders and give the antimonial powder as is uſual in that fever.

If convulſions proceed from the *meaſles*, immediately apply a bliſter.

If the puſtules ſink ſuddenly, proceed as in the ſmall-pox under the ſame kind of circumſtance.

When the *meaſles* go off, gentle purging ſhould be repeated, or perſpiration kept up for ſome days.

Thoſe who die of the meaſles, are uſually taken off on the ninth or tenth day by a ſuffocation, or by an inflammation in the lungs.—Some, when the diſeaſe is ended, have a looſeneſs, which continues ſeveral weeks, and brings on a mortal tabes;—others have a ſlow fever, with an atrophy, and a ſwelling of the belly, which are fatal.

The *meaſles* may be inoculated by means of the hot ſharp rheum, which diſtils from the eyes, or from the blood, or by means of flannels placed under the arm-pits, where the effluvia may be imbibed, and this applied where a ſmall puncture is made. Tiſſot aſſures us, that he practiſed the inoculation of the *meaſles* for twelve years, and the more he inoculated, the more he ſaw reaſon for encouraging others to do the ſame. Dr. Home of Edinburgh propoſed, by inoculating the *meaſles*, to prevent its mortality, to prevent the cough, and to prevent the diſorders which in the natural way are conſequents of this diſeaſe: and his experience manifeſts the advantage of inoculating the *meaſles*, to exceed even thoſe which are obſerved from inoculating the ſmall pox.

See Hoffman, Mead, Wallis's Sydenham, and Huxham on the *Meaſles*. Dr. Home's Medical Facts and Experiments. Tiſſot's Advice to the People. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 132—135. and p. 247—260. Brooke's and the London Practice of Phyſic. Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 46—48. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 173. See alſo Edinburgh Med. Eſſays, vol. v. pt. 2. Lond. Med. Obſ. vol. iv. art. 11. Sauvages' Noſologia Methodica, vol. i. p. 435, where particular accounts of the anomalous, anginous, and variolous *meaſles*, and this diſeaſe, attended with a putrid diatheſis, are more particularly deſcribed, with the modes of cure.

MORBILLOSA. Belonging to the *Meaſles*.

MORBUS. A DISEASE, called alſo *malum, noſos*. Galen defines it to be "ſuch a preternatural diſpoſition or affection of the parts of the body, as primarily, and of itſelf, hinders their natural and proper action." Hippocrates ſays, "a diſeaſe is that which afflicts a man." Dr. Geo. Fordyce, in his Elem. of the Pr. of Phyſ. ſays, "A *diſeaſe* is ſuch an alteration of the chemical properties of the fluids or ſolids, or of their organization, or of the action of the moving power, as produces an inability or difficulty of performing the functions of the whole, or any part of the ſyſtem, or pain, or preternatural evacuation. Some define *diſeaſes* one way, and ſome another; ſome deſcribe *diſeaſes* by their cauſe, and others by their effect, ſo that much perplexity and uncertainty is met with on this ſubject.

Dr. Wallis, in his comments on the works of Sydenham, attempting to obviate theſe difficulties, has given a definition of *diſeaſe*, which ſeems to comprehend the whole. He ſays, "*Diſeaſe* is a preter or ſuper-natural affection of ſome part or parts, or the whole of the machine, by which the ſyſtem is injured and diſturbed; or the action of a part impeded, perverted or deſtroyed, attended with peculiar ſymptoms, adapted to the nature of the affection, and parts affected; or appearances deviating from health, from ſome general or partial affection, by which the ſyſtem in general, or in part, is oppreſſed, or diſfigured."

As to particular *diſeaſes*, that immediate and conſtant effect of the immediate cauſe which in all caſes occurs, conſtitutes the *diſeaſe*, and the relation of this with reſpect to any particular *diſeaſe*, is its definition; ex. gr. an inflammation is a too rapid afflux of humour through the part. If it is ſaid that this is not different from a congeſtion of blood, it is anſwered, that a congeſtion of blood is too great an afflux of fluid to the part: the one is too rapid, the other too great; in the one the humour flows through, in the other it flows to the part: and further to diſtinguiſh them, it may be obſerved, that inflammation is too rapid an influx from an erethiſm as the immediate cauſe; and a congeſtion is too copious an influx, from a relaxation of the part, as its immediate cauſe.

Diſeaſes are divided into acute and chronical; but, perhaps, the diviſion would be better, if the diſtinction was into febrile and not febrile.

Several profeſſors of medicine have arranged *diſeaſes* under their reſpective claſſes, orders, genera, &c. The following is according to the method purſued by that celebrated teacher of the healing art, Dr. Cullen. See his Synopſis Noſologiæ Methodicæ, edit. 5.

Claſſis I. Pyrexiæ,	Ordo I. Febres. II. Phlegmaſiæ. III. Exanthemata. IV. Hæmorrhagiæ. V. Profluvia.
Cl. II. Neuroſes,	Ordo I. Comata. II. Adynamiæ. III. Spaſmi. IV. Veſaniæ.
Cl. III. Cachexiæ,	Ordo I. Marcores. II. Intumeſcentiæ. III. Impetigines.
Cl. IV. Locales,	Ordo I. Dyſæſtheſiæ. II. Dyſorexiæ. III. Dyſcineſiæ. IV. Apocenoſes. V. Epiſcheſes. VI. Tumores. VII. Ectopiæ. VIII. Dialyſes.

Theſe orders are again ſubdivided into near 150 genera.

SAUVAGES, beſides his arrangement from the appearances which different diſorders aſſume, has given two others—ÆTIOLOGICALLY, *from the cauſes*; and ANATOMICALLY, *from the parts affected.*

CLASSES OF DISEASES FROM THE CAUSES, are:

CLASSIS.—1. MORBI *venenati*;—2. *virulenti*;—3. *exanthematici*;—4 *metaſtatici*;—5. *febricoſi*;—6. *miaſmatici*;—7. *phlogiſtici*;—8. *ſanguinei*;—9. *biliofi*;—10. *ſaburrales*;—11. *pituitoſi*;—12. *catarrhales*;—13. *lactei*;

tei;—14. *ſeroſi*;—15. *flatuloſi*;—16. *purulenti*;—17. *acrimonioſi*;—18. *organici*;—19. *vulnerarii*,—20. *emphractici*;—21. *verminoſi*;—22. *calculoſi*;—23. *ſpaſmodici*;—24. *atoni*;—25. *morales*.

CLASSES OF DISEASES FROM THE PARTS AFFECTED, are:

CLASS.—1. MORBI *cutanei univerſales*;—2. *cutanei partiales*;—3. *artuum*;—4. *ſexuum*;—5. *ſenſuum*;—6. *capitis*;—7. *pectoris*;—8. *abdominis*;—9. *ætatum*. For the arrangement of different Nofologiſts, ſee *Nofologiæ Methodicæ Synopſis* CULLENI, where will be found thoſe of SAUVAGES,—LINNÆUS,—VOGEL,—SAGAR, and MACBRIDE; ſee alſo the Seats and Cauſes of *Diſeaſes* inveſtigated by Anatomy, by J. B. Morgagni, M. D. *tranſlated into Engliſh* by B. Alexander, M. D.—Ramazini's Treatiſe on the Diſorders of Artificers, *tranſlated into Engliſh* by Dr. James.—Eſſay on the Diſorders of People of Faſhion, by M. Tiſſot, M. D.

MORBUS is a term belonging to a variety of *diſeaſes*, which are ſpecifically diſtinguiſhed by the terms with which they are conjoined, viz. MORBUS ARQUATUS, REGIUS. See ICTERUS.

ATTONITUS,—CADUCUS,—COMITIALIS,—HERCULEUS,—INFANTILIS,—PUERILIS,—INTERLUNIUS MAGNUS,—SACER. The EPILEPSY, ſee EPILEPSIA. COXARIUS, ſee ARTHROPUOSIS;—GALLICUS—INDICUS, ſee LUES VENEREA.—HUNGARICUS, ſee AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA,—STRANGULATORIUS;—TRUCULENTUS INFANTUM, ſee SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA.

MORBUS NIGER, the BLACK DISEASE. SAUVAGES calls it *melæna*, and defines it a diſcharge of matter of a black, or reddiſh black colour, frequently by ſtool or vomiting; of which he enumerates ſeven ſpecies. It is named by HIPPOCRATES *melaina noſos*, of which he deſcribes two ſpecies. IN THE FIRST the patient vomits black bile, which is ſometimes bloody and ſour; ſometimes he throws up a thin ſaliva, and at others a green bile; ſometimes the mouth is inflamed with the matter that is thrown up, the teeth are ſet on edge, and then what is vomited ferments on the ground. After vomiting, the patient is eaſier, but he can neither faſt, nor eat freely; for in the firſt caſe he is troubled with rumbling in the belly, and ſourneſs of the ſaliva, and after eating, he feels a weight and oppreſſion of the viſcera, with a pungent pain of the breaſt and back, as if inflicted by pins thruſt therein: there is a pain in the ſide, a ſlow fever, head-ach, dim ſight, heavineſs in the legs, and blackneſs in the ſkin. The cure is performed by frequent cathartics, and afterwards drinking whey, and milk, and living on ſimilar viands. THE SECOND is a concrete blood of a blackiſh red colour, and mixed with a large quantity of inſipid, acid, or viſcid phlegm, which is thrown up by vomit. This evacuation is generally preceded by a pungent, tenſive pain, in both the hypochondria, and the appearance of the *diſeaſe* is attended with anxiety, a compreſſive pain in the præcordia, and fainting, which laſt is more frequent, and more violent, when the blood, which is evacuated, is fetid and corrupt. *The ſtomach and the ſpleen are the principal, if not the proper ſeat of this diſorder.*

This diſorder ſeems to differ not from a vomiting of blood, any other than as one inſtance of the ſame differs from another in proceeding from a different cauſe.

The pains attending this diſorder are ſpaſmodic, and muſt be diſtinguiſhed from an inflammation in the ſtomach.

The ſpleen is often enlarged, or the liver much diſordered in this *diſeaſe*: when ſymptoms indicating theſe attend, a cure is hardly to be expected, but the danger is great, when fainting is frequent and conſiderable; but the *worſt prognoſtic ariſes from a diſcharge of black, pitch-like fetid matter by ſtool.* The patients ſubject to this terrible diſcharge of black matter by ſtool, are either hypochondriac or diſpoſed to hæmorrhoidal diſcharges; hence the ſpaſmodic pains which are felt in this diſorder; for the blood paſſes with difficulty through the meſaraic veſſels: and when in the piles a black blood is diſcharged, it will be eaſy to diſtinguiſh the piles from the *black diſeaſe*, by the abſence of thoſe pains in the former which conſtantly attend in the latter.

The fainting, which is ſo conſiderable in this diſorder, is ſuppoſed to be owing to the putreſcence of the blood, which is thrown out into the bowels, and mixes with the fæces there.

During the fit, if the body is plethoric, bleed;—if the pulſe is quick and ſtrong, a draught of water ſhould be gradually ſwallowed, in which is a dram of nitre, and half an ounce of the ſyrup of poppy heads; this may be repeated as required.—When there is great thirſt, pungent and vellicating pains, with ſpaſmodic ſtrictures in the ſide, almond emulſions, with a little nitre and ſyrup of poppy heads, ſhould be frequently drank; emollient clyſters with nitre ſhould alſo be injected frequently.

To check the ſpaſms, the following liniment is recommended:

℞ Camphor. ʒ i. ol. amygd. ℥ i. ol. rhodii, gut. xx. m. After rubbing the region of the ſtomach, and the left hypochondrium with this, a bladder of warm water may be applied thereto.

After the fit, to prevent a return, give half a dram of rhubarb, in a glaſs of water, at bed-time, twice a week. If any other diſorder is attendant, endeavour to remove it, and let a mucilaginous nutritive kind of diet be uſed, but avoid oily kinds of aliment.

See Hippocrates, lib. ii. De *Morbis*, ſect. v.—Hoffman Rat. Med. Syſt.—Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. iv.—London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 10.

MORDEHI. Thus the Eaſt Indians call a *diſeaſe* to which they are ſubject. In it the ſtomach is diſordered, whence ariſes a perpetual heat, copious ſweats, and ſupervening cold, which weaken it ſtill more. See F. Hoffman. De Morb. Epid.

MORDEXYN. At Goa, in the Eaſt Indies, a diſorder is very common which ſeizes the patient ſuddenly and unexpectedly; it is attended with a continual nauſea and vomiting. It often proves fatal. F. Hoffman, De Morb. Epid.

MORHUA. See ASELLUS MAJOR.

MORILLE. See AMANITA.

MORINA. A plant to which Tournefort gives this name, in honour of Dr. Morin of Paris. It is cordial and perſpirative.

MORINGA. A large tree in Malabar, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies, whoſe fruit is a foot long, as thick as a carrot, with eight corners and delicious to the taſte. The leaves, roots, bark, and fruit, are antiſpaſmodic and ſudorific. See Raii Hiſt.

MORO. An abſceſs in the fleſh, reſembling a mulberry.

MOROSIS, from μωρεω, *fatuum reddo*, μωρος, *ſtultus*, *fooliſh*; it is called alſo *fatuitas*. STUPIDITY, IDIOTISM, DEFECT OF IMAGINATION. The immediate cauſes are, a deficiency of vital heat, or a defect in the brain. *Stupid* children ſometimes become ſprightly youths; but if *ſtupidity* continues to the age of puberty, it is hardly ever removed. If *ſtupidity* follows upon a violent paſſion, an injury done to the head, or other evident cauſe, if it continues long, it becomes incurable. But the *ſtupidity* which conſiſts in a loſs of memory, and ſucceeds a lethargy, ſpontaneouſly ceaſes when the lethargy is cured. Dr. CULLEN conſiders this as ſynonymous with AMENTIA. SAUVAGES makes it a ſpecies of AMENTIA, and defines it, a flowneſs of, or inability in the faculty of imagining, or conceiving; conſequently a debility in judgment without delirium. There is a great difference between fooliſhneſs, and ſtupidity; for fooliſh people readily imagine, or conceive, and do not want memory; but judge improperly; and, by acting ridiculouſly, divert their aſſociates; but the ſtupid want both conception, and memory; nor do they properly, or readily, conceive what is ſaid to them; they are not trifling, or whimſical in their behaviour; but are dull, ſulky, and refractory. See AMENTIA.

MOROSITATES, are diſeaſes wherein the deſires, and averſions, are unnatural, and depraved; and, in which, it is difficult to pleaſe, gratify, or ſatisfy. A moroſe man, ſpeaking of him in a ſtate of diſeaſe, conſtantly is requiring what is not really good for him, or is averſe to that which only appears bad, though in reality it would certainly be uſeful and beneficial to him. Dr. Cullen makes them ſynonymous with *dyſorexiæ*, appetites erroneous and defective. To which he adds, that to the claſs of Veſania he had joined the Moroſitates of Sauvages, but now he had brought it under the Claſs LOCALES; and he thinks, properly, becauſe almoſt all the ſpecies of DYSOREXY are affections of a particular part, rather than of the whole body. The noſtalgia alone, if it can be called a diſeaſe, cannot be eſteemed a local diſeaſe, but he could not well ſeparate an uncertain diſeaſe from the reſt of dyſorexies. See Nofolog. Meth. Synopſis vol. i.

MORPHÆA.

MORPHÆA. MORPHEW, SCURF. It is ranked as a ſpecies of leproſy, though differing from it in this, that the ſeat of the leproſy is in the fleſh, but that of the *morphew* in the ſkin. The alphus is ſometimes thus named. The brown itching *morphew* is named *hepatizon*.

MORPIONES. CRAB-LICE. They are ſo called from their reſembling crab-fiſh. They are in the armpits, eye-lids, eye brows, and pudenda of grown perſons. They are flattiſh, and ſtick ſo cloſe to the ſkin as with difficulty to be diſlodged. They are alſo called *plactulæ*, *petolæ*, *peſſolatæ*, and, from their often infeſting the pubes, they are called *pediculi inguinales*. They are deſtroyed either with black ſoap, or mercurial ointments, or a ſolution of ſublimate in roſe-water, of which laſt the proportion may be 3 ſs. of ſublimate to ℔ i. of the water.

MORSELLUS, or MORSULUS. See TROCHISCI.

MORSURA. A BITE, generally underſtood to be venomous, as of a mad dog, a viper, &c.

MORSUS. A BITE. Figuratively it is uſed to expreſs a ſort of pain reſembling that which is excited by a *bite*, or by gnawing.

MORSUS DIABOLI. DEVIL'S BITE. See TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ, or DEVIL'S BIT. See SUCCISA.

—— GALLINÆ. See ALSINE.

—— RANÆ. See MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA.

MORTA. The ſame as *pemphigus*.

MORTARIOLUM. In CHEMISTRY, it is a ſort of mould for making cupels with. In ANATOMY, it is the ſockets of the teeth. See ALVEOLI.

MORTIFICATIO. A MORTIFICATION. From *mors*, *death*, and *facio to make*. The Greek word SPHACELUS, called alſo *ignis frigidus*, is very ambiguous in its uſe among the ancients. Hippocrates uſes this term in different ſenſes; ſometimes he confines it to a corruption of the bone, and in this ſenſe Celſus uſes the verb *vitiari*; but theſe words were afterwards, and now are uſed in general to expreſs the corruption of the fleſh as well as bones, as Galen in many places expreſſes, and the preſent uſe of the word in practice teſtifies. For a *mortification* of the ſoft parts only, Hippocrates often uſes the word *ſapron*, *mydoſen*, and *ſepomenon*. The word *ſphacelus* was uſed by the ancients to expreſs violent pains, violent inflammations which tended to mortify the part where they were ſeated, a *mortification* in part, or in general, and alſo the withering of any part. Galen ſays, in Com. iv. Lib. de Art. & Com. vii. Aph. I. that ſphacelus is taken for an incipient gangrene. However, the terms are generally conſidered in the following manner:

Boerhaave ſays, that a gangreme, for which Paracelſus uſes the term *cancrena*; is a beginning *mortification*. Mr. Pott obſerves, that a gangrene is in the cellular membrane and the ſkin; but that a *ſphacelus* is deeper, attacking the muſcles. When a *mortification* is in the bone, it is called a *caries*. Dr. Cullen conſiders the *mortification* not as a genus of diſeaſe, but as a mode of inflammation terminating; which he divides into GANGRÆNA, and SPHACELUS; The FIRST, he defines: after an inflammation, the part becomes livid, ſoft, has little ſenſibility, and is often attended with ichorous veſicles. The SECOND, after a gangrene, the part becomes black, flaccid, eaſily lacerating, without ſenſation or heat, and attended with the fœtor of putrid fleſh; the malady quickly ſpreading; ſo that the latter is but an higher degree of the former.

A *mortification* is, when all vital action ceaſes in a part, or is the putrefaction thereof, whilſt a principle of life remains in the reſt of the body. Celſus deſcribes the progreſs of a gangrene and ſphacelus thus: "In this ſpecies of ulcer, the fleſh is black or livid, alſo dry or parched, and the external ſkin is generally full of blackiſh puſtules; then that which is next to it is pale or livid, and almoſt æruginous, and without ſenſation. It is ſtill worſe in an inflammation, ſince all the ſymptoms ſpread at once, the ulcer into the puſtulous place, the puſtules into that which is pale and livid, the pale or livid into that which is inflamed, and that which is inflamed into that which is found".

Dr. Kirkland well obſerves, that it is very proper to diſtinguiſh betwixt local gangrenes inclining to ſpread, and gangrenes from a bad habit; on which he obſerves as follows:

"When the *mortification* ariſes ſimply from injury done to the limb, it is not preceded by a gangrene, but comes on in conſequence of an abſolute ſtagnation of the blood and juices alone, and accordingly the ſkin, and all the injured parts, become dead and putrid at the ſame time, without any previous emphyſema. A *mortification* ariſing indeed from a weakneſs, and deficiency of native heat, comes on in the ſame manner, only more gradual, with the ſame appearances; but the ſtate of the patient will eaſily lead to the nature of the diſeaſe. When external injury is the cauſe, if an inciſion is early made, the part is inſenſible, and no other than extravaſated blood is diſcharged. In this kind of *mortification*, the countenance is ſerene, nor does any other fever ſupervene, but ſuch as is common to contuſed wounds; and, unleſs the affected part is very near the body, the diſeaſe ſlowly extends itſelf by the acrid fluids corroding the neighbouring parts in the manner of a cauſtic, till matter enough is abſorbed to contaminate (unleſs prevented) the whole maſs of blood. *But a ſtop may be always put to local ſphacelus*; for a *mortification rarely ariſes merely from the injury done to the part, which would not give way to proper management.*

"When a *mortification* ariſes from an internal cauſe, that is, from a gangrenous diſpoſition of the juices; ſoon after the injury is received, whether a large wound is made by external violence, or a ſmall wound by protruſion of a broken bone, the lymph which ſtagnates about the wound immediately inflames and corrodes the veſſels which contain it; when air-bubbles in the adipoſe and other membranes are inſtantly ſet at liberty; which air-bubbles, by increaſing the inflammation, are increaſed, and extended immediately upon the ſmalleſt degree of obſtruction taking place, all over the limb, &c. an emphyſema often firſt diſcovering the tragedy that is acting under the ſkin, not yet apparently diſeaſed. A fever at this time frequently comes on, accompanied with a delirium, great dejection of ſpirits, and often a particular wildneſs in the looks; the pulſe is either quick, low, weak, and fluttering, or quick, unequal, and hard, and the ſcene is frequently cloſed with a rapidity that will not admit of aſſiſtance. If an inciſion is made into the affected part, when the air-bubbles are firſt formed, it is ſenſible, and blood is diſcharged from the arteries, in a florid ſtate, as free as uſual; the adipoſe membrane is of a darkiſh yellow colour, and the muſcles only appear browner than common. Afterwards the ſkin becomes inflated, and the muſcles, not yet having loſt their ſhape, frequently force themſelves out immediately upon making an inciſion, with a large diſcharge of wind, and a quantity of frothy matter: the blood in the veſſels is now turned to a black coagulated maſs, the adipoſe membrane, and the membranes in the interſtices of the muſcles and fibres, and the muſcles themſelves, putrefy; and, laſtly, the ſkin alſo becomes livid and putrid; from all which it is evident that a gangrene brings on a ſphacelus, while the blood is yet circulating in the veſſels."

The uſual ſigns of a preſent gangrene are, *the ſudden removal of inflammation* (when inflammation attends); *the leſſened ſenſation of the part, for the ſkin does not ſo ſpeedily mortify as the cellular membrane*; hence, *till the ſkin is deſtroyed, there is a little feeling. A pale, cineritious, dark, livid, or black colour, which is always worſe as it recedes from the pale to the black. Softneſs and flaccidity of the parts*, ſo as to retain the impreſſion made by the finger; *puſtules or bliſters*, FULL OF LYMPHATIC, YELLOWISH, OR REDDISH ICHOR; *this is generally accounted the pathognomonic ſign of a gangrene on the external part of the body.*—When a gangrene is induced by cold, an itching and a violent ſenſe of puncture, together with intenſe redneſs, ſoon ſucceeded by blackneſs, indicate *mortification*: the cold produces firſt a paleneſs, which is ſucceeded by redneſs accompanied by a troubleſome pungent pain, or an uneaſy itching. Then the redneſs is increaſed to a purple colour, and afterwards the part becomes black.

The immediate cauſe is, the reduction of the vital heat in the part to a certain degree below that which health requires.

The immediate cauſes are, violent inflammation, which, by the heat attending, ſo diſtends the cellular membrane as to compreſs the veſſels, ſtop the circulation in the adjacent parts, and deſtroy the vital action there.—The acrimony of the juices, by rupturing the veſſels in an inflamed part, occaſions an extravaſation of blood, which putrefying, produces a *mortification*.—A contuſion or wound of the ſpinal marrow, by preventing any further influx of the vital heat to the parts below where the in-

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jury is received, cauſes a *mortification* there.—External compreſſion, intenſe cold, compreſſion from tumors internally, poiſons, &c.

The prognoſtics are to be taken from the patient's age, the attending diſorder (if there is any), the circumſtances of the *mortification*, the ſtrength of the patient, a knowledge of the cauſe, the ſeaſon of the year, &c.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, to confirm the ſtrength, or to raiſe and maintain the vital heat a little above the natural healthy degree,—to prevent the ingreſs of the putrid matter into the veins—to check and remove the putrefaction formed.

The bark is the only known ſpecific, but yet its uſe is not to be indiſcriminately admitted of in every caſe; in habits that are lax and feeble, no objections can occur to prohibit it; but in inflammatory habits, nitre, or mineral acids, ſhould accompany it if given, and great caution is neceſſary before it is directed. *If the inflammation is conſiderable*, the mineral acids are more proper than the bark.

If the pulſe is ſtrong, large, and hard, and the extremities of the body are warm, the urine red and high coloured, the circulation is ſufficiently ſtrong, ſo need not be increaſed; but, *if the pulſe is weak, and the ſymptoms indicate a defective vital heat*, cordials will be neceſſary.

The following preparation of the bark will be adviſeable: ℞ aq. fontan. & aq. cinnam. fort. ää ℥ 4. pulv. cort. Peruv. ℥ ſs. m. cochl. ij. omni ſemihora ſumend. agitata phiala.

Mr. Pott obſerves, that a *mortification* proceeds from a *circulation that is too rapid*, or *too languid*; that, in the *firſt caſe*, bleeding and diluters; and in *the ſecond*, cordials and invigorating medicines, muſt be preſcribed. When a *mortification* is from an internal cauſe, there is uſually great pain, and opium is directed to be freely uſed. This ſhould be done whether the cauſe is internal or external; in theſe caſes opium is the greateſt cordial known.

If a putrid ſcurvy affects the patient, adminiſter ſuch medicines as will oppoſe it; or, if any other diſorder attends, the proper means muſt be made uſe of, by which it may moſt ſpeedily be removed.

The external applications ſhould be removed as often as they ſeem to have acquired a putrid ſmell, which will be in three or four hours, while the diſorder is in its progreſs; but when it abates, the dreſſings may continue proportionably longer.

As an external application, Heiſter recommends the following: ℞ Aq. calcis ſ. ℔ i. ſp. vini camph. ℥ iii. aquæ ammon. ℥ ſs. m. Apply it frequently and warm; it is powerfully antiputreſcent, it ſtimulates and digeſts. As a cataplaſm, the catapl. cumini is moſt commonly directed, and rarely need be ſet aſide for any other.—When a mortified part is ſcarified, immediately foment it with a proper antiſeptic fomentation made warm; and, after fomenting it for ſome time, apply a warm antiſeptic cataplaſm.—If emollients are mixed with *antiſeptics*, they aſſiſt in ſeparating the putrid parts, and ſtopping the farther progreſs of the *mortification*.

When the eſchar or the mortified parts begin to ſeparate, remove no more at each dreſſing than comes away without pain or loſs of blood. Bladders of warm water may be laid over the dreſſings; they continue the heat much longer and more equally.

For that ſpecies of *mortification* which ariſes from cold, ſee the article CONGELATUS.

Some inſtances of *mortification* require that the limb be amputated. When this misfortune happens to the extremities, and penetrates to the bones, deſtroying the whole ſurrounding ſoft parts, amputation is often neceſſary. However, in general, amputation ſhould not take place until a ſeparation of the mortified part from the ſound is perceptible. But as ſoon as this ſeparation hath occurred, no time ſhould be unneceſſarily loſt in having recourſe to the operation; for ſo long as any of the corrupted parts remain in contact with the ſound, the ſyſtem muſt ſtill be ſuffering by the conſtant abſorption of putreſcent particles. For inſtances of deviation from this general rule, ſee the articles FRACTURA, ARTERIA, &c. It ſometimes happens that the arteries of the lower extremities oſſify, which, by deſtroying the elaſticity, produces *mortification*, which appears firſt at the toes, and afterwards in the limb, nearly as high as the oſſification terminates: ſo that in *mortifications* from this cauſe, we ſee why the amputation, during their increaſe, is of ſo little ſervice, unleſs performed above the oſſification; but we have no way to judge where the oſſification ends, except by the inference we make from the gangrene ſtopping.

It may be further added, that, at the point of alteration from a *mortification*, the adjacent part is yet in a bad ſtate, and ſhould be ſtill left quietly, until, with the aſſiſtance of cordial, &c. medicines, granulations of good fleſh appear on the ſound part, and diſcover the healthy ſtate of the blood. Until this appearance, amputation is but rarely to be admitted.

See Boerhaave's Aph. the Engliſh tranſlation, p. 104—118. Hildanus de Gangræna & Sphacelo. Heiſter's Surgery. Kirkland's Obſ. on Pott's Remarks on Fractures. Pott's Works. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 93—122. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 291—433. London Med. Tranſactions, vol. iii. p. 47. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 105. White's Surgery, p. 8.

MORTUA TERRA. See CAPUT MORTUUM.

MORUM. An excreſcence on the ſurface of the ſkin in many parts of the body, reſembling a mulberry. When this happens on the eye-lids, the Arabians call it *alchate*.

MORUS. The MULBERRY-TREE. The MORUS NIGRA, *foliis cordatis ſcabris*. CLASS. MONOECIA. ORD. TETRANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1055. Its fruit hath the common quality of all other ſweet fruits, quenching thirſt, partly by cooling, and partly by exciting an excretion of mucus from the glands of the mouth and fauces; a ſimilar effect is alſo produced in the ſtomach, where, by correcting putreſcency, a powerful cauſe of thirſt is removed. A ſyrup is made of the juice of this fruit; but, otherwiſe, it is of very little uſe in medicine. See Raii Hiſt. The bark of the root of the mulberry-tree has an acrid bitter taſte, and poſſeſſes a cathartic power. This has been uſed with ſucceſs as a vermifuge, particularly in caſes of the tape-worm. DOSE, of the powder, half a dram.

MORXI. A peſtilential diſtemper, very common in Malabar and other parts of the Eaſt Indies.

MOSA. A ſort of liniment uſed in ſome parts of Germany; it is made of wheat-flour and milk, and is of no greater conſiſtence than what requires a ſpoon for eating it with.

MOSCH. Caſtellus ſays they are a ſort of roriferous veſſels, which Bilſius diſcovered in the kidneys.

MOSCHATELLINA, called alſo *ranunculus nemoroſus, ariſtolochia rotunda, concava, &c. denticulata*. It is called *moſchatellina*, as diminutive from moſchus, that is to ſay, it is a ſmall plant which ſmells like muſk. Its root is reſolvent and detergent. See Raii Hiſt.

MOSCHUS. MUSK. Alſo called *amiſa*. It is an odoriferous grumous ſubſtance. The animal which affords this odoriferous drug, is the *capreolus moſchi* of Geſner, *animal moſchiferum* of Ray, &c. the MUSK ANIMAL of Le Brun, &c. the *capra moſchi, cervus odoratus*, the *moſchus moſchiferus* of Linnæus, and the TIBET MUSK of Pennant. This animal is a quadruped, with cloven hoofs, ſomewhat of the form of a roebuck, according to Mr. Pennant's deſcription of it, who further informs us, that the noted drug which bears the ſame name with this animal, is found in a bag or tumor of the ſize of a hen's egg, on the belly of the male *only*; this bag is kidney-ſhaped, and pendulous, furniſhed with two ſmall orifices; the largeſt is oblong; the other is round; the one is naked, the other is covered with long hairs. The *muſk* is contained in this. The hunters cut off the bag, and tie it up for ſale. The Tibet *muſk* is the beſt, and is the ſtrongeſt in rutting time. See Pennant's Hiſt. of Quadrupeds.

Pomet gives a good figure of this animal in his Hiſtory of Drugs. The beſt *muſk* is brought from Tonquin in China; it is in thin bags that have browniſh hairs; an inferior ſort comes from the Eaſt Indies in bags that have white hairs in them. Neumann ſays, the quality of one is not inferior to that of the other.

Fine *muſk* is brought to us in round thin bladders, about the ſize of pigeons' eggs, covered with ſhort browniſh hairs, well filled, and without any aperture or appearance of having been opened. The *muſk* itſelf is dry, with a kind of unctuoſity, of a dark reddiſh brown or ruſty blackiſh colour, in ſmall round grains, with very few hard black clots, perfectly free from any ſandy or other viſible foreign matter. Chewed and rubbed with a knife on paper, it is bright, yellowiſh, ſmooth, and free from grittineſs. Laid on a red-hot iron it catches flame, and burns almoſt entirely away, leaving only an exceed-

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ing ſmall quantity of light greyiſh aſhes. It hath a biterish ſubacrid taſte, and a fragrant ſmell, agreeable at a diſtance, but diſagreeable if nearly ſmelt to, unleſs weakened by a large admixture of other ſubſtances.

A ſmall quantity macerated in rectified ſpirit of wine imparts a deep tincture and a ſtrong impregnation to it; the ſpirit ſo covers the flavour of the *muſk*, that this tincture diſcovers but little ſmell; but, on dilution, the full fragrance of the *muſk* is manifeſted: a drop or two communicates to a quart of wine, or to watery liquors, a rich muſky ſcent. The quantity of liquor which may thus be flavoured by a certain known proportion of *muſk*, is the beſt criterion of the genuineneſs and goodneſs of it.

Rectified ſpirit of wine takes up completely the active matter of the *muſk*; watery liquors take it only in part, though, by the intervention of a mucilage, the whole quantity of the *muſk* mixes with the water, as in the following mixture:

Miſtura Moſchata. MUSK MIXTURE, *formerly Julepum e Moſcho.* MUSK JULEP.

Take of roſe-water, ſix ounces; of *muſk*, two ſcruples; of the mucilage of gum arabic, and of double refined ſugar, of each one dram; grind the *muſk* with ſugar, then with the gum, and add the roſe-water by degrees. Volatile ſpirits are, in many caſes, a uſeful addition to *muſk*, and enables the water to keep more of it diſſolved; two drams of the volatile ſpirit may be added to the above mixture. Doſe, two or three table-ſpoonfuls.

By diſtillation, water becomes ſtrongly impregnated with the ſcent of *muſk*, and ſeems to elevate all its odoriferous matter, while the rectified ſpirit, on the contrary, brings over little or nothing of it.

The principal uſe of muſk is in nervous diſorders. Its impreſſions on the organs of ſmell, ſometimes diſorders perſons who are hyſterically diſpoſed, or whoſe conſtitutions are poſſeſſed of great ſenſibility; yet, when taken inwardly, it abates ſymptoms of that kind which its ſmell produces. It is one of the principal of the antiſpaſmodic claſs of medicines. But much of the advantage of this medicine is loſt by giving it in too ſmall doſes. Dr. Wall, of Worceſter, relates, that two perſons, who were labouring under a ſubſultus tendinum, extreme anxiety, and want of ſleep, occaſioned by the bite of a mad dog, were perfectly relieved by two doſes of *muſk* of ſixteen grains each;—he further obſerves, that convulſive hiccoughs, attended with the worſt ſymptoms, were removed by a doſe or two of ten grains;—that where, on account of convulſions, no medicine could be given at the mouth, *muſk* anſwered the end, when adminiſtered by way of clyſter;—that thoſe who are averſe to perfumes, take it very well by way of bolus;—that under ſix grains, he never ſaw any benefit by its uſe, but that ten grains and upward promotes a diaphoreſis without heating or giving any uneaſineſs; but on the contrary, abates pain, raiſes the ſpirits, and, after the ſweat begins, it promotes ſleep; and that, in maniac caſes, it hath afforded a temporary relief. Dr. Owen, of Shrewſbury, relates a ſingular inſtance of ſucceſs from yet larger doſes, in a convulſive diſorder; after all other uſual methods failing, he gave doſes of half a dram every four hours. See Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii.

Muſk is beſt given in ſubſtance, in large doſes, from half a ſcruple to half a dram, and theſe muſt be quickly repeated till the diſeaſe is conquered. We are to form our judgment of its goodneſs by the ſtrength of its odour, and always be careful of having it genuine; much of its efficacy depends upon that. It is a powerful remedy in many convulſive and ſpaſmodic affections, and has been extremely beneficial in the hydrophobia, in the gout in the ſtomach, *in large doſes*; head-ach, and delirium, ſpaſm of the pharynx. See Cullen's Mat. Medica, where, in large doſes, it is ſaid to procure ſleep, and as certainly occaſioning a profuſe ſweat; hence properly conſidered as a ſudorific.

Some practitioners conſider *muſk* as a medicine of little or no conſequence; but for what reaſons it is difficult to determine, ſince the experience of every day proves it certainly a diaphoretic and antiſpaſmodic, given in doſes, ſuch as are properly adapted to the conſtitution of the patient, and nature of the complaint; for ſome require much larger doſes than others.

When *muſk* occaſions hyſteric ſymptoms by its ſmell, fetids applied to the noſe ſoon afford relief.

See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works Schrockii Hiſtoria Moſchi.

MOSCH. ARABUM. See ABELMOSCHUS.

MOSE HAZUANIA. See ENDICA.

MOSQUITÆ. It is a cutaneous diſorder in the Eaſt Indies, which *ſometimes is produced by ſweating*, and *ſometimes by the bite of an inſect*, which the Portugueſe call *moſqueta*; whence the name of the diſeaſe. When the pimples riſe on the ſkin, an itching immediately follows, which, if ſcratched, is ſoon ſucceeded by an ulcer. When ſweating is the cauſe, perſpirative medicines are taken inwardly, and the itching is allayed by waſhing the ſkin with vinegar in which nitre is diſſolved. See Bontius de Med. Ind.

MOSYLLON. See CINNAMOMUM.

MOTA. See CASTANA.

MOTORES OCULORUM. Theſe nerves are alſo called *motorii oculorum communes*, *oculares communes*, and *oculo-muſculares*. Theſe are the third pair of nerves from the head; they pierce the dura mater by the ſides of the ſella turcica, run through the foramen lacerum orbitale ſuperius, and go to all the muſcles of the eyes, except the obliquus ſuperior and abductor of each. They go likewiſe to the levator palpebræ ſuperioris, and ſend twigs to form the ciliary nerves; ſome twigs are alſo ſent to the choroides and iris.

—— OCULORUM EXTERNI. Theſe nerves are alſo called *oculares externi*, *ophthalmici externi*, *orbitarii*, and *oculo-muſculares-externi*. They are the ſixth pair of nerves that go out from the head. They lie between the fifth, go the abductores *oculorum*, run forward on the ſide of the ſella turcica, and get into the orbit by the foramen lacerum orbitale ſuperius; by the ſide of the ſella turcica they give off what is called the beginning of the intercoſtal nerves, but are more properly branches of the intercoſtal, which join theſe nerves.

MOTORII. See SPASMUS CLONICUS. Alſo the MOTORES OCULORUM.

MOTOS, LINT. See CARBASUS.

MOUL-ELAVOU. See BOMBAX.

MOUL-ILA, ſeu MOUL-ELAVOU. The INDIAN LEMON-TREE, the fruit of which is both acid and aromatic like the pepper. See Raii Hiſt.

MOUNT-SION WATER. This is a chalybeate, and no known water of the kind is obſerved to keep ſo well, and to retain its natural contents ſo long. See an Eſſay on the Liverpool Spa Water, by T. Houlſton, M. D.

MOXA, alſo called *artemiſia Chinenſis*, *muſia-pattræ*, MOXA, or MUGWORT of CHINA. It is a ſoft lanuginous ſubſtance, prepared in Japan from the young leaves of a ſpecies of *mugwort*, by beating them when thoroughly dried, and rubbing them together betwixt the hands, till only the fine lanuginous fibres are left; which are then combed, and formed into ſmall cones.

The down on the leaves of mullein, cotton, hemp, &c. do as well as *moxa*.

In the eaſtern countries it is uſed by burning it on the ſkin: a little cone of the *moxa* is laid upon the part, previouſly moiſtened, and ſet on fire at the top; it burns down with a temperate glowing heat, and produces a dark-coloured ſpot, the exulceration of which is promoted by applying a little garlic; the ulcer is kept open, or healed, according to the intention in uſing the *moxa*. In the eaſtern countries, thoſe uſed as cauteries are employed in preventing and curing many complaints; but chronic rheumatiſms, gouty, and ſome other painful affections of the joints, ſeem to be the chief complaints for which they can be rationally employed. See Kæmpfer Amænit. Exot. p. 502, &c. Abbé Groſier's Hiſtory of China.

MUCAGO. See MUCILAGO.

MUCHARUM. A barbarous word, ſignifying an infuſion of roſes, made with warm water, and with ſugar reduced to a ſyrup.

MUCIFLUXUS ACTIVUS, and PASSIVUS. See GONORRHŒA.

MUCILAGO. A MUCILAGE, alſo *mucago*. It is any viſcid glutinous liquor made with warm water, as the *mucilage* of gum arabic, or of quince-ſeeds, which are made by diſſolving the gum, or the ſoluble part on the huſk of the ſeed in water.

Mucilage is alſo that humour which is ſeparated from glands about the joints, in order to the eaſy motion thereof. See SYNOVIA. FORDYCE, in his Treatiſe on the

Digeſtion of Food, ſays, *mucilage*, taken as the name of a claſs, includes animal and vegetable ſubſtances, ſolid, brittle, inflammable, decompoſable by heat, capable of being combined with water in their natural ſtate; capable of being combined with water by decoction, or Papin's digeſtion, ſo as to form a fluid. See DIGESTIO.

MUCILAGINOSA LIGAMENTA. See CAPSULARIA LIGAMENTA.

MUCOCARNEUS. In M. A. Severinus, it is an epithet for a tumor, or abſceſs, which is partly fleſhy, and partly mucous, called alſo *myxo-ſarcoma*.

MUCOSÆ GLANDULÆ. See COWPERI GLANDULÆ.

MUCOSUM LIGAMENTUM. It is betwixt the nature of a ligament and a cartilage, and full of glairy matter. It is ſituated betwixt each of the vertebræ, and admits them to recede from, or approach nearer to each other. To this it is owing, that at night a man is half an inch ſhorter than in a morning.

MUCRO. A SHARP POINT. Thoſe leaves or fruits of plants which are terminated in a ſharp point, are termed mucronated. *Mucro* is alſo the *ſharp-point* of the heart.

MUCRONATUM, Os, from *mucro*, *a point of a ſword*. See ENSIFORMIS CARTILAGO.

MUCUNA GUACU. The largeſt and moſt beautiful kind of *phaſeolus* in Braſil. It grows on a tree of the ſame name. The beans are poiſonous, but eaſily rendered fit for food. See Raii Hiſt.

MUCUS; called alſo *myxa*; *myxara*; *myxas*. By it is uſually underſtood that viſcid fluid which is ſecreted in the membrana pituitaria, and diſcharged from the noſe upon blowing. But *mucus* is the covering for the ſurfaces of all the membranes in the body that are expoſed to any extraneous matter; ſuch as the ſkin, internal membrane of the mouth, noſe, lungs, œſophagus, ſtomach, inteſtines, urinary paſſages, &c. It is a compound of coagulable matter and water. It defends the membranes from being too much ſtimulated by what is applied to them. It is colourleſs, inſipid, inodorous, and incapable of ſtimulating; but if its ſecretion is ſuddenly increaſed, inſtead of a ſimple *mucus*, it becomes a watery kind of fluid, containing the ſalts of the blood, and, in conſequence of them is capable of ſtimulating, loſes its quality of defending the membranes from acrimony, and further, its colour often is changed to a whitiſh, or a greeniſh yellow, and now and then it acquires a ſmell, and puts on, in ſome reſpects, the appearance of pus; but to diſtinguiſh one from the other, ſee PUS. See Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 21, &c.

MUGILIS. MULLET. This, in the proper ſenſe, is the *mugil*, or *cephalus* of the generality of authors, called alſo *cephalos*, the cephalus of Ariſtotle and the Greeks, and the *ceſtreus* of Oppian, and others. It is alſo called *Bacchus*. It ſeems to be of a ſpecies between the carp and haddock; leſs dry than the one, and more ſucculent than the other. It is ſufficiently ſoluble, and nutritious. The Romans valued a fiſh of this name highly for its exquiſite reliſh; but whether this be the ſame is uncertain.

MULÆ. Puſtules contracted either by heat or cold.

MULIERATUS. See MALAZISSATUS.

MULSUM *Hydromeli*, HONEY and WATER, called alſo *aeratomeli*, from ἀκρατος, *vinum*, and μελι, *mel*; but then ſignifies wine ſweetened with *honey*. See CONDITUM.

MULTICAPSULARES PLANTÆ. They are ſuch as have ſeveral pods of ſeeds ſucceeding each flower, as the celandine, &c.

MULTIFIDUS SPINÆ MUSCULUS. This muſcle lies under the ſpinalis. It riſes from the roots of the tranſverſe proceſſes, and runs to the roots of the ſpinal proceſſes; it is commonly called *tranſverſalis*, and is diſtinguiſhed into the *tranſverſalis colli*, *dorſi*, and *lumborum*. The tranſverſalis lumborum is alſo called *ſacer*; which ſee.

MULTIFORME Os. See CUBOIDES OS.

MULTIPEDÆ. The ſame as MILLEPEDES. See ASELLI.

MULTIPES. POLYPUS.

MULTISILIQUÆ PLANTÆ. They are ſuch as have after each flower many diſtinct, long, ſlender, and many times crooked caſes, or ſiliquæ, in which their ſeed is contained; and which, when they ripen, open of themſelves, and let the ſeeds drop. Of this kind are columbines, houſleek, &c. It is the name of the twenty-third order in the fragments of a natural method in *Philoſophia Botanica*; and of the twenty-ſixth in the Ordines Naturales, at the end of Linnæus Genera Plantarum.

MUMIA. MUMMY. This name is variouſly applied. It ſignifies *piſſaſphaltum*, or *bitumen*, or a certain liquamen found in ſepulchres, in which the bodies of men which have been embalmed with ſpices, have been preſerved many years,—alſo a carcaſe that is dried by the ſun and ſands. Theſe bodies, by drying, are of the conſiſtence of horn, and light, and are called white *mummies*. Other carcaſes are embalmed, and then are called *mummies*; of this kind are thoſe which are called Egyptian.—*Mumia medullæ* is the marrow of the bones. —*Mumia elementorum*; ſo Paracelſus and Helmont name a balſam, which is defined to be the balſam of the external elements.—*Mumia tranſmarina*; thus, ſome have called manna.—*Mumia*; thus water is called which is collected in a phial from the breath of a man received therein, after waſhing his mouth with water.—*Mumia*; it is a ſubtil, ſpirituous, ætherial ſubſtance, innate in every body, and remaining therein in ſome meaſure after death.—*Mumia*, that which is taken from a human body is a reſinous matter, hath an hardened, black, ſhining ſurface, is acrid and bitter to the taſte, and of a fragrant ſmell. *Mumia*, that which is particularly called *mummy* of the Arabians, is a concreted liquor, obtained in ſepulchres by exudation from carcaſſes embalmed with aloes, myrrh, and balſam.

MUNDI ANIMA. PLATO treats at large of his ψυχη του κοσμου, in his Timæus; which his ſcholars thus explain: *Anima mundi* is a certain univerſal, æthereal ſpirit, which exiſts perfectly pure in the heavens, as retaining its proper nature; but on the earth pervading elementary bodies, and intimately mixing with all the minute atoms thereof, it aſſumes ſomewhat of their nature, and becomes of a peculiar kind. The idea is elegantly expreſſed, and fully comprehended in the following lines:

" Spiritus intus alit, totoſque infuſa per artus,
" Mens agitat molem, & magno ſe corpore miſcet."

See ARCHÆUS, ANIMA MUNDI.

MUNDICATIVA, } Cleaning, deterging, puri-
MUNDIFICATIVA. } fying.

MUNDIFICATIVUM PARACELSI. ℞ Mel Brit. tereb. Venet. āā ℔ ß. vitel. quatuor ov. coq. ad conſiſt. ung. & ad fing. ʒ i. adde hydrar. nitrat. rub. ʒ i.

MUNDY-GUACU. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

MUOIDES. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

MURALIS. See PARIETARIA.

MURECI. A berry-bearing tree in Braſil; the berries are purging. See Raii Hiſt.

MURIA. BRINE. It is made of common ſalt, and ſo of the ſame nature and uſe. An acrimony in the juices reſembling that of *brine*, is called a *muriatic acrimony*.

MUSA, alſo called *muza*, *mauz*, *palma humilis*, *ficus Indica*, *bala*, *platanus*. The PLANTAIN-TREE.

Muſa is the Arabic name; *bala* is the Malabarian name. Though called a tree, it hardly deſerves the name of a ſhrub, ſince it hath an annual ſtalk, which is like a reed. The leaves are an ell long, and three ſpans broad; of theſe leaves it is ſuppoſed *that Adam and Eve made aprons*. The fruit is a delicous food, and reſembles meal and butter. It is found in all the eaſtern countries, and in Africa. See Raii Hiſt.

MUSA *fructu cucumerino breviori*. See BANANA.

MUSADI. See AMMONIACUS SAL.

MUSAM. See CASSADA.

MUSCÆ HYSPANICÆ. See CANTHARIDES.

MUSCARI. See BULBOS VOMITORIUS.

MUSCARUM FUNGUS. See BESONA.

MUSCIPULA, alſo called *lychnis viſcoſa rubra*, *viſcaria*. CATCH-FLY. It grows among corn, and is cultivated in gardens, but not uſed in medicine, though ſome ſay its ſeeds are warm and diuretic. See Raii Hiſt.

—— PRATENSIS. See BEHEN ALB. VULG.

MUSCOSÆ GLANDULÆ. Some of the conglobate glands are thus called, to diſtinguiſh them from the *conglomerate*, which are called *glandulæ vaſculoſæ*.

MUSCULARIS ARTERIA. See SCAPULARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

—— VENA. A branch of the poſterior or upper branch of the external jugular; it ſpreads in the muſcles, which cover the ſcapula and joint of the humerus. Winſlow ſpeaks of its riſing alſo from the axillaris.

MUSCULI OBLIQUI SUPERIORES NERVI, See PATHETICUS.

MUSCULO-

MUSCULO CUTANEUS NERVUS. See CERVICALES.

MUSCULORUM COMMUNIS MEMBRANA. } MUSCULOSA. }

Winſlow denies its exiſtence, but others deſcribe it as conſiſting of ſome ſmall fibres glued together, a proper quantity of which is connected by the cellular membrane, which fills up the interſtices of muſcles. Winſlow ſays, that the elongations of the lamina of the cellular membrane may have given riſe to the notion of a muſc. com. memb. for in ſome places this membrane is cloſely united to the proper membrane of the muſcles.

MUSCULOSI. External or muſcular inflammations.

MUSCULUS. See MYTILUS, and CETUS. A MUSCLE generally is ſaid to be derived from *mus, a mouſe*; but the true derivation is from μυειν, *to draw* or *contract*. Muſcles conſiſt of thoſe bundles of fleſhy fibres by which the motions of all animal bodies are performed; or, as ſome deſcribe it, "it is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres incloſed by one membrane; an original part of an animal body, framed of its proper membrane, fibrous fleſh, a tendon, vein, artery, and nerve: it hath the power of contracting and lengthening, and is the chief inſtrument of voluntary motion," See LACERTULI.

A *muſcle* is divided into the head, belly, and tail. The head is the tendinous part which is fixed on the immovable joint, and is called its ORIGIN. The BELLY is the middle, fleſhy part, whoſe fibres are the true muſcular fibres, and have the power of motion. The TAIL is the tendinous part, which is inſerted into the part to be moved by it, and is called the inſertion.

A *muſcle* is compoſed of the ſame number of fibres in all its parts, only thoſe of the tendon are more compact than thoſe of the belly.

The arteries, veins, and nerves, generally enter the middle of *muſcles*, but this is not certain or conſtant; they ramify alike throughout their whole ſubſtance.—*The large arteries* and veins run according to the direction of the muſcular fibres; *the leſs* anaſtomoſe and run tranſverſe.—*The uſe of the nerve* in a *muſcle*, is to bring the immediate cauſe of motion thereto; that of the *arteries* is to diſtribute the blood throughout the part: but a *muſcle* hath more blood conveyed to it than is required for its nouriſhment, and, therefore, the free influx of blood ſeems neceſſary to the contraction of the *muſcle*. Albinus ſays, that the arteries in the *muſcles* terminate in the cellular membrane and the muſcular fibres; but this latter termination is not to be proved.

Thoſe *muſcles* which are deſtined for the moſt action, have the larger quantity of nerves imparted to them, and vice verſa.

The *muſcles* are commonly attached to the bones, and the tendons are inſerted into the ſubſtance of the bone. When a *muſcle* is fleſhy at its inſertion, it is only fixed to the perioſteum.—Some *muſcles* are fixed to cartilages, but do not ſink into them, being only attached to the perichondrium.—Some are fixed to ligaments; as thoſe in the fore-arm; others into membranes, as thoſe of the eye; and others again into fleſhy parts, as thoſe of the tongue.

There are many diviſions of *muſcles*, ſuch as the *oblong*, *hollow*, and *mixt*; the oblong are ſubdivided into the rectilinear, half penniform, the penniform, the complex penniform, the radiated, &c.

The uſe of the tendon is, 1ſt. To avoid a large quantity of fleſh, near the joint, which would have obſtructed the motion of the limb. 2dly. To prevent clumſineſs in particular places, for fleſh in the hand would have been inconvenient. 3dly. That the fleſhy part of the muſcle might be nearer the center of motion. 4thly. For the better admitting of that friction, which in leſs compact parts would have been injurious.

The appendicles of *muſcles*, are, 1ſt. The faſcia, or aponeuroſis. 2d. The frænum, or annular ligament, by which the tendons of ſome *muſcles* are confined. 3d. The oculi mucoſi.

Amongſt the many phænomena relating to *muſcles*, the following are a few which deſerve ſome attention. 1. A *muſcle* in action grows tenſe and ſhorter; it can contract itſelf ſo as to be ſhortened one third. 2. The diameter of a *muſcle* in action is not greatly increaſed. 3. If the brain is injured to a certain degree, all the *muſcles* ſubſervient to the will become paralytic. 4. If the cerebellum is injured, all the involuntary motions ceaſe. 5. If a nerve, or an artery, going to a *muſcle*, is tied, or deſtroyed, the *muſcle* becomes paralytic. 6. Irritation upon the *muſcle* produces motion. 7. Some *muſcles* continue to act, after all communication with the nerves and blood veſſels is taken away. 8. The action of *muſcles* is inſtantaneous, and, in moſt parts of the body, ſubſervient to the will. This laſt phænomenon alone, Dr. Hunter obſerves, is ſufficient to confute the various hypotheſes of Crowne, Mayow, Borelli, Keil, Boerhaave, Baglivi, Cowper, Nichols, Vernoulli, &c. as the numerous apparatus which they ſuppoſe neceſſary, can never account for that inſtantaneous exertion which is obſervable in muſcular motion. See Brown on the *Muſcles*. Winſlow's Anatomy. Cooper's and Albinus's Tables of the *Muſcles*. Innes and Douglas on the *Muſcles*.

MUSCULUS ANTERIOR MALLEI, —— EXTERNUS AURIS DU VERNII. } Called alſo *anterior malleolus*: it is placed in a fiſſure on the temporal bone, above the glenoid cavity, where the lower jaw plays, runs inward, and is inſerted into the Ravian proceſs of the malleus irregularly forwards from the incus, and by taking off from the vibratory motion of the bones, it is ſuppoſed to fit the ear for receiving weaker ſounds.

—— EXTERIOR. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, N° 5.

—— INFERIOR. See DEPRESSOR OCULI.

—— TUBÆ NOVUS VALSALVÆ. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

MUSCUS. Moss. Numberleſs almoſt are their varieties; but as they ſhare little or nothing in medical worth, the curious are referred to Ray, Dale, Miller, and other botanic writers. It is alſo a name for theſe and many other vegetable productions. See CORALLINA, LICHEN ARBOREUS PULLUS, COELIFOLIUM; and the term will be found in ſome authors joined to ſome ſpecies of coralloides, lycoperdon, filix, and ſome others in the vegetable kingdom.

MUSCUS CLAVATUS. See LYCOPODIUM.

—— PULMONARIUS, called alſo *pulmonaria arborea*, OAK-LUNGS, and LUNG-WORT. It is made up of flat, wrinkled, rough leaves, greeniſh above and aſh-coloured underneath, having ſeveral round, reddiſh-brown ſpots on the ſuperficies, in which the ſeed is ſuppoſed to lie. It hath a bitteriſh and reſtringent taſte; and grows ſpontaneouſly on the oak-tree. See Miller's Bot. Off.

—— PYXIDATUS, called alſo *muſcus pyxoides terreſtris, lichen pyxidatus major*. CUP-MOSS. It is a ſpecies of *lichen*, hath many hoary, whitiſh green, ſmall leaves, ſpread on the ſurface of the earth, among which ariſe little, whitiſh, duſky, hollow cups, a quarter of an inch high, ſhewing neither flower nor ſeed; it grows upon dry barren ground. A decoction of this is reckoned a ſpecific againſt the hooping cough.

—— SQUAMOSUS—TERRESTRIS. See LYCOPODIUM.

MUSCÆ HISPANICÆ. See CANTHARIDES.

MUSIA-PATTRÆ. See MOXA.

MUSTELANEI. See ANCI.

MUSTUM. MUST, called alſo *gleucos*. By *muſt* is meant the ſaccharine juice of ſeveral fruits, ſuſceptible of the ſpirituous fermentation, and particularly of grapes, before the commencement of this fermentation; accordingly *muſt* is, properly ſpeaking, what is called ſweet wine. When this is boiled till one third is conſumed, it is then called CARÆNUM; boiled into the conſumption of one half, before it is permitted to ferment into wine, DEFRUTUM; HEPSEMA; and when its fermentation hath been prevented, or prematurely ſuppreſſed by fumigation with ſulphur, STUM. See VINUM.

MUSTUS. The WHITE CALX of URINE.

MUTELLINA. See MEUM ALP. GERM.

MUTITAS. DUMBNESS. The want of power to articulate words. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DYSCINESIÆ, which he defines, an inability of articulating words. He diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies. 1. *Mutitas organica*; when the tongue is taken away, or injured: 2. *Mutitas atonica*; when the nerves of the tongue are injured; 3. *Mutitas ſurdorum*; ariſing from children being born deaf, or becoming ſo in their infantile years.

MUZA. See MUSA.

MYACANTHA. See RUSCUS.

MYAGRO. See RAPISTRUM.

MYAGRUM. This plant hath a turbinated fruit, like an inverted pear, unicapſular, preſſing in the ſtalk, containing one ſeed with two empty cells. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies. Their virtues are the ſame as thoſe of rapiſtrum. It is alſo a name for *raphaniſtrum*.

MYCE, from μυω, *to wink, ſhut up*, or *obſtruct*. A WINK-

WINKING, CLOSING, or OBSTRUCTION. It is applied to the eyes, to ulcers, and to the viſcera, eſpecially the ſpleen, where it imports obſtruction. In BOTANY it imports a fungus. In SURGERY it is a fungus, ſuch as riſes in ulcers or wounds. Some writers ſpeak of a yellow vitriol which is called *myce*.

MYCHTHISMOS, from μυζω, *to mutter* or *groan*. In Hippocrates it is a ſort of ſighing or groaning during reſpiration, whilſt the air is forced out of the lungs.

MYCONOIDES. An epithet for an ulcer which is full of mucus.

MYCTER. See NASUS.

MYCTERES, μυκτηρ. A Greek primitive. See NARES.

MYDESIS, from μυδαω, *to abound with moiſture*. It imports in general, a corruption of any part from a redundant moiſture. But Galen applies it particularly to the eye-lids.

MYDON. Fungous fleſh in a fiſtulous ulcer.

MYDOSAN. See MORTIFICATIO.

MYDRIASIS. See AMAUROSIS.

MYLACRIS. See PATELLA.

MYLE. See PATELLA and MOLA.

MYLO-GLOSSI, from μυλη, *dens molaris*, and γλωσσα, *lingua*. Theſe muſcles are often wanting. They are ſmall fleſhy planes, ſituated tranſverſely on each ſide, between the ramus of the lower jaw and the baſis of the tongue; they riſe from near the inner ſide of the dentes molares, and thence run to the baſis of the tongue.

—— HYOIDES. Theſe muſcles riſe with a large baſis from the inferior part of the lower jaw, and are inſerted at the baſis of the os hyoides.

—— PHARYNGÆI. See GENIOPHARYNGÆI. So alſo the *cephalo-pharyngæi* are called. See PHARYNX.

MYLON. See STAPHYLOMA.

MYOCEPHALON, from μυια, *a fly*, and κεφαλη, *the head*. A tumor in the uvea tunica of the eye, which reſembles the head of a fly. See STAPHYLOMA.

MYOCOILITIS, from μυων, *muſculus*, and κοιλια, *venter*. So Vogel names inflammation of the muſcles of he belly. See INFLAMMATIO MUSC. ABDOMINIS.

MYOLOGIA, from μυς, *a muſcle*, and λογος, *ſermo*, a diſcourſe on the muſcles.

MYOPIA, } from μυω, *to ſhut*, and ωψ, *the eye*.
MYOPIASIS. } SHORT SIGHT, called alſo *nucioſitas*. Becauſe people ſo affected generally half ſhut their eyes when they look attentively at an object. The ſight of *myopes* is ſo ſhort that they can neither read nor diſtinguiſh objects without concave glaſſes; this is owing to the too great convexity of the cryſtalline humor of the eye, whereby the rays, unleſs the object is placed cloſe to the eye, are united before they reach the retina; conſequently viſion muſt be indiſtinct in ſuch. The concavity of the ſpectacles muſt be proportioned to the ſight, and *myopes* ſhould begin with the leaſt concave glaſſes, and when they read they ſhould uſe them as little as they conveniently can. It is the *dyſopia diſſitorum* Culleni. See AMBLYOPIA.

MYOPS. A perſon who is ſhort ſighted.

MYORESHALON. A growing of the tunica uvea over the ſight.

MYOSITIS. In Sagar's Syſtem of Noſology this word is uſed to ſignify the rheumatiſm, particularly when it affects the muſcles of the limbs proceeding from the joints. See RHEUMATISMUS.

MYOSUROS, called alſo *cauda muris*, *holoſteum*, *holoeſtes*, *ranunculus*. MOUSE-TAIL. The leaves are gramineous; it flowers in May; it grows on the wayſides; its virtues are like thoſe of plantain.

MYOTOMIA, from μυς, *a muſcle*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. A diſſection of the *muſcles*.

MYPOUN. See TINCAL.

MYREPSICUM OLEUM. See BEN.

MYRICA. See TAMARISCUS.

MYRINGA, } See AUDITUS.
MYRINX. }

MYRISTICA MOSCHATA, } See NUX MOSCHATA.
MYRISTICA NUX. }

MYRMECIA. A ſort of wart about the ſize of a lupine, with a broad baſe, deeply rooted, and very painful. It grows on the palms of the hands, or on the ſoles of the feet It is a ſoft and often moiſt ſort of wart.

MYROBALANI. MYROBALANS. They are a dried fruit of the plum kind, and are brought from the Eaſt Indies. See ADIPSOS There are four kinds, brought from Bengal, called *faba Bengalenſis*, *Cambaia*, and *Malabar*. They have been recommended as ſomewhat aſtringent, and ſtrengtheners of the ſtomach, but are not now in uſe. *Myrobalanes* is in the Greek the ſame as *nux* or *glans unguentaria* in the Latin, which, in Engliſh, is a NUT or ACORN fit for making precious ointments. Out of the *myrobalans* deſcribed by Dioſcorides, Pliny, and Galen, they uſed to expreſs a fragrant oil, which was uſed in ointments. Of the *mylobalans* there are different kinds, viz.

MYROBALANI BELLIRICI, called alſo by the Arabians *Belleregi*, *Bellileg*, *Bellegu*, *Bellericæ*. BELLIRICK MYROBALANS. They are of a yellowiſh grey colour, and an irregularly roundiſh or oblong figure, about an inch long, and three quarters of an inch thick.

—— CHEBULÆ; CHEBUL MYROBALANS. Theſe reſemble the yellow ſort in figure and their ridges, but are larger and darker coloured, inclining to brown or blackiſh, and with a thicker pulp.

—— CITRINI, vel YLAVI. CITRON, or YELLOW MYROBALANS. They are ſomewhat longer than the Belliric ſort, have generally five large longitudinal ridges, and as many ſmaller between them, ſomewhat pointed at both ends.

—— EMBLICI, called alſo by the Arabians, *embleg*, or *ambegu*. EMBLIC MYROBALANS. They are of a dark blackiſh grey colour, roundiſh, about half an inch thick, with ſix hexagonal faces opening from one another.

—— INDICI, vel NIGRI, alſo called by the Arabians *aſuar*. INDIAN or BLACK MYROBALANS. They are of a deep black colour, oblong, octangular, differing from all the others in having no ſtone, or only the rudiments of one, from whence they are ſuppoſed to have been gathered before maturity.

All the ſorts have an unpleaſant, bitteriſh, auſtere taſte, and ſtrike a black colour with a ſolution of vitriol. They are gently purgative and aſtringent. The doſe in ſubſtance is from ʒ i. to ʒ ſs.—in infuſion or decoction from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. ſs. Water extracts their ſtyptic virtue, and the extract is aſtringent. The Indians tan leather with them.—The *faba Bengalenſis*, or the BENGAL BEAN, is a vitiated fruit of the *myrobalans* kind; it is round, flattiſh, wrinkled, and of the ſize of a ſmall fig, hollow in the middle, of an irregular ſhape, hard, tough, brown outwardly, and blackiſh within, of but little ſmell, but an auſtere and aſtringent taſte. It is vitiated by the puncture of an inſect, by which it is often hollowed like a gall. It is a powerful aſtringent; it alſo incraſſates and allays acrimony. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

MYROBALANUS ZEYLANICUS. See ELEMI.

MYRON. An ointment, medicated oil, or unguent.

MYROPHYLLON, called alſo *millefolium aquaticum*. WATER FENNEL. It grows in marſhy ſoil; flowers in April, and is ſaid to be vulnerary. See Raii Hiſt.

MYROXYLON. See PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM.

MYRRHA. MYRRH. The ancient character for myrrh was Z z. It is alſo called *ſtacte*, and the worſt ſort *ergaſma*. DIOSCORIDES mentions a pinguious ſpecies called GABIREA. It is a gummy reſinous concrete, brought immediately from Alexandria, Smyrna, and Aleppo; but from what plant it is obtained is uncertain. It is ſaid to be a produce of the SCANDIX ODORATA, or SCANDIX *feminibus ſulcatis angulatis, floribus albis*, CLASS PENTANDRIA, ORD. DYGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 357. SWEET-FERN, or MYRRH. It is brought to us in globes or drops of various colours and ſizes. That of a reddiſh brown colour, not verging too much to yellowiſh or blackiſh, which is uniform on the outſide, internally ſpeckled or ſtreaked with white, clear and bright, ſomewhat unctuous to the touch, but not tenacious ſo as to ſtick to the fingers, is the beſt.

This drug is ſubject to a variety of frauds; it is mixed with hard, ſhining, yellow pieces of a gum which reſembles gum arabic, and is void of ſmell or taſte. Pieces of bdellium are mixed with it, and are known by their darker colour, and their being ſoft within, which *myrrh* never is; alſo by their different ſmell and taſte. Sometimes an unctuous gummy reſin, of a moderately ſtrong, ſomewhat ungrateful ſmell, and a bitteriſh, very durable taſte, obviouſly different both from thoſe of bdellium and *myrrh*. Alſo pieces of a hard, compact, dark-coloured kind of tears, leſs unctuous than *myrrh*, of an offenſive ſmell, a moſt ungrateful bitterneſs, and of a very reſinous nature. The *myrrh* itſelf is either, 1. *Blackiſh*, which is gathered from old trees, and being more reſinous, is fitter for tinctures. 2. *Yellow*, which is from young trees; this

this sort contains much gum; *it easily dissolves in the mouth, hath a much more agreeable aromatic smell, and is what should be used for pills, powders, and watery solutions.*

Myrrh is esteemed as being balsamic, vulnerary, antiseptic, attenuant, deobstruent, powerfully promoting the fluid secretions, &c. Its dose may be from gr. v. to ʒ ss. or more.

It manifestly stimulates the stomach, and promotes, in small doses, appetite and digestion; but in doses of ʒ ss. or ʒ ij. it heats the stomach, creates a frequency of the pulse and a heat over the whole body. It strengthens also the viscera, attenuates viscid lymphs, promotes secretions, resists putrefaction, and removes uterine obstructions. In obstinate intermittents, hectic and cachectic habits, and in putrid, pestilential fevers, it has been recommended. Though it may be an useful medicine in that flaccidity of the system, which is often connected with a retention of the menses, from its stimulating power in phthisical cases, in which it has been much recommended, it seems not so proper, for harm has been found to arise from it in complaints of this sort.

It dissolves almost totally in boiling water, but as the liquor cools, the resinous part subsides; and if the solution is evaporated to an extract, the bitter of this drug only remains. By distillation with a boiling heat in water, the whole of its flavour arises, partly impregnating the distilled water, and partly collected and concentrated in the form of an essential oil, which is in smell extremely fragrant, and rather more agreeable than the *myrrh* in substance; in taste remarkably mild, and so ponderous as to sink in water. Two drams of this oil are obtained from ʒ xvi. of the gum; if the gum is very good, ʒ iij. Rectified spirit dissolves less *myrrh* than water does; but it extracts more perfectly that in which its bitterness, flavour, and virtue consist. The spirituous solution contains all the active matter; in distillation nothing is carried away by the spirit, so that the extract obtained from a spirituous solution is a very fragrant, bitter, tenacious resin, and possesses all the virtue of the *myrrh*.

The London College directs the tincture of *myrrh* to be prepared in the following manner: Take *myrrh*, bruised, three ounces by weight; proof spirit of wine, one pint and a half; rectified spirit of wine, half a pint; digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This tincture is frequently employed in detergent gargles (see APHTHÆ); but if one ounce of hepatic aloes is added it becomes the tinctura myrrhæ cum aloe, and is used externally to ulcers as a vulnerary, and is of service in such as are foul and fœtid, and require stimulating applications.

ELIXIR MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUM. *The Compound Elixir of* MYRRH. *Now called Tinctura Sabinæ Composita. Compound Tincture of* SAVIN.

Take of the extract of savin, one ounce; of the tincture of castor, one pint; of the tincture of *myrrh*, half a pint. Digest until the extract is dissolved, and strain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This was formerly called *elixir uterinum*. Dose 20 to 40 drops or more in a cup of pennyroyal tea twice a day. It is esteemed a good emenagogue, and possesses similar virtues to the powder and extract of sabine.

Pulv. e MYRRHÆ *Comp. Compound Powder of* MYRRH.

Take of the leaves of dried rue, savin, *myrrh*, and Russia castor, of each an ounce; mix and beat them into a powder. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Dose 15 to 30 grains two or three times a day. In uterine obstructions and hysteric cases it is an efficacious medicine.

PULVIS MYRRHÆ cum LAPIDE CALAMINARI. ℞ Myrrhæ, lapid. calaminaris pp. ȝ ss ʒ ij. m. This is merely sprinkled upon an ulcer, which is afterwards dressed superficially to promote its cicatrization.

Oleum MYRRHÆ *per Deliquium.*

Boil an egg very hard, take out the yolk, and fill the cavity with *myrrh*, bind the divided sides together, set it in a cool moist cellar, and it will all run into a liquid.

It is used for removing freckles in the face. It possesses all the smell and taste of the *myrrh*; it may be precipitated and coagulated by spirit of wine; and this coagulum is again dissolved by water. See Raii Hist. Miller's Bot. Offic. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

MYRRHA. See ANIME.

MYRRHINE. See MYRTUS.

MYRRHIS, called also *cerefolium Hispanicum, conile*, so called from its resemblance to *conium, hemlock, cicutaria odorata*, SWEET CICELY, GREAT CHERVIL. It is the SCANDIX ODORATA Linn. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen species, and gives the following as characters; the petals are unequal, the seed striated, resembling the beak of a bird. This plant is cultivated in gardens, and agrees in virtues with chærefolium. It also hath something of the taste of cloves, and, like them, is useful in the scurvy. The branches resemble those of fern, have a pleasant aromatic smell, the stalks are hairy, the flowers are white, and appear in May or June. It is more an eculent than a medicinal plant, though it is somewhat diuretic. See Raii Hist.

MYRRHIS ANNUA. See DAUCUS CRETICUS.

—— SYLVESTRIS. A name of the *chærophillum sylvestre*, &c.

MYRTACANTHA. See RUSCUS.

MYRTIDANON. By this Hippocrates means the fruit of the Indicum, thus called from resembling myrtle berries, which he says the Indians call pepper. But Dioscorides means by it an excrescence which grows on the trunk of the myrtle, and which is more astringent than the myrtle itself.

MYRTILLI. See MYRTUS COM. ITALICA.

MYRTOCHEILIDES. See NYMPHÆ.

MYRTON. See CLITORIS.

MYRTUS. The MYRTLE, called also *myrrhine*. Some derive the name from *myrrha*, because it smells like myrrh; others from *Myrtha, a virgin*, said to be turned into this tree after her death; she was beloved by Pallas.

MYRTUS BRABANTICA, and ANGLICA, called also *Thus myrtifolia belgica, gale, gagel; rhus sylvestris; acaron; frutex odoratus septentrionalium, elæagnus, elæagnus cordi, chamælæagnus* Dodonæo. GAULE, SWEET-WILLOW, DUTCH MYRTLE.

It is a small shrub, much branched, with oblong, smooth, whitish green leaves, somewhat pointed or converging at each end; among which arise pedicles bearing scaly cones, which include the seeds, one little seed being lodged in each scale. It grows wild in heaths, uncultivated places, and waste watery places, in many parts of England. It flowers in May or June, ripens its seeds in August, and loses its leaves in winter. The leaves, flowers, and seeds, have a strong fragrant flavour, and a bitter taste; they are used to destroy moths and cutaneous insects, of which they are reckoned destructive of all kinds. An infusion of them, taken inwardly, destroys worms, and strengthens the stomach. They are a good substitute for hops, and are used by some to preserve malt liquor, which they do very well, but renders it very inebriating. In some countries this plant is held in high esteem, but hath not obtained with us. BOERHAAVE hath enumerated three species. See Raii Hist. Plant. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— COMMUNIS ITALICA. COMMON MYRTLE. The MYRTUS COMMUNIS Linn. It is an evergreen shrub, with oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, in the bosoms of which spring solitary white pentapetalous flowers, followed by black oblong umbilicated berries, full of white crooked seeds. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe; the berries, which are called *myrtilli*, rarely come to perfection with us.

The berries are recommended in alvine and uterine fluxes, and disorders from laxity and debility; they have a roughish not unpleasant taste, and are accompanied with a sweetish aromatic flavour. The leaves are astringent, and if rubbed they yield an aromatic flavour. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

MYRTUS PIMENTA vel JAMAICENSIS. See PIPER JAMAICENSIS.

MYSTICETUS. See CETUS.

MYTILUS. The MUSSEL, called also *musculus*. As from mushrooms, so from this shell fish very alarming symptoms are often produced. Some attribute these effects to a quality in the *mussels*, either proper to this fish, in general, or accidentally acquired from the situation in which they derive their nourishment: others charge the pea-crab, which is often found in them, as the injurious cause; but as similar effects are observed to arise from various other causes besides mushrooms and *mussels*, the peculiarity of the person's constitution seems to be that to which the whole is owing. On undoubted evidence it appears, that similar complaints have often been produced by eating salmon, by taking the Peruvian bark, by wash-

ing the hands in water after fiſh hath been boiled in it, bathing in the ſea, cantharides applied to the ſkin, the internal uſe of wild valerian root, &c. When an itching, &c. affects the ſkin from external applications, it may be ſaid that ſuch effects ariſe from a mechanical cauſe. When the ſame ſymptoms ariſe in the ſame parts from various kinds of aliment and medicine received into the ſtomach, is it not from the influence of ſympathy that they are produced? This idea ſeems to be ſtrongly confirmed by the relief that ſoon follows from diſcharging thoſe aliments or medicines by an active emetic.

The ſymptoms conſequent on eating *muſſels*, are accurately deſcribed in the ſecond volume of the Memoirs of the Academy at Bruſſels, and tranſlated in the following manner: "The ſigns which announce the noxious effects of boiled *muſſels*, are an univerſal uneaſineſs or numbneſs, that commonly takes place three or four hours after they have been eaten. Theſe ſymptoms are ſucceeded by a tightneſs of the throat, a ſenſe of heat about the head and eyes, immoderate thirſt, nauſea, and ſometimes vomiting. If the patient hath the good fortune to vomit up the whole of the offenſive matter, this evacuation is generally ſufficient to ſtop the progreſs of the complaint; but if he does not bring up any, or only a part of the noxious ſubſtance, the diſorder becomes more or leſs alarming, according to the quantity of deleterious matter in the firſt paſſages, and the particular conſtitution of the patient. The want of a ſufficient evacuation by vomit increaſes the tightneſs of the throat, and the ſwelling of the face, eyes, and tongue; all the parts within the mouth appear inflamed, and as it were excoriated, and the redneſs ſoon ſpreads to the outer ſurface, appearing firſt in the face, and extending from thence to the neck, breaſt, and abdomen, and by degrees over the whole body. *This particular eruption is the ſymptom the moſt diſtinguiſhing and characteriſtic of the malignancy of muſſels*; it is conſtantly accompanied with a kind of delirium, with a ſingular uneaſineſs, and an inſupporſable itching; it has no affinity with the eruption produced by the eryſipetalous fever, with the ſcarlatina, meaſles, purpura urticata, or any other known ſpecies of red eruption: it has theſe particularities, viz. that it never appears unleſs *muſſels* have been eaten; that it is not preceded by fever; that it is accompanied by ſymptoms which appear united in no other diſeaſe; and laſtly, that the whole ſurface of the body, though redder than in any other eruptive diſeaſe, appears as it were ſpotted with an infinite number of red ſpots of a deeper red than the reſt of the ſkin. Theſe points are infinitely ſmaller than a millet ſeed; if we examine them through a lens, we ſee diſtinctly that they are the opening or pores of the cuticle, which leave minute ſpots of the cutis expoſed to our view, while the redneſs which is ſeen only through the epidermis, appears of a paler hue." See Lond. Med. Journal, vol. iii.

In general, when people are thus affected by eating *muſſels*, the ſame treatment will be proper as that directed when muſhrooms are the offending cauſe. See AMANITA. The itching is conſiderably allayed by waſhing the whole ſurface of the body with vinegar and water for about half an hour.

The author of the above account of the ſymptoms that are the effect of eating *muſſels*, adviſes, as a preventive of their injuries, to waſh them with water, and afterwards with vinegar, and then to boil them for uſe in an earthen pot with vinegar and water, and a few grains of Jamaica pepper.

MYTTOTUM. A kind of food made of garlic, onions, and cheeſe, bruiſed together.

MYURUS. An epithet for a ſort of ſinking pulſe, when the ſecond ſtroke is leſs than the firſt, the third than ſecond, &c. Of this there are two kinds; the firſt is when the pulſe ſo ſinks as not to riſe again; the other, when it returns again and riſes in ſome degree. Both are eſteemed bad preſages.

MYXAS, MEXAS, vel MYXARA. Mucus. But IN BOTANY it is a plant which is alſo called *ſebeſten, ſebeſtina domeſtica*. See SEBESTEN.

MYXOSARCOMA. See MUCOCARNEUS.

N.

NAC NAL

N, In preſcription, ſignifies number.
NABEA. See ŒNOPLIA.
NABIT. See SACCHARUM.
NACTA. See ABSCESSUS PECTORIS, and MAMMÆ.
NADUCEM. See MOLA.
NÆVUS. A MOLE ON THE SKIN, generally called *nævus maternus, a mother's mark, macula matricis, ſtigma*; ſee MACULA. Alſo the tumor known by the name of a WEN, called alſo *encyſtis*. Dr. Cullen gives the *wen*, the general name LUPIA; and, conſidering it as a genus, he places it in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES, which he defines, an extuberance under the ſkin, moveable, ſoft, and without pain.

All preternatural tumors on the ſkin, in the form of a wart or tubercle, are called excreſcences; by the Greeks they are called *acrothymia*; and when they are born with a perſon, they are called *nævi materni, metrocelides*, or MARKS FROM THE MOTHER. A large tumor depending from the ſkin is denominated *ſarcoma*. Theſe appear on any part of the body; ſome of them differ in their colour from the reſt of the ſkin, whilſt others are red, black, &c. Their ſhapes are various, ſome reſembling ſtrawberries, others grapes, &c. Heiſter adviſes their removal by means of a ligature, a cautery, or a knife, as circumſtances beſt ſuit.

As to the tumor called a *wen*, its different ſpecies are diſtinguiſhed by their contents. Dr. Aitken, in his Elements of Surgery, divides the *wen* into the following ſpecies. 1. *Atheroma*. 2. *Meliceris*. 3. *Steatoma*. They are encyſted tumors; the matter contained in the firſt three following, is inſpiſſated lymph; and that in the fourth is only fat. Monſ. Litre is the firſt who hath particularly deſcribed the fourth kind; and to the following purpoſe he ſpeaks of them all. A *wen* is ſaid to be of three ſorts, according to the kind of matter it contains. The ATHEROMA is colourleſs, void of pain; containing in a cyſt, a matter like pap, boiled rice, or curds, intermixed ſometimes with hard corpuſcules, and ſometimes with a hardiſh matter, like the chewed bones of chickens. It is of an irregular ſhape, not eaſily impreſſed with the finger, nor after impreſſion does it eaſily riſe again, in which it differs from the meliceris.—If it reſembles honey, it is named *meliceris*;—and, if it is like ſuet, it is denominated STEATOMA, which ſee:—but there is a fourth ſort, which may be called LIPOME, becauſe of its fat contents reſembling greaſe. He ſays, that he hath ſeen one on the ſhoulders of a man, which was a thin bag, of tender texture, full of a ſoft fat; that it had all the qualities of common greaſe; and, though the fat in the *lipome* reſembles that in the *ſteatoma*, yet they cannot be the ſame, for the matter of the *ſteatoma* is not inflammable, nor does it melt; or, if it does, it is with great difficulty, and imperfectly; whereas it is the contrary with the *lipome*. When the man who had the above-named *lipome* was fatigued, or had drank freely of ſtrong liquors, his *lipome* was inflamed for ſome days after, and its contents rarifying increaſed the ſize of the tumor. See Mem. de l'Acad. Roy des Sciences, l'Ann. 1709.

The *lipome* ſeems to be no other than an enlargement of one or more of the cells of the adipoſe membrane, which is filled only with its natural contents. Its ſoftneſs and largeneſs diſtinguiſh it in general from the other ſpecies, though ſometimes the fatty contents will be ſo hard as to deceive. As this kind of *wen* does not run between the muſcles, nor is poſſeſſed of any conſiderable blood-veſſels, it may always be cut off with eaſe and ſafety.

As to the other kind of *wens*, their extirpation may or may not be attempted, according as their ſituation is with reſpect to adjacent veſſels, the wounding of which would endanger the patient's life.

Mr. Bell ſpeaks of theſe tumors in his Surgery; he obſerves that they each have various degrees of conſiſtence. In judging of the nature of theſe tumors, ſome advantage may be derived from attending to their ſituation. Thus, in ſome parts, fat is more apt to be ſecreted and depoſited in the cellular ſubſtance than in others. In others, indeed, fat is ſcarcely ever found, as over a great part of the head; while, particularly over the prominent part of the belly, we commonly meet with it even in the leaneſt ſubjects. And, I believe, that the *ſteatomatous* tumors are ſeldom, if ever met with, in thoſe parts of the body which are not uſually in a ſtate of health ſupplied with fat. The head, indeed, is more liable than any part of the body to encyſted tumors, but they are very univerſally the *atheromatous* or *melicerous* kinds. I have never met with the *ſteatomatous* tumors but where fat is uſually depoſited in the contiguous cellular ſubſtance.

As to the cure, if they appear to be of the thin *melicerous* kind, which for the moſt part will be the caſe, if a diſtinct fluctuation be diſcovered through the whole body of the tumor, treat it as a common abſceſs, or as directed in the article HYDROCELE, for the hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis.

When a cyſt containing matter adheres ſo firmly to the contiguous parts, as to require much time to remove it by diſſection, it ſhould never be attempted. It will be ſufficient to lay it freely open through its whole extent by an inciſion, and to remove any looſe portion of it. The contents of the tumor will in this manner be completely removed, and the cure may either be effected in the uſual way, by preſerving the wound open till it fills up with granulations from the bottom;—or it may be attempted by drawing the divided edges of the ſkin together, and truſting to moderate preſſure and the ordinary effects of inflammation, for producing a complete cure.

See alſo the article STEATOMA, for the method of diſſecting the whole tumor out; which, when the tumor is not very large, may be ſubmitted to.

See Wiſeman's Surgery. Turner's Surgery. Heiſter's Surgery. Warner's Caſes in Surgery. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, p. 281, &c. White's Surgery, p. 76. Bell's Surgery, chap v. p. 457.

NAI CORONA. See PHASEOLUS, ZURATENSIS.

NAKIR. According to Schenkius it is a violent flatulence which paſſes from one limb to another, and is attended with pain.

NALUGN. A bacciferous ſhrub which grows in Malabar, and flowers twice a year. Its different parts are uſed by the natives in flatulent and ſome ſpaſmodic diſorders, &c. See Raii Hiſt.

NANA, } See ANANAS.
NANAS. }

NANDI-ERVATAM. A ſmall Eaſt Indian ſhrub, the whole of which is lactefcent; the juice deſtroys worms, and is uſed with many other intentions. See Raii Hiſt.

NANDIA. See LYCIUM.

NAP, or NAPECA. See ŒNOPLIA.

NAPELLUS. See ACONITUM.

NAPHÆ AQ. See AURANT. HISP.

NAPHTHA, vel NAPTA. This is the ſame that the Arabians call *amber*. See AMBRA; named alſo *naſa, terræ oleum*. It is the thinneſt of the liquid bitumens; it is a perfectly fluid thin bitumen, or mineral oil, clear and colourleſs as cryſtal, of a ſtrong ſmell, extremely ſubtil, ſo light as to ſwim on all known liquors, ſpreading to a vaſt ſurface on water, exhibiting rainbow-colours, and is highly inflammable. This name is given to this kind of thin oil, whether it is ſeparated by nature or art from petroleum, or other bituminous matter. Petroleum is a groſſer oil of this kind. The true *naphtha* is uſeful as an external application for removing old pains, nervous diſorders, ſuch as cramps, contractions of the limbs, paralytic affections, &c. See PETROLEUM.

NAPIUM. See LAMPSANA.

NAPTA. See NAPHTHA. It is a name alſo for the tumor called *nata* or *natta*.

NAPUS. See BUNIAS.

NAPY. See SINAPI.

NARCE, from ναρκη, *the torpedo fiſh*, which is ſaid to ſtupefy in its touching, whence *narcotica*. A torpor, ſtupor, or dulneſs of ſenſation. It alſo ſignifies a ſtupefaction of the ſenſes by medicines, in order to render a perſon leſs ſenſible of pain.

NARCISSUS LUTÆUS SYLVESTRIS, alſo called *bulbocodium, codianum, codianimum* flore codii, *bulbis ſylveſtris, pſeudo-narciſſus Anglicus*. WILD DAFFODIL.

The roots of theſe are ſomewhat purgative and emetic; the doſe is two drams in infuſion.

NARCOSIS, from ναρκη, *torpor, ſtupor, numbneſs*. A STUPEFACTION.

NARCOTICA. See ANODYNA.

NARDUS CELTICA, alſo called *ſpica Celtica ſaliunca*, CELTIC SPIKENARD. It is the VALERIANA CELTICA Linn. It is a ſmall ſpecies of valerian, with uncut, oblong, obtuſe, oval leaves; it is a native of the Alps, from whence we have the dry roots, conſiſting of a number of blackiſh fibres, with the lower parts of the ſtalks adhering, which laſt are covered with thin yellow ſcales, the remains of the withered leaves. Its virtues reſemble thoſe of valerian.

There is a mountain *nard*, but it is only the root of the large valerian. None of theſe are in much eſteem in practice. See Raii Hiſt.

NARDUS INDICA, } Called alſo *ſpica, ſpica Indica,*
—— SYRIACA. } *ſpica nardi*, INDIAN SPIKENARD, NARD, of SYRIAN NARD. It is the ANDROPOGON NARDUS Linn.

Dioſcorides makes the Indian and the Syrian *nard* to be different, but they are the ſame. They are the buſhy top of the root, or the remains of the withered ſtalks and ribs of the leaves of an Indian graſſy-leaved plant, of which we have no particular account. The *nard*, as brought to us, is a congeries of ſmall, tough, reddiſh, brown fibres, cohering cloſe together, but not interwoven, ſo as to form a bunch or ſpike about the ſize of a finger: ſometimes two or three bunches iſſue from one head, and ſometimes bits of leaves and ſtalks in ſubſtance are found among them. The *ſpikenard* of India and Syria alike reſemble valerian in their virtues; but the Indian is warmer and more ſpicy than the Syrian; it is alſo ſomewhat pungent and bitteriſh. It alſo agrees very nearly in its virtues with cyprus.

NARDUS ITALICA. See LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA.

—— RUSTICA & MONTANA. See ASARUM.

NARES. The NOSTRILS; called alſo *myctheres*. The internal *nares*, or cavity of the noſe, called *pater narium*, comprehend the whole ſpace between the external *nares* and the poſterior openings immediately above the arch of the palate, by which a probe may be paſſed from the noſe to the fauces, from whence thoſe cavities reach upward as far as the lamina criboſa of the os ethmoides, where they communicate forward with the ſinus frontales, and backward with the ſinus ſphenoidales. Into the noſtrils, the two frontal ſinuſes, the two antra highmoriana, the cellulæ of the os cuneiforme under the upper ſpongeous bone of the noſe, open into the noſtrils, and excrete the mucus thereinto. The ſpongeous bones, which are two in each noſtril, are covered with the mucous membrane alſo; whence mucus is collected and diſcharged, and thus the ſurface of the mucous membrane of the noſtrils is enlarged. The olfactory nerves, without their dura-matral covering, pierce through the holes in the os ethmoides, and ſpread themſelves on the mucous membrane of the noſtrils; a branch from the fifth pair is alſo ſent here. The membrana pituitaria, which lines the *noſe*, is very vaſcular and papillous at thoſe parts where it is moſt expoſed to the ſtream of the air. The whole membrane is full of ſmall glands which ſeparate mucus; and this membrane gives riſe to polypous exceſcences.

The noſtrils of infants are ſometimes obſtructed, and it is common to greaſe the *noſe* in order to relief in this caſe; but three or four grains of white vitriol diſſolved in half an ounce of water, anſwers much better for ſoliciting a diſcharge of the too viſcid mucus.

In Heiſter's Surgery is an inſtance of cure, when the noſtrils, after the ſmall-pox, were cloſed up. An opening was made into them with a ſmall knife, and kept diſtended until the wound was healed.

NARIFUSORIA. Medicines which are inſtilled into the noſtrils.

NARUETH. See AURIPIGMENTUM.

NASALE. See ERRHINÆ.

NASALIS ARTERIA. See MAXILLARIÆ ARTERIÆ.

NASALIS, alſo called *compreſſor naris*, and *vinæus*. It riſes fleſhy from the extremity of the os naſi, and adjacent parts of the os maxillare, and is inſerted into all the cartilages of the ala. It dilates the noſtrils.

—— PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA, and FRONTIS OS.

NASCALE. A ſort of peſſary made of wood or cotton.

NASCAPHTHON. See CASCARILLA.

NASIDA. See NAPHTHA.

NASI OSSA. The BONES of the NOSE. Theſe are the two ſmall bones which compoſe the upper part of the noſe, and are ſupported by the ſeptum naſi.

—— ALÆ. See PINNÆ.

NASITAS. A ſpeaking through the noſe.

NASO PALATINI DUCTUS. See INCISORII DUCTUS.

NASTURTIUM. Quaſi naſi tormentum, to torment the noſe, becauſe the acrimony of the ſeed, whilſt it is bruiſing, excites ſneezing. In all reſpects it reſembles the mithridate muſtard, with a leſs foliaceous margin, and multifid leaves to diſtinguiſh it. Boerhaave enumerates eleven ſpecies. It is a name for BARBAREA, SOPHIA, and ſeveral other plants.

NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM, called alſo *lauer odoratum, ſiſymbrium, cratevæ ſium, creſſio, cardamines*. WATER-CRESSES. SISYMBRIUM NARSTURTIUM. Or SISYMBRIUM AQUATICUM, *foliis pinnatis, foliis ſubcordatis, floribus albis tetrapetalis, ſiliquis declinatis*. CL. TETRADYNAMIA; ORD. SILIQUOSA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 813. A juicy plant with brownith, oblong, obtuſe leaves, ſet nearly in pairs, without pedicles, on a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one, larger and longer pointed than the reſt. The ſtalks are hollow, pretty thick, channelled, and crooked; on the tops grow tufts of ſmall tetrapetalous white flowers followed by oblong pods, which burſting, throw out a number of roundiſh ſeeds. It grows in rivulets, and the cleareſt ſtanding waters, and flowers in June. The leaves remain green all the winter, but are in the greateſt perfection in ſpring.

The leaves are, to the taſte, moderately pungent; when rubbed betwixt the fingers, they emit a quick penetrating ſmell like that of muſtard, but weaker. This herb is a mild, aperient antiſcorbutic, of the ſame general virtues with the garden ſcurvy-graſs, but much leſs pungent, and, in a great meaſure free from the peculiar flavour thereof. It is ſuppoſed to purify the blood and humours, and to open viſceral obſtructions. The expreſſed juice carries with it all the virtue of the plant; but whether the leaves are eaten as a ſallad, or the juice taken alone, their uſe ſhould be continued ſome time, and the quantity of either not ſparing, if much benefit is expected. This has chiefly been employed as an antiſcorbutic, and forms one of the ingredients for the ſuccus cochleariæ compoſitus.

NASTURTIUM

NARSTURTIUM HORTENSE. COMMON GARDEN CRESSES. A low plant, with variouſly-cut winged leaves, bearing on the top of the round ſtalk and branches, tufts of tetrapetalous white flowers, which are followed by roundiſh capſules, flatted on one ſide, and full of reddiſh round ſeeds. It is annual, and raiſed in gardens. It is an uſeful dietetic herb in ſcorbutic caſes, when viſcid juices are the fault in the conſtitution, and when the chylopoietic organs are weak. It is nearly of the ſame qualities as water-creſſes, but ſomewhat milder. The ſeeds are more pungent than the leaves, and agree in their general qualities with thoſe of muſtard.

—— INDICUM, alſo called *acriviola*, *flos ſanguineus Monardi*, *naſturtium* Peruvianum, *cardamindum minus*. INDIAN CRESS, or YELLOW LARK-SPUR. The leaves are round and umbilicated, and placed alternately; the ſtalks are trailing, the flowers conſiſt of fine leaves, formed like violets; the ſeeds are round and rough, three of them ſucceed in each flower. It is a native of Peru. Miller enumerates five ſpecies. Their young ſhoots are uſed as pickles. Their medical virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the common ſort with us. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

NASUS. The NOSE; called alſo *myſter*. The external parts of the *noſe* are the root, the arch, the back or ſpine, the ſides, the tip, called *acre*; the wings, named *alæ*, or *pinnæ*, the external nares, and the part under the ſeptum. The internal parts are, the internal nares, ſeptum narium, the circumvolutions, the conchæ ſuperiores, the conchæ inferiores, the poſterior openings of the internal nares, the ſinus frontales, ſinus maxillares, ſinus ſphenoidales, ductus lachrymalis, and ductus palatini. The nerves are the olfactory, and a branch from the fifth pair. The cartilaginous part of the *noſe* keeps always open to admit of reſpiration. It grows narrower a little above like a funnel. See NARES.

NATA or NATTA. A ſort of tumor of the wen kind, called *naphtha*, or *napta*; it hath a narrow baſis, but a much larger body. Linnæus ſpeaks of it as rooted in a muſcle.

NATATIO. SWIMMING. It is pleaſant in ſummer, and tends to promote perſpiration, and attenuate the fluids if uſed in moderation; but, from forcing the blood internally, in ſome conſtitutions, where there is much debility in the interior parts of the ſyſtem, it is often of diſſervice, creating viſceral and other obſtructions; and it is particularly injurious to the head, more eſpecially if perſevered in too long. Oribaſius gives ſome directions on the ſubject, lib. vi. cap. 27.

NATES. The BUTTOCKS. Alſo a name of two prominences on the brain. See CEREBELLUM.

NATRIX TORQUATA. See ANGUIS.

NATRON, } See ANATRON.
NATARON. }

NATRON PREPARATUM, i. e. SAL SODÆ. See ALCALI.

—— TARTARISATUM. See RUPELLENSIS SAL.

—— VITRIOLATUM. See GLAUBERI SAL.

NATSIATUM. See COCCULUS INDUS.

NATURA. NATURE. There have been few definitions amongſt the variety which have been given, that ſeem perfectly ſatisfactory on this ſubject. This defect is attempted to be ſupplied by the laſt commentator on Sydenham's Works, who, after reciting what HIPPOCRATES, VAN SWIETEN, HOFFMAN, VAN HELMONT, and MEAD, ſay on this ſubject, and proving the inſufficiency of what they advance, aſſerts, "That the human body is neither more nor leſs than an inſtrument upon which *nature* performs her various operations, for the purpoſes for which the machine was created, and that diſeaſe is nothing but a defect or imperfection in that inſtrument, occaſioned by ſome material or mental cauſe, inherent or accidental, and not to a deficiency of *nature*, which, univerſally conſidered, we take to be an agent of Divine Providence, endowed with limited powers, which ſhe exerciſes for the formation of bodies, and other particular purpoſes, in order to promote the ends for which they were ordained;—that ſhe cannot tranſgreſs thoſe bounds, and that in herſelf ſhe is ever perfect; and when any imperfections happen in bodies in the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, they are owing to ſome circumſtances in which thoſe bodies are placed, or with which they are connected, and not to any defect in *nature*. This is *nature* conſidered in its moſt general ſenſe; but when we apply the term to particular bodies, ſomething elſe ſeems neceſſarily included in the definitions reſpecting, and peculiar to thoſe bodies. Thus then, applied to the human machine, we would ſay, that by *nature* are meant the powers inherent in the ſyſtem, put into, and continued in action by the force of the living or vital principle; and when diſeaſe occurs, it is owing to ſome circumſtances happening to the ſolids or fluids of the human machine, or to ſome ſituation into which they are thrown, from whence they cannot perfectly exerciſe thoſe powers, or feel the impulſes of the vital principle, and not to any defects in thoſe powers or principle. We ſhall offer one inſtance in proof: a man walking in apparent health, ſhall, from the burſting of ſome large blood veſſel, drop dead inſtantaneouſly; here appears no previous defect of the conſtitutional powers or the vital principle, the action only ceaſes in conſequence of the vaſcular rupture, becauſe the circulation of the blood, for want of vaſcular continuation, is deſtroyed by this accident; the defect lies then in the inſtrument in which theſe inherent powers reſide, and on which this principle aſſerts its action, and not in the powers or principles themſelves; and this will apply to every other ſpecies of diſeaſe. See Dr. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. i. p. 147, 148.

NATURALIA. See PUDENDA.

NAUSEA, from ναυς, *a ſhip*. This is properly the ſickneſs perceived on ſailing; but it is uſed to expreſs all ſorts of ſickneſs, and propenſities to vomit, whether called ſickneſs, *nauſea*, qualm, loathing, or whatever elſe.

Cacoſtitia alſo means a loathing; or, according to Linnæus, a fixed averſion to food.

Nauſea may be defined to be an approach to ſickneſs. It is ſuch a ſubverſion of the ſtomach, as that it reſts not in its natural, eaſy ſtate.—*Sickneſs* is that affection of the ſtomach, whence there is an inclination of the actual ejection of its contents.

Sea-ſickneſs depends on nervous irritability and ſpaſm; it is a diſeaſe of the brain from the unuſual motion which the ſhip gives it, and from thence, by conſent of parts, it is carried to the ſtomach, where it occaſions vomiting. Long voyages uſually overcome this diſorder, but ſhort ones ſeldom do. Keeping the bowels ſolutive is always found to relieve; and drinking ſea-water with wine is a preventitive from ſea-ſickneſs in many.

A *nauſea* is deſcribed by ſome as a gentle convulſion of the œſophagus, accompanied with an inverſion of its periſtaltic motion, and producing an inclination to vomit. Others again ſay, it is the idea of ſome ungrateful ſubſtance accompanied with ſpaſms of the œſophagus and ſtomach. Generally it is an attendant on dyſpepſia.

The lips are covered with the continuation of the inner coat of the ſtomach, whence whatever vellicates this coat, either in the ſtomach, or œſophagus, and often in the mouth, occaſions a *nauſea*, or a ſickneſs.

A *nauſea* always precedes a vomiting, and then it is attended with a tremulous motion of the lips. It attends all inclinations to vomit, and cardialgias. It is often attended with a diſcharge of a limpid mucus from the ſtomach, or œſophagus, or both, when no inclination to vomiting is preſent; and this happens from the ſpaſms affecting the glands there. It often indicates worms in the primæ viæ. It generally ſucceeds crudities in the ſtomach, which, as they are acrid, when the ſtomach is empty, they then particularly excite a *nauſea*, which, however, is alleviated by taking any kind of aliment. It precedes violent diſorders in the head, eſpecially ſuch as derive their origin from the upper orifice of the ſtomach. It attends hypochondriac diſorders, and others, the ſomes of which lodge in the primæ viæ; and in the beginning of malignant fevers it is generally attendant.

According to the variety of cauſes, ſo will be the remedies; when acrid ſordes in the primæ viæ produce a *nauſea*, preſent relief is obtained from a freſh ſupply of food, and a gentle emetic, or a few aloetic purges will often remove the diſorder. Indeed, in common, after theſe general evacuants, warm, ſtrengthening, ſtomach medicines, ſeldom fail to cure.

If an exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors is the cauſe, the warmth of the bed, riding, and the elixir of vitriol, ſucceed the beſt.

In the beginning of fevers, when bile regurgitates into the ſtomach, and in many other inſtances of *nauſea*, and even of vomiting, the columbo root is almoſt a ſpecific.

A *nauſea* may be relieved, in general, by the ſame means as a vomiting. See VOMITUS.

NAUTICUS. See TIBIALIS POSTICUS.

NAVICULARE OS, } from *navicula, a little veſſel.*
NAVIFORME, } See SCAPHOIDES.

NAVIGATIO. SAILING. It is beneficial to weak perſons. In a calm, when the ſhip's motion is gentle, an uncommon alacrity, an increaſed perſpiration, a keener appetite, and a quicker digeſtion are excited; but when a patient is very weak, the violent agitation of a ſhip in a rough ſea is not very ſafe. Sea voyages have been recommended in a variety of complaints; ſuch as hypochondriac affections, viſceral obſtructions, ſcrophula, and particularly in conſumptions, in which laſt complaint, if properly conducted, ſome authors have aſſerted they always are beneficial, and often radically cure, admit patients begin in the early ſtage, and perſiſt for a ſufficient length of time. Indeed, if we conſider the benefit which will be derived from agreeable effects produced on the nervous ſyſtem, and the digeſtive powers of the machine, we may fairly conclude that they ſeem calculated to be highly uſeful in all chronic complaints.

See Obſ. on Diſeaſes incident to Seamen, by Lewis Rouppe, M. D. The Uſe of Sea Voyages in Medicine, by E. Gilchriſt, M. D.

NEAPOLITANUM UNGUENTUM. NEAPOLITAN OINTMENT.

This is now never made, the ung. hydrargyri mit. being ſubſtituted for it.

NEAPOLITANUS MORBUS. See LUES VENEREA.

NEBI POULI. See BILIMBI.

NEBULA. See ALBUGO.

NECESSARIÆ RES. See NON-NATURALIA.

NECROSIS, from νεκρος, *dead.* DRY GANGRENE. This is a ſlow mortification of a part, without any previous tumor, ſoftneſs, and fœtid diſſolution, attended with violent pain and ſtupor, which a dryneſs, induration, blackneſs, and mummy-like appearance of the part ſucceed; it differs from a gangrene, becauſe it is ſlower in its progreſs, and becomes offenſive, and quickly finiſhes its courſe. SAUVAGES enumerates ſix ſpecies.—1. NECROSIS *uſtilaginea*, when it ariſes from eating corrupted grain;—2. *a viru*, from virus, generated in the habit, or poiſon thrown into it;—3. *febrilis*, when it ſucceeds the attack of a fever;—4. *ſcorbutica*, when from the ſcurvy;—5. *epidemica*, when epidemical;—6. *infantilis*, when it attacks infants, which it does when they are about five years old. See Noſologia Methodica, vol. ii. p. 623. But this complaint, BELL ſays, never ariſes from inflammation, but generally from ſome cauſes obſtructing the principal arteries which uſed to ſupply thoſe parts with blood; conſequently, from a defect of fluids, and a conſiderable evaporation going on, ſuch a degree of humidity cannot occur as in other caſes of gangrene. See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 94. Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ix. p. 78. London Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 369; vol. vii. p. 263.

NECROSIS USTILAGINEA. See RAPHANIA.

NECTARIUM, (from *nectar, honey,*) the melliferous part of the vegetable, peculiar to the flower. It commonly makes a part of the *corolla*, but is ſometimes entirely diſtinct from it, and is then called a proper nectary. It is frequently in form of a horn, or ſpur; ſometimes it takes the ſhape of a cup; whence this part is named in Engliſh by ſome, the HONEY CUP.

NEDUM SCHETTI. The name of a bacciferous ſhrub which grows in the Eaſt Indies, of which an ointment is made by boiling in oil, and is then uſed againſt pruriginous diſorders.

NEDYIA. See ABDOMEN.

NEDYS. See STOMACHUS and ABDOMEN.

NEDYUSA. See SITIS.

NEFRENDES. Properly SUCKING PIGS; but it is applied to young children, or old people, who have no teeth.

NEIÆRA. See ABDOMEN.

NEIEM-EL-SALIB. See GRAMEN CRUCIS.

NELUMBO. See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

NEMOROSA. See ANEMONOIDES.

NENUFAR. See NYMPHÆA.

NEPA. A crab, a ſcorpion, and *geniſta ſpinoſa major.*

NEPA THEOPHRASTI. See GENISTA SPARTIUM.

NEPENTHES, from νη, importing *negation*, and πενθος, *mourning.*

The *nepenthes* of the Egyptians was, according to Olaus Borrichius, a preparation of opium and dutray, both the produce of Egypt. Romantic accounts are given of it. See Schulz's Hiſt. Med. See alſo BANDURA.

NEPETA. } See MENTHA CATARIA.
NEPETELLA. }

NEPHRALGIA. Pain in the kidneys or ureters.

NEPHRALGIA CALCULOSA. *Nephralgy*, PAIN from a STONE in the KIDNEYS. This differs from a nephritis, from the ſame cauſe, and is conſidered as a diſeaſe whoſe principal ſymptom conſiſts in a fixed pain in the region of the kidneys and ureters, *without any acute febrile affection*, and is thought to depend on a rather large *ſtone* fixed in the kidneys, or ureters, which is diſcoverable by pain and very ſevere uneaſineſs in either lumbar region, ſeldom happening in both, and that fixed and permanent; which pain extends itſelf along the duct of the ureter in the abdomen towards the bladder, attended in men with a painful drawing up of the teſticle of the ſame ſide; in women, with a ſtupor, or numbneſs of the thigh, and pain, if the fit ſhould be intenſe. In the violence of the pain a naufea and frequent vomiting are occaſioned; by laying on the pained ſide the uneaſineſs is mitigated, but on that which is oppoſite, increaſed; and laſtly, the urine has different appearances; in the beginning, it is watery, and ſmall in quantity; afterwards turbid and copious, often extremely hot and bloody. The chief relief in theſe caſes is to be expected from bleeding, reſt, diluting mucilaginous liquids, decoctions of infuſions of lineſeed, marſh-mallows, barley, gum-arabic, &c. anodynes, oily medicines, warm bath, and a thin cooling diet, &c. See CALCULUS and NEPHROTOMIA.

—— RHEUMATICA. See RHEUMATISMUS.

NEPHRELMINTICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from worms.
NEPHRITICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from inflammation in the kidneys. } See ISCHURIA.

NEPHRITICA AQUA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM, alſo called *perigrinum lign.* NEPHRITIC WOOD. Dale thinks it to be the wood of the tree which bears the *nux ben*, ben-nut. It is the GUILANDINA MORINGA Linn. It is brought from America in large compact pieces; the out-part is of a whitiſh or pale yellow colour; the medullary ſubſtance is of a dark brownith, or reddiſh colour. If it is bruiſed, and macerated in water for half an hour, or an hour, it imparts a deep tincture, appearing, when placed betwixt the eye and the light, of a golden colour; but in other ſituations, of a fine blue colour; a property in which it differs from all other known woods. Pieces of other woods are often mixed with it, which only give a yellow tincture. If this wood is ſteeped in rectified ſpirit of wine, the ſame blue tincture is obſerved as when water is the menſtruum: if an acid is joined to the tincture, it becomes yellow, but the blue is again reſtored by an alcali. It is the only vegetable blue that is deſtroyed by acids.

To the taſte it is ſlightly bitter, and the raſpings have a faint aromatic ſmell. A ſtrong infuſion of it in water is gently aſtringent, and is recommended in dyſury, nephritic complaints, and all diſorders of the kidneys and urinary paſſages. It does not, like the warmer diuretics, heat or otherwiſe offend the parts; but its efficacy hath not obtained it a place in general practice. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

NEPHRITICUS, from νεφρος, *a kidney.* Belonging to the kidneys. It is uſed with reſpect to diſorders of theſe parts, or to medicines adapted to their cure.

NEPHRITIS, from νεφρος, *a kidney*, INFLAMMATIO RENUM. AN INFLAMMATION in the KIDNEYS. This diſorder is not very frequent, for a determination of the fluids to the kidneys occaſions an increaſed ſecretion of urine, ſometimes mixed with blood, which prevents inflammation. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CL. PYREXIÆ; and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ; which he defines a febrile affection, attended with pain in the region of the kidney, often following the courſe of the ureter; frequent micturition, voiding water either thin and tranſparent, or very red; vomiting, numbneſs of the thigh, and retraction or pain of the teſticle on the ſame ſide as the kidney affected. The true ſpecies, he calls NEPHRITIS VERA; the ſymptomatic conſiſts of five.—1. NEPHRITIS *calculoſa*;—2. NEPHRALGIA *calculoſa*;—3. *arenoſa*;—4. *purulenta*;—5. *arthritica*, according to the cauſe from whence the inflammation ariſes, whether from *a ſtone in the kidney, gravel, pus*, or *the gout.*

The

The GENERAL CAUSES are, whatever hinders the extremities of the arteries from tranſmitting their fluid; as a wound, contuſion, abſceſs, tumor, long continued defluxion, or a ſmall ſtone, &c.—whatever hinders the conveyance of the urine into the pelvis, ureters, and bladder;—ſuch as forcibly convey the thicker parts of the blood into the urinary ducts, as running, violent riding, exceſſive heat, an effort of the body, a plethora, acrid diuretics, poiſons, &c.—a long continued ſpaſmodic contraction of theſe veſſels. When theſe veſſels are ſeized with a violent inflammation, they are often ſo conſtricted, that no urine can be diſcharged; or if a ſmall quantity, it is pellucid, thin, and aqueous, which is an unpromiſing ſign; the nerves cohering to theſe veſſels, and lying contiguous to them, being often irritated, pains and convulſions are produced in the ſtomach, meſentery, inteſtines, and uterus; hence ariſe eructations, nauſeas, vomiting, fluxes, iliac paſſions, retentions of urine, ſtupor, immobility of the legs, &c. preternatural heat in the loins.

A ſtone in the kidney uſually excites inflammation in the internal membrane thereof, and in the tubuli uriniferi.

The *inflammation* begins with a pungent burning pain in the region of the kidney, that is, in the back, near the articulation of the ſhort ribs, higher up on the left ſide than on the right, often ſhooting down by the ureters to the bladder, and by the ſpermatic cord to the teſticle;—a fever;—the urine is ſometimes red at the firſt, but ſoon becomes pale, and is frequently diſcharged in ſmall quantities, and that with difficulty, pain, and heat.—Sometimes a redneſs appears externally;—the thigh and leg of the affected ſide is ſeized with a ſtupor;—the pain is increaſed upon ſtanding, walking, couching, lying on the oppoſite ſide, or in any other caſe where the kidney is moved, or the ſurrounding part extended;—there is pain in the groin, and in the teſticle next adjacent;—the pulſe is hard and frequent, and, as the pain increaſes, it often becomes ſmall, quick, and ſometimes intermittent, with coldneſs of the extremities, cold ſweats, ſickneſs, bilious vomitings, fainting, delirium, convulſions, &c. The patient lies with the moſt eaſe on the affected ſide.

A *true inflammation in the kidneys*, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the gravel, a ſtone obſtructing the ureter, an inflammation of the pſoas muſcle, or other adjacent parts, from the colic, and other inflammatory and ſpaſmodic pains in the inteſtines.

If the diſeaſe is protracted beyond the ſeventh or eighth day, and there is a ſtupor or heavineſs of the part, with frequent returns of chillneſs and ſhivering, &c. there is reaſon to ſuſpect that matter is forming in the kidney, and that an abſceſs will enſue.

If the urine becomes higher coloured, is ſecreted in a larger quantity, and at laſt is copious, thick, and mixed with mucus, a gradual relief follows, and thus the cure is effected. It may go off by a metaſtaſis, or terminate in an abſceſs, mortification, or a ſcirrhus. Inflammations in this part often ſuppurate on the fourth day, if not prevented by either a natural, or an artificial attempt towards a cure: but yet theſe failing, an abſceſs may be begun ſo late as the fourteenth day. This abſceſs may be diſcharged into the pelvis of the kidney, the abdomen, or externally through the integuments and the ſkin; in the firſt caſe, if the matter is kindly, a cure may follow, but otherwiſe an hectic deſtroys the patient;—in the ſecond caſe it is fatal;—in the third, an ulcer of very uncertain cure is formed.

When the preſence of this diſorder is once manifeſted, *immediately bleed*, and in general proceed as in other internal inflammations.

Decoctions of parſley-roots, infuſions of line-ſeed, or *the Arabic emulſion*, with a double quantity of the gum, are convenient as common drink; and to prevent their palling the appetite, a little lemon juice and ſugar may be added to render them grateful.

A moderately warm ſemicupium, and *laxative clyſters* frequently injected, contribute much to promote the ſecretion of urine.

If *inflammation appears externally*, apply fomentations and poultices to the part ſo affected.

In caſe of a ſuppuration, the treatment is nearly the ſame as in a ſuppuration of the liver. After the abſceſs is burſt, the patient ſhould drink freely of a decoction of marſhmallow-roots, or ſuch like liquors, and take the bark freely. In this caſe the bark is preferable to the uſual method of adminiſtering balſamics.

If pains are exceſſive, give opiates to moderate them; and *if vomiting is troubleſome*, give tepid water, ſweetened with honey, and let the patient drink ſmall quantities frequently.

If a gangrene takes place, it is known by the violence of the cauſe, of the ſymptoms, the want of relief by remedies, and the *ſudden remiſſion of the pain without apparent cauſe, cold ſweats, a weak intermittent pulſe, hiccoughs, either no diſcharge of urine, or ſuch as is livid black, full of hairs, fetid, and foul, with a ſudden and conſiderable loſs of ſtrength*. In thoſe caſes, no cure can be expected.

See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, and Van Swieten's Comments thereon. Fordyce's Elements, part the ſecond. Brooke's and the London Practice of Phyſic. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 387.

NEPHROLITICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from the ſtone in the kidneys. See ISCHURIA.

NEPHROMETRÆ. See PSOÆ.

NEPHROPLETHORICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a plethora.

NEPHROSPASTICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſpaſm in the kidneys.

NEPHROTHROMBOIDES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from grumous blood in the kidneys.

NEPHROPYICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from purulent matter in the kidneys.

NEPHROPHLEGMATICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from pituitous or mucous matter in the kidneys.

NEPHROPLEGICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a paralytic ſtate of the kidneys.

} See ISCHURIA.

NEPHROS. See REN.

NEPHROTOMIA. NEPHROTOMY. It is the extracting of a ſtone from the kidneys by a wound made for that end. Rouſet was the firſt who adviſed this operation. In Mezeray's Hiſtory of France is the following narrative: "The doctors of the faculty of phyſic at Paris, knowing that an archer of Bagnolet, who had been very much afflicted with the ſtone, lay under ſentence of death, begged of the king that he might be put into their hands, to make an experiment whether they could open the kidney, and take out the ſtone. They obtained their requeſt, and the operation ſucceeded ſo well, that the man lived many years after in good health: ſo ſays the hiſtorian. And many writers ſpeak in favour of this operation, and aſſert that it is practicable with ſafety; but from the courſe of the renal artery it does not appear to be poſſible, without deſtroying the patient. See RENES. Beſides the objection from the renal artery, there are others apparently inſurmountable. See Avicenna, Serapion, Wedelius, Meckren, Heiſter, Med. Muſ. vol. ii. p. 370. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 144. White's Surgery, p. 368.

NEPONES. See BARONES.

NERANTIA. See AURANTIA HYSPALENSIS.

NERION, NERIUM, called alſo *rhododaphne*, *rhododendron*, *oleander*, *laurus roſea*. The DWARF ROSE BAY. It is called nerion, from *νηρὸς*, *humid*, becauſe it grows in moiſt places. *Rhododaphne*, from its flowers reſembling a roſe, and its leaves a bay-tree. *Rhododendron*, becauſe it ſometimes grows to the ſize of a little tree, and hath a flower like a roſe. The branches are divided and ſubdivided by threes, and the leaves grow three together. It grows in maritime places. The leaves and flowers are poiſonous; if any of them are ſwallowed, deglutition is immediately ſtopped, but vomiting and purging ſoon come on. Vinegar is an antidote in this poiſon. See Raii Hiſt.

NEROLI OLEUM. See AURANTIA HISPALENSIS.

NERONIANA. See PHLEBOTOMIA.

NERVALIA OSSA. See ARCUALIA OSSA.

NERVEA SPONGIOSA. See CORPORA CAVERNOSA PENIS.

NERVI, named alſo *neuri*. The NERVES, are thoſe productions of the brain, which are the means of ſenſe and motion in every part. They are continuations of the medullary ſubſtance of the brain; and, like the brain, they have an infinite number of blood-veſſels diſperſed about them. They receive their ſtrength from the membranes that ſurround them. They have two coats, at leaſt as far as the eye can trace them, one from the pia mater, the other from the dura mater. *The nerves are ſuppoſed to depoſit their coats when they arrive at the place of office.* In their riſe and progreſs from the brain they are ſuppoſed to decuſſate each other, that is, thoſe which

riſe

rife on the right fide of the brain pafs out on the left, and thofe which rife on the left pafs out on the right; their origin, however accurately traced, cannot be found out: that they decuffate each other, is fuggefted at leaft from a concuffion of the brain, in which cafe a blow is received on one fide, and the injury done is on the other; but again, there are many exceptions to this. Frequently the *nerves* form plexufes in their courfe, in which they become one. In their courfe through the body they commonly branch with the blood-veffels, but ramify more regularly. That junction, which in the arterial and venal fyftem is called *anaftomofis*, in the *nerves* is denominated *communication*. From this communication of *nerves* fome inftances of fympathy are accounted for; but how far this is the truth is not eafy to aflert, as there is hardly a *nerve* but in its paffage communicates with fome branch of almoft every *nerve* in the body. In the ganglions of the *nerves* there is always a particular rednefs, on which conjectures are formed by different anatomifts, but their opinions are not well fupported: Lancifi fays that thefe ganglions are only on thofe *nerves* which are governed by the will.

All the *nerves* in the body originally proceed from the cerebrum or cerebellum, by means of the medulla oblongata, or medulla fpinalis. They go out in pairs, and are afterwards divided into branches to be diftributed on all parts of the body.

From the head there goes out ten pair of *nerves*; the FIRST and SECOND PAIR proceed from the cerebrum, and are called the *olfactory* or firft pair; and the *optic nerves*, or fecond pair. The reft proceed from the cerebellum, and are called *motores oculorum*, or THIRD PAIR; *pathetici*, or FOURTH PAIR; *trigemini*, or FIFTH PAIR; *motores oculorum externi*, or SIXTH PAIR; *auditorius*, or SEVENTH PAIR; *par vagum*, or EIGHTH PAIR; *hypogloffi externi*, or NINTH PAIR; *fuboccipitales*, or TENTH PAIR.

From the fpinal marrow there goes out about TWENTY-FOUR PAIR, which have the general name of vertebrales; *feven* of which paffing through the vertebræ of the neck, are called cervicales; *twelve* pafs through thofe of the back, and are called dorfales; *five* pafs through thofe of the loins, and are called lumbares: and there are *five* or *fix pair* which, paffing through the os facrum, are called facri *nervi*.

The *nerves* that ferve the vital functions arife from the cerebellum; thofe that are fubfervient to the fenfes proceed chiefly from the bafis of the brain; and thofe that are deftined to the voluntary motions of the touch, are principally from the fpinal marrow.

In many inftances, if the *nerve* is cut, compreffed, or deftroyed, all motion, fenfation, and nutrition in that part to which the *nerve* is diftributed, is loft; yet this does not always happen, for if all, or at leaft the principal *nerves* in the part are not deftroyed, it recovers its health and vigour. This is evident in performing the operation for the aneurifm, in which cafe, if the *nerve* is tied with the brachial artery, a temporal numbnefs only is felt, and fenfation in any degree below the ligature is not loft. If a ligature is made on the *nerve* on the fide of the windpipe, the animal will be dumb. If a pointed inftrument is puthed between the occiput and atlas of a dog, he dies inftantly. The fame fymptoms happen in wounds of the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla fpinalis.—All *nerves* which have their origin below an injury of the medulla fpinalis, lofe their fenfe and motion.—A member may be deprived of its motion, and yet not lofe its fenfation; or it may lofe its fenfation, and retain its motion.—Senfation remains fome time after the limb is amputated.—Preffure makes a part paralytic.—As the *nerves* are continuations of the medullary part of the brain and fpinal marrow, it is probable that they are partly nourifhed by thofe veffels which are fpread on that production of pia mater which furrounds them, in like manner as the brain derives its nourifhment from the arteries of pia mater; if this be the cafe, we may readily fee why the *nerves* lofe their powers when they are wholly deprived of the arterial blood, and alfo retain them, in fome meafure, after the brain is offified and petrified.

The *nervous* fluid is often fpoken of as fynonymous with the animal fpirits, &c. But Dr. Kirkland obferves, in his Inquiry, vol. i. p. 433. that, by *nervous* fluid, we mean what we difcover upon diffecting the brain or *nerves*; and which a rupture in the tumor, accompanying the bifid fpine, difcovers to be effentially neceffary to life: for we may eafily fuppofe a fluid refiding in the *nerves*, of fuch high importance to life as it evidently appears to be, to bring on (when both the *nerves* and itfelf are diftafed) the *nervous* fymptoms we difcover before the gouty matter is thrown off into the extremities, &c. in other inftances of diftafe.

There are many claffes of *nerves* differing in finallnefs, and it is fuppofed that one clafs may remain entire, while another is fomewhat hurt, and perhaps this is the caufe of a gradual decline of the fenfes.

It is alfo to be obferved that fome *nerves* are fufceptible of one impreffion only, or with fuch at leaft as many others are not affected by; e. g. the femen ftimulates the *nerves* of the teftieles and veficulæ feminales, but of no other part;—fome affift in vifion,—others fmell, &c. The ancients not only gave the name of *nerve* to thefe productions of the brain, but alfo to the tendons and ligaments.

By what means the *nerves* perform their different functions, we are at a lofs precifely to point out; but, it is generally believed, they act by a fluid, derived from the medullary part of the brain, and fpinal marrow. Dr. MONRO fays, "that the matter upon which the nervous energy depends, is a fecreted fluid, we are, indeed, far from "being able to prove; but, to fay, that the offices of "the nerves are not performed by a fecreted fluid, merely becaufe we cannot comprehend how any part of "the blood, or any humour prepared from it, could "render the mind fenfible of an injury, or throw a mufcle into action, is, in my opinion, faying a great deal "too much; for, in the generation of animals, effects "more incomprehenfible, and aftonifhing, feem to depend on the fecretion and mixture of the fluids of the "teftes and ovaria; the brain, the nerves, the nervous energy, and complex fabric of other organs being thereby "produced."

On the *nerves*, their ufe, &c. fee Winflow's Anatomy, where the *nerves* are very accurately deferibed; Monro's Diff. on the Nerves; it is annexed at the end of his Ofteology; befides thefe, the curious may conful Steno, Vieuffens, Willis, Ridley, Leuwenhoeck, and Ruyfch. See alfo Hales's Stat. Eflays, vol. ii. p. 59, 60. Whytt on the Sympathy of the *Nerves*, and *Nervous* Diforders. Kirkland's Diff. on the Brain and *Nerves*, and on the Sympathy of the *Nerves*. Monro's Obfervations on the *Nervous* Syftem.

NERVI VAGI.
—— SYMPATHETICI MEDII.
—— STOMACHICI.
} See PAR VAGUM.

NERVINA. See NEUROTICA.

NERVOSA FEBRIS. The NERVOUS FEVER, called by the ancients *cardiacus*; and alfo *pituitofus morbus*. Under this name we may conflder *nervous* diftafes in general; they are numerous; fome authors have divided them into *habitual* or *chronical*, and *acute*, nervous fevers; for, in fome, the fever is latent, in others it is lefs obfcure.—Indeed from difference in degrees, or other circumftances, the different denominations arife, and, from a fimple yawning, to the greateft extreme of madnefs, is the extent in which thefe varieties are manifefted. SYDENHAM fays, that fevers make two thirds of the diforders to which men are fubject, and the hyfteric or *nervous* diforders one half of the reft.

When thefe diforders of the nervous clafs are *chronical*, though the ftomach, or inteftines, or other particular part, may moft be complained of, the cellular membrane is probably their immediate feat. When *acute*, a contaminated lymph is the fource of every morbid fymptom.

The CHRONICAL kinds are called *vapours*, *hyfteries*, *hypochondriac diforder*, &c. The ACUTE is ufually denominated the *nervous fever*, LITTLE FEVER, SLOW FEVER, a FEVER on the SPIRITS, &c.

Thofe who have difordered vifcera, lead fedentary lives, are ftudious, oppreffed with long anxiety, who are eafily affected by external occurrences, &c. are the moft fubject to nervous complaints.

The fymptoms attendant on nervous complaints refemble almoft every diforder to which the human body is fubject: according to the part more immediately affected, and the peculiarities of the patient's conftitution, the different diftafes proper to that part will feem to prefent themfelves. As the occafional caufe then is, and the part in which its influence is exerted, the fymptoms will be, wind in the ftomach and bowels, heart-burning, four belching, fqueamifhnefs, and ejection of a watery fluid or other kind of matter from the ftomach, a want of appetite,

petite, and indigeſtion, or an uncommon craving for food, and quick digeſtion, debility, faintneſs, a ſenſe of emptineſs about the ſtomach when hungry, a ſtrong deſire for uncommon food, inflations of the ſtomach, pain and cramp in the ſtomach, oppreſſion about the præcordia, uneaſy, though not painful, ſenſations about the ſtomach, low-ſpiritedneſs, anxiety, timidity, ſtrong pulſations within the belly, ſpaſms in the bowels, diſtentions of portions of the bowels, colic pains, a grumbling noiſe in the bowels from wind, the belly often lax, but more frequently coſtive, pains in the back and belly reſembling the gravel, a ſenſe of irritation and heat in the neck of the urethra, with a frequent deſire of making water, a copious diſcharge of limpid urine, frequent ſpitting, ſudden flufhes of heat all over the body, thiverings, a ſenſe of cold in certain parts as if water was poured on them; and at other times an univerſal glow, flying pains in the limbs, pain in the back and between the ſhoulders, pains attended with a hot ſenſation, ſhifting often from the ſides or back to the interior parts of the abdomen, cramps or convulſive motions of the muſcles, or of a few of their fibres, ſudden ſtartings of the legs or arms, frequent involuntary motion of the muſcles of the neck, or head, or arms, or legs; a general convulſion affecting at once the ſtomach, bowels, throat, legs, arms, and almoſt the whole body, in which the patient ſtruggles as in an epileptic fit; long faintings, which, in ſome inſtances, follow one another after ſhort intervals, palpitation of the heart, pulſe variable, a dry cough, with difficult breathing or a conſtriction of the lungs, which in ſome perſons return periodically; yawning, hiccough, ſighing, a ſenſe of ſuffocation as if from a ball or a lump in the throat, crying, laughing; in the day the patient is moſtly cool, with a ſlow or natural pulſe, but in the time of ſleep hot flufhes often ſpread over the whole body; the pulſe is quicker and ſtronger, and faintneſs or ſickneſs is felt; a giddineſs, eſpecially after riſing up haſtily; pains in the head, which in many return periodically; pain in a ſmall part of the head, which generally fixes on the crown, as if a nail was drove in; finging in the ears, dimneſs of ſight, miſt before the eyes, objects ſeen double, unuſual ſmells perceived, obſtinate watchings, ſometimes attended with uneaſineſs which is not to be deſcribed, but which is leſſened by getting out of bed; diſturbed ſleep, frightful dreams, night-mare, drowſineſs, fear, peeviſhneſs, ſadneſs, deſpair; at intervals the ſpirits are too active and gay, wandering thoughts, impaired memory, ridiculous fancies, ſtrange perſuaſions of their labouring under diſeaſes from which they are free, and imagining their complaints as dangerous as they find them troubleſome.

After being long afflicted with ſome of theſe (for they never are all attendant in the ſame perſon), the patient ſometimes becomes melancholy or mad, or goes into the black jaundice, a dropſy, the phthiſis pulmonalis, palſy, apoplexy, or ſome other fatal diſtemper.

Thoſe who are liable to the above ſymptoms are diſtinguiſhed into the following claſſes:

1. Such as, though uſually in good health, are yet, on account of a preternatural irritability of the nerves, apt to be affected frequently with violent tremors, palpitations, faintings, and convulſions, from fear and grief, ſurprize, or other paſſions, and from whatever diſagreeably affects the more ſenſible parts of the body. Theſe may be called ſimply *nervous*.

2. Such as, beſides being liable to the ſymptoms mentioned in the firſt claſs, from the ſame cauſes, are always troubled with indigeſtion, flatulence, &c. may be ſaid to be *hyſteric*, or *hypochondriacal*.

3. Thoſe who from a leſs delicate feeling are ſcarce ever affected with palpitation of the heart, fainting, &c. from diſturbed paſſions; but, on account of the diſordered ſtate of their ſtomach and bowels, are ſeldom free from indigeſtion, flatulence, want of appetite, or too great craving, and ſuch ſymptoms as therefrom ariſe; ſuch as belching, coſtiveneſs, oppreſſion about the præcordia, low ſpirits, diſagreeable thoughts, diſturbed ſleep, &c. and may be ranked as *hypochondriacal*.

4. When a fever is manifeſt in a patient attended with nervous ſymptoms, above recited, or when a fever coming on from a cauſe which induces nervous ſymptoms, the diſorder is called a NERVOUS FEVER, which Dr. Cullen names TYPHUS, and defines a contagious diſeaſe, wherein the heat of the body is not much encreaſed, the pulſe ſmall, weak, and for the moſt part frequent; the urine but little changed, the functions of the ſenſorium much diſturbed, and the ſtrength greatly diminiſhed; of which he forms two ſpecies.—1. TYPHUS *petechialis*, when it is attended, as it is frequently, with petechial eruptions; which ſpecies varies in degree, thence named mitior, or gravior, according to the mildneſs or violence of the ſymptoms.—2. TYPHUS *icterodes*, when attended with a yellowneſs of the ſkin.

Of the different kinds which have been treated on by different authors, all of which belong to ſome of the diviſions, there are not leſs than ſixty enumerated, with their proper references. See Synopſis Noſologiæ Methodicæ, vol. ii. p. 71—78. The ſymptoms, however, are conciſely and well deſcribed by Hippocrates: "There are frequent tranſient chilline ſſes in the day; a giddineſs or miſt before the eyes; a liſtleſſneſs, with great laſſitude and wearineſs all over the body; frequent yawnings, with little flying pains; dozing, inappetency; dryneſs of the lips and tongue; ſighings, with great and unaccountable anxiety; delirioufneſs and forgetfulneſs by fits; oppreſſion and pain about the region of the heart and ſtomach; difficulty of breathing by intervals; the tongue generally white, but ſometimes redder than ordinary, together with a heat in it; a low, quick, unequal pulſe; heat and thirſt, but moderate; pale urine, often and ſuddenly made; frequent naufeas and flufhings; faintings on every the leaſt motion and ſurprize; cold clammy ſweats by turns: theſe, more or leſs, uſually accompany the *nervous fever*, and will continue thirty or forty days, unleſs ſtupors, ſyncopes, and death, end the ſcene before." Huxham deſcribes the *nervous fever* admirably; and ſir Richard Manningham, in his Febricula, is very particular in his deſcription of it, and to the above ſymptoms he adds, that the pathognomonic ſigns are:

1. *A low, quick, and unequal pulſe; that is, it is ſwift, frequent, and large, then preſently it becomes low and quick*, &c. *alternately; this*, he obſerves, *is its greateſt inequality*, and *is a characteriſtic of this fever.*

2. *A heat in the tongue, without much thirſt.*

In all diſeaſes the nerves ſuffer more or leſs; but nervous diſeaſes are ſuch as ariſe, FIRST, from a peculiar or preternatural irritability of the nerves in general, or of thoſe in any part in particular, whence, what is applied to them, whether of a morbid quality or not, may alike be productive of that variety of ſymptoms which form the deſcription above given; or, SECONDLY, from the peculiar quality of ſuch morbid humours, &c. whoſe moſt manifeſt effects are from the diſorders which they excite in the nervous ſyſtem. But, perhaps, the firſt may more ſtrictly be called nervous, though the ſecond enlarge the liſts of diſorders ſo called, conſiderably.

The remote cauſes are numerous; they are violent paſſions; long continued ones in leſs degrees, ſuch as grief, fear, &c.—indolence;—exerciſe beyond the ſupplies received for a due ſupport;—eager purſuits, whether of pleaſure or buſineſs;—irregularity in diet, or in the general manner of living;—a cold damp, or a hot and moiſt air—ſudden and great changes in the climate—defective perſpiration,—exceſſive evacuations, and indeed whatever much leſſens the vis vitæ.

The immediate cauſes are, a defect of vital heat,—an acrimony from contagion, or from ſome other cauſe;—and ſometimes the peculiar or preternatural ſenſibility of the nerves is the immediate cauſe, as when nervous affections are excited by what in a natural or healthy ſtate of the nerves would be unperceived.

Many circumſtances occur to, or are attendant on perſons ſubject to nervous diſorders, which prove occaſional cauſes: ſuch are flatulence in the ſtomach and bowels, worms, &c. ſcirrhous obſtructions in any of the abdominal viſcera, &c.

And as to the acute ſpecies, or *nervous fever*, if whatever can excite fever, is attendant on any of the immediate cauſes of nervous diſorders in general, there will no more be required to produce it.

NERVOUS DISEASES, it is already obſerved, reſemble almoſt every other diſeaſe which affect the human frame; and oftentimes it is very difficult to diſtinguiſh whether it is the real diſeaſe, or only nervous affections aſſuming the type; for, as ſcarce any part of the body is without nerves, and very few altogether without feeling, the nerves muſt not only ſuffer, when they themſelves, or the brain, or the ſpinal marrow, are primarily affected, but alſo when the other parts are diſeaſed; and hence the difficulty of fixing a certain criterion by which nervous diſorders may at once be diſtinguiſhed from all thoſe not ſo called; though, in ſome inſtances, a ſmall degree of attention will enable us to clear away the uncertainty.

The prognoſtics in nervous diſorders, of the chronical as well as of the acute, are both difficultly formed and uncertain; IN THE FIRST, if the diſeaſe is recent and left to itſelf, it is rather troubleſome than dangerous; but a faulty treatment may be productive of other complaints, that are both difficult of cure and dangerous. IN THE SECOND, *the favourable ſigns are*, the ſymptoms being ſlight; the pulſe becoming fuller on the uſe of cardiacs; if toward the end of the diſeaſe a gentle ſweat or diarrhœa, but particularly if a ſalivation without aphthæ break out; or if miliary eruptions appear, without any preceding profuſe ſweat: the leſs favourable ones are, a coldneſs of the extremities, whilſt the reſt of the body is warm and perſpires; the fauces becoming livid, and reddiſh or purple ſpots appearing on the ſkin; *but the following are fatal*, a trembling of the tongue, the nails becoming livid, the ſight failing or being nearly loſt, the delirium changing to a coma, the excrements diſcharged involuntarily, and the tendons twitching.

However troubleſome *nervous* diſorders are, they have this advantage, viz. that their ſubjects are not very liable to thoſe of the inflammatory kind, and rarely, if ever, ſuffer much from them. But before a cure is attempted, the patient ſhould be informed, in *the firſt place*, that his diſorder admits of relief, but hardly of a radical cure; for the remaining diſpoſition to be ſtrongly affected by ſlight cauſes, not being changed, relapſes are ſo eaſily occaſioned, that a continuance of health, when all manifeſt ſymptoms are removed, cannot be promiſed. Secondly, that without perſeverance in the uſe of means, no advantage can be expected.

THE GENERAL INDICATIONS OF CURE WILL BE,

1. To palliate the ſymptoms.

2. To leſſen or remove the morbid irritability of the *nerves*.

3. To correct the occaſional cauſes, eſpecially the morbid ones.

1. TO PALLIATE the SYMPTOMS, the moſt remarkable of which, with the method of relief, are as follow:

Convulſive motions, or *fixed ſpaſms*. In theſe caſes, if ſlight, a gentle opiate given an hour before the approach of the fit, when its return can be gueſſed at, will often prevent it; but, in the more violent inſtances, bleeding ſhould ſometimes precede, and then opiates muſt be given freely, both as to the largeneſs of the doſe and the frequency of the repetition. Beſides this, *which of all others is the moſt powerful*, the following in different degrees, and on different occaſions, afford the wiſhed-for relief; they are *camphor, caſtor, muſk, fetid gums, æther, volatile alkaline ſpirits*, &c. To theſe may be added, the *warm bath, ſemicupiums, pediluves, emollient clyſters*, and *warm fomentations*.---Sometimes the ſpaſms in one part are relieved by painful applications on another, ſuch as *bliſters, acrid cataplaſms*, and *frictions*;---*fear* or *ſurpriſe*, when they can be prudently excited, may produce the moſt deſirable effect.---Bandages tightly applied to the part affected, and continued for a ſhort time, will often procure relief. The particular cauſe being diſcovered, and the particular diſpoſition of the patient being attended to, will aſſiſt in determining which of theſe methods may moſt likely be ſucceſsful.

Fainting with convulſions. If the pulſe admits of it, bleeding ſhould be the firſt means uſed;---the ſtrongeſt acid ſpirits ſhould be held to the noſe, or, in want of them, take the fetid and volatile alkaline ſpirits;---hot bricks may be applied to the feet, and the legs, arms, and belly may be ſtrongly rubbed; or, if convenient, the legs may be put into water that is blood warm, or rather more ſo; and as ſoon as the patient can ſwallow, if the conſtitution is ſanguine and plethoric, give a draught of water, with a large ſpoonful or more of ſharp vinegar in it; *but if the habit is lax and feeble*, a gentle cordial is to be preferred.

Pain with cramps in the ſtomach. If there is a tendency to vomit, waſh the ſtomach with a few draughts of camomile-tea, after which give from fifty to eighty drops of the tinct. opii, in ſix ounces of warm water, by way of clyſter.---If the cramps return, the clyſter ſhould be repeated;---muſk ſhould be given in large doſes with ſome cordial liquid,---the anodyne balſam may be rubbed on the region of the ſtomach, or the patient may be put into a warm half-bath. *Except great weakneſs forbids*, bleeding ſhould be uſed, if the pain is violent.

Indigeſtion and vomiting, with pains in the ſtomach. When he happen from faulty humours in the ſtomach, vomits,- ye..t bitter purges--- the teſtacea---elixir of vitriol, &c. are proper.---If too great ſenſibility in the ſtomach is the cauſe, beſides ſtrengthning the ſtomach with the bark, bitters, &c. from five to thirty drops of laudanum may be taken an hour before dinner and ſupper. In ſome inſtances, a draught of warm water with a little brandy, after the principal means, prevents thoſe ſymptoms.

An hyſteric or *flatulent colic. If there is coſtiveneſs*, give a laxative clyſter with a dram or two of aſa fœtida diſſolved in it;---and if there are troubleſome vomitings, after ſeveral draughts of water in which toaſted bread hath been boiled, give the ſame draughts, with peppermint water, and a few drops of tincture of opium in each:---or, if the tincture was given clyſter-wiſe in warm water, and the ſaline mixture ſwallowed whilſt in the act of effervescence, the effects will be more certain and ſpeedy; beſides, if a thorough paſſage can be procured by means of a few pills with calomel and aloes, this operation will be much favoured by the opiate clyſters, and thus the ſymptom is, for the moſt part, effectually removed.

Flatulence in the ſtomach and bowels. Beſides keeping the body ſolutive, draughts of warm water may be taken, in which is a ſmall quantity of pepper-mint water, brandy, ſpirit of nitre, or ſpirit of hartſhorn, according as one or other are obſerved to be moſt generally uſeful; with ſome a little acidum vitrioli dilutum anſwers this purpoſe, and others require a few drops of tincture of opium.

The nervous or ſpaſmodic aſthma. Bleeding according to the ſtate of the pulſe, and repeated doſes of the tinct. opii camphorata uſually ſucceed.---Or if the wind in the ſtomach cauſes or increaſes this ſymptom, a ſolution of aſſafœtida with a little ſpirit of hartſhorn will be a uſeful help. But if the aſthma is attended with fixed obſtructions of the lungs, or a conſiderable accumulation of phlegm, opiates muſt be omitted, and bleeding, with bliſters, uſed in their ſtead; the lac ammon. with aſſafœtida will alſo be proper.---To prevent returns, be careful to ſupply the patient with every proper means for recovering and eſtabliſhing the ſtrength of the conſtitution in general.

A palpitation of the heart. If this ſymptom ariſes from ſympathy when the ſtomach is weak and diſordered, for preſent relief give an opiate; and then go on to recover the healthy ſtate of the ſtomach.---If the matter of the gout, &c. be repelled, and occaſions this diſorder, the proper means of relief will be *warm ſtomachics, laxatives, camphor, volatile ſalts, warm pediluves, bliſters on the legs, ſinapiſm on the feet*, and, IF PLETHORIC, *bleeding*.---If ſuppreſſed evacuations are the cauſe, they ſhould be reſtored;---or if polypi, &c. produce it, the beſt palliatives are, frequent *ſmall bleedings, gentle purges, cooling attenuants, a light diet*, and the avoiding of all that hurries either body or mind.

An immoderate diſcharge of pale urine. An opiate, mixt with any convenient vehicle, gives the ſpeedieſt relief.

Periodical head-achs. After thoſe general methods which uſually remove diſorders in the ſtomach, ſuch as crudities and indigeſtion, give the bark in an infuſion of valerian root; but if the caſe is ſymptomatic, regard muſt be had to the original diſeaſe.

Low-ſpiritedneſs. The cold-bath is, in general, the beſt help in this caſe; but, beſides this, the particular cauſe of the *nervous* diſorders in general which affect the patient, ſhould be adverted to, and alſo of this ſymptom in particular; ſuch as a diſordered ſtomach, grief, obſtructed uſual evacuations, &c. each of which muſt be remedied before ſucceſs can be expected.

2. TO LESSEN OR REMOVE the MORBID IRRITABILITY of the NERVES.

The medicines adapted to this end are, ſuch as not only ſtrengthen the ſtomach in particular, but alſo the whole conſtitution; and alſo thoſe which, by their peculiar action on the *nerves* to which they are applied, leſſen for a time the too great ſenſibility of the general ſyſtem; and of this kind are,

Bitters. Of which the propereſt are *gentian root, the tops of the leſſer centaury*, and *the yellow rinds of Seville oranges*; theſe may be infuſed in ſtrong white wine; but if the ſtomach is diſturbed with acidities, in which caſe a peculiar coldneſs is alſo felt there, an infuſion in boiling water will be the beſt, and to this a proper quantity of brandy may be added: if theſe heat too much, add a little of the *acidum vitrioli dilutum* to each doſe. The *lignum quaſſiæ* is here an admirable medicine. Sometimes

times it happens that bitters lie heavy on the ſtomach, and leſſen the appetite; in this caſe vomit, and proceed with other means.

Bark. This ſtrengthens more and heats leſs than any of the bitter kind of medicines. It may be given in ſuch forms and in conjunction with any other means as preſent circumſtances render neceſſary. Joined with bitters, and given in a ſpirituous vehicle, it generally anſwers the intention of preſcribing it.

Diluted vitriolic acid. When this kind of preparation agrees with the ſtomach, twenty or thirty drops may be taken twice a day in a glaſs of water, or brandy and water. It ſtrengthens the ſtomach, reſtores a decayed appetite, and both allays flatulence, and helps digeſtion. When the tongue is white, and ſome degree of thirſt attends, from a heat in the ſtomach, it moderates the ſame, and relieves all its conſequent ſymptoms.

Iron. Few, if any, medicines ſo remarkably ſtrengthen the ſtomach and bowels, and indeed the whole habit, as preparations of this kind. The beſt preparation has been ſaid to be the *ſimple filings*, juſt as they fall from under the file, if they can be complied with, notwithſtanding the ſymptoms which they ſometimes excite. From five to twenty grains or more may be taken three times a day; but if the filings offend, the tincture, or other preparations, may be tried. The *ruſt prepared*, or *the tartariſed iron*, particularly the latter, is now held in high eſtimation, where acidities are prevalent in the ſtomach; where not, ſome other of the more compound preparations. If there is a ſtrong acidity upon the ſtomach, the iron is by much the beſt remedy given in ſubſtance, for it aſſiſts in immediately correcting the acid, and forms a very active chalybeate ſalt. Preparations of iron ſometimes ſucceed beſt in conjunction with the bark and bitters. *The Bath waters* excel in diſorders of the nervous kind.

As theſe medicines require a long continued uſe before any good can be expected from them, the bark and bitters may be taken during the winter and ſpring, now and then intermitting their uſe for a week or two; and in ſummer uſe ſuch preparations of iron as are found moſt convenient; this direction is principally to be regarded when the waters are drank from ferrugineous ſprings.

Cold bathing. This ſhould be regularly continued during the ſpring, ſummer, and autumn quarters. Thoſe with ſpare habits may go into the bath twice or thrice a week; but the more corpulent or fleſhy may go in daily.

It ſhould be noted that, though all theſe are recommended, they are not all to be uſed at once, but ſingly or in conjunction, at the diſcretion of the preſcriber; and further, *when the patient hath a quick pulſe and a preternatural heat, inſtead of bitters and iron, the bark with the diluted vitriolic acid will be moſt proper.*

Air. If the air is hot, whether from the ſun or a fire, it injures *nervous* patients; and, whether hot or cold, if it is moiſt, the worſt nervous ſymptoms will thereby be produced; ſo that a dry air is always to be choſen, and a cool or warm one, as the ſenſations of the patient may direct.

Food. The ſolid part of diet ſhould be ſuch as affords a due degree of nouriſhment with the leaſt trouble to the ſtomach. All exceſſes are hurtful, ſo are fat meats, and rich ſauces.

Wine. Much wine, and indeed of any liquid after eating, retards digeſtion in weak ſtomachs. The beſt time to take wine or other cordials is when the ſtomach is nearly empty. If thoſe whoſe ſtomachs are weak, and upon motion, have hot qualms, are languid and apt to ſweat, were, on ſuch occaſions, to eat a morſel of bread and drink a glaſs or two of wine, their ſtrength would be ſpeedily recruited, and every diſagreeable affection would vaniſh.

Exerciſe. Without this the beſt remedies may fail. Riding ſhakes the body equally, and more than walking, and fatigues it leſs: and, whatever mode of exerciſe is engaged in, the laſt meal ſhould be nearly digeſted before attempting it.

Amuſement. As nothing injures the ſtomach more than uneaſy and painful affections of the mind, it ought to be amuſed by ſome means or other, ſo that the ſpirits might be kept in a ſtate of chearfulneſs, and content; and here it will be proper to obſerve, that people are apt to give way to lowneſs of ſpirits, and rather indulge in, than attempt to conquer that unhappy frame of mind. Under ſuch circumſtances, medicine can do little; it therefore is a point eſſentially neceſſary to be inſiſted upon, to diſſipate all gloomy ideas by change of ſcene, amuſements which will engage the attention, and exhilarate the ſpirits, particularly chearful company.

3. To CORRECT the OCCASIONAL CAUSES, ESPECIALLY the MORBID ONES; ſuch as,

Morbid matter in the blood. In many inſtances we cannot diſcover this: but when it is manifeſt, as when a wandering gout attends, ſuch means as leſſen its increaſe, or determine it to the extreme parts, are immediately to be preſcribed, and ſteadily perſiſted in. If there is a ſcorbutic, or other kind of acrimony, means adapted to each reſpectively will be the proper method for removing thoſe *nervous* ſymptoms depending on it.

A diminution or ſuppreſſion of natural evacuations. When theſe are obſerved to give riſe to *nervous* diſorders, they muſt be recalled; and in the mean time the *nervous* ſymptoms muſt be palliated.

The drying up of old ulcers, and the ſudden retiring of pimples on the face. In theſe caſes, gentle purging, perpetual bliſters, and iſſues, are the only means, except the ulcers can be made to diſcharge afreſh, and the pimples to return.

A defect of craſſamentum in the blood. In this caſe, whilſt troubleſome *nervous* ſymptoms are palliated by means of cordial and anodyne medicines, whatever attending diſorder can conduce towards diminiſhing the craſſamentum, muſt be removed: and by means of ſuch medicines and aliments as are beſt adapted to this end, the blood muſt be repleniſhed. Beſides *a light cordial and nouriſhing diet, moderate exerciſe, a dry air, the bark, aromatics*, and *preparations of iron*, will be the beſt.

Tough phlegm in the ſtomach and bowels. Gentle but repeated emetics, after which, to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, *bitters, chalybeates* and *exerciſe*, will be neceſſary; and to reſtore the ſecretory veſſels to an healthy ſtate, give the *tinct. aloes frequently in ſmall doſes.* According as the phlegm abounds, more or leſs, repeat the emetic every ſecond or third week, and work it off with warm water, in which is a little flour of muſtard. Beſides theſe, *as lime-water diſſolves phlegm in the ſtomach, a quart at leaſt ſhould be drank, at three times, every day*; the firſt draught may be taken an hour before breakfaſt, the ſecond as long before dinner, and the third the ſame diſtance of time before ſupper.

Aliments noxious from their quality or quantity. Whether a habit is formed of eating too freely or too ſparingly, let the error be gradually avoided. Valetudinarians ſhould never eat ſo much at a time as to incommode them either for buſineſs or ſtudy. As to the quality of what is eaten, ſuch things ſhould be avoided as reſt uneaſily on the ſtomach, create flatulence, or are very fat.

Violent affections of the mind. Beſides other general methods recommended in *nervous* diſorders, diverting the mind by pleaſing objects in the day, and an opiate at night, are the moſt proper, except it be the fruition of the object in caſes of diſappointment.

When a fever attends, or in the *nervous fever*, *bliſters* ſhould be applied early; by their ſtimulus, the advantage overbalances the inconveniences; *the patient ſhould be kept in bed: light cordials, with diaphoretics, volatiles, and as early a uſe of the bark as poſſible*, are the principal remedies. To moderate the feveriſh heat, *Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit*, joined with any proper cordial, and taken in all the patient's drink, is a moſt agreeable medicine. *The ſp. ætheris nitroſi* very effectually abates the ſickneſs which often attends.

In this kind of fever there is rarely any extraordinary degree of plethora, ſo there is as rarely any remarkable critical diſcharge obſerved. In giving the cordial, diaphoretic medicines with volatiles, as above directed, their too free uſe will produce a ſweating, which keeps up the fever; therefore, to ſecure the proper medium, obſerve the urine; if from being pale, it aſſumes an amber colour, the doſes are duly proportioned, and that more eſpecially if when in bed a kindly moiſture comes on without reſtleſſneſs. As ſoon as a turbidneſs appears in the urine, give the bark with cordials. For procuring ſleep in *nervous* fevers, *a few grains of ferrum ammoniacale* are by many preferred to every other means. A ſymptom of all others the moſt to be dreaded in this diſorder, is madneſs, which ſometimes comes on when women are much reduced in child-bed; in this caſe carefully avoid bleeding, and all elſe that can leſſen the vis vitæ, and ſteadily adhere to the cordial diaphoretic method in general uſed

to remove the *nervous fever*, and to theſe add the extract of bark with the ferrum ammoniacale.

On *nervous* diſorders, amongſt the ancients, ſee Hippocrates, Aretæus, Fernelius, Duretus, Hellerius, Mercurialis, &c. Among thoſe of later date, ſee Wallis's Sydenham, Hoffman, Shebbear's Practice of Phyſic, Smith's Diſſertation on the Nerves and *Nervous* Diſeaſes, Whytt on *Nervous* Diſeaſes, Huxham, Hume, and ſir Richard Manningham on the *Nervous* Fever.

NERVORUM RESOLUTIONES. See COMATA.

NESTIS. See JEJUNUM.

NEURI. See NERVI.

NEUROCHONDRODES, from νευρον, *a nerve*, and χονδρος, *a cartilage*. A hard kind of cartilaginous ligament, partly broad, partly round; a certain middle ſubſtance between cartilage and ligament; harder than the latter, but ſofter than the former. CASTELLI.

NEUROLOGIA. NEUROLOGY. A deſcription of the nerves.

NEUROMETERES. See PSOÆ.

NEUROSES, from νευρον, *a nerve*. NERVOUS DISEASES. Theſe form the ſecond claſs in Dr. Cullen's Noſology; and under this title he comprehends thoſe preternatural affections of ſenſe or motion, which are without fever, as a part of the primary diſeaſe; and all thoſe which do not depend upon a topical affection of the organs, but upon a more general affection of the *nervous* ſyſtem, and of thoſe powers on which ſenſe and motion more eſpecially depend. He conciſely defines them, ſenſation and motion injured, without any idiopathic fever, or local diſeaſe.

NEUROTICA, vel NERVINA. NERVOUS MEDICINES. By theſe are meant ſuch as are ſuited to relieve the diſeaſes, or correct diſorders of the nervous ſyſtem, on which Dr. Cullen makes this remark. The obſcurity which ſtill attends the mode of the operation of medicines upon the nervous ſyſtem, might excuſe this term; but it ſeems to be more general than neceſſary, and we ſhall never get the better of the obſcurity mentioned, until more preciſion is attempted upon the ſubject.

NEUROTOMIA, from νευρον, *a nerve*. An anatomical diſſection of the nerve.

NEUROTROTOS, from νευρον, *a nerve*, and τιτρωσκω, *to wound*. A perſon who labours under a *wound* of a *nerve*.

NEUTER. NEUTRAL. In CHEMISTRY this word is applied to ſalts, formed of ſuch proportions of acid and alkalies that neither of them predominate in the compound, called alſo *enixi*. There are many ſalts of this kind, which yet have different qualities from each other; ſome of them are natural, and others are artificial. They have a more extenſive uſe in medicine than any other kind. In general they are EVACUANTS, i. e. *cathartics*, *diaphoretics*, and *diuretics*; and are eſteemed under ſome circumſtances antiſpaſmodics: and when mixed with human blood, in that they produce not any change.

NEUTHA. Thus that part of the membrane is called which is torn away, and covers a part of the whole face of a child at its birth.

NHAMBI BRASILIENSIBUS. A plant in Braſil, whoſe leaves, when chewed, taſte like muſtard or naſturtium, and, if rubbed on a bubo, preſently remove it. See Raii Hiſt.

NHAMBU GUACU. See CATAPUTIA.

NHANDU, alſo called *piper caudatum*. It is a ſmall ſhrub which grows in the woods in Braſil, and bears a ſpecies of katkins, full of round blackiſh ſeeds, as large as thoſe of the poppy, and with a taſte much reſembling that of pepper. See Raii Hiſt.

NICON. See HELLEBORUS.

NICOTIANA, called alſo *petum*. The Indians name it *petun*; *tabacum*, *hyoſcyamus Peruvianus*, *picelt*. TOBACCO. It is the NICOTIANA TABACUM, *foliis lanceolato ovatis ſeſſilibus, decurrentibus, floribus acutis*. CLASS PENTANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 248. It is a plant with alternate leaves and monopetalous tubulous flowers, divided into five ſections; the flowers are followed by an oval capſule, which opening longitudinally, ſheds numerous ſmall ſeeds. Its root is annual. It is ſown in ſpring and flowers in July. Boerhaave mentions four ſpecies, but there are ſeveral more.

—— AMERICANA. AMERICAN, or VIRGINIAN TOBACCO. It hath large ſharp-pointed, pale, green, ſhort leaves, about two feet in length, joined immediately to the ſtalk without pedicles. It was brought into Europe by M. Nicott, a Frenchman, from whom it is called *Nicotiana*; he brought it from the iſland of Tobago in America, about the year 1560; but it is now cultivated in many parts of Europe. Sir Francis Drake firſt brought it into England, and ſir Walter Raleigh firſt made its uſe a ſort of faſhion amongſt us.

The leaves have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a burning acrid taſte; they give out their active parts both to water and to ſpirit, but moſt perfectly to the latter, but yield nothing conſiderable by diſtillation with either; nevertheleſs their acrimony is much abated in inſpiſſation of the tincture, the watery extract being leſs pungent than the leaves themſelves, and the ſpirituous not much more ſo. The *American tobacco* is ſtronger than that which is raiſed in England, and affords a more fiery extract, though in leſs quantity. This plant is conſidered as a narcotic, which it diſcovers in all perſons, even in ſmall quantity, when firſt applied to them. Small quantities ſnuffed up the noſe have been known to produce giddineſs, ſtupor, and vomiting: and when applied in different ways, in larger quantity, there are many inſtances of its more violent effects, even of its proving a mortal poiſon. In all theſe inſtances, it operates in the manner of other narcotics. But along with its narcotic qualities, it poſſeſſes alſo a ſtrongly ſtimulant power, perhaps with reſpect to the whole ſyſtem; but eſpecially with reſpect to the ſtomach and inteſtines, ſo as readily, in no great doſes, to prove emetic and purgative, by this account, conciſe as it is, may be explained the whole medicinal effect of *tobacco*.

If *tobacco* is taken inwardly in too large a doſe, or if a ſtrong decoction of it is uſed as a clyſter, it proves violently cathartic and emetic, occaſioning extreme anxiety, vertigoes, ſtupors, and diſorders of the ſenſes; however, in proper quantities, it has been employed as a purgative in clyſters, and is generally very effectual. ENEMA NICOTIANÆ. TOBACCO GLYSTER. See HERNIA INCARCERATA. It is employed in all caſes of more *obſtinate coſtiveneſs*; and *in this*, the *ileus*, and *incarcerated hernia*, the ſmoke of burning *tobacco* has been thrown into the anus with great advantage.—It has been lately recommended as a powerful diuretic; but from the ſickneſs and vomiting it occaſioned before it became efficacious, from the increaſe of the doſes, it has been in ſome degree laid aſide.—By long boiling in water its deleterious power is abated, and at length deſtroyed. —The ſmoke of *tobacco* received by the anus is of ſingular efficacy in obſtinate *conſtipations of the belly*, for *deſtroying aſcarides*, and for *recovering men that ſeem to be drowned*.

Tobacco is ſometimes uſed in lotions and unguents *for cleanſing foul ulcers*, and *deſtroying cutaneous inſects*;—it is deſtructive to all inſects, whether in the vegetable or animal world.—Beat into a poultice with vinegar, and *applied to the hypochondres, it hath diſcuſſed tumors there*. Bergius recommends a fomentation of it in *paraphymoſis*.

A conſtant chewing of *tobacco* deſtroys the appetite, by depriving the conſtitution of too much ſaliva; however, though it is improper for lean, dry, and hectic habits, it is uſeful to the more groſs, to thoſe of very moiſt temperaments, and thoſe who are ſubject to diſeaſes of the colder kind.—When the gums are ſurcharged with rheum, or when the lungs are œdematous, *tobacco* may be uſeful as an errhine.—Snuff never hurts, if not ſwallowed, but is better omitted by thoſe who are inclined to an apoplexy. The oil of the *tobacco* which aſcends in the ſmoak, blackens the teeth, and decays them. Cullen's Mat. Med.

NICOTIANA MINOR, called alſo *hyoſcyamus luteus*; *priapeia*. YELLOW HENBANE. ENGLISH TOBACCO. Its leaves are ſhort, and ſomewhat oval, and ſet on pedicles; by theſe three characters it is diſtinguiſhed from the American ſorts, with which it agrees in their qualities, but is weaker. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. ii. art. 5.

NIDI CYNIPIDIS. See GALLÆ.

NIDOR. The ſmell of burnt animal ſubſtances; hence eructations, which have a ſavour like putrefied fleſh, are called nidorous.

NIGELLA. It is a plant whoſe root is annual, leaves capillaceous, and flower roſaceous. Boerhaave enumerates ten ſpecies. The ſort formerly uſed as a medicine, was the NIGELLA SATIVA Lin.

—— ARVENSIS, alſo called *melanthium*. WILD FENNEL-FLOWER.

—— ROMANA, alſo called *gith*, *git*, *melaſpermum*. FENNEL-FLOWER.

It is called *nigella*, as it were nigrella, from the black colour of the ſeeds; alſo *melanthium*, i. e. BLACK FLOWER, though the flowers are not black; and melaſpermum, BLACK SEED.

None of the ſpecies of this plant are uſe in with us; they are ſaid to be aperitive, reſolvent, diuretic, and carminative. The ſeeds poſſeſs ſimilar virtues, but are alſo expectorant. See Raii Hiſt.

NIGELLASTRUM, called alſo *pſeudomelanthium*, *lychnis ſegetum major*, *gethago*. *nigella officin. lychnoides ſegetum*, COCKLE, or CORN-CAMPION. It is Boerhaave's ſixth ſpecies of lychnis; the ſeeds are uſeful in flatulent diſorders, but are rarely given. The plant grows amongſt corn, and flowers in June and July. See Raii Hiſt.

NIGRITIES Os. See CARIES.

NIGRUM PIGMENTUM. See CHOROIDES.

NIGUS. So the Spaniards call the worms which get under the toes of the Indians, and which are deſtroyed by the oil from the ſhells of caſhew-nuts.

NIHIL ALBUM, } See ALBUM GRÆCUM, and
—— GRISEUM, } POMPHOLYX.

NIIR-NOTSJIL. A kind of tree or ſhrub, in Malabar; the leaves of which, when eaten with rue, are ſaid to cure the lues venerea. See Raii Hiſt.

—— PONGELION. A tree which reſembles the pear-tree, and grows in Malabar. The fruit is eaten by parrots; the ſeeds are uſed, with other ingredients, for making an antiſpaſmodic liniment. See Raii Hiſt.

NIL. See INDICUM, and COLINIL.

NILENTSIUNDA. See SOLANUM.

NIMBÆ ACOSTÆ. See AZEDARACH.

NINDSIN, } See GENSING.
NINZIN. }

NIQUI. See GUAPARAIBA.

NIRLES. See MORBILLI.

NIRUALA. A large tree in Malabar, whoſe leaves provoke urine, though only externally applied. See Raii Hiſt.

NISI. See GENSING.

NITRIALES. All things capable of reducing to a calx, as nitre, ſulphur, &c.

NITRI PULVIS COMPOSITUS. See DYSURIA.

NITRO DE PILULÆ. See DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS PILULÆ.

NITRUM. NITRE. Called alſo *ſal petræ*, *alaurat*, *algali atac*, *baurach*, *acuſto*, *halinitrum*, and SALT-PETRE. *C.* in the chemical alphabet, ſignifies *ſalt-petre*, cabulator, cabalator. There is a kind called callena. It is a neutral ſalt, formed by the coalition of the common vegetable fixed alkaline ſalt, with a peculiar acid; it hath a ſharp penetrating taſte; it is compoſed of near equal quantities of volatile and fixed nitrous aerial ſalts; it is ſoluble in eight times its weight of very cold water; and in leſs than three times its weight of water which is temperately warm; and in one third its weight of boiling water. Dr. Alſton obſerves, that when the atmoſphere is temperate, two ounces of water diſſolves half a dram of *nitre*. A ſaturate ſolution of *nitre*, ſet to cryſtallize, ſhoots into cryſtals like ſprig cryſtals; but on evaporating part of the fluid firſt, it concretes into tranſparent colourleſs cryſtals, of an hexagonal priſmatic ſhape, terminating in pyramids of the ſame number of ſides. In a moderate heat it melts as thin as water, and when heated to ignition, it deflagrates on the contact of any inflammable ſubſtance, with a bright flame, and a conſiderable hiſſing noiſe; and leaving, after detonation, its fixt alkaline ſalt, the acid being deſtroyed by the act of accenſion; and thus is produced the

NITRUM FIXUM, N° 1.

Take of powdered *nitre*, four ounces; of powdered charcoal, five drams; mix them well by rubbing in a mortar; then inject the mixture by a little at a time, in a red-hot crucible. A deflagration, with a hiſſing noiſe, happens on each injection: the whole quantity being thus deflagrated, continue the fire ſtrong for half an hour. Thus the acid of the *nitre* is either deſtroyed or changed to another nature, and the remaining ſalt differs not from the ſalt of tartar, except that a very minute portion of the *nitre* generally remains unchanged. This *nitrum fixum* is purified by ſolution in water, filtration, and evaporation. It muſt be kept cloſe from the air. Dr. Alſton ſays, it is a *ſtyptic*, and *of the nature of alum*; but it is rarely uſed, except for the making of the tinct. nitri, which does not appear to differ from the tinct. ſal. tart.

The origin of the acid of *nitre* is unknown. It is true, that common waters, both atmoſpherical and ſubterraneous, often contain a little of this acid in combination with earthy and other bodies, ſo as to yield by cryſtallization, on ſupplying the vegetable fixed alkali, a perfect *nitre*; and that when animal and vegetable ſubſtances, mixed with porous and abſorbent earths, have been expoſed to the air till they are thoroughly rotted, they are found in like manner to contain a ſmall portion of *nitre*, or of nitrous acid, ſo as to give out a little *nitre* to water, either without addition, or on being ſupplied with the proper alkaline baſis. On this foundation *nitre* is prepared in ſeveral parts of Europe; where they expoſe earth, wet with urine, or animal dung, to abſorb the aerial acid; on ſea-coaſts, ſheds are made over heaps of vegetable ſubſtances, both the marine and others; of animal ſubſtances, as the entrails, &c. of beaſts and fiſhes, the rubbiſh of old buildings, &c. promiſcuouſly jumbled together, and open to the air, but covered from rain; on the ſurface of theſe heaps, a nitrous cruſt is found. The greateſt quantities are brought to us from Perſia and the Eaſt Indies; but whether it is there a natural or artificial production, is not known. It is brought to us crude, and of different complexions, as grey, blackiſh, &c. but that which is of a blackiſh caſt is the beſt, as it requires only a bare ſolution, colation, and cryſtallization for purifying it. Very often it is mixed with ſea-ſalt, from which it is purified as follows:

2. NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

Boil *nitre* in water until it is diſſolved; filtre the ſolution through paper, evaporate, and ſet it to cryſtallize in a cool place. The liquor which remains after cryſtallization may be further evaporated, and ſet to ſhoot as before; but this proceſs muſt not be too long protracted. The uſual method of evaporating for cryſtallization, is till a pellicle appears; but this direction fails in *nitre*, for it does not contract a pellicle: here, when the liquor is become ready for ſhooting, a little ſhould be taken up in a ſpoon; as it cools, the ſalt will begin to ſhew itſelf in threads. In this proceſs, the ſea-ſalt is all ſeparated, for it remains diſſolved, after the greateſt part of the *nitre* hath cryſtallized. The cryſtals which ſhoot after the ſecond evaporation, are not totally free from the ſea-ſalt; but the refiners purify it ſo well, that ſuch as is found in the ſhops is perfectly fit for uſe. It is given in doſes, from five to thirty grains, with equal quantities of gum arabic and ſugar, and diſſolved in a cup full of barley-water, thin gruel, or the like. In acute fevers and other inflammatory diſorders, it is adminiſtered as cooling and attenuating; mix it with ſome of the abſorbent powders, it is ſuppoſed not ſo readily to run off by the urinary paſſages, as it is apt to do without this combination. In large doſes, it ſeldom ſits eaſy on the ſtomach, and is apt to debilitate and depreſs hypochondriac and nervous habits; on which account, when neceſſary to be given to them, it is ſometimes joined with a few grains of camphor.

Geoffroy ſays, that *nitre* loſes, in melting, half its weight of watery moiſture, and recovers this again on being diſſolved and cryſtallized; whence, it ſeems, that one part of melted *nitre* is equal to two parts of the cryſtals; but on making the experiment, his obſervation is not found true.

To improve the virtue of *nitre*, it is deflagrated with ſulphur; by which a portion of the nitrous acid paſſes off with the ſulphur; and, as Dr. Alſton obſerves, the *nitre* is thus rendered a little leſs cooling. The proceſs is as follows; and when finiſhed, the preparation is called,

3. SAL PRUNELLÆ. Called alſo *Anodynum Minerale*, *Cryſtallum Minerale*.

Take two pounds of pure *nitre*; melt it in a crucible, or in an iron pot; then ſprinkle into it, by little and little, the flowers of ſulphur, waiting each time until the deflagration is over, and then add more, until an ounce hath been thus conſumed; then with an iron ladle take it out, and caſt it into moulds of what ſhape you pleaſe. If the ſulphur is in a larger proportion, its effects will be to change the *nitre* into a different medicine; as is inſtanced in the

4. SAL POLYCHRESTUM. *Salt of many Virtues.*

Take of pure *nitre*, melt it in an iron pan, and then add, by little and little, an equal weight of the flowers of ſulphur, waiting until the deflagration of one portion is

over before another is added; when all the ſulphur is expended, continue the *nitre* over the fire for an hour. Thus the acid of the *nitre*, and the inflammable principle of the ſulphur, detonate together, and are diſſipated; whilſt the acid of the ſulphur or vitriolic acid remains combined with the alkaline baſis of the *nitre*. For this ſal polychreſtum, the *nitrum* vitriolatum is ſubſtituted. Dr. Alſton ſays, that this ſalt much reſembles the tart. vitr. but is rather more acrid, and that a doſe of half a dram is *diaphoretic*; a dram, is *diuretic*; and two drams, *cathartic*. The ſalt may be obtained by pouring gradually on *nitre*, the pure acid of vitriol, or ſulphur; this acid decompoſes the nitrous acid, which flies off immediately in yellow or red fumes, and may be collected in a retort, with a moderate heat, and is the

5. Spiritus Nitri, or Spiritus Nitri Glauberi, *now called* Acidum nitrosum. Nitrous Acid.

Take of *nitre*, ſixty ounces; vitriolic acid, twenty-nine ounces; mix, and diſtil. Ph. Lond. 1788. If two parts of *nitre* are taken to one of oil of vitriol, the remaining alkaline baſis of the *nitre* is completely ſaturated with the vitriolic acid; and the reſult is a neutral ſalt, the ſame as the vitriolated tartar: if no more *nitre* is uſed, a part of the *nitre*, in ſubſtance, will remain behind, blended with this vitriolated ſalt; if leſs *nitre*, it cannot afford alcali enough to ſaturate the vitriolic acid, and the reſiduum will not be neutral, but very acid. In this laſt caſe, one advantage attends; the acid ſalt is readily diſſolved in water, ſo as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the other cannot. The ſpecific gravity of the nitrous acid is to that of diſtilled water as 1,550 to 1,000. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The acid of *nitre* is next in ſtrength to the vitriolic, and diſlodges all but that from the alkaline ſalts and earths. It differs from all the other acids, in deflagrating with inflammable matters; if it is dropped on ol. carui, it will flaſh, and make an ebullition as ſtrong as though on the fire, and will yield ſuch fumes as, by mixing with air, will be ſenſible for three or four hours. If a ſolution of any inflammable ſubſtance, as hartſhorn, &c. in this acid, be ſet to evaporate, as ſoon as the matter approaches to dryneſs, a violent detonation enſues. This acid is chiefly uſed as a menſtruum, and as the baſis of ſome other preparations. *Diluted in water, it hath been given as a diuretic from ten to fifty drops.*

If three parts of *nitre* be uſed to one of the vitriolic acid, a part of the *nitre* remains unchanged, after the ſpirit is diſtilled from it. On diſſolving the whole reſiduum in hot water, and ſetting the filtered ſolution to cryſtallize, the vitriolated ſalt ſhoots firſt, the greateſt part of the *nitre* continuing diſſolved; and this is the

6. Nitrum vitriolatum. *Vitriolated Nitre*, called alſo *ducis Holſtatiæ ſal*, *duobus de ſal*; *panacea duplicata*; *arcanum duplex*; now *kali vitriolatum*, vitriolated kali.

Take the ſalt which remains after the diſtillation of the nitrous acid, two pounds; diſtilled water two gallons; burn out the ſuperfluous acid, with a ſtrong fire, in an open veſſel; then boil it a little while in the water; ſtrain and ſet the liquor aſide to cryſtallize; this, as already obſerved, differs not from the tart. vitr. except in being a little more acrid; nor is its difference from the ſal polychreſtum conſiderable. Vitriolated tartar in ſmall doſes, as, ℈ i. ſs. or ʒ ſs. is *an uſeful aperient*; in larger ones, as four or five drams, *a mild cathartic*, which does not paſs off ſo haſtily as the ſal amarus, or natron vitriolatum.

7. Aqua Fortis Simplex.

Take of *nitre*, and of green vitriol, not calcined, of each three pounds; of calcined green vitriol, a pound and a half; mix them well, and diſtil them with a ſtrong fire, as long as any red vapours ariſe. The ingredients ſhould be perfectly well mixed together before they are put to be diſtilled, or elſe but a ſmall quantity of the aqua fortis will be obtained. Mixing the vitriol requires ſomewhat more heat than when the oil of vitriol is uſed, for its acrid ſpirit muſt be ſeparated before it can act on the *nitre*; but then, too much heat may force over ſome of the metallic part of the vitriol. The produce of the proceſs is, a ſpirit of *nitre*, containing ſo much more phlegm or watery moiſture than Glauber's ſpirit, as the vitriol employed does more than an equivalent quantity of the oil of vitriol, and is liable to an admixture with the vitriolic acid, more or leſs of which is generally forced over. For this the College order nitrous acid and diſtilled water, a pound of each, to be mixed together, and call it acidum nitroſum dilutum. Ph. Lond. 1788.

8. Aqua Fortis Duplex.

Take equal parts of *nitre*, green vitrial calcined to redneſs, and of dried clay. Diſtil them in an earthen retort. The making of this is a diſtinct trade, on account of the large demand for it amongſt the dyers, and other artiſts. But when this is intended for medicinal uſes, or for the nicer chemical experiments, it requires to be purified; for the rough *nitre* is uſed, and a great heat, whence both the ſpirit of ſalt and a ſolution of iron are contained in it.

9. Aqua Fortis Purificata.

Drop into the impure aqua fortis a ſmall quantity of the tincture of ſilver, and when the cloudineſs of milkineſs which it occaſions, ſubſides, drop in more, and thus continue until a freſh addition occaſions no farther change; then pour the liquor into a glaſs retort, and diſtil it in a ſand-heat to dryneſs. The ſilver abſorbs both the marine and the vitriolic acids, and forming a concrete with them, they all fall together.

Good aqua fortis diſſolves about half its weight of ſilver.

10. Aqua Fortis Composita.

Take of aqua fortis ſixteen ounces in weight, of ſea-ſalt, one dram, diſtil to dryneſs. This is deſigned as a menſtruum for quickſilver, for the preparation of hydrargyrus nitratus rub. which the marine acid in this compoſition renders of a more ſparkling appearance, and more beautiful to the eye, than when made with the nitrous acid alone.

11. Aqua Regia.—Regalis Regis. *Aqua Stygia*, called by Helmont and others *Chryſulca*.

Put an ounce of crude ſal ammoniac powder into a large cucurbit, and add to it, by little and little, four ounces of the ſpirit of *nitre*, or of duuble aqua fortis; let them ſtand in a ſand heat until the ſalt is entirely diſſolved. Or, the ſalt may be powdered fine, and gradually added to the acrid ſpirit, which ſhould be of a middle ſtrength, between ſingle aqua fortis and ſtrong ſpirit of *nitre*.

The nitrous ſpirit obtained from rough *nitre* contains ſome of the marine acid, as well as the vitriolic; the firſt is diſcovered and ſeparated by dropping in a little ſolution of ſilver; the latter by a ſolution of chalk, or any other calcareous earth, made in the pure nitrous acid; the ſilver abſorbing the marine acid, and the chalk the vitriolic, and forming, with thoſe acids, indiſſoluble concretes, which immediately render the liquor milky, and then fall to the bottom. The ſolutions may be ſlowly dropped in, until no more milkineſs appears; and in caſe of an exceſs of their quantity, and the ſpirit is required pure, it muſt be re-diſtilled.

The nitrous ſpirit, combined with vegetable fixed alcalies, reproduces common *nitre*; with the mineral fixed alcali it produces,

12. Nitrum Cubicum.

Diſſolve chalk or lime in purified aqua fortis, and add the ſolution, by degrees, to a ſolution of natron vitriolatum in water, ſo long as a freſh addition produces any milkineſs, a white powder will percipitate; after which, the liquor is to be filtered, and after due evaporation, ſet to cryſtallize. Thus a ſpecies of *nitre* is formed, not much different from the common ſort; it cryſtallizes into cubical, inſtead of priſmatic figures; but as a medicine, this, and the common ſort, may be indifferently uſed.

13. Nitrum Flammans,

Is a combination of the nitrous acid and volatile alcaline ſalt. It is alſo called *nitrum volatile*, and *nitrum ammoniacale*; it is very ſubtil, pungent, and diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine.

The nitrous acid in its moſt concentrated ſtate, ſaturates about five-ſixths its weight of vegetable fixt alkali. Solutions of calcareous earths in this acid are bitteriſh and pungent, difficultly aſſume a cryſtalline appearance and when evaporated, and exſiccated by heat, it ſoon deliquates again in the air. The nitrous acid diſſolves zinc, iron, copper, lead, biſmuth, mercury, and ſilver, the moſt readily of all the acids; it diſſolves tin imperfectly, and

and it only corrodes the regulus of antimony. Aqua fortis diſſolves ſilver, mercury, iron (and that beſt when mixed with equal parts of common water), copper, lead, regulus of antimony, biſmuth, zinc, tin imperfectly, gold not at all: but by the addition of ſal ammon. crud. it loſes this name, and becomes aqua regia, ſo called becauſe it diſſolves gold, which chemiſts call the king of metals; it alſo diſſolves iron, copper, tin, mercury, regulus of antimony, biſmuth, zinc, and lead more than the ſpirit of ſea-ſalt does; but does not diſſolve ſilver.

The concentrated acid combined with ſpirit of wine loſes its acidity, the coalition of the two producing a new compound called,

14. Spiritus Nitri Dulcis, *now* Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi.

Take of rectified ſpirit of wine one quart, of nitrous acid half a pound. Mix them by pouring the nitrous acid on the other, and diſtil one pound ten ounces. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This dulcified ſpirit is held in juſt eſteem for quenching thirſt, promoting the natural ſecretions, expelling flatulencies, and moderately ſtrengthening the ſtomach, but more particularly as a diuretic and cooling febrifuge; it is ſtrongly antiſeptic. Mixed with a ſmall quantity of liquor c. c. or ſp. ammoniæ comp. or any volatile alkaline ſpirit, it proves mild, yet efficacious, diaphoretic, and diuretic, eſpecially in fevers. The ſp. ætheris nitroſi allays vomiting when ſaline mixtures fail. It is often adulterated with water, which diminiſhes its grateful ſcent. A ſmall proportion of ſp. ætheris nitroſi gives a French brandy flavour to malt ſpirits. Doſe from 20 to 60 drops.

Nitre makes no impreſſion on blue paper, nor tincture of turnſol, nor ſyrup of violets; a violent fire is neceſſary to draw the ſpirit from this ſalt; it flames upon the fire, and kindles readily, though its ſpirit extinguiſhes fire; it does not curdle milk; *nitre* and oil of tartar make an almoſt inſenſible ebullition.—It is one of the principal of the antiphlogiſtics, of general uſe where inflammations attend from the ardency of the blood;—it is an antiſpaſmodic, when irritation or inflammation is excited by ſtimulating drugs; for if mixed with regulus of antimony, gamboge, ſcammony, &c. their uſual ill effects are prevented.—When uſed in gargariſms for inflammations of the fauces, in acute fevers, it thickens the ſalival fluids into a mucus, which keeps the part moiſt for ſome time, whereas if *nitre* is not added, a dryneſs of the mouth preſently enſues.—It promotes urine, tends to looſen the belly in hot diſpoſitions, and checks diarrhœas from the acrimony of the bile;—it is of ſingular ſervice in the cholera morbus when accompanied with anxiety, and in the cardialgia of hypochondriacs; —its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of neutral ſalts in general, but exceed them in degree in many inſtances;—in the ſmall-pox, if the fever runs too high, *nitre* ſoon reduces it; ſometimes it is aſſiſted in its efficacy by a conjunction with volatile ſalts or camphor, at the ſame time that it is often by this means rendered more grateful to the ſtomach; thus managed it is uſeful in removing pains in the limbs;—it checks bloody urine from an inflammatory cauſe; hæmorrhages from rarefaction, and inflammations are reſtrained by its internal uſe; in hæmoptoes and other diſorders of the lungs, *nitre* is generally uſeful;—as an alterative, it hath been uſeful, by a long continuance of it, in the leproſy, and particularly ſo in the cure of old ulcers in the legs;—joined with warm carminatives, it carries their efficacy through the inteſtines, which otherwiſe would be confined to the ſtomach.

Nitre, however, ſhould not be given without caution; though uſeful in moſt diſorders of the lungs: if the vis vitæ is defective it is better omitted; the ſame may be obſerved in almoſt all other caſes.—It often occaſions a nauſea, or a pain in the ſtomach if taken in a ſolid form; in this caſe, plentiful dilution, or warm medicines accompanying its uſe; theſe are prevented, or removed, if they happen to come on.

The doſe of nitre may be from three grains to two ſcruples, or more, every hour or two. And if each doſe is given as ſoon as it is diſſolved, its efficacy will be greater, and thus it alſo reſts more eaſy on the ſtomach.

15. Decoctum Nitrosum.

Take half an ounce of *nitre*, one ſcruple of cochineal, boil them in a quart of water until the *nitre* is diſſolved, then add two ounces of ſugar; and when cold, ſtrain off the clear liquor. This is palatable, and agreeable to the eye. Three or four table ſpoonfuls may be taken for a doſe, and repeated according to the intention of giving it. In ſome inſtances *nitre* produces pain, nauſea, and even ſickneſs. It is ſaid that, when it is boiled before it is adminiſtered, no ſuch effects are obſerved; and farther, that when *nitre* has excited a nauſea, &c. it may afterwards be given as above preſcribed, and it will remove the ſickneſs previouſly excited.

See Hoffman de Salium Medicorum, & de præſtantiſſima *Nitri* Virtute. Stahl de Uſu *Nitri* Medico. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem.

Nitrum Antiquorum. See Anatron.

—— Artificiale Hoffmanni. It is made of the ſpirit of ſal ammoniac and ſpirit of *nitre*. It perfectly diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine.

—— Calcareum Verum. It is a ſolution of calcareous earth, in the nitrous acid.

—— Causticum. See Antimonium, N° 11.

—— Factitium, } See Borax.
—— Nativum, }

—— Stibiatum, called alſo *anodynum minerale*. After making the calx of antimony, it is directed to be waſhed in ſeveral waters, until they become inſipid; theſe waters being mixed, then evaporated over a gentle fire till a cuticle forms on the ſurface, yield in the cold, cryſtals which are thus called. They poſſeſs but little of the antimony.

NIX FUMANS. See Calx.

—— Antimonialis. See Antimonii Flores under Antimonium.

NOCHETZLI NOPALLI, } See Coccinella.
NOCHEZNOPATLI. }

NOCTAMBULATIO, } See Somnambulo.
NOCTAMBULO. }

NOCTUINI OCULI. Grey eyes.

NOCTILUCA TERRESTRIS. See Cicindela.

NODOSA. Knotted. In Surgery, it is an epithet for a ſort of future; and for various bandages. Alſo for a ſpecies of the gout. See Arthritis.

NODULAS. In pharmacy, it is a knot tied on a rag, including ſome medicinal ingredient, with which the liquor this *nodulus* is ſuſpended in, is intended to be impregnated.—It is alſo a bag, in which ingredients are included, in order to be ſuſpended in a diet-drink, or medicated wine.

NODUS. See Gumma. In Botany. It is a protuberant joint in the ſtem of ſome plants, particularly in corn and grapes, in order to ſtrengthen their otherwiſe weak hollow culms.

NOELA TALI. The Indian barberry-tree, with an orange leaf. It grows in Malabar, it is evergreen, its fruit reſembles barberries; they are cooling and antiſeptic. See Ray's Hiſt.

NOLI ME TANGERE, called alſo *formix*. Touch me not. In botany, it is the *perſicaria ſiliquoſa*, and a name for the *cacao*, or sensitive plant. In surgery, it is a ſpecies of ulcer, and a kind of wart on the eye-lid which appears blackiſh, in which caſe it preſently mortifies; or a cancerous ſore, which, becauſe it is uſually provoked by medicines, is called *touch me not*. It is alſo a name of a ſpecies of *ſcirrhus*, and *herpes*. See Herpes. Sp. 5. Polypus Narium.

NOMA, } A phagedenic ulcer, from νεμω, *to eat away*.
NOME. } Alſo a ſpecies of herpes. See Herpes. Sp. 5.

NONANA. An erratic intermitting fever returning every ninth day.

NON-NATURALIA. The non-naturals, ſo called becauſe they affect man without entering into his compoſition, or conſtituting his nature; but yet are ſo neceſſary that he cannot live without them. They ſeem more properly to merit the appellation necessariæ res, as they are things *natural* in themſelves, and to man's exiſtence *neceſſary* and unavoidable. They have uſually been divided into ſix:

1. Air.
2. Aliment.
3. Exercise and Rest.
4. Paſſions and Affections of the Mind.
5. Wakefulness and sleep.
6. Repletion and Evacuation.

But theſe ſix might with great propriety be confined to the firſt four—for *exerciſe* and reſt produce pretty nearly ſimilar effects to *wakefulneſs* and *ſleep*—hence might theſe not improperly be reduced to one head; allowing ſome-

thing

thing more to *exercise*, than *wakefulness*, because of the muscular motion employed in the former.

And as for *repletion* and *evacuation*, they may be considered in the light of morbid affections, because when profuse on the one hand, or too sparing on the other, they certainly constitute disease, viz. *if perspirable matter passes not off as it ought, but is obstructed—plethora—fevers—head-ach*, &c. will ensue. *If what we eat lies too long on the stomach*---indigestion---heart-burn---flatulence, &c. *If too great a flux happens from the salivary glands*, it constitutes a ptyalism. *If from the liver—or pancreas---or intestines* --cholera morbus—bilious cholic---looseness, &c. and a variety of others might be adduced to prove the same point. See WALLIS on Health and Disease, edit. 2.

The luxury of most climes consists very much in the excess of what is needful in its kind, and in the requisites to correct that excess. In hot climes they surfeit themselves with fruits, and other vegetables;---they cool their fruits, creams, wines, &c. to an unsalutary degree, with ice, &c. Then, to correct the inconveniences of these excesses, they use brandy, hot tea, high sauces, &c.---In cold climes they surfeit with animal diet, fermented liquors, exercise, cloathing, &c. for which they use opposites to moderate their excesses, or rather the inconveniences thereof.

There are very few disorders happen to our frame, in which an error in one or more of the *non-naturals* have not an influence as a cause thereof.

Besides what is said on each article of the *non-naturals* in these sheets, see Dr. Fr. Clifton's translation of Hippocrates on Air, Water, and Situation; Wainwright on the *Non-naturals*; Sanctorius's Med. Static. Keil's Animal Œconomy. Mackenzie on Health.

NONUS HUMERI MUSCULUS PLACENTINI. See CORACO-BRACHÆUS.

NORTHAW, or NORT-HALL WATER. It is of the purging kind, and similar to that of Epsom, but not half so strong, and, though a little brackish and bitterish in the throat, not so nauseous. This water will not ferment with the vitriolic or muriatic acid, though it contains a little lime-stone, some calcareous nitre, with a small mixture of sea-salt. It is slightly purgative.

NOSOCOMIUM, } from νοσος, *a disease*, and κομεω,
NOSODOCHIUM, } *to take care of*. An HOSPITAL.

NOSOLOGIA, from νοσος, *a disease*, and λογια, *a discourse*. NOSOLOGY. It is an explication of diseases, or a discourse concerning the nature and properties of them, dividing them into CLASSES, ORDERS, *genera*, *species* and *varieties*; by which means accurate distinctions are formed, and much confusion avoided. See Sauvages's *Nosologia* Methodica. Cullen's Synopsis *Nosologiæ* Methodicæ. Vogel, Linnæus, Sagar, and Macbride, on the same subject.

NOSOS. See MORBUS.

NOSTALGIA, from νοστος, *redire*, and αλγια, *mœror*. BROKEN HEART, *longing for home*; or NATIONAL INSANITY. SAUVAGES makes a genus of MOROSITATES, in which strangers in any place have such an unconquerable desire to return to their parents and their own country, that being denied they become extremely sorrowful, and are afflicted with restlessness, loss of appetite, and other violent symptoms. Dr. CULLEN places this in his CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DYSOREXIÆ, which he concisely defines, in those who are absent from their own country, a vehement desire of returning to it. He observes two species. 1. *Nostalgia* simplex, when no other disease attends. 2. *Nostalgia* complicata, when it is attended with some other disease. The reason for this arrangement, see MOROSITATES.

NOSTOCH. See CŒLI FLOS.

NOTHÆ COSTÆ, from νοθος, *spurious*. See COSTÆ.

NOTIÆUS, from νωτος, *the back*. See MEDULLA SPINALIS.

NUBA. See MANNA and ÆSCAVUM.

NUBECULA, } See URINA, ENCAUMA, and ALNUBES. } BUGO.

NUBECULA SUSPENSA. See ENÆOREMA.

NUCAMENTA. See AMENTACEI FLORES.

NUCES GALLÆ. See GALLÆ.

—— OLEOSÆ. See FARINACEA.

—— PURGANTES. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

NUCHA. The BACK of the NECK. Properly the region upon the first vertebra of the back. It is an Arabic term.

NUCI PRUNIFERA & NUCIFERA. See NUX VIRGINIANA.

NUCIOSITAS. See MYOPIA.

NUCIPERSICA. The NECTARINE.

NUCISTA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

NUCLEUS. A KERNEL. IN BOTANY the seed of a nut, and stone fruits, that part of the fruit which is inclosed in a hard shell, as the kernels of almonds and apricots.

NUCULA TERRESTRIS. See BULBOCASTANUM.

NUMMULARIA. This plant is so called from *nummus*, *money*; because its leaves are round. It is also called *centimorbia*, because it is said to be useful in an hundred diseases. In English it is named HERB TWOPENCE, and MONEY-WORT.

It is a low creeping plant with square stalks, and smooth, little, roundish, or heart-shaped leaves, set in pairs at the joints, upon short pedicles; in their bosoms appear yellow solitary monopetalous flowers, each divided into five oval segments, and followed by a small round capsule, full of minute seeds. It is perennial, grows wild in moist pasture grounds, and flowers from May to the end of summer. It is restringent, antiscorbutic, and vulnerary. Boerhaave thinks it similar to a mixture of scurvy-grass and sorrel; but it is weaker than either of them.

NUMMULARIA RUBRA; called also *Lysimachia*. The species formerly used in medicine was the LYSIMACHIA NUMMULARIA Linn. The juice of this species of *moneywort*, is like that of becabunga; it hath a saponaceous, aromatic, and balsamic taste; its virtues are the same as a mixture of cochlearia with acetosa. See Raii Hist. Lewis's Mat. Med.

NUSCITIOSUS. See NYCTALOPS.

NUTRICATIO, *Accretio alitura*. NUTRITION, ACCRETION, or GROWTH. It hath generally been thought that *nutrition* is chiefly performed by means of the nervous fluid, because those parts whose nerves are destroyed, or wholly deprived of their usual power, are observed to become smaller; but this is without foundation, for, from certain experiments, it is known, that the motions of the fluids, in the very small vessels, depend in a great measure upon the influence of their nerves; and that when this is wanting, the fluids either do not circulate at all through the vessels, or at least in a very languid manner; whence the parts to which they belong collapse, and are not properly nourished. See WHYTT's Physiological Essays, edit. 2. p. 22, &c. p. 49, and 50. Monro's Observations on the nervous System, edit. fol. chap. 25. p. 78. The standard of *nutrition* varies in persons of different ages; for, during infancy, more is added to the body than is thrown off from it; but to old age, the consumption is greater than the addition. The first of these is the growth, the latter the decrease, and so decay of the body. In infancy and youth the fibres are extensible; and the force of the circulation proportionably greater than in later life: on the arrival of maturity, the last lessens, and the first is totally at an end. See Haller's Physiol.

NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM. It was formerly made by mixing certain proportions of vinegar, oil, and litharge; but the London College substituted, as a neater application, the *ungt. saturninum*, which they now call *unguentum cerussæ acetatæ*, OINTMENT of ACETATED CERUSSE, and make in the following mode: take of acetated cerusse, two drams by weight; white wax, two ounces by weight; olive oil, half a pint; rub the acetated cerusse, previously powdered, with some part of the olive oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture until it is cold. Ph. Lond 1788. See UNGUENTUM LITHARGYRI acetati, under LITHARGYRUS.

NUX MOSCHATA; also called *myristica nux*, *nucista*, *pala*, *chrysobalanus Galeni*, *unguentaria*, *assala*, *nux aromatica*, the NUTMEG. Weston, in his Universal Botanist, names the tree *myristica moschata*, and describes it myristica arbor, *nuces moschatas & macem gerens*. The NUTMEG and MACE-TREE. Linnæus in his Suppl. 265, names the tree MYRISTICA OFFICINALIS. There is a spurious sort of this tree called *panempalka*. The TRUE NUTMEG tree, however, is the MYRISTICA MOSCHATA, *foliis lanceolatis*, *fructu glabro*. CLASS DIŒCIA, ORD. SYNGENESIA, LINN. Genera Plantarum Nova, per SHREBER 1562.

It is the aromatic kernel of a large nut, produced by a tree said to resemble the pear-tree; it grows in the East Indies, principally on the Isle of Banda, and on the Mo-

luccas

lucca Iſles. The outer part of the fruit, which is the ſize of a peach, is a ſoft fleſhy ſubſtance like that of the walnut, which ſpontaneouſly opens when ripe; under this lies a red membrane, called *macis*, *mace*, forming a kind of reticular covering, through the fiſſures of which is ſeen the hard woody ſhell that includes the *nutmeg*. C. Bauhine ſpeaks of three ſorts; but there are two which are frequently enough met with; one of them is of an oblong figure, called *male*; the other roundiſh, called *female*; this laſt is the officinal ſpecies, being preferred to the other, on account of its ſtronger and more agreeable flavour, and its being, as is ſaid, leſs ſubject to become carious. The Dutch monopolize this part of trade, as well as the reſt of the ſpices in general, whence we ſeldom have them genuine.

The *nutmeg* is moderately warm, grateful to the taſte, and unctuous. It is conſidered as antiſeptic, ſtomachic, cordial, carminative, and reſtringent, in doſes of from ſix grains to half a dram; but to encreaſe its laſt power the nutmeg in ſubſtance ſhould be roaſted; and from this effect it has been much uſed in diarrhœas and dyſenteries. People ſhould be cautious of uſing it in large quantities, as it is apt to affect the head, and manifeſt ſuch a ſtrong hypnotic power as to prove extremely dangerous. Bontius ſays, this is a frequent occurence in India, and Dr. Cullen ſaw a remarkable inſtance of its hypnotic power in a perſon, from taking two drams, or a little more of nutmeg in powder. See Cullen's Mat. Med. vol. ii. p. 204. An ordinary kind of nutmegs is called *arecæ*, *avellanæ Indicæ*, &c.

The London College directs a gallon of proof ſpirit to be drawn by diſtillation from two ounces of *nutmegs*, and this is called *ſpiritus nucis moſchatæ*; but when a few hawthorn flowers are added, it is called *nephritica aq.* Tincture made from the *nutmeg* in proof ſpirit, is a more excellent medicine.

By diſtillation with water, *nutmegs* yield nearly one tenth their weight of a limpid eſſential oil, which is very grateful, and poſſeſſes the flavour of the ſpice in perfection; it is recommended as antiſpaſmodic and hypnotic. It is ſimilar in quality to the oil of mace, but not quite ſo grateful.

On the ſurface of the remaining liquor in the ſtill, after the aſcent of the eſſential oil, called *oleum nucis moſchatæ eſſentiale*, is found floating an unctuous concrete, like tallow, of a white colour, nearly inſipid, not eaſily corruptible, and hence commended as a baſis for odoriferous balſams; the decoction, freed from this ſebaceous matter, and inſpiſſated, leaves a weakly bitter ſub-aſtringent extract.

Rectified ſpirit takes up the whole ſmell and taſte of the *nutmegs*, and receives from them a deep bright yellow colour; the ſpirit drawn off from the filtered tincture is very ſlightly impregnated with their flavour; the greateſt part of the ſpecific ſmell, as well as the aromatic warmth, bitterneſs, and ſubaſtringency of the ſpice, remaining concentrated in the extract.

Both the oil, the ſpirituous tincture, and extracts, agree better with weak ſtomachs than the *nutmeg* itſelf.

Ol. N. M. per Expr. *commonly called* Ol. Macis per Expr.

When *nutmegs* are heated, and ſtrongly preſſed, they give out a fluid yellow oil, which concretes on growing cold, into a ſebaceous conſiſtence. We are informed, that in the Spice Iſlands, the imperfect and damaged nuts are ſeparated for obtaining this expreſſed oil. In the ſhops we find three ſorts, under the name of *oil of mace*. The BEST is brought from the Eaſt Indies in ſtone jars; *it is ſoftiſh, of a yellowiſh colour, an agreeable fragrant ſmell, greatly reſembling that of the nutmeg itſelf; it is of the colour of mace.*—The NEXT comes from Holland in ſolid maſſes, generally flat, and of a ſquare figure; *it is paler coloured, weaker in its ſmell, and inferior in its quality to that of India.*—The LAST is the worſt; it ſeems to be a *compoſition of ſuet, palm-oil, and ſuch like expreſſed ones, flavoured with a little of the genuine oil of nutmeg.*—The beſt is the ſebaceous matter of the *nutmeg* and its eſſential oil; by diſtillation in water, and maceration in rectified ſpirit of wine, the eſſential oil is ſeparated, and the ſebaceons matter is left quite inſipid. The chief uſe of theſe is for liniments, &c. to be applied to the ſtomach, or as a part in anodyne and nervous ointments. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

NUX vel GLANS UNGUENTUARIA. See MYROBALANI.

—— METELLA. See NUX VOMICA.

—— VIRGINIANA, called alſo *prunus prunifera*, *nucifera*, *nucipruniferа*, *maſtichen odoratum fundens*, MASTICH of LIGON, and VIRGINIA NUT. Its leaves ſhine like thoſe of the bay-tree, and it differs from other pruniferous trees in its fruit, which is ſmall, turbinated, and contains but a little pulp.

The fruit is of the ſhape and ſize of a filbert, ſmooth, of a brown colour, with an eye near one end, containing a hard ſtone, with a white globular kernel, of a bitteriſh taſte and an aromatic ſmell. It is antiſcorbutic, deobſtruent, and warming. See Raii Dendr.

—— VOMICA, called alſo *nux metella*, *caniram*; *faba febrifuga*, *godhakadura*, *igaſur*, VOMIC NUT. It is a flat roundiſh ſeed, or kernel, about an inch broad, and a quarter of an inch thick, with a prominence in the middle, on both ſides of a grey colour, covered with a kind of woolly matter, internally hard and tough like horn. It is the produce of a large tree growing in the Eaſt Indies, which Plukenet calls CUCURBITIFERA MALABARIENSIS *ænopliæ foliis rotundis fructu orbiculari rubro, cujus grana ſunt nuces vomicæ officinarum.* The *nux vomica* is the fruit of the STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA, vel *Indica, foliis vatis quinque nervis, cauli interni*, CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 253.

They have no place in the preſent practice; to the taſte they are bitter, but have no ſmell. Fallopius ſays, in doſes to 3 ſs. they procure ſweat; but Hoffman informs us, that two doſes of ſeven or eight grains each, were fatal to a girl of ten years old. They poiſon dogs, crows, &c. When imprudently ſwallowed by men, they produce great anxiety, convulſions, paralytic ſymptoms, retching, an increaſed motion of the heart and of the lungs. The poiſonous matter is probably the ſame as that of bitter almonds, which act chiefly on the nervous ſyſtem. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chemical Works.

Dr. Hagſtrom, a Swediſh phyſician, commends the uſefulneſs of the *nux vomica* in the dyſentery. See the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 189, &c.

However, they appear to be too dangerous to be admitted into practice, eſpecially where other medicines, leſs deleterious, are equally efficacious.

—— VOMICA SERAPIONIS, called alſo *faba ſancti Ignatii*, *pepita nux*, *faba Indica*, *catalongay*. ST. IGNATIUS's BEAN. It is the produce of a tree called MANANAOG, alſo *cantara*. It is met with in the Eaſt Indies and the Philippine iſlands. The fruit reſembles a gourd, in each of which is from twenty to thirty ſeeds, improperly called *beans*. They are of a roundiſh figure, irregular and uneven, the ſize of a middling nutmeg, ſemitranſparent, of a horny texture, and of a colour betwixt white and a ſky-blue. Theſe ſeeds have a bitter taſte, but no ſmell, except a degree of a muſty ſcent whilſt freſh. The inhabitants of the Philippine iſlands uſe them as a medicine, but they affect the Europeans violently, producing the ſame effect as occurs from vomic nuts. See Act. Phil. Lond. No. 249, p. 44. Med. Muſ. vol. iii.

NUX is a term added to many vegetable productions, viz. *Nux baſilica*, *Euboica*, *Perſica*, *& regia*. See JUGLANS.—*Ben*, *& unguentaria*. See BEN.—*Barbadenſis & cathartica*. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.—INDICA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.—*Malabarica*. See CUMBULU.—*Vomica minor moliceana*;—*altera*. See COLUBRINUM.

NYCTALOPIA. See AMBLYOPIA.

NYCTALOPS, from νυξ, *night*, and ωψ, *an eye*, NIGHT-BLINDNESS. Celſus calls the diſeaſe *imbecillitas oculorum*. Sometimes theſe patients are called *luſcitioſi*, or *nuſcitioſi*, but improperly; for *luſcitioſus* is one who ſees but little, through ſome defect of the eye, and ſees better in the evening than at noon. But amongſt both the Greek and Latin writers, there is a direct oppoſition in the uſe of the word *nyctalops*; ſome ſaying it ſignifies thoſe who ſee by night;—and others expreſs by it thoſe who cannot ſee during the night. However, at preſent, it is underſtood to ſignify that diſorder, in which, as the night approaches, the patient loſes his ſight, he remains blind until the morning, at which time the ſight returning, it continues all the day, and ſo continues to return with the day, and to depart at night.

The words *hemeralopia*, in Vogel's Genera of Diſeaſes,

ſtands for blindneſs in the night, and ſight in the day; and *nyctalopia*, in Linnæus's and Vogel's Genera, ſtands for blindneſs in the day, and ſight in the night.

The difference in the account of this diſorder, as to its appearing in the night, or in the day, is reconciled by conſidering it as of the intermitting kind; the difference then will conſiſt in the different times of its approach, ſo may be called *periodical blindneſs*. Intermittents appear in a variety of modes, and the ſucceſs of the bark, in ſome inſtances of this ſort of blindneſs, both favour the opinion of its being an intermittent diſeaſe of the eyes. See Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. and Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 111, &c. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 265.

NYMPHÆ, called alſo *alæ internæ minores clitoridis, colliculum, collicula, myrtocheilides*. They run down on each ſide of the clitoris, and with the frænum of the perinæum they form what ſome call the foſſa magna, or entrance into the vagina. In MIDWIFERY this is called *os externum*. Sometimes the *nymphæ* are large, and appear cancerous; when this happens, the part may be cut off with ſciſſars, and it will then heal as a common wound. Galen and other ancient writers, ſometimes call the *clitoris*, and ſometimes the *hymen*, by the name of *nymphæ*; but what the moderns call *nymphæ*, or *criſtæ clitoridis*, or *alæ minores ſive internæ*, are two prominent folds of the inner ſkin of the greater or external alæ, reaching from the præputium of the clitoris, to the two ſides of the great orifice of the uterus: they begin narrow, grow broader, then at their lower end they grow narrow again, and are loſt about the orifice of the vagina, in the labia externa.

NYMPHÆA, called alſo *nenuphar, leuconymphæa, microleuco-nymphæa*. The GREAT WHITE WATER-LILY. NYMPHÆA ALBA Linn. It is called *nymphæa*, becauſe it lives in waters where the nymphs are feigned by the poets to inhabit. There are ſeveral ſpecies, diſtinguiſhed by their white and yellow flowers, &c. but their virtues, which are ſaid to be anodyne and demulcent, are too inſignificant to demand any notice in medical practice. See Raii Hiſt. It is alſo the name of a preternatural excreſcence on the *nymphæ*.

— GLANDIFERA.
— INDICA.
— MADRASPASTANA.
} See FABA ÆGYPTIA.

NYMPHOIDES, from its reſemblance to the nymphæa, both in its form and virtues, thus named. It is alſo called nymphæa lutea and alba minor.

NYMPHOMANIA, from νυμφη, *nymphæ*, and μανια, *furor*. See FUROR UTERINUS.

NYMPHOMANIA PRURIGINOSA. A variety of the *nymphomania*.

NYMPHOTOMIA. A ſection of the clitoris when too large; for the ancients called the clitoris by the name of nympha.

NYSTAGMOS. A WINKING OR TWINKLING with the eyes, ſuch as happens when a perſon is very ſleepy. When a diſeaſe, it is an inſtance of the clonic kind of convulſion.

O.

OBL

OB. Selden ſays that *Ob* was uſually tranſlated Python, or magician. This *Ob* is as a ſpirit, or demon, that gave anſwers which ſeemed to come from the pudenda, the head, or the arm-pits, but with a voice ſo low, as not to be diſtinctly heard.

OBELÆA, from ὀβελός, *a dart* or *a ſpit*. See SAGITTALIS SUTURA.

OBELCHERA. See CUCURBITA.

OBESITAS. *Corpulentia.* CORPULENCE, or FATNESS. It is obſerved that for one fat perſon in France or Spain, there are an hundred in England and Holland. This is ſuppoſed to be from the uſe of new malt liquors, more than from the difference of climes, or degrees of perſpiration. Indolence may cauſe *fatneſs* in ſome conſtitutions; but in general, thoſe who are diſpoſed to this habit will be fat in ſpite of every endeavour to the contrary, except that of deſtroying health. Vinegar never prevents *fatneſs*, but by inducing a worſe diſorder. One of the beſt methods of emptying the cellular membrane of its oil, ſeems to be a gentle mercurial ſalivation, and decoctions of guaiacum wood at proper intervals. See a remarkable inſtance of *fatneſs* in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. p. 69—84. Though people may be extremely corpulent, and enjoy a good ſtate of health, yet ſtill it frequently lays the foundation for diſeaſe; ſee POLYSARCIA.

OBLATES PURGANTES. They are figured purging cakes, made of flour, ſugar, and purging ingredients.

OBLIQUUS. A name for ſeveral pairs of muſcles; alſo a name of the *pronator teres*.

OBLIQUUS ASCENDENS, } called alſo ACCLIVIS.
—— INTERNUS, } These muſcles of the belly receive their name from the oblique aſcent of their fibres. They lie under the *obliquus* deſcendens. The ſame error which many anatomiſts have taught with reſpect to the *obliquus* deſcendens, they have committed with reſpect to theſe muſcles; they have no communication with the lumbal vertebræ, they ariſe fleſhy from the ſpine of the os ilium and ligamentum pubis, and the upper edge of the os ſacrum, according to Dr. Hunter; but ſome others ſay, that there is no part of them that comes from the os ſacrum, but paſſing forward and upward from the oſſa pubis and ilii, they form a broad membranous thin tendon, implanted into the whole length of the linea alba, and the cartilages of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ribs. Their tendons divide into two lamellæ, one of which joins the *rectus* on each ſide, and the other the *tranſverſalis*. Theſe muſcles are not perforated by the ſpermatic cord. Beſides their uſe in compreſſing of the belly, that part which ariſes fleſhy towards the back part of the edge of the os ilium, and goes to the cartilaginous endings of the ribs, not only depreſſes them, and ſtraitens the thorax in expiration, but alſo the order of the fibres of theſe muſcles interſect thoſe of the oblique deſcending muſcles, and counteract them in the turning the trunk of the body, on the axis of the vertebræ; as on its contrary ſide, its ſeries of fleſhy fibres being parallel to thoſe of the ſaid oblique muſcle deſcending on the oppoſite ſide, may act in concurrence with them in diſcharging of their office.

—— DESCENDENS, } This pair of muſcles is alſo
—— EXTERNUS. } called *declivis*. They are the external muſcles of the belly, and derive their name from the progreſs of their fibres, which run obliquely downwards. They ariſe by productions partly fleſhy, and partly tendinous, from the lower edge of the fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and moſt of the inferior ribs, which indent themſelves into the the fleſhy dentiform proceſſes of the *ſerratus anticus major*. Their fibres run forward and downward, terminating in the ſpine of the ilium, os pubis, and linea alba. Part of theſe fibres, which run toward the ilium, are loſt in the faſcia of the thigh, and thoſe which run toward the os pubis, are doubled under themſelves. This duplication (being ſuppoſed to be a ligament) goes by the name of *ligamentum Poupartii*, and through it the ſpermatic veſſels of men, and the round ligaments of the womb in women, perforate. The ring through which theſe paſs, is formed by the tendinous fibres parting. From their origins, which are moſtly fleſhy, their oblique deſcending fleſhy parts expand themſelves into a broad membranous tendon, before they go over the rectus to their inſertion in the linea alba and os pubis, from whence ſtill deſcending, they end partly tendinous in the ligamentum pubis, but chiefly fleſhy on the ſuperior and forepart of the circular edge of the os ilium. They do not adhere to the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ lumbares, but their largeſt, laſt, and moſt fleſhy digitation, leaving the loweſt baſtard rib at its extreme point, in their oblique deſcent going forwards, ſtill recedes gradually from the vertebræ, forming a triangular interſtice, which is taken up by the *ſacrolumbus os ilium*, and its lower ſide; in this area the fibres of the ſubjacent muſcles plainly appear. Theſe muſcles give ſtrength to the parietes of the belly, ſuſtain and compreſs the viſcera, propel the fæces, urine, and the fœtus: that part of them which is interjacent, between the linea alba, os pubis, and the ſpine of the os ilium, bearing an analogy in its poſition to the maſtoideus of the head, ſerves for the circumrotation of the trunk, upon the axis of the vertebræ, when we turn the body to the contrary ſide, and the feet remain unmoved.

OBLIQUUS INFERIOR, } alſo called *capitis obliquus*
—— MAJOR, } *inferior*.

One of theſe muſcles riſes on each ſide, from the ſide part of the ſpinal proceſs of the vertebra dentata, then goes upward and outward, and is inſerted into the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas. They are the principal rotators of the head, and run in a contrary direction to the *obliquus* ſuperior.

—— MAJOR OCULI, alſo called *ſuperior*; *trochlearis*, *amatorius*; *longiſſimus oculi*. It is called *trochlearis* from its tendon paſſing through a cartilaginous pulley, that is ſituated in the orbit of the eye to the inſide of the internal angular proceſs of the os frontis near the inner angle. This muſcle riſes tendinous from the bottom of the ſocket near the entrance of the optic nerve, and paſſing towards the upper part of the ſocket near the great angle of the eye, its round tendon runs through a cartilaginous pulley, which is there fixed to a depreſſure in the os frontis; from thence it is reflected, and runs obliquely backward, incloſed in a ligamentous ſheath, and is inſerted tendinous into the ſclerotica, upon the upper part of the globe of the eye, a little more backward than the inſertion of the rectus ſuperior. When it acts ſingly, it rolls the eye about its axis, drawing the globe forward and the pupil downward; when it acts in conjunction with the *obliquus* minor, the eye is drawn outward or forward.

OBLIQUUS

OBLIQUUS MINOR. See RECTUS MINOR.

—— MINOR vel INFERIOR OCULI. It riſes chiefly, fleſhy, juſt within the edge of the lower and anterior part of the ſocket, near the caruncula lachrymalis, and paſſing obliquely backwards under the globe, it is inſerted into the ſclerotica on the external ſide of the eye, near the optic nerve. It is alſo called *amatorius*.

—— NASI, called alſo *laterales muſc.* Theſe are thin muſcles running along the ſides of the pyramidales naſi; they are fixed to the apophyſis naſalis of the oſſa maxillaria, and are inſerted into the alæ narium.

—— PALPEBRARUM. The muſcles of the eye-lids thus named, are all that extent of fleſhy fibres, which by a thin ſtratum ſurrounds the edge of each orbit, and from thence, without any interruption, covers the two *eye-lids* all the way to the cilia. Theſe fibres are moſtly tranſverſely oval. They adhere to the ſkin of the *eye-lids* and wrinkle them.

—— SUPERIOR. Theſe muſcles are on each ſide covered by the head of the trachelo-maſtoideus; they each riſe from the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas, and have their inſertion into the os petroſum and os occipitale, near the proceſſus maſtoideus; they ſerve to bend the head backward; called alſo *capitis obliquus ſuperior*.

—— SUPERIOR OCULI. See OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI.

OBLIVIO. See AMENTIA.

OBOLUS. A weight of about nine grains.

OBSIDIANUM. See ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

OBSIDIANUS LAPIS. See AMPELITIS.

OBSONIORUM RHUS. See RHUS.

OBSTETRICATIO. MIDWIFERY. The firſt mention that is made of this is in Gen. xxxv. 16, 17. And then it appears to have been in the hands of women. Amongſt medical writers, Hippocrates was the firſt who gave any account of it, either as a branch of ſcience, or of art; after Hippocrates, Celſus, Moſchion, Rufus Epheſius, Galen, Oribaſius, Aetius, Paulus Ægineta, Avicenna, Alberſis, and others, have enlarged on this ſubject; but the laſt improvers are Mauriceau, Dionis, Memis, the Chamberlains, Chapman, Daventer, La Motte, Giffard, Heiſter, Smellie, Hamilton, Leake, Denman, Clark, &c.

It may here be obſerved, that the Engliſh and the French are not peculiar nor unprecedented in calling in the aſſiſtance of men. When women fell in labour, it appears in hiſtory, that the Athenians had a law to forbid ſlaves and women to practiſe *midwifery*; afterwards, indeed, a law was made, by which free-women were allowed to practiſe it.

Midwifery, at preſent, is taught and practiſed as a diſtinct branch of art; and in order to a proficiency therein, the practitioner is ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a competent knowledge of the following particulars, moſt of which are, more or leſs, noticed in the reſpective parts of this work. They are as follow:

The parts of the pelvis, its dimenſions, the depth of its cavity, its various diſtortions, &c.—The parts of women, ſubſervient to generation.—The ſtate of the womb and its neck, in the different periods of geſtation.—Twins.—Monſters.—Superfœtations.—Extra-uterine fœtuſes.—Moles. The progreſs of a child's head through the different parts of the pelvis in a natural labour.—The ſecundines.—The various complaints which uſually attend pregnancy.—The manner and uſe of touching.—The difference betwixt falſe and true labour pains.—The different kinds of labour.—The various modes of the child's preſenting, with the methods of delivery.—The diſorders of childbed women.—The management of the child and its mother during the time of lying-in, &c. on which ſee the articles PELVIS, PARTURITIO, GESTATIO, INVOLUCRA, PRÆSENTATIO, &c

OBSTIPATIO. COSTIVENESS. Thus Dr. Cullen names this genus of diſeaſe. He places it in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. EPISCHESES, which he defines, no dejection of fæces, or leſs frequent than uſual. Its ſpecies are, 1. *Obſtipatio debilium*; it happens in lax and weakly men who have generally but a weak digeſtion. 2. *Obſtipatio rigidorum*; it happens to men who have rigid fibres, and often are hypochondriac. 3. *Obſtipatio obſtructorum*; when there are ſymptoms of the ſpaſmodic colic,—the colic of Poictiers,—the accidental colic,—or the colic from ſtony concretions in the bowels. See CONSTIPATIO, where the modes of cure are ſpecified.

OBSTIPITAS. See CONTRACTURA.

OBSTRUCTIO. OBSTRUCTION. It is when the fluids can no longer paſs through the veſſels of a particular part; and may happen from the increaſed viſcidity of the fluid;—a diminution of the capacity of the veſſels;—or a concurrence of both theſe cauſes. Theſe are more or leſs difficultly removed, according to the age, conſtitution, &c. of the patient. The word *oppilatio*, is uſed in the ſame ſenſe, but means a cloſe kind of obſtruction; for RHODIUS ſays, it not only ſignifies to ſhut out, but alſo to fill.

OBTUNDENTIA. Medicines ſuited to cover, or blunt the acrimony of the fluids. See DEMULCENTIA.

OBTURATOR EXTERNUS. Some call it *marſupialis*, and *burſalis muſculus*. This muſcle covers the foramen magnum iſchii, and riſing from the bone before the foramen, runs backwards under the head of the os femoris, covered by the quadratus femoris, and is inſerted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the internus, and is, like it, a rotator.

OBTURATOR INTERNUS, or MARSUPIALIS, alſo *burſalis muſculus*. This muſcle takes its origin from the inner circumference of the foramen magnum iſchii, and goes out playing round the iſchium as on a pulley, and is inſerted into the trochanter major, contiguous to the pyriformis, and is a rotator of the thigh. The tendon of this muſcle plainly rooves the bone in its paſſage.

—— NERVUS. This nerve is a branch of the crural; it paſſes through the foramen ovale, and is loſt in the inner muſcles of the thigh.

OBTURATRIX ARTERIA. It is a branch of the hypogaſtric. It perforates the obturator muſcle, whence its name; and goes out of the pelvis, at the upper part of the ligament of the foramen ovale, having firſt ſent a branch over the ſymphyſis of the os ilium, and os pubis, to the inguinal glands and integuments. It ſends out a branch which communicates with a branch of the ſciatica arteria; and gives out branches to the adjacent muſcles, and ſends many ſmall ones by the neck of the thigh-bone.

—— VENA. It is a branch from the hypogaſtric vein, and receives this name, where it enters into the internal obturator muſcle.

OCCA. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

OCCIPITALIS ARTERIA. It is the firſt external, or poſterior branch of the external carotid. It paſſes obliquely before the internal jugular vein; and having ſent out twigs to the adjacent muſcles, it runs between the ſtyloid and maſtoid apophyſes, along the maſtoid groove, and goes to the muſcles and integuments, which cover the occipital bone. It communicates with the temporal, vertebral, and cervical arteries.

OCCIPITALIS MUSCULUS. It is one of the *quadrati*. This is mentioned by Columbus, and accurately deſcribed by Fallopius. There are two of them; they are ſhort, broad, thin, and fleſhy; they are ſituated on the occiput, where the maſtoideus and ſplenius muſcles are inſerted; they ſoon become tendinous, join with the pericranium, which firmly adheres to the hairy ſcalp on the ſinciput. When they act they pull the hairy ſcalp backwards.

—— NERVUS. A branch from the tenth pair of nerves which proceed from within the ſkull; it ſpreads and runs on the upper and lateral parts of the head.

—— POSTERIOR ARTERIA. It is a branch from the vertebral. It ſpreads on the occiput.

—— VENA. A branch from the poſterior, or upper external jugular; but it ſometimes proceeds from the vertebralis, or axillaris. It ſpreads on the occiput.

OCCIPITIS OS. This bone is of a rhomboidal figure, a tranſverſe ridge running from the maſtoid proceſs of one ſide to that of the other, divides it into two parts. Its external ſurface is convex, except at the cuneiform proceſs, at the baſe of which, on each ſide of the foramen magnum, are the condyles which connect the head to the ſpine; on the outſide of theſe condyles the bone makes a projection, and there is a notch where the internal jugular vein paſſes. The bone is divided into four cavities in its inſide, by a crucial ſpine, which hath four canals in it; the ſuperior, for the longitudinal ſinus; the inferior frequently hath the occipital ſinus; theſe on each ſide, for the lateral ſinuſes, which are continuations of the longitudinal. There are five foramina proper to this bone; the firſt is the foramen magnum: juſt above the condyle there is a hole on each ſide for the ninth pair of nerves, and generally there are two holes which pierce from behind the condyles to the foſſæ of the lateral ſinuſes. Beſides theſe, there are two common foramina which

which are one on each side, between the processus cuneiformis and os petrosum.

OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS. Albinus calls it *epicranium*. It rises from the posterior part of the occiput, goes over the upper part of the os parietale and os frontis, and is lost in the eye-brows. It is a very thin muscle; its office is, to raise the eye-brows, and wrinkle the forehead. It is antagonist to the corrugator coiterii.

OCCIPUT, called also *prora*; the hind part of the head, called *inion* by some. BLANCHARD says inion is the beginning of the spinal marrow; others that it is the back part of the neck.

OCHEUS. See SCROTUM.

OCHLAGOGI, ὀχλος, *populus*, and ἀγωγος, *ductor*. See AGYRTÆ.

OCHRA, called also *vitriolum abortivum*. YELLOW OCHRE. Some is found of a brown colour; and some is red. The darkest red sort is called RED OKER, *rubrica fabrilis*; *Creta rubra*, *arcanne*, MARKING STONE, RUDD, and RUDDLE. They are an argillaceous earth, less tenacious when moistened than the clays and the boles; impregnated with a small portion of iron, and thence their colour. By burning, their argillaceous nature is discovered; and by digesting in aqua regia, their iron is extracted, and then the *ochre* remains white. Their chief difference from bole is in their being less viscid. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

—— NIGRA. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.

OCHREA. See TIBIA.

OCHRUS, also called *lathyris*, and *ervilia*. Boerhaave mentions this plant. It bears cylindrical pods with round seeds as large as peas, which are eatable, but not very easily digested.

OCHTHODES, from ὀχθος, importing the callous tumid lips of ulcers; or from ὀχθη, *a bank*. See ULCERS.

OCIMASTRUM, } *Lychnis sylvestris, alba simplex.* WILD WHITE CAMPION.
OCYMASTRUM, }
OCYMOIDES. }

It is Boerhaave's fourteenth species of lychnis. It is found in hedges and borders of fields; it flowers in May. The flower is said to check the fluor albus, and inward bleedings; the herb boiled in posset, is said to cure convulsions in children; but its virtues hath not obtained it a place in practice. See Raii Hist. It is a name for the *circæa lutetiana*, and several species of *lychnis*.

OCTANA. An erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OCTAVUS HUMERI MUSC. } See TERES
—— HUMERI PLACENTINI MUSC. } MINOR.

OCULARES COMMUNES. See MOTORES OCULORUM.

—— EXTERNI. MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI.

OCULARIA. See EUPHRAGIA.

OCULI CANCRORUM. CRABS EYES. Called *cancrorum lapides*, *lapilli*. They are stony concretions, of what, at first, was but a milky juice, found in the head of the *astacus fluviatilis*, or river craw-fish; they are lodged in a bag on each side of the stomach, which also is in the head of this fish; two of them are lodged in the head of each. These stones are roundish, flatted on one side, in colour white, having sometimes a reddish, and at others a bluish cast; the blue are the best, the white are taken out after the fish hath been boiled; they are internally of a leafy texture. The largest quantities are the produce of Muscovy, particularly of the river Don; great quantities are also found in other parts of the Russian empire.

They are used as an absorbent of acid humours in the primæ viæ, and are supposed, when combined with the acid, to be more aperient and resolvent than most of the other absorbent earths; however this may be, it is certain that the earth of *crabs-eyes* differs much from the earth of crabs-claws, for the first is not convertible into quicklime. The medical difference of their earths, dissolved in any acid of the vegetable or animal kingdom, does not appear to be great; the solutions of the two are alike in taste. The earth of *crabs-eyes*, as to its chemical characters, is the same as the earth of hartshorn.

These stones are counterfeited with pipe clay, or with chalk, mixed with glutinous materials, or with the shells of fishes; but these compositions are easily distinguished from true *crabs-eyes*, by their texture being uniform, and not leafy;—by their sticking to the tongue, which *crabs-eyes* will not do;—by their softening with water, which *crabs-eyes* will not do;—by their dissolving in acids, while *crabs-eyes* steeped in vinegar retain their form; but when the artificial sort are made with shells, the want of the lamellated coats is the best method of distinguishing them. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

OCULO MUSCULARES. See MOTORES OCULORUM.

OCULO MUSCULARES EXTERNI. See MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI.

OCULUS. The EYE; called also *illos*. The EXTERNAL PARTS are, the *eye-brows*, the *eye-lids*; the extremities of which, where the eye-lashes grow, are called *orchos*; the cilia, the forepart of the globe, the membrana conjunctiva, the cornea lucida, the iris, the pupilla, the caruncule lachrymales, and angles of the *eye-lids*, &c. The external of which are named *paropiæ*; the internal, *pegæ*. The INTERNAL PARTS are the globe of the *eye*, the adnata or albuginea; the extremity of which is called *premnon*; the sclerotica, the choroides, the retina, the aqueous humour, called *hydatodes*, *hydatoides*; *oeides*; *ovatus* vel *oviformis humor*; *albuginosa humor*; the vitreous humour, called *hyaloides*; crystalline humor, called *phacoides*; the muscles that move the *eye*, and the optic nerve, &c. For an account of these, see the respective parts described under each head specifically.

A new-born child shall be observed, perhaps, never to keep its *eyes* fixed on any one object, but continually changing from one to another; and if you put your hand before them, the children will not wink; hence some have thought, that new-born infants have no sight; but this is a mistake, and the true reason why their *eyes* are in perpetual motion is, that they have not yet acquired the habit of examining one thing at once with their *eyes*; their not winking at the approach of the hand arises from their want of experience how easily their *eyes* may be hurt; but, in a few days, they get the habit of winking, so that afterwards their *eyes* do it spontaneously at the approach of danger.

See a Description of the *Eye*, and its adjacent parts, by J. Warner, Surgeon. Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. by J. Ware, Surgeon. Winslow's Anatomy. Cheselden's Anatomy, &c.

ARTIFICIAL EYES are made of concave plates of gold, silver, or glass, and are stained so as to resemble the natural *eye*. They must, when fixed in the orbit, be taken out and cleaned every night, and replaced in the morning. If no more of a diseased *eye* is removed, than what is preternaturally projected, or if enough is left, to leave the muscles unhurt, the artificial eye will have a little motion from the muscles that remain. If the *eye* does not fit well, it irritates and inflames the other *eye*; in which case, lay it aside, until one can be had that fits better.

On disorders of the *Eyes*, see St. Yves; Benedict Duddell; and J. Warner, Surgeon. Ware's Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 232—519. Wallis's Nosologia Oculorum.

OCULUS. See COLIQUAMENTUM.
—— BOVINUS. See PROPTOSIS.
—— BOVIS. See BELLIS MAJOR.
—— BUBULUS. See PROPTOSIS.
—— CHRISTI. See HORMINUM SYLVESTRE.
—— ELEPHANTINUS. See PROPTOSIS.
—— GENU. See PATELLA.
—— LACHRYMANS. See EPIPHORA.

OCYMASTRUM. See OCIMASTRUM.

OCYMASTRUM VERRUCCARIUM. See CIRCEA.

OCYMOIDES, also called *lychnis sylvestris sive aquatica purpurea simplex*. RED WILD CAMPION.

It is Boerhaave's twentieth species of lychnis. It grows in hedges, and flowers in summer. The seeds are purging, but it is not known in present practice. See Raii Hist.

—— It is a name for several species of *lychnis* and *ocimastrum*.

OCYMUM, ωκυμος, *swiftly*. It is thus called from its sudden growth. It is also called *basilicum*, because of its excellent smell. It is the OCYMUM BASILICUM Linn. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-four species. The chief use of *ocymum* is for improving the flavour of sp. vol. arom.

OCYMUM *Caryophillatum*, — *minimum*,—*vulgarius*,—*medium*,—*citratum*;—see BASILICUM.

ODAXISMOS, from ὀδους, *a tooth*. A biting sensation, pain or itching in the gums. See DENTITIO.

ODONTAGOGOS, } from αγω, *to draw*, and ὀδους,
ODONTAGRA, } *a tooth*. See DENTAGRA.

ODONTALGIA, from *ὀδους, a tooth*, and *ἀλγος, pain.* The TOOTH-ACH. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ, which he defines a rheumatiſm or pain of the jaws from carious teeth. The Doctor uſed to conſider this as a ſpecies of rheumatiſm; but obſerving that its cauſe was totally different from every other rheumatiſm, viz. an acrid humour irritating the ſenſible membranes, he has now arranged it as a diſtinct genus. This diſeaſe happens either from EXTERNAL or from INTERNAL CAUSES. The *external* are ſuch as rot the teeth, by deſtroying their enamel, and thus procuring an acceſs of air to their bony parts: hot liquors, frequent picking of the teeth with hard inſtruments, as pins, &c. ſoon deſtroy this enamel; various are the modes of cure adviſed in this caſe. A pill of opium, and red precipitate applied in the hollow of the tooth, or camphor and opium in the ſame way; muriatic acid dropped into the part, and neutralized with alcaline ſalt; the actual cautery applied to a particular part of the ear, and dividing the branch of the fifth pair of nerves which ſerves the teeth; and ſeveral other methods, have been recommended; but when once the tooth is carious, the only cure is to extract it. The INTERNAL CAUSES, are acrid particles excreted from the blood, in which caſe an emollient gargariſm ſhould be frequently held in the mouth as warm as is convenient; bliſters behind the ears are alſo uſeful; and if the gums ſwell, leeches may be applied, or ſmall ſcarifications made in them with a lancet. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 248. Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 38. alſo DENS.

ODONTIASIS, from *ὀδους, a tooth.* See DENTITIO.

ODONTICA. Remedies for pains in the teeth.

ODONTIRRHŒA. Bleeding from the ſocket of the jaw after tooth-drawing.

ODONTIS, } Names for ſeveral ſpecies of lych-
ODONTITIS. } nis.

ODONTOGLYPHON, from *ὀδους, a tooth*, and *γλυφω, to ſcrape.* See DENTISCALPIUM.

ODONTOIDES, from *ὀδους, a tooth*, and *ειδος, form.* The tooth-like proceſs of the ſecond vertebra of the neck.

ODONTOPHYIA, from *ὀδους, a tooth*, and *φυω, to grow.* See DENTITIO.

ODONTOTRIMMA, from *ὀδους, a tooth*, and *τριβω, to wear away.* See DENTIFRICIUM.

ODORATUS. See OLFACTUS.

ODORIFERÆ GLANDULÆ. Theſe are about the pudenda, arm-pits, &c. They are of the ſame kind as the ſebaceous glands. Dr. Hunter ſays he never could diſcover the orifices of theſe in the axilla, therefore he ſuppoſes the diſcharge to be from innumerable ſmall pores that are imperceptible.

OE. See SORBUS.

ŒCONOMIA, from *οικος, an houſe*, and *νομος, a law*, or *rule.* Hippocrates uſes this word to expreſs the management of a ſick perſon. The ANIMAL ŒCONOMY is the conduct of nature in preſerving animal bodies.

ŒDEMA, from *οιδαω, tumeo.* See TUMOR. It ſignifies properly any tumor, but is now generally confined to ſerous *tumors* that are ſeated in the cellular membrane, and form partial anaſarcous ſwellings. See ANASARCA.

When the glands are diſeaſed, the lymph cannot paſs towards the heart, but goes to the lower extremities, merely from gravitation; and for want of a due abſorption, the limbs ſwell.

When the veſſels are not too much debilitated, rollers, or laced ſtockings, are ſometimes uſeful. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 499.

ŒDEMA ERYSIPELATOIDES. It is that œdematous tumor which is white, pellucid, and accompanied with heat, called alſo *eryſipelas bullatum—inflammatorium.*

Dr. Kirkland, in the firſt volume of his Inquiry, ſpeaks of an inflammatory *œdema* which comes on ſuddenly, and is ſometimes accompanied with an eryſipelas, or more commonly a ſimple inflammation of the ſkin. He deſcribes it as a cold, indolent, doughy humour; and, in order to its cure, requiring diſcuſſion. He obſerves, that an *œdema* is always local; it is always confined to one place, or member.

It is ſometimes cauſed by a metaſtaſis of inactive matter from the blood and other juices; ſometimes from nervous affection.

Diſtinguiſh this diſeaſe from the anaſarca.

In an *œdema*, which comes on ſuddenly, and is of ſhort duration, the fluids have not had time to become viſcid in the cellular membrane; they are therefore eaſily ſet at liberty, and the inflammation diſappears as the ſwelling ſubſides.

As an external application, a cerate may be made of the empl. e min. fuſc. cera flav. & ol. oliv. As ſoon as the ſwelling begins to ſubſide, apply a bandage, and gradually increaſe its tightneſs as circumſtances will permit. Over night give ſmall doſes of calomel, and next morning a purging draught, in which is diſſolved a proper quantity of the ſoluble tartar. Sudoriſics, or diuretics, may be given to haſten the cure; which, when tolerably advanced, will require the bark; this at firſt ſhould be accompanied with the ſal diuret. but when evacuation is no longer required, the bark may be given alone.

See Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 468.

——ŒDEMATODES. It is that ſerous tumor which is ſimply called *œdema*; or, according to ſome, the cold *œdema.*

—— LACTEUM. See LYMPHÆDUCTUS.

ŒDEMOSARCA. A ſpecies of tumor mentioned by M. A. Severinus, of a middle nature, betwixt an *œdema* and ſarcoma, called *uteriformis abſceſſus.*

ŒLNIZIUM, } Called alſo *Thyſſelinum Pli-*
ŒLSNICHIUM, } *nii, apium ſylveſtre, elſenichium.*
ŒLSNITIUM. } MILKY-PARSLEY. The root of this plant is perennial, large, and full of milky juice, as is the whole plant. The leaves reſemble thoſe of the ferula; the ſeed is oval, flat, large, ſtriated, marginated, and ſometimes calls its huſks. There is another ſpecies called *thyſſelinum paluſtre*, and *ſeſeli paluſtre.* They are both hot and acrid; the roots are aperient and detergent, their milky juice is of the nature of ſcammony. See Raii Hiſt.

ŒNANTHARIA. SWEET-SCENTED OINTMENTS. Paulus Ægineta ſays they are not thus named becauſe they have *œnanthe* in their compoſition, but becauſe they are ſweet-ſcented and fragrant, or on account of the wine and lilies, which are ingredients in them.

ŒNANTHE CHÆROPHYLLI FOLIIS, from *οινη, vitis*, and *ανθος, flos, œnanthe, petroſelidi folio, veneno ſa, œnanthe cicutæ facie lobelii, filipendula cicutæ facie.* G. HEMLOCK DROP-WORT. DEAD-TONGUE. It is the ŒNANTHE CROCATA of Linn. Near Clonmell, in Ireland, it is called TAHOW.

The root is long, thick, tuberous, extremely ſucculent; and on expoſure to the external air, the juice becomes of a yellow complexion. The ſtalk is ſtriated, round, branched, of a yellowiſh red colour, about three feet high. The leaves are of a pale green, ſome are winged, but more are doubly winged; the little leaves are wedge-ſhaped, ſmooth ſtreaked, and jagged at the edges. The flowers are very ſmall and white; diſpoſed in umbels, placed among the principal ſtalks, with ſhort ones at the ſubdiviſions: each flower is compoſed of five petals; ſome of them are bent inwards and heart-faſhioned; tips, purple or brown; fruit-ſtalks angular, ſcored; the general fence not always preſent. The ſeeds are ſtriated on one ſide, and dented on the other.

It is found on the banks of rivers; is perennial; flowers in June or July.

The whole of this plant is poiſonous. It is ſaid that the root is the moſt virulent of all the vegetable poiſons that Great Britain produces. It is one of the claſs of poiſons which produces epileptic ſymptoms, &c. See VENENUM. The general effects of this poiſon are convulſions, locked-jaws, giddineſs, ſome inſtances of furious madneſs have occurred, loſs of hair and nails, violent heat in the throat and ſtomach, vertigo, ſickneſs, purging: one or more of theſe ſymptoms ſoon attack after ſwallowing any part of this plant, and the conſequence is often fatal in a few hours.

This herb hath been miſtaken for wild celery, water-parſnep, ſmallage, and for Macedonian parſley. The root hath no ill taſte; hence the more apt to be unſuſpected.

In Pembrokeſhire the root is called FIVE-FINGERED-ROOT; and is much uſed in cataplaſms for whitlows, &c. In Cumberland it is called *dead-tongue*, and applied in cataplaſms to ſome diſeaſes of horſes. An infuſion of the leaves, or three tea-ſpoonfuls of the juice of the root taken every morning, hath been effectual in curing ſome obſtinate cutaneous diſeaſes, but not without greatly diſturbing the conſtitution.

On ſuſpicion of this poiſonous plant being ſwallowed, give an active emetic as ſpeedily as poſſible, and aid its operation with warm water and oil. If the ſpaſms prevent the patient's ſwallowing, there is no hope.

Withering's

Withering's Bot. Arrang. Wilmer's Obſ. on poiſonous Vegetables; a caſe of a boy poiſoned by the root of *hemlock-dropwort*, related by Dr. Houlſton, in the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 40, &c. This is the name alſo for WATER-HEMLOCK, and a ſpecies of *thalictrum*.

ŒNAREA. The aſhes prepared of the twigs, &c. of vines.

ŒNELÆUM. A mixture of oil and wine.

ŒNOGALA, from οινος, *wine*, and γαλα, *milk*. A ſort of potion made of wine and milk; but according to ſome, it is wine as warm as new milk.

ŒNOPLIA, alſo called *nabea*, *paliurus*, *nap*, *napeca*, GREAT JUJUBE. This is produced in Egypt and Crete; it is aſtringent before it is ripe. When ripe it is agreeable to the palate, and like cherries is ſubject to corrupt in the ſtomach. This fruit is eaten as a delicacy in Egypt and Turky.

ŒNUS. WINE. From the Greek word οινος, *vinum*, a term alſo by which different *wines* are diſtinguiſhed by the addition of ſome epithet, viz.

ŒNUS ANDRIUS. *Genefous wine*, or elſe *wine* of the iſland of Andros.

—— ANTHINOS. *Flowery wine*. Galen ſays it is either *œnus anthoſmias*, or *wine* impregnated with flowers, in which ſenſe it is an epithet for the *cyceon*.

—— ANTHOSMIAS, from ανθος, *a flower*, and οσμη, *a ſmell*. *Sweet-ſcented wines*.

—— APODÆDUS. *Wine* in which the dias or tæda hath been boiled.

—— APEZESMENUS. A *wine* heated to a great degree, and preſcribed among other things, as garlic, ſalt, milk, and vinegar.

—— DEUTERUS. *Wines* of the ſecond preſſing.

—— DIACHEOMENUS *Wine* diffuſed in larger veſſels, cooled, and ſtrained from the lees, to render it thinner and weaker *Wines* thus drawn off are called *faccus*, and *faccata*, from the bag through which they are ſtrained.

—— GALACTODES. *Wine with milk*, or *wine* made as warm as new milk.

—— MALACUS, five MALTHACUS. *Soft wine*. Sometimes it means *weak* and *thin*, oppoſed to *ſtrong wine*; or *mild*, in oppoſition to auſtere.

—— MELICHROOS. *Wine* in which is honey.

—— ŒNODES. *Strong wine*.

—— SIRÆOS. See SAPA.

—— STRAPHIDIOS LEUCOS. *White wine* made from raiſins.

—— TETHALASMENOS. *Wine* mixed with ſea water.

ŒNOSTAGMA. See VINUM ADUSTUM.

ŒNOTHERA. See LYSIMACHIA.

ŒPATA. See ANACARDIUM.

ŒSOPHAGÆÆ ARTERIÆ. Theſe are generally two or three, and ſometimes but one. They riſe anteriorly from the aorta deſcendens, and are diſtributed to the œſophagus. Sometimes the uppermoſt œſophagææ produce a bronchial artery.

ŒSOPHAGÆUS. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

ŒSOPHAGISMUS. IMPEDED DEGLUTITION, or ſpaſm of the œſophagus.

ŒSOPHAGUS, from ωσω, the future tenſe of φερω, *to carry*, and φαγω, *to eat*, becauſe it carries the meat into the ſtomach, called alſo *Gula*, and *Læmos*, (a Greek primitive) *Lucania*; the GULLET. It is the contracted continuation of the *pharynx*. The *œſophagus* beginning at the laſt part of the fauces, has, at its beginning, a large cavity, called by the Greeks *pharynx*, and by the Latins *infundibulum*. Its anterior part is connected with the root of the tongue, the os hyoides, and the larynx; and its poſterior part cloſely adheres to the vertebra of the neck. It is moved by various muſcles, which elevate and dilate the pharynx, and by their conſtrictory muſcles, which ſhut it. There is one pair of theſe muſcles, which ariſing by three origins from the os hyoides, the cartilago cricoides, and the cartilago thyroides, totally ſurrounds the pharynx, and is called *œſophagæus*, the *ſphincter of the œſophagus*. There are principally three pair of theſe muſcles, viz. the *cephalo-pharyngæus*, *ſpheno-pharyngæus*, and *ſtylo-pharyngæus*. At the end of the pharynx the *œſophagus* begins, which firſt of all runs ſtrait between the aſpera arteria and the vertebræ of the neck and back, but turns to the right about the fifth vertebra of the back, and to the left about the ninth; then proceeding through the middle of the thorax and the muſcular part of the diaphragm, behind the little lobe of the liver, it is united with the ſuperior orifice of the ſtomach.—The *œſophagus* itſelf conſiſts of FOUR COATS, *the outermoſt coat* of which being membranaceous, thin, vaſcular, and cellular, derives its origin from the pleura, and joins the *gullet* to the adjacent parts. Some reckon the cellular membrane in the number of its coats, but this is not peculiar to it. *The coat next to the outer* is muſcular, furniſhed with annular or orbicular fibres, and above theſe with longitudinal. ones. *The third coat* is nervous, common to the mouth and fauces, and reaching three fingers breadth within the ſtomach, it is thick ſet with glands, to which, on the oppoſite ſide, are diſtributed ſome veſſels, from which they receive a certain liquor, more pinguious than the ſaliva and which drops into the cavity of the *gullet*. *The fourth coat* or *innermoſt*, is covered with a ſlippery mucus, villous, and every where perforated like a ſieve, with many emunctories. The cuticle lines the *œſophagus*, but is too thin to be demonſtrated.—The *œſophagus* is furniſhed *with numberleſs glands*, partly thoſe which being ſmaller than the eggs of ſilkworms, are lodged in the nervous coat, and are eaſily perceived, if upon taking off the nervous coat the fleſhy coat is expoſed to the ſight, or the *gullet* is macerated in water; and partly with other glands placed without the *œſophagus*, amongſt which the moſt conſiderable are the dorſal glands about the fifth vertebra of the back, adhering to the *gullet*, and the thyroid gland ſituated between the thyro-cricoide cartilage and the *œſophagus*. Its upper part receives arteries from the internal carotids, its middle part from the aorta and intercoſtal, and its inferior part from the gaſtric arteries. The ſuperior part receives veins from the jugulars, its middle from the vena ſine pari, and its inferior from the coronary veins of the ſtomach. The nerves proceed from the par vagum. The function of the *œſophagus* is, ſwallowing; obſtructions to which may happen from various cauſes. See *Incapability of Swallowing* under DEGLUTITIO. It is alſo ſubject to inflammation. See INFLAMMATIO ŒSOPHAGI.

Spaſms in the *œſophagus* ſometimes prevent deglutition. Hoffman obſerves, that ſpaſms of the *œſophagus* are accompanied with the general ſymptoms of other diſtenſions of the upper parts;—a coldneſs of the extremities, particularly the feet;—tremor of the limbs,—ſuppreſſion of the alvine evacuations,—regurgitation of flatulencies upwards,—ſtrictures, pains, and rumbling of the belly,—ſtraitneſs of the præcordia,—retchings to vomit,—cardialgia,—thin watery urine—and a hard and large pulſe.—The SYMPTOMS PECULIAR TO SPASMS OF THE PHARYNX, are, *a difficulty, or a total inability of deglutition*; *a rigid conſtriction and pain of the parts cohering with the pharynx*, as the tongue, the larynx, and the whole neck; *a ſuffocative uneaſineſs*; *a ſenſation, as of a ſtake thruſt into the fauces*, or *of ſomething endeavouring to get out*; *and a loſs of voice*. Theſe complaints return at intervals, and ſometimes terminate in convulſions of the whole nervous ſyſtem.—In ſpaſms of the *œſophagus* itſelf, the aliment is ſwallowed freely, but a kind of reſiſtance is perceived to its deſcent, about the upper orifice of the ſtomach: cold liquors are particularly reſiſted, and increaſe the conſtriction, whilſt warm ones often paſs freely into the ſtomach. A pain is felt on the ſpine, between the ſcapulæ; often anxious retchings or vomiting are joined with nauſea, and a diſcharge of limpid mucus from the mouth, diſtinct from the vomitings. A combination of theſe ſymptoms with thoſe above enumerated, denote the whole canal to be affected. Spaſms of the pharynx are diſtinguiſhed from a paralyſis or relaxation of the part, by the difficulty of ſwallowing, being in the latter continual, in the former intermitting:—*in the paralyſis*, ſolids are more eaſily ſwallowed than liquids;—*in ſpaſms* the difficulty of ſwallowing ſolids and liquids is equal;—ſpaſms, of the pharynx are diſtinguiſhed from inflammations, by the latter being accompanied with ſwelling, redneſs, heat in the fauces, thirſt, and fever.—Spaſms of the gullet have alſo one ſymptom, *the reſiſtance to the deſcent of food*, in common with ſome other diſorders, as an obſtruction of the *œſophagus* from ſome ſolid bodies ſticking in it, tumors, excreſcences, ſwellings of the glands joined to the *œſophagus*, about the fifth vertebra of the back. But in theſe caſes, though ſolid foods ſtop, and are thrown up again, liquids, both cold and hot, paſs down with a greater or leſs degree of freedom; whilſt, in ſpaſmodic ſtrictures, cold liquors paſs with remarkably greater difficulty than ſuch as are warm: ſpaſms in the *œſophagus* are alſo accompanied with pains in the ſcapulæ.

Idiopathic

Idiopathic ſpaſms of the pharynx are apt, from improper treatment, to become obſtinate and habitual. Thoſe which ariſe from acrid ſubſtances threaten an inflammation: from hyſteric paſſions, an apoplexy. Etmuller obſerves, that a difficulty of ſwallowing from a convulſion, in wounds, is dangerous; and Hippocrates, that a ſudden contortion of the neck, obſtructing deglutition, without any ſwelling in fevers, is mortal. Spaſms of the *gullet* from paſſion at meals are apt to lay the foundation of cholera, and bilious fevers. THE GENERAL INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, *to alleviate the ſpaſms and remove their cauſes.* The firſt is anſwered by antiſpaſmodics and anodynes, mixed with diſcutients, both given internally, and applied externally.—The more violent the conſtriction, the more neceſſary it is to begin with externals. Emollient glyſters, with the addition of corroborants, are to be two or three times repeated; and the feet bathed in pretty warm water, to invite the humours downwards; when pediluvia are called in aid, be careful that the feet be not too cold; if they are, they muſt firſt be warmed by frictions and bottles of hot water. To the part affected apply paregoric nervine liniments, compoſed of vinous ſpirit, aq. ammoniæ; eſſent. croci; eſſ. nucis Moſchat. camphor. liquor. minor. anod. &c. The balſ. vitæ, and the ſpt. ætheris vitriol. comp. may be dropped on ſugar, and kept in the mouth, to be ſlowly ſwallowed. A bladder of warm water may be applied to the throat.—If the face is red, the veſſels inflated, with ſtrong pulſation in the arteries of the head, and at the ſame time there are conſtrictions of the fauces, a vein may be opened to prevent an apoplexy.—The ſpaſms allayed by means of antiſpaſmodics externally and internally uſed, proceed to ſubdue the cauſe.—*If acrid ſubſtances, draſtic purgatives,* or *emetics*, have given riſe to the diſeaſe, their acrimony muſt be immediately obtunded by mucilages, oils, milk, fat broth, warm water drank plentifully, ſo as to promote a gentle vomiting.—In ſpaſms of the *æſophagus, from a violent fit of anger during a meal*, there is generally an effuſion of bile into the ſtomach; in this caſe give abſorbents, and mucilaginous ſubſtances, as water-gruel, or barley-water; and afterwards evacuate by means of manna, or rhubarb, or other gentle laxatives; or emetics, as antimonium tartariſatum gr. i. vel ij. with one of theſe laxatives. But never give either emetic or purgative immediately after paſſion:—in caſe of flatulencies offending, oily and carminative clyſters are to be preferred.—*In chronical ſpaſms of the gullet, from a general bad habit, or from crudities in the ſtomach and bowels*; the firſt muſt be obviated by ſuitable alteratives and abſorbents, the latter by manna, rhubarb, &c.—*In very obſtinate caſes* mineral waters are extolled.—*In hypochondriacal caſes*, where uterine or hæmorrhoidal hæmorrhages are obſtructed; the ſulphureous mineral waters, with bleeding and proper exerciſe, are the principal remedies.—*Chronical ſpaſms of the æſophagus, from a debility of the nervous ſyſtem*, are chiefly to be cured by dietetics, and light ſlender food; balſamic elixirs to ſtrengthen the ſtomach; moderate, but frequent exerciſe; occaſional bleedings; the hot ſulphureous waters both for drinking and bathing in.—*In ſpaſms of the lower gullet*, externals are beſt applied to the ſpine, with which the *æſophagus* is immediately connected. If the ſpaſms are ſo violent that the patient cannot ſwallow, he muſt be ſupported by nouriſhing clyſters.

See Hoffman's Practice of Phyſic, tranſlated by Lewis, vol. ii. p. 147, &c. Percival's Eſſays, Medical and Experimental, vol ii. p. 141, &c. Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. i. p. 165. vol. ii. p. 90.

ŒSTRUM. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

ŒSTRUM VENERIS. See CLITORIS.

ŒSTROMANIA. See FUROR UTERINUS.

ŒSYPE, ŒSYPOS, or ŒSYPUM. The greaſy ſordes of wool.

OFFA ALBA HELMONTII. If rectified ſpirit of wine be poured gently into a fully ſaturated volatile alkaline ſpirit, the ſpirit of wine running on the ſide of the glaſs, which muſt ſtand in a cold place, immediately an opake denſe coagulum is formed, which on gently ſhaking, falls into a conſiſtent maſs; this maſs ſoon reſolves, by warmth, into a ſolid and fluid part; the ſolid part is called *offa alba*. It is ſuppoſed to be a volatile ſoap, compoſed of the volatile ſalt of one ſpirit, and the oil of the other; but it is no more than the alkaline ſalt diſlodged by the vinous ſpirit.

OFFICINALIA. OFFICINALS. IN PHARMACY it is an appellation given to ſuch medicines, whether ſimple or compound, as are required to be conſtantly kept in the apothecary's ſhop; or to ſuch vegetable ſubſtances as are ſelected for medicinal purpoſes, by which the ſpecies in uſe is particularized.

OFFUSCATIO. See AMAUROSIS.

OLAMPI. The name of a gum which reſembles copal, and is brought from America. Lemery ſays it is ſweet to the taſte, and ſomewhat aſtringent. It is not in uſe with us.

OLCACATZAN. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

OLEA, ſeu OLIVA. The OLIVE TREE. It uſed to be called by the ancients *cotinus*. It is the OLEA EUROPEA, *foliis lanceolatis integerrimis racemis axillaribus coarctatis*. CLASS DIANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gener. Plant. 20. It is an evergreen, with oblong, narrow, willow-like leaves, and monopetalous whitiſh flowers, cut into four ſections, followed by cluſters of oval black fruit, containing, under a fleſhy pulp, a hard rough ſtone. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and bears the ordinary winters of our clime. There are five varieties; four of which take their names from the ſhape of the leaves, and one from its colour; as *long-leaved,—broad-leaved,—twiſted-leaved,—box-leaved,—iron-leaved*. The olives, when they are ripe and fall from the trees ſpontaneouſly, are called *drupas*, ſeu *drypa*.

The fruit hath a bitter, auſtere, diſagreeable taſte: pickled it proves leſs ungrateful, and is ſuppoſed to promote an appetite, help digeſtion, and attenuate viſcid phlegm in the firſt paſſages. The Lucca olives are the ſmalleſt and weakeſt, and the Spaniſh are the largeſt and ſtrongeſt taſted. The middling ſize, which are brought from Provence, are generally moſt eſteemed: but the principal conſumption of this fruit is, for the obtaining their oil. When taken from the unripe fruit, it is called *omotribes — omphacinum*. The oil for uſe is procured when the fruit is ripe. It is ground and preſſed; the purer and finer oil iſſues out firſt, by gentle preſſure; and inferior ſorts, on heating the reſiduum, and preſſing it more ſtrongly. The beſt olive oil is of a bright pale amber colour, bland to the taſte, and without any ſmell; it becomes rancid by age, and the ſooner, if kept in a warm ſituation; by cold, at the 38th degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer, it congeals, and does not become rancid if preſerved in a degree of cold equal to the freezing point of water. All the mild expreſſed vegetable oils are nearly of the ſame nature; however, a preference ſhould be given to the moſt fluid; hence the oil of olives, and that of almonds, are moſt commonly directed for internal uſe. See AMYGDALÆ; and GROSS and EXPRESSED OILS, under OLEUM; and alſo HYDROPHOBIA.

OLEAMEN. A thin liniment compoſed of oils.

OLEANDER. See NERION.

OLEASTER. The WILD OLIVE, called alſo *elæagnus, agrielæa*. It differs from the olea, or garden olive, only in culture.

OLECRANON, from ωλενη, *cubitus*, and κρανον, *the head*. The ELBOW, alſo called *ancon, pechys*. It is the largeſt of the two apophyſes at the upper end of the ulna; it ends in a rough tuberoſity and an obtuſe point. The tuberoſity makes the corner of the elbow, called *acrolenion*; the point is lodged in the poſterior cavity of the lower extremity of the os humeri, when the fore-arm is extended. Alſo the head of the *humerus*.

OLENE. See CUBITUS.

OLEOSACCHARUM. Eſſential oils, ground with eight or ten times their weight of ſugar, become ſoluble in water, and may be diluted to any aſſigned degree; and thus *oleoſacchara* are formed, and kept in well ſtopped bottles for making extemporaneous diſtilled waters, either ſimple or compound.—Mucilages render them miſcible with water into a milky liquor; they diſſolve alſo in a little more than their weight of rectified ſpirit of wine. The extemporaneous waters which are made by means of the *oleoſacchara* are not ſo grateful as thoſe that are diſtilled, for want of the volatile ſaline parts which remain in diſtillation.

OLEUM. OIL. *Oils* are *animal, vegetable*, and *mineral*.—*Animal oils* are the fat of animals. All animal ſubſtances yield this *oil* by diſtillation.—*Vegetable oils* are principally procured by expreſſion, diſtillation, and by boiling. *The mineral ones* are obtained ſpontaneouſly, and by diſtillation.

Among the ſubſtances naturally contained in vegetables, and ſeparable by art, without alteration of their native qualities, are the following:

1. GROSS

1. GROSS, or EXPRESSED OILS. Theſe are produced by ſome fruits; but abound chiefly in the kernels of fruits, and in certain ſeeds, are commonly extracted by expreſſion, and hence are diſtinguiſhed by the name of expreſſed *oil*. This *oil* is contained in all parts of a vegetable, and may be forced out by the action of fire, but thus their qualities are altered.—*Expreſſed oils* are not diſſoluble in water, nor in ſpirit of wine, without firſt being mixed with ſome ſuitable medium.—If expoſed to the cold they loſe much of their fluidity, ſome of them congealing into a conſiſtent maſs with a ſmall degree of cold.—If they are kept ſome time in a warm air, they become thin and rancid, their ſoftening quality is changed into an acrid one; and in this ſtate, inſtead of allaying irritation, they occaſion it: this rancidity is extracted even in the kernels, &c. in which this *oil* reſides before its being expreſſed; yet on triturating thoſe ſeeds, &c. with water into an emulſion, this emulſion, inſtead of growing rancid, turns ſour.—In ſuch a degree of heat as will occaſion a ſmall evaporation from theſe *oils*, a pungent vapour ariſes, ſeemingly of the acid kind; and when ſuffered to grow cold again, they are found to have acquired a greater degree of conſiſtence than they had before, together with an acrid taſte.—In a heat approaching to ignition, in cloſe veſſels, greateſt part of the *oil* ariſes in an empyreumatic ſtate, a black coal remaining behind.

In order to obtain theſe *oils*, the ſeeds, &c. which contain them, muſt be ground or powdered ſmall, then included in proper bags, and wrapped in hair-cloths, then committed to the preſs, by which the *oil* is forced out. To facilitate the expreſſion, it is uſual to warm either the preſs, or the plates, betwixt which the ſeeds, &c. are ſqueezed, or to heat the ſubject which is to be preſſed. But heat occaſions rancidity, ſo ſhould only be admitted when this circumſtance interferes not with the uſe for which the *oil* is deſigned.—Many are the different ſeeds, &c. which afford *oil* by this treatment, but the preſent practice attends but to few, viz. *olive*, *almond*, *linſeed*, *rape*, and *muſtard-ſeed*. Indeed, there is not much difference betwixt the expreſſed *oil* of one and another, the diſcriminating quality of the ſubjects not reſiding in the *oil* which is thus obtained; the *oil* of muſtard is as ſoft, inſipid, and void of pungency as that of ſweet almonds, the pungency of the muſtard remaining in the cake left behind after expreſſion; it is true, that there are certain ſpecific differences betwixt them, but as medicines, they are ſo nearly alike, that they may generally be indiſcriminately uſed; they are emollient, they ſoften and relax the ſolids, and are ſuppoſed to obtund acrimony in the humours, and thus may be uſed internally to obviate the effect of various ſtimuli which produce irritation, and conſequent inflammation. Hence OIL has commonly been preſcribed in ſome coughs—catarrhal affections—and eroſions; alſo ſucceſsfully uſed in worm caſes—in nephritic pains—ſpaſms—colics—conſtipation of the bowels, &c.—and been recommended in caſes of canine madneſs. See HYDROPHOBIA. *Externally*, it has been found of uſe in bites and ſtings of various poiſonous animals, burns, tumors, and other affections, by itſelf, or mixed in liniments, injections, clyſters, and poultices. Rubbed over the body it has been ſingularly beneficial in dropſies, particularly in aſcites. The following are ſome of the forms in which *oil* is exhibited:

ENEMA OLEOSUM. *Oily Clyſter.*

℞ Decocti avenæ ℔ j. Olei olivarum ʒ ij. m. Where the principal intention is to foment the abdominal viſcera, this clyſter muſt be thrown up in a very gradual manner, that as ſlight a ſtimulus as poſſible may be given to the inteſtines, and their immediate reaction prevented. An ounce of Glauber's ſalt added to this, and exhibited in a different mode, affords an eligible purging clyſter.

ENEMA OLEI CUM OPIO. *Oil Clyſters with Opium.*

℞ Olei olivæ ʒ iv. Tincturæ opii gtt. xl. m. This is adminiſtered in ſpaſmodic affections of the neck of the bladder, and in that ſenſe of weight and uneaſineſs in affections of the proſtate gland in gonorrhœa, and ſome other ſurgical caſes to allay pain.

ENEMA OPIATUM. *Opiated Clyſter.*

℞ Mucilaginis amyli. ℔ j. Tinct. opii ʒ j. m. This is uſed for the ſame purpoſes as the above enema.

INJECTIO OLEOSA. See INJECTIO.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM. See AMBUSTA.

LINIMENTUM OLEOSUM COMPOSITUM. *Compound oily Liniment.*

℞ Olei olivæ ʒ ij. ſs. Olei terebinth. ʒ j. Acidi vitrioli gutt. xlv. Add the vitriolic acid to the other ingredients *gradually* in an open veſſel. In chronic affections of the joints, and in debility and ſome other effects of long ſtanding from ſprains and bruiſes, this is ſaid to be an efficacious remedy, though by no means an elegant one.

Though expreſſed *oils* may be combined with water, by the intervention of gum or mucilage, yet they do not act upon, or unite with the gummy or mucilaginous parts of vegetables; hence the ol. e mucilaginibus, does not contain any of the mucilage with which its ingredients ſo much abound.—Expreſſed *oils* may be tinged by vegetable matters of almoſt all colours; in making the officinal *oils* by decoction, in order to have the colour clear and ſtrong, the beſt method is to ſtrain off the *oil* as ſoon as it hath acquired a ſufficient depth of colour, and then again to boil it until no aqueous vapours exhale. If the water is not all exhaled, the *oil* will have a dingy colour, and ſoon be mouldy; and if the leaves that are boiled in the *oil*, continue after they are criſp, they occaſion a diſagreeable blackneſs.

2. A GROSS SEBACEOUS MATTER. From the kernels of ſome fruits, as that of the chocolate-nut, inſtead of a fluid oil, a ſubſtance is obtained which is of a butyraceous conſiſtence. Theſe are moſt commodiouſly extracted by boiling the ſubject in water; this ſebaceous matter, liquefied by heat, ſeparates and ariſes to the ſurface, and reſumes its proper conſiſtence as the liquor cools.—The ſubſtance of this claſs have the ſame general properties with expreſſed *oils*, but are leſs diſpoſed to become rancid than moſt of the common fluid *oils*.—It is ſuppoſed that their thicker conſiſtence is owing to a larger admixture of an acid principle; for in their reſolution by fire, they yield a vapour more ſenſibly acid than the *fluid oils*; and *fluid oils*, by the admixture of concentrated acids, are reduced to a thick and a ſolid maſs.

3. ESSENTIAL OILS. They are obtained only from thoſe vegetables, or parts of vegetables, that are conſiderably odorous. They are the direct principle in which the odour, and oftentimes the warmth and pungency, and other active powers of the ſubject reſide, whence their names of *eſſences*, and *eſſential oils*.—ESSENTIAL *oils* unite with *rectified ſpirit of wine*, though ſome of them require for this purpoſe a much larger proportion of the ſpirit than others;—*water* alſo, though it does not diſſolve their whole ſubſtance, may be made to imbibe ſome portion of their more ſubtile matter, ſo as to become conſiderably impregnated with their flavour, as happens in diſtillation;—*by the admixture of ſugar, gum*, &c. they are totally diſſolved with water.—Digeſted with volatile alkalies, they undergo various changes of colour, and ſome of the leſs odorous acquire conſiderable degrees of fragrancy, whilſt fixed alkalies univerſally impair their odour.—In the heat of boiling water theſe *oils* totally exhale, and on this principle they are commonly extracted from ſubjects that contain them; for no other fluid that naturally exiſts in vegetables is exhalable by that degree of heat except the aqueous moiſture, from which greateſt part of the oil is eaſily ſeparated. Some of theſe *oils* riſe with much leſs heat than others. In their reſolution by a burning heat, they differ little from expreſſed *oils*. When expoſed for ſome time to a warm air, they ſuffer an alteration very different from that which the expreſſed undergo; inſtead of growing thin, rancid, and acrimonious, they gradually become thick, and at length harden into a ſolid, brittle concrete, with a remarkable diminution of their volatility, fragrancy, pungency, and warm ſtimulating quality. In this ſtate they are found to conſiſt of two kinds of matter, a fluid *oil*, volatile in the heat of boiling water, and nearly of the ſame quality as the original *oil*, and of a groſſer ſubſtance, which remains behind, not exhalable without a burning heat, or ſuch a one as changes its nature, and reſolves it into an *acid*, an *empyreumatic oil*, and a *black coal*. The admixture of a concentrated acid inſtantly produces in *eſſential oils* a change nearly ſimilar to that which time effects.

The *oils* expreſſed from aromatic ſubſtances differ from thoſe which are thus obtained from olives, almonds, &c. Theſe retain for the moſt part an admixture of the aromatic matter of the ſubject; thus aniſeed, mace, and nutmegs, yield, upon expreſſion, an *oil* impregnated with the flavour of the ſpices, and an *oil* expreſſed from aniſeed hath a great ſhare of the peculiar ſmell of the ſeeds.

A purgative *oil* is expreſſed from the ſeeds of the ricinus. The rinds of oranges, lemons, and citrons, yield, by a kind of expreſſion, their *eſſential oils*, almoſt as pure, and nearly ſimilar to thoſe which are obtained from them by diſtillation. The *eſſential oils*, in which the fragrance, and aromatic warmth of theſe fruits reſide, are contained in numerous cells, or veſicles, which may be diſtinguiſhed by the naked eye, and are ſpread all over the ſurface of the peel; it is moſt conveniently obtained by rubbing a piece of lump-ſugar on the ſurface of the freſh peel; the veſicles are thus burſt, and the ſugar imbibes the *oil*; when the ſurface of the ſugar is ſufficiently moiſtened therewith, ſcrape it into a phial, and keep it cloſe until it is uſed.

Moiſt eſſential oils are drawn by diſtillation. A quantity of water is added to the ſubject, ſufficient to prevent its burning, and in this water it is macerated a little before the diſtillation; the *oil* comes over with the water, and either floats on its ſurface, or falls to the bottom. The water employed in diſtilling *eſſential oils* imbibes ſome portion of them; it cannot, however, retain above a certain quantity, and therefore ſuch as have been already uſed, and almoſt ſaturated itſelf, may be advantageouſly employed inſtead of common water in future diſtillations of the ſame ſubject.

Eſſential oils are very often adulterated. If the mixture is with an expreſſed *oil*, the *fraud is diſcovered by adding a little rectified ſpirit of wine to a few drops of the ſuſpected eſſential oil, and, ſhaking them together; the ſpirit diſſolves all the eſſential oil, and leaves the expreſſed untouched*;—or *if it is the heavier eſſential oils*, the ſuſpected one may be dropped into water, and the *eſſential oil*, after a briſk agitation, falls to the bottom, and the expreſſed *oil* ſwims at the top;—or evaporate a little in a ſilver ſpoon, by which the *eſſential oil* will leave the expreſſed behind.—*If the adulteration is with rectified ſpirit of wine*, drop a little of the ſuſpected *oil* into water, or into ſpirit of turpentine; and if a milkineſs appears on the mixture being ſhaken, there is ſpirit of wine in the *oil*.—*If the eſſential oil is mixed with other cheaper eſſential oils*, dip a rag into the ſuſpected *oil*, and then hold it before the fire: thus the flavour of the genuine *oil* paſſes off, and leaves that of the added one ſufficiently diſtinct behind. The cheap *eſſential oils* that are added are uſually thoſe of the turpentine kind, which are alſo diſcovered by dropping the ſuſpected *oil* into ſpirit of wine, for then a milkineſs is produced, but not if the *oil* is genuine.

Eſſential oils, medically conſidered, agree in the general qualities of pungency and heat, though in theſe they differ in their degrees; in particular virtues they differ, as the ſubjects do from which they are obtained. Some of theſe *oils* are uſed to correct reſinous purges; they make them eaſy in the ſtomach at the firſt, but ſo far from abating their irritating quality, they add a freſh ſtimulus. Theſe *oils* are beſt adminiſtered with powders, pills, boluſſes, or electaries.

4. CONCRETE ESSENTIAL OIL. Some vegetables, ſuch as roſes and the roots of elecampane, inſtead of a fluid *eſſential oil*, yield a ſubſtance poſſeſſing the ſame general properties, but of a thicker and ſebaceous conſiſtence. This ſubſtance appears of as great volatilty and ſubtility as the fluid *oils*; it equally exhales in the heat of boiling water, and concretes upon the ſurface of the collected vapour. The total exhalation of this matter, and its concreting again in its original conſiſtent ſtate, without any ſeparation of it into a fluid and a ſolid part, diſtinguiſhes it from *eſſential oils* that have been thickened or indurated by age or by acids. See Hoffman's Obſ. Phyſ. Chem. lib. i. Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

OLEUM AMYGDALARUM. See AMYGDALÆ.

—— OLIVARUM. See OLEA ſeu OLIVA.

OLEUM is a term for the product of ſeveral ſubſtances, viz. *Oleum* balſami, ſee BALSAMUM. *Salis*, ſee CIRCULATUM.——Myrrhæ per deliq. ſee MYRRHA.——Antimonii. See ANTIMONIUM, N° 7.

OLFACTORII NERVI. The OLFACTORY NERVES. They were formerly called *proceſſus mammillares*. They are the firſt pair of *nerves* from the brain. They ſeem to approach nearer each other as they paſs towards the criſta galli. They divide into many ſmall filaments, which paſs through the foramina of the os ethmoides. On theſe *nerves* no covering from the dura mater can be traced. See OLFACTUS.

OLFACTUS. The SENSE of SMELLING, called alſo *odoratus*. The mucous membrane which lines the noſtrils, hath its ſurface greatly enlarged by its ſpreading into the two frontal ſinuſes, the antra of Highmore, the cells in the ſphenoid bone, and on the ſpongy bones of the noſtrils. The olfactory nerves, without their dura matral coat, pierce the holes in the ethmoid bone, and ſpread themſelves in the mucous membrane of the noſtril. Theſe nerves are widely expanded, and no where are the nerves ſo ſoft, naked, and conſequently ſo eaſily affected and injured as in this; yet an inſipid mucus is conſtantly ſeparated in the membrane of the noſe to defend the nerves. A branch from the fifth pair is alſo ſent to this membrane, by the irritation of which ſneezing is excited when the mucus is not duly diſcharged. The objects of *ſmell* are thoſe parts of ſubſtances which are lodged in their ſpirit, oil, ſalt, or ſoap, if they are ſo divided as to become capable of floating in the atmoſphere: but from experiments it is plain, that the ſpirit lodged in the *oil*, is that which excites the *ſenſe* of *ſmelling*; for when this ſpirit is ſeparated, the ſubject is inodorous, and to whatever ſubject this ſpirit is communicated, there the odour is alſo. The *ſenſe* of *ſmell* is only excited when the odorous effluvia contained in the air, and attracted through the noſtrils, are impreſſed on the olfactory nerves. The longer the noſtrils, the more the ſurface thereof, and if the ſpongy bones there are enlarged, the more acute is the *ſenſe* of *ſmelling*.

OLIBANUM, called *Conder*, *Thus maſculinum*, & *corticoſum*. LYCIAN JUNIPER or CEDAR. The Greeks called *Thus*, olibanum. See THUS. The olibanum is a gummy reſin brought from Turkey and the Eaſt Indies. Dale ſays he found a ſpecies of cedar in Carolina, which afforded a gum ſo like this, that he could not perceive any difference in it. The tree is the JUNIPERUS LYCIA, or JUNIPERUS *foliis ternis undique imbricatis ovatis obtuſis*, CLASS DIOECIA; ORDO MONADELPHIA, LINN. Gener. Plant. 1134. It is uſually in drops or tears, like thoſe of maſtich, but larger, of a pale yellowiſh colour, which by age becomes reddiſh. It hath ſeveral names, according to its different appearances; the ſingle tears are called ſimply *olibanum*, or *Thus*; when two are joined together, they have been called *Thus maſculinum*; and when two were very large, *Thus fœmininum*; ſometimes four or five have adhered together, about as big as filberts, and, perhaps, found on the bark of the tree; theſe have been named *Thus corticoſum*; the finer powder which rubs off from tears in carriage is called *Mica Thuris*; the coarſer, *Manna Thuris*. This drug, however, is not in any of its ſtates what is now called Thus, or *frankincenſe*, in the ſhops.

This gummy reſin hath a moderately ſtrong, not very agreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh pungent taſte. In chewing it ſticks to the teeth, becomes white, and renders the ſaliva milky. Laid on a red-hot iron it readily catches flame, and burns with a ſtrong diffuſive ſmell, which is not unpleaſant. *It is ſuppoſed to have been the incenſe uſed by the ancients in their religious ceremonies.* On trituration with water, the greateſt part of it diſſolves into a milky liquor, which on ſtanding depoſits a portion of reſinous matter, and being now gently inſpiſſated, leaves a yellow extract, which retains greateſt part of the ſmell as well as taſte, of the *olibanum*, the odorous matter appearing to be of a leſs volatile kind than that of moſt other gummy reſins. Rectified ſpirit of wine diſſolves leſs than water, but it takes up nearly all the active matter. It is recommended in diſorders of the head and breaſt, in hæmoptoes, and in alvine and uterine fluxes by ſome authors: its doſe from ℈ i. to ʒ i. though Dr. Cullen thinks it has no medicinal virtues, therefore takes no notice of it. Notwithſtanding which, ſome practitioners have a favourable opinion of it, and preſcribe it in gleets, leucorrhœa, and ſome other ſupernatural diſcharges, where ſtimulants in the urinary paſſages or parts contiguous are neceſſary, in form of draughts, or electary. The following is an hoſpital compoſition:

ELECTARIUM OLIBANI. *Olibanum Electary.*

℞ Gummi olibani pulv. balſami copaibæ ää ʒ ſs. conſerv. cynobatæ ʒ j. fyr. ſimplicis q. ſ. ut fiat electarium; bis vel ter de die drachmæ duæ vel tres exhibeantur ſingulis vicibus. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

OLISTHEMA, from ὀλισθαινω, *to fall out*. See LUXATIO.

OLIVARIA CORPORA. Two eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata, near where it commences medulla ſpinalis. Many tables place theſe higher, but unjuſtly.

OLOPHLYCTIDES. See PHLYCTÆNÆ.

OLSENICHIUM. See ŒLSNITIUM.

OLUS ATRUM. See HIPPOSELINUM.
—— AUREUM. See ATRIPLEX.
—— HISPANICUM. See SPINACHIA.
OMAGRA. See ARTHRITIS.
OMASUM, or OMASUS. See ABOMASUM.
OMELYSIS, from ωμος, *crude*. Some say it is the meal of barley not parched; others, that it is any sort of meal.
OMENTA. See DURA MATER.
OMENTALIS PERITONITIS, } See PERITONI-
OMENTITIS. } TIS.
OMENTUM, called EPIPLOON by the Greeks, and by us the CAWL. It is also called *reticulum*, and *gangamon*, from its structure resembling that of a net. Fallius calls it *dextron*. Below the liver, floating over the intestines, is the *omentum*, whose superior portion is, as it were, divided into two borders, one of which is fixed along the great arch of the colon, and the other along the great curvature of the stomach. The union of these two borders on the right side is fixed to the ligament, or adhesion of the duodenum and colon; that on the left side to the longitudinal fissure of the spleen, to the extremity of the pancreas, and to the convex side of the great extremity of the stomach. The *omentum* is generally larger on the left side than on the right. Its use is, by its fat, to lubricate the parts adjacent, to prevent adhesions of the intestines, and as a preparatory organ for the bile.
The little *omentum*, called also *meso-gaster*. See MESOGASTRION.
OMOCOTYLE. See SCAPULA.
OMOHYOIDÆUS MUSCULUS. See CORACO-HYOIDÆUS MUSC.
OMOLINON, from ωμος, *crude*, and λινον, *linum*. RAW FLAX; which Hippocrates uses for burning or cauterizing, when necessary, or in the cure of the fistula in ano, which mode ÆGINETA calls *apolinoses*, or in a tubercle of the side after cutting, and cauterising, or in dropsy.
OMOPLATA, from ωμος, *the shoulder*, and πλατυς, *broad*. See SCAPULA.
OMOPLATO-HYOIDÆUS. See CORACO-HYOIDÆUS MUSC.
OMOS See HUMERUS and UTERUS.
OMOTRIBES, } See OLEA.
OMPHACINUM. }
OMPHACIUM. See VITIS.
OMPHACITIS. A small kind of gall, an excrescence of the oak.
OMPHACOMELI. A sort of oxymel made of the juice of unripe grapes and honey.
OMPHALOCARPOS. See APARINE.
OMPHALOCELE, from ομφαλος, *the navel*, and κηλη, *a rupture*. See HERNIA UMBILICALIS.
OMPHALOS. See UMBILICUS, and HERNIA UMBILICALIS.
OMPHAX. See AGRESTA.
ONAGRA. See ARTHRITIS.
ONEIRODYNIA, from ονειρον, *somnium*, and οδυνη, *cruciatus*. DISTURBED or TROUBLED SLEEP. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER VESANIÆ. He defines it, violent or disturbed action of the imagination during sleep; and observes two species. 1. *Oneirodynia activa*, when people are in their sleep excited to walk about, or perform various other motions, called *somnambalo*, which see, &c. 2. *Oneirodynia gravans*; when a sense of pressure is perceived, particularly on the breast. See INCUBO.
ONEIROGMOS, from ονειρωσσω, *semen in somno profundere* VENEREAL DREAMS. Thus Cœlius Aurelianus calls this disorder, and he describes it as disturbing the patient with wild delusive dreams, and frequently emitting their *semen* whilst asleep. He says it is the result of impressions on the fancy, which affect the patient during sleep, and arising from extraordinary desire of, or great abstinence from venery. See Cœl. Aurel. Morb. Chron. lib. v. c. 7, also GONORRHŒA DORMIENTIUM, under CONORRHŒA.
ONEIROGONOS. So the Greeks call an occasional emission of the semen in sleep, when it only happens rarely.
ONISCI. See ASELLI.
ONISCUS. See ASELLI.
ONITIS. See ORIGANUM, CRETICUM, and ANGLICUM.
ONOBRYCHIS, called also *polygalon Gesneri*, *caput gallinaceum*, HOLY-HAY, COCK'S HEAD VETCH, SAINTFOIN.
It grows on hills, in highways, and corn-fields, but always in a dry chalky soil exposed to the sun. It is cultivated for feeding of cattle. It is said to generate much milk in cows.
ONOCHELIS, }
ONOCHILES, } See ANCHUSA.
ONOCLEA. }
ONOPTERIS MAS. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.
ONONIS. See ANONIS.
ONYCHIA. See PARONYCHIA.
ONYX. The Greeks gave this name to a disease of the eye. See ABSCESSUS OCULI, and ALBUGO.
OOEIDES. See OCULUS.
OPERCULARES. See COCHLEÆ.
OPERCULUM COCHLEÆ CŒLATÆ. See UMBILICUS MARINUS.
OPHIASIS. See ALOPECIA.
OPHIOGLOSSUM, from οφις, *a serpent*, and γλωσσα, *a tongue*, because the fruit of the plant resembles a tongue. See Cyclopædia, *Adder's tongue*; also *brassadallica ars*. ADDER'S TONGUE, called also *brassadella*, or *brassatella*; *lingua serpentis*. It is the OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM Linn. This plant hath only one leaf, with a slender stalk arising from the bottom of it, dented about the edges, and supposed to resemble the tongue of a serpent. It grows in meadows; the leaf is thick, of a fresh green colour, and juicy; the seed is in a green spike.
OPHIOSCORDON, or OPHIOSCORODON: also called *victorialis*; *allium agninum*, *allium montanum latifolium maculatum*; *allium alpinum*; *idæa*, *moly alpinum*; SPOTTED RAMSONS; BROAD-LEAVED MOUNTAIN GARLIC. It is a species of garlick, kept in the gardens of the curious, but grows wild in most countries. Its virtues are similar to the common *garlic*. See Raii Hist.
OPHIOSTAPHYLON. See BRYONIA ALBA.
OPHRIS, and OPHRIS MAJOR. See BIFOLIUM.
OPHRYS. See FRONTIS OS.
OPHRYS UNIFOLIA. See MONOPHYLLON.
OPHTHALMIA, from οφθαλμος, *an eye*. INFLAMMATIO OCULI, also *ophthalmitis*, *blepharotis chemosis*. AN INFLAMMATION OF THE MEMBRANES WHICH INVEST THE EYES; particularly the ADNATA.
Monf. de St. Yves distinguishes this disorder into fourteen or fifteen different kinds, according to their different causes, or other circumstances.
Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER PHLEGMASIÆ, which he defines redness, and pain of the eye, with incapability of bearing the light, and most commonly with weeping. He distinguishes two species. 1. The *ophthalmia membranarum*; that is, when the tunica adnata, and membranes lying under it, or the coats of the eyes, are the seat of the inflammation. 2. *Ophthalmia tarsi*, when the inflammation is attended with tumor, erosion, and glutinous exudation of the tarsus, or edges of the eye-lids. The FIRST he considers as varying according to the degree of inflammation, and according to which of the tunics are principally affected. The SECOND includes but two varieties. He further distinguishes betwixt the idiopatic and the symptomatic: *in the first* are included the above named species; *in the last*, he forms the varieties from the disease that causes the inflammation, being in the eye itself, or in the general habit, or some other part of the body separate from the eye. Here, the different distinctions in the *ophthalmia* are seen at one view: and as much perplexity attends the inquirer in this particular, if unpossessed of this valuable work, his arrangement is here inserted as follows.

OF THE FIRST SPECIES, and which varies according to the degree of external inflammation, are the

Ophthalmia Taraxis — *Ophthalmia* Erysipelatosa.
Humida — Pustulosa
Chemosis — Phlyctænodes.

Of the same species, but which vary according to which coat of the eye is affected, are the

Ophthalmia Choroeidea
Tenebricosa.

OF THE SECOND SPECIES, which are seated in the tarsus, also affecting the eye-lids, are the

Ophthalmia Trachoma
Sicca.

Or

OF THE VARIETIES THAT ARE SYMPTOMATIC; thoſe that take their riſe from other diſeaſe of the eye or the eye-lid, are the

Ophthalmia Angularis	*Ophthalmia* a Lagophthalmo
Tuberculoſa	ab Elcomate
Trichiaſis	ab Ungue
Cancroſa	a Corneæ fiſtula
a Synechia	Uveæ.

THOSE VARIETIES THAT ARE SYMPTOMATIC, and take their riſe from diſeaſes in another part of the body, or of the whole habit, are the

Ophthalmia Metaſtatica	*Ophthalmia* Syphilitica
Scrophuloſa	Febricoſa.

For the moſt part this diſorder is in the adnata; but ſometimes the interior coats are affected: indeed the inner ones are ſometimes the ſeat of the inflammation.

Any of the cauſes of external inflammation may produce the ſame in the external coat of the eye; and the ſame cauſes which produce this diſorder in other internal parts may alſo produce it in the inner membranes of this organ. Accidents from without, as cold air, duſt, too much expoſure to vivid colours, blows, wounds, &c. and as internal cauſes, the meaſles, and ſmall-pox, ſcrophula, &c. are all occaſionally the cauſes of this complaint. The red veſſels in the eye are increaſed in their ſize, and there appear many more than did in their natural ſtate. There is pain which is increaſed on the leaſt motion, which produces tears from the lachrymal glands. When the affection of the adnata is conſiderable, it is communicated to the ſubjacent membranes, even to the retina, which thereby increaſes in ſenſibility, and the leaſt degree of light is painful.

Dr. Cullen conſiders all the caſes of *ophthalmia* membranarum as the ſame diſeaſe, differing only in ſituation or degree, and as being to be cured by the ſame means, more or leſs employed.

The *ophthalmia ſubſequent to blows on the head, by which the meninges are hurt, is a ſign of death.* When in the beginning of the ſmall-pox this diſorder is attendant, the conſequence is generally fatal.—When attended with long and violent head-achs, blindneſs is to be feared.—When *ophthalmia* is an original diſeaſe, when the temples ach, the forehead itches, and the body ſweats at nights, there is danger even of life.--The humid ſpecies, the eryſipelatous and venereal kinds, that of the choroides, and the chemoſis, all greatly tend to deſtroy the ſight.

IN THE CURE of the above ſpecies of inflammation in the eye, the diſtinctions may very well be loſt in moſt of them. When a flux of humours attends, it uſually abates by whatever relieves the inflammation; and in general to conſider and treat theſe diſorders under the ſimple idea of inflammations will be the moſt proper and eaſy: as to particular circumſtances, they may be attended to, and treated according to their reſpective natures, as directed here and in other articles, or as the preſcriber's particular experience may direct. It is happily obſerved by Dr. Kirkland, in the firſt volume of his Inquiry, p. 480. that "like all other inflammations, *it gives way to thoſe remedies which remove the irritating cauſe, and leſſen the ſenſibility of the parts.*"

All heating, ſpirituous, and aromatic food muſt be avoided; a cooling liquid diet will be neceſſary; a freedom from all forcible exerciſe muſt be enjoined; and the eye may be ſhaded from the light, and all glaring objects, by means of a ſtiff paper, lined with black ſilk.

Bleeding according to the ſtrength and quickneſs of the pulſe: beſides taking blood from the arms, *leeches* may be applied to the external angles of the eyes. *Opening the temporal artery* is very generally adviſed;—Mr. WARE obſerves, that the two following difficulties attend it. 1ſt. It frequently will not yield a quantity of blood ſufficient to anſwer the intended purpoſe. 2d. The troubleſome and dangerous hæmorrhages which have ſometimes burſt from the orifice, at the diſtance of many hours from the operation. He farther obſerves, that conſiderable advantage hath followed a complete tranſvere diviſion of this artery; whereby the patient not only received benefit from the ſudden derivation of a large quantity of blood, but one principal ſource from which the blood circulated to the inflamed part, was cut off. *The external jugular vein* has alſo ſometimes been opened in this complaint; but as it does not come from the eye itſelf, it does not yield a very direct derivation. *As to leeches*, when they are applied to or near the eye-lids, they have ſometimes occaſioned them to ſwell to a large ſize, and have increaſed for a time the irritation of the eye; to prevent which, when they are applied near the eye, *confine them as near as poſſible, in the hollow of the temple, about an inch and a half from the outer orbit.*—Dr. KIRKLAND thinks that any other bleedings than that from the arm, are not attended with ſuperior advantage; as to leeches, he ſays they leave an inflammation behind, and occaſion a greater irritability in the neighbouring parts.—Dr. CULLEN ſays, that in many caſes a very effectual remedy is, that of ſcarifying the internal ſurface of the inferior eye-lid; and more ſo ſtill, is cutting the turgid veſſels upon the adnata itſelf.---As ſoon as blood is taken away, *let a cooling purge* be given; and *ſmall doſes of the natron vitriolatum* may be repeated every day after, ſo as to procure a few ſtools, until the violence of the ſymptoms give way. Particularly be careful to avoid ſtrong purges.---*A bliſter* applied to relieve inflammation in the eyes, is moſt effectual when laid upon the fore part of the head, and kept open a few days; apply the plaſter from the crown to the forehead, having firſt ſhaved the part. Dr. KIRKLAND is of opinion that bliſters, like leeches, are prejudicial by increaſing irritability where they are applied, and to ſome extent around them.---*The feet and legs may be placed in moderately warm water every night.*---*A ſeton*, if neceſſary, is beſt *fixed under the lower jaw*, in the ſide where the affected eye is, or if both eyes are bad, it may be placed under the chin; when it is fixed in the ſide of the jaw, let it be betwixt the external jugular vein and the larynx.

AS AN EXTERNAL REMEDY, *the vegeto mineral water* of Goulard is almoſt the only one needful; begin with it very mild, and increaſe its ſtrength ſo as to avoid irritation. Whether inflammations are phlegmonous, ſcrofulous, cancerous, or eryſipelatous, from bruiſes, &c. this water is of ſingular efficacy. *Ammonia acetata*, and *roſe water*, equal parts, or to theſe may be added an equal quantity of the comphorated mixture. And alſo one dram of ceruſſiæ compoſitus pulvis may be mixed with acetated ammonia and roſe-water, two ounces of each, or forty drops of tincture of opium; all of which form agreeable and efficacious collyria. *Vitriolated zinc* is the uſual remedy in theſe caſes; it cools, dries, and reſtringes; it is very uſeful when there is a defluxion, or an inflammation in the eyes, but the diſorder ſhould be giving way before its uſe is begun with: ſome prefer *alum*; bleeding, purging, and every proper evacuation, ſhould alſo have preceded; from two grains to five *of vitriolated zinc may be diſſolved in two ounces of water*, beginning with the weaker and gradually proceeding to the ſtronger; if it is too weak, the redundant tears will waſh it away before it produces any effect; or, ℞ zinci vitriolat. ʒ ſs. camphoræ gr. x. bene triturentur, et affunde aquæ ferventis ℥ vj. deinde per chartam colantur. Blue vitriol is uſeful when the humours are thick, and formed into ſordes; and when they begin to form ſmall membranes in the tunica albuginea, which frequently happens after the ſmall-pox and the meaſles; in ſuch caſes, *a grain or more may be added to an ounce of water; but it ſhould be omitted in all inſtances of inflammation attended with ſaline, hot, acrid defluxions, with redneſs and itching, becauſe it increaſes theſe ſymptoms.*---WHEN THE INFLAMMATION IS DEEP, *violent*, and *dangerous*, the eye being almoſt deprived of the ſight and ſenſibility, happy effects have been found from the uſe of *tepid camphorated ſpirit of wine mixed with the Peruvian balſam. Weak ſolutions of camphor* abate theſe inflammations, but a free uſe of it increaſes them. Dr. Kirkland recommends a ſmall quantity of *natron vitriolatum*, in fine powder, to be blown into the inflamed eye; he obſerves, that at firſt the inflammation ſeems to be increaſed by it, but ſoon a diſcharge of lymph follows, and the next day the inflammation is much abated or gone. *Opium* is ſaid by ſome not to eaſe pain in the eye; but that this ſymptom is relieved by the external uſe of aloes; however, it is clear from experience, that ſmall quantities of opium, mixed with any cooling liniment, ſpeedily abates inflammation in this organ. Mr. Ware ſtrongly recommends a few drops of the tinct. Theb. Ph. Lond. to be dropped into the eye, once every day; and ſupports his aſſertions in its favour, with narratives of facts which admit of no doubt. *Dr. Kirkland* obſerves, with reſpect to it, that "with due perſeverance, it ſufficiently anſwers our intention, where it can poſſibly do ſervice, without occaſioning pain. It may be uſed with advantage where the

ſenſibility

ſenſibility in the beginning is often exquiſite, and where few other remedies can be applied without giving offence." WHEN A CORRODING ACRIMONY IS OBSERVED IN THE HUMOUR THAT IS DISCHARGED, the eye may now and then be waſhed with a thin ſolution of gum arabic, or the mucilage of quince-ſeed.—IF THE EYE REMAINS VERY WEAK, after the inflammation abates, the beſt applications are, the *alum curd* which may be ſpread thin on a rag, and applied over the eyes every night; and a *ſolution of alum* in the proportion of a dram to half a pint of water; to which may be added the white of one egg; and to finiſh the cure, the patient may bathe in the ſea, or cold water may be poured upon his head every morning for ſome time.

WHEN FILMS ATTEND, OR ARE FOLLOWED BY DEFLUXIONS ON THE EYES, OR WHEN THE TRANSPARENCY OF THE CORNEA IS DIMINISHED, *borax* proves an admirable means of relief, and may be uſed as follows. ℞ Boracis opt. ʒ ſs. ſacch. alb. ʒ i aq. roſar. ℥ ii. m. f. collyr. Let a little of this be frequently dropped into the affected eye: Or, ℞ æruginis pp. gr. iv. ammoniæ muriatæ ʒ ſs. aq. calcis recentis ℥ viij. m. Vel, liquoris hydrargyri muriati, gutt. i. aq. diſtillat. ℥ iv. Vel, ℞ hydrargyri nitrati rubri, lapidis, calamin. pp. ää ʒ iſs. lythargyri levigati ʒ i. tutiæ pp. ʒ ſs. hydrargyri ſulphurati ℈ i. bene commiſceantur, deinde adjiciantur adipis ſuillæ ℥ ij. balſam Peruviani gutt. xv. m. This laſt is called PELLIER'S Ointment. WHEN PIMPLES ON THE EYE ATTEND AN INFLAMMATION, the ſolution of vitriolated zinc uſually ſucceeds; WHEN MATTER IS FORMED IN THESE PIMPLES, pierce them with the point of a lancet, and then waſh them with the juſt named ſolution; or, ℞ ungt. ſperm. ceti, ʒ v. ceruſſæ acetatæ, ʒ i. quibus ſuper porphyrite ſimul tritis inſtillentur tinct. benzoin comp. ʒ ii. hujus paululum, linteo exceptum, oculo dolenti omni nocte imponatur.—WHEN A BLOW IS THE CAUSE, and a SLACKNESS remains about the eyelids, ℞ conſ. roſar. rub. ℥ iii. tinct. opii. ʒ ii. m. vel, ℞ acet. diſtil. ℥ ii. aquæ ammon. ʒ i ſs. m. In Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, page 44, &c. is an inſtance of relief, when the tunica albuginea was inflamed ſo as to reſemble, if not conſtitute the chemoſis.—A GOUTY OPHTHALMIA requires that the gout, if poſſible, ſhould be brought into the extremities, and then the diſorder in the eye immediately vaniſhes; *if the inflammation is violent*, bleed, purge with aloetics, and waſh the eye with a mixture of tepid water two parts, and brandy one part. WHEN A TRANSLATION OF RHEUMATIC MATTER, FROM THE HIP, OR ELSEWHERE, is the cauſe, bliſters may be applied to, or near the part whence the rheumatiſm receded; a ſeton may be fixed under the lower jaw, and the bark with guaiacum may be given. IN THE SCROFULOUS INFLAMMATION of this organ, the bark is the ſovereign remedy: if in this caſe, the glands under the ears are affected, apply a cauſtic on one of them, and then another, if there are more than one, and the conſequent diſcharge will ſoon remove the inflammation; proper alteratives, as required, may accompany the bark; and the head ſhould be waſhed every morning with cold water. *Nitre*, given to a ſcruple three times a day, hath been found to be remarkably efficacious in this as well as with the common *ophthalmias*.—THE VENEREAL OPHTHALMIA admits not of vitriolic collyriums; it calls for the ſpeedieſt aid, which ſhould conſiſt of bleeding in the foot; an inward uſe of mercurials; the warm bath night and morning; purges repeated every day from the firſt day of bathing, until the inflammation abates, if other circumſtances do not forbid; compreſſes ſqueezed out of brandy and water may be conſtantly kept on the eye.

The OPHTHALMIA TARSI, ſo far as it is produced by the *ophthalmia membranarum*, the ſame remedies may be neceſſary. *Some ulcerations* are often formed on the tarſus; theſe require the application of *mercury* or *copper*, either of which often entirely cure the diſorder. It often depends *on an acrimony depoſited in the ſebaceous glands of the part*, and will require various remedies, according to the nature of the acrimony in fault, as ſcrofulous, or other diſeaſes with which this *ophthalmia* may be connected. When the nature of the acrimony is not aſcertained, mercury may be tried.

See Heiſter's Surgery. Gooch's Caſes and Remarks, page 44, &c. Boulton's Surgery, chap. vii. in the Appendix. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. i. page 308. Ware's Remarks on the *Ophthalmy*, &c. White's Surgery, p. 223. Bell's Surgery, voll. iii. p. 232. Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 473. Warner on the Eye, and its Diſeaſes. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 260. Wallis's Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, p. 96, &c.

OPHTHALMIA MUCOSA. The MUCOUS OPHTHALMY. It is a variety of *ophthalmy* of the membranes of the eye, though not in Dr. Cullen's Noſological Arrangement. Mr. Ware calls it the purulent eye, but owns that the term is not to be ſtrictly underſtood; he ſays, "the diſcharge from the eye is not real pus, but only *mucus* increaſed in quantity, and altered in colour." See his Remarks on the *Ophthalmy*, &c. p. 114.

Dr. Wallis, in the notes to his tranſlation of Sauvages's Noſology of the Eyes, places it amongſt the diſeaſes of the eye-lids, in the inner membrane of which the inflammation begins, and when it extends, the eye becomes more or leſs affected, and calls it *ophthalmia mucoſa puriformis*, becauſe there is a diſcharge of mucus, diſcoloured like pus, though not poſſeſſing the properties of pus.

This diſorder rarely happens, except to new-born children; in whom Mr. Ware obſerves, that it firſt diſcovers itſelf by a redneſs in the eye-lids, which quickly ſwell to a ſize ſo large as to prevent their being ſeparated, without the utmoſt difficulty; after which a conſtant diſcharge of thick yellow matter ſoon ſucceeds; which, if the lids can be ſeparated, will appear to ſpread over the eye, ſo as entirely to cover it. In common, both eyes are affected nearly in the ſame manner; and in bad caſes, whenever the child cries, the inſide of the lid is turned outwards; which is alſo the caſe, whenever an attempt is made to ſeparate them with the fingers; this is ſometimes the conſtant ſtate of the lids, and though they are reſtored by the fingers to their proper ſituation, yet on being left to themſelves, they immediately return to their former everted ſtate.

Occaſionally this complaint is accompanied with eruptions on the head and other parts of the body; and ſometimes is attended with ſymptoms of a ſcrofulous habit.

The ſwelling of the eye-lids neceſſarily occaſions a tightneſs, or conſtriction of their ciliary edges, by means of which the matter, which is formed on the inſide of them, is prevented from wholly running off; and its continuing between the lids and the globe ſerves ſtill farther to increaſe the inflammations, and is alſo the frequent cauſe of ulcers and ſpecks, which very often partially, and ſometimes totally, cover the pupil. Theſe effects may, in a great meaſure, be produced by the acrimony of the matter; but even allowing that the retained fluid is perfectly bland and mild, its continual lodgement on the eye is ſufficient, by maceration only, to deſtroy the tranſparency of the cornea; and when it has been joined with the preſſure of the ſwollen eye-lids, it has been known to cauſe the cornea to burſt, the humours to be partially or wholly diſcharged, and the eye, of courſe, to ſink in the orbit. To this accurate deſcription of Mr. Ware's, it may be added, that uſually, if left to nature, the quantity of *mucus* gradually increaſes until about a tea-ſpoonful of it may be ſqueezed from each eye every day; ſoon after this, if no extraordinary ſymptoms attend, the *mucus* decreaſes, and without art, a cure is effected.

This kind of inflammation may ariſe from any of the cauſes that produce external phlegmonous inflammations. Mr. Ware obſerves, that the tunica conjunctiva is defended from the acrimony of the tears by a ſoft, thin, *mucous* fluid, which is ſuppoſed to exhale from innumerable ſmall perforations diſperſed all over its ſurface. This fluid, as it naturally exiſts, is very ſmall in quantity; on which account, as it is pellucid, it is undiſcernible by the naked eye; nevertheleſs it is liable, by an irritation or inflammation of the parts which furniſh it, not only to be increaſed greatly in quantity, but to be ſo altered and changed in quality, as very much to reſemble pus itſelf, both in conſiſtence and colour. This inflammation is not often connected with any other diſorders, and is moſt frequently ſuppoſed *to ariſe from the child's being imprudently expoſed to the cold air*.

When early aſſiſtance hath been given, it was generally ſucceſsful; but when neglected, a partial blindneſs at leaſt, and too often a total one, hath been the conſequence. Like all inflammations of the eye, it is apt to terminate in an opacity of the cornea.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, it is recommended by ſome to waſh the *mucus* out of the eye, whilſt in a tender inflamed ſtate, with a collyrium of equal parts of the common emulſion and julep of camphor.—Others with a ſyringe waſh out the *mucus*, but prefer mild fluids, ſuch as

warm barley-water; and until the ſwelling of the eye-lids ſubſide, they apply to them cooling ointments and emollient cataplaſms; at the ſame time, they repeat gentle purgatives as often as the patient's ſtrength, &c. ſeems to require.—Leeches are applied to the temples, and a bliſter between the ſhoulders, which is kept open as long as a tendency to a diſcharge of *mucus* in the eye appears.—When the turgidneſs of the eye-lids abates, and the inflammation of the conjunctiva diſappears, the decoct. cort. Peruv. is given inwardly, and collyriums directed that are of an aſtringent kind, and uſed three or four times a-day. Though bliſters are generally applied, ſome have, from an extenſive practice, concluded that their omiſſion would be no diſadvantage to the patient. Mr. Ware propoſes on the firſt attack to begin with reſiſting the diſcharge of *mucus*, by ſtrengthening the external coat of the eye. To this end he directs the eye to be cleared of the morbid *mucus*, by injecting into it by a ſyringe, a gentle aſtringent collyrium; in particular he prefers the aq. cupri vitriolati camphorata, diluted with common water, in the proportion of a dram, leſs or more, to two ounces. This practice he uſes in all the ſtages of the diſeaſe. As the matter increaſes, the collyrium may be uſed more frequently, and gradually increaſed in its ſtrength: in a ſlight caſe it may be uſed two or three times a day, but in the more malignant ones it may be repeated every hour, and the ſtypticity of the collyrium may be increaſed in proportion; as the diſorder gives way, the ſtrength of the medicine, and the frequency of uſing it, may both be decreaſed. To abate the ſwelling of the eye-lids, Mr. Ware prefers a cataplaſm of the coagulum aluminoſ. & tingt. flor. ſamb. an. p. æq. this ſhould be applied cold. When the eye-lids adhere ſtrongly, they will be beſt ſeparated by waſhing their edges with freſh butter diſſolved in warm milk. If the inſide of the eye lids turn outward, only when the child cries, and returns as ſoon as it ceaſes ſo to do, nothing more need be done than what is already recommended, but if this ſymptom is conſtant, it will require a more frequent repetition of the injection, and to employ a perſon immediately after the uſe of it, to return the lids, and to keep a compreſs dipped in the diluted aq. camph. conſtantly upon them with his finger, in order that the habit may be removed, and the eye-lids may recover their proper tone and ſtrength. When the inſide of the eyelid is much inflamed, the tinct. opii may be dropped on them with advantage every day; and when the quantity of *mucus* is ſo diminiſhed as that the tincture may come in contact with the eye, it may be applied there alſo once a day. If there is reaſon to ſuſpect any particular humour in the habit, give ſuch alteratives as their nature may appear to require.

Mr. Ware gives an inſtance of a caſe in which blood inſtead of *mucus* was diſcharged, and which gave way to the ſame treatment as is here recommended; on account of which, with many other important particulars, his publication deſerves the attention of every practitioner.

See Ware's Remarks on the *Ophthalmy*, &c. A Treatiſe on the Eye and its Diſorders, by Joſeph Warner, edit. 2. Dr. Wallis's Noſologia Oculorum.

OPHTHALMIA SICCA, & TARSI. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMICI EXTERNI. See MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI.

OPHTHALMICUS WILLISII. The *ophthalmic* branch of the fifth pair of nerves. This is the firſt branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which runs through the foramen lacerum to the orbit, having from its paſſage thither a connexion with the ſixth pair. It is afterwards diſtributed to the ball of the eye, with the third; to the noſe along with the olfactory, which the branch of the fifth that paſſes through the foramen orbitarium internum joins. This *ophthalmic* branch likewiſe ſupplies the parts at the internal canthus of the orbit; the glandula lachrymalis, fat, membranes, muſcles, and teguments of the eye-lids; its fartheſt extended branch paſſing through the foramen ſuperciliare of the os frontis, to be diſtributed to the forehead. See TRIGEMINI.

OPHTHALMITIS. See OPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMOPONIA. An intenſe pain in the eye, whence the light is intolerable.

OPHTHALMOXYSIS. A bruſhing of the eye.

OPHTHALMORRHAGIA. Bleeding from the eye or the eye-lid.

OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM. A BRUSH FOR THE EYE; it was formerly made of the beards from barley or rye. It was ſo drawn acroſs the inſide of the eye-lids, to make them bleed. It is alſo called *blepharoxyſis*.

OPIATA. Properly medicines in which are opium; ſee alſo ELECTARIUM.

OPII. TINCTURA CAMPHORATA. See PAREGORICUM ELIXIR.

OPISTHOTONOS, from ὀπισθω, *backward*, and τονος, from τεινω, *to ſtretch*. See TETANUS.

OPIUM, } Probably from ὀπος, *juice*, called by the
OPION. } Arabians AFFION, AFIUN; *anfian*, alſo named *manus Dei*. This name ſeems to be by way of eminence, as by cort. is underſtood the cortex Peruv. Galen is the firſt among the Greeks who uſed the word to expreſs this drug. *Opium* is the milky juice which exudes from the heads of poppies when inciſions are made in them; this juice is gradually dried in the ſun, to a proper conſiſtence. The ſpecies of poppy, is the PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM, or PAPAVER *calycibus capſuliſque glabris foliis amplexicaulibus inciſis*, CLASS POLYANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 648. It is brought from Turkey, Egypt, the Eaſt Indies, and other parts of Aſia. Neumann ſays, that the *opium* we receive from all the juſt named places, is obtained by the preſſing the juice from the heads of the poppies.

Opium is brought into Europe in flat cakes, or irregular maſſes, from four to ſixteen ounces in weight; covered with leaves to prevent their ſticking together. It is a gummy reſinous ſubſtance, ſoftiſh, and tenacious, eſpecially when warm or much handled; of a dark reddiſh brown colour in the maſs, and yellow when reduced to powder. It hath a faint diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter taſte. If chewed a little it affects the tongue with a ſenſe of heat, which ſpreads to the palate, and then in a leſs degree to the lips, and provokes a diſcharge of ſaliva. It heats the noſe, and ſo irritates it as to excite a ſneezing.

Chooſe that in which, when ſliced, no viſible impurities are lodged; when broken, appears brightiſh, of a dark red, blackiſh colour; that is dry, not unctuous, but moderately ponderous and compact; that is inflammable, of an acrid bitter taſte, a faint ſmell reſembling that of unripe poppy heads, and without any empyreumatic flavour; and that communicates to water, not yellow, but a reddiſh tincture.

Hippocrates ſeems not to have been a ſtranger to its narcotic quality. The ancients rarely uſed it. Sylvius de la Boe firſt brought it into vogue. Sydenham firſt uſed it in the ſmall-pox; but now it obtains very extenſively in practice.

Bellonius obſerves, that it is ſo adulterated, that ſometimes a pound does but contain about four ounces that is pure genuine *opium*; but ſuch faulty ſorts are not brought amongſt us. Sand is added to increaſe its weight, and many foreign bodies are found mixed with it; but that the juices of other plants are added, does not appear clear. However it is ordered to be purified in the following manner—OPIUM PURIFICATUM, PURIFIED OPIUM. Take of *opium*, cut into ſmall pieces, one pound; proof ſpirit of wine, twelve pints; digeſt the *opium* with a gentle heat, ſtirring now and then till it is diſſolved, and filter through paper. Diſtil the tincture ſo prepared to a proper thickneſs. Purified opium ſhould be kept under two forms; one ſoft, proper for forming into pills, the other hard, which may be reduced into powder. Pharm. Lond. 1718.

The particular matter in which its virtues depend hath not yet been produced in a ſeparate ſtate, nor is it known: but whatever it is, it may by art be acuated, concentrated, obtunded, and deſtroyed. The principles ſeparable from *opium*, are, a reſin, which Neumann ſays is of two kinds, viz. a hard and a ſoft one. Mr. Awſiter ſeems to call this ſoft reſin, its thick eſſential oil; they both agree that this ſoft reſin, or thick oil, chiefly contains the active matter of *opium*, that is, its narcotic quality, though the other parts are ſtill mildly anodyne after the ſeparation of the ſoft reſin. Beſides this reſin, there is a gummy part, a ſaline one, which Dr. Alſton ſays is of the nature of ſal ammoniac, and an earth. In diſtillation with rectified ſpirit, little or nothing riſes from the *opium*, but with water its particular ſmell is brought over. The moſt active parts of *opium* are ſo fixed, that it keeps many years without any ſenſible loſs; a dram of *opium* was kept in the heat of boiling water during five hours, and it ſcarce loſt a grain and a half thereby. It diſſolved but partially in rectified ſpirit of wine, or in water; but

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in proof ſpirit, wine, or vinegar, diſſolves all that is good, the impurities only being left. Dr. Alſton ſays, that twelve parts of *opium* contain five parts of gum, four of reſin, and three of earthy, with other indiſſoluble impurities. The gum is a mild anodyne, but free from the narcotic and other diſagreeable qualities of the crude *opium*. The reſin is almoſt taſteleſs, but hath a very muſty ſmell.

Opium enters into ſeveral of the compoſitions of the ſhop; as in confectio opiata;—pulv. e creta comp. c. opio;—pulvis ipecac. compoſitus; and alſo forms the principal ingredient in many others, viz.

PILULÆ EX OPIO. *Opium Pills*, made in the following manner:

Take of hard purified *opium*, by weight, two drams; extract of liquorice, by weight, one ounce. Beat them until they are perfectly united.

PILULÆ OPII CAMPHORATÆ.

℞ Opii purificat. ʒ j. camphoræ ʒ ij. ſyrup. ſimp. q. ſ. fiant pil. 60. Doſis, una vel duæ.

PILULÆ OPII COMPOSITÆ.

℞ Opii purificati, camphoræ ää ʒ j. antimonii tartariſati gr. xv. ſyrupi ſimplicis q. ſ. ut fiant pilulæ 60. Doſis, una vel ſubinde duæ.

VINUM OPII. *Olim Laudanum liquidum. Tinctura Thebaica.*

℞ Opii purificati ℥ ij. cinnamomi, caryophillorum ää ʒ j. vini alb. ℔ j. digere per hebdomadam ſine calore.

VINUM ANTIMONII OPIATUM.

℞ Vini antimonii ʒ vj. tinct. opii ʒ ij. miſce. Doſis, guttæ decem, quartis vel ſextis horis ſumend.

PULVIS OPIATUS. *Opiate Powder.*

Take of hard purified *opium*, one dram; burnt or prepared hartſhorn, nine drams. Mix them. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

TINCTURA OPII. *Tincture of Opium*

Take hard purified *opium*, ten drams; proof ſpirit of wine, one pint. Digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

EMPLASTRUM OPIATUM.

℞ Emplaſtri lithargyri ℔ iij. ſ. picis aridæ ℥ ij. ſ. ceræ flavæ ℔ ſ. opii ℥ iv. m. ſec. artem.

ENEMA OLEI CUM OPIO. ENEMA OPIATUM. See ENEMA.

OPIATUM CAUSTICUM. See CAUSTICUM OPIATUM.

OPIATA INJECTIO. See INJECTIO.

The medical properties of *opium* are both numerous and valuable; even ſo that ſome have denominated it *manus Dei*. Its operation is generally accompanied with a ſlow but ſtrong and full pulſe, a ſlight redneſs, heat, and itching in the ſkin; it is followed by a weak and languid pulſe, low ſpirits, ſome difficulty in breathing, or a ſenſe of tightneſs about the breaſt, a ſlight giddineſs of the head, dryneſs of the mouth and fauces, ſome degree of naufea, heat, and pain in the ſtomach; but theſe ſymptoms are to be underſtood of a full doſe when no particular diſeaſe requires it; for very large doſes are taken in violent diſorders, and no diſagreeable effects are obſerved to follow. In moſt continued fevers of this climate, there is more or leſs of inflammatory diatheſis; and, ſo long as this continues, the ſymptoms would be encreaſed, and, conſequently the danger by the adminiſtration of opium; and, indeed, *in the more advanced ſtage*, whenever topical inflammation of the brain exiſts, and produces delirium, as is ſometimes the caſe, though other nervous or putrid ſymptoms may be prevalent, opium ſhould never be had recourſe to; but when irritation of the brain is not of the inflammatory kind, and debility has made much progreſs, or where delirium is accompanied with ſpaſmodic affections, it then becomes an efficacious remedy, and may be employed in large doſes every eight hours, unleſs a remiſſion of the ſymptoms and ſleep takes place.

In order to ſtop the recurrence of *febrile paroxyſms of intermittent fevers*, opium has been recommended to be given before the fit; and alſo, in the cold ſtage, in the hot ſtage, and during the interval, with the happieſt ſucceſs, without leaving thoſe viſceral obſtructions attributed to bark; but the union of the two medicines is conſidered as the beſt practice. *In ſome caſes of jaundice* it has been uſeful; alſo, *in acute rheumatiſm*, joined with diaphoretics,—*ſmall-pox* after the completion of the eruption,—or indeed before where the pulſe is languid, the countenance pale, attended with reſtleſſneſs, and other ſymptoms of irritability, joined with camphor and vinum antimonii, taking care to keep the body in a ſoluble ſtate. In hæmorrhages, dyſenteries, diarrhœas, colic, heartburn, and a variety of other complaints, where ſpaſmodic affections have been the attendant ſymptoms, unattended with *active* inflammation, and proper evacuations having preceded. Indeed, if we conſider the reſult of the action of opium, conſidered only as a *narcotic* or *ſedative*, we ſhall not be at a loſs to diſcriminate all thoſe caſes where it may be given with ſafety and efficacy, and where it ought to be prohibited.

Perhaps all the effects produced by *opium* depends on its power in diminiſhing the mobility, and in a certain manner ſuſpending the motion of the nervous fluids. In proper doſes, and repeated at due intervals, it is narcotic, anodyne, antiſpaſmodic;—it diſcuſſes ſtagnating fluids, whether externally applied, or internally adminiſtered;—it removes obſtructions ariſing from ſpaſms;—abates preternatural irritability, and removes convulſions which ariſe therefrom;—it promotes the diſcharges through the ſkin, but retards all other evacuations;—abates all kinds of pains, and totally removes ſome;—as a carminative it exceeds all of the aromatic tribe, for its efficacy extends through the whole inteſtinal canal.

One grain of pure *opium* is generally a full doſe; three grains can hardly ever be taken by an healthy man who is not accuſtomed to it; but, by habit, an ounce in a day may be taken. Garcias ſays he knew a perſon who took ten drams a day. In Turkey, at this day, ſober people take a dram, and drunken ones take five or ſix, when violent pains, or other ſymptoms require it. Sydenham obſerves, the doſe and its repetition may be proportioned to the urgency of the ſymptoms. Frequent experience manifeſts the propriety of large doſes; in ſpaſmodic complaints twenty-two grains of pure *opium*, beſides three hundred drops of laudanum, have been given in the ſpace of thirty-ſix hours; and afterwards no remarkable inconveniences were obſerved. However, different conſtitutions require different doſes to produce the deſired effect; therefore, practitioners ſhould be careful in diſcovering the preciſe doſe, agreeable to the conſtitution of the patient, by beginning with ſmall portions, and gradually encreaſing them till the end is obtained.

When imprudent doſes have been taken through miſtake, or with an ill deſign, there follows immoderate mirth, or elſe ſtupidity, giddineſs, a redneſs of the face, ſwelling of the lips, troubleſome dreams, ſtarting, convulſions, cold ſweats, a conſiderable dilatation of the pupil, imperfect ſpeech, ſlow full pulſe, quick breathing, naufea, itching in the ſkin, vomiting, madneſs, hiccough, fainting, &c. Immediately on the happening of ſuch an accident, give a vomit of vitriolated zinc, purified, and repeat it four, five, or ſix times; if the conſtitution is vigorous, bleed; and after this give frequently a ſpoonful of ſharp vinegar; beſides theſe, ſinapiſms may be applied to the feet, bliſters to the arms, clyſters of tobacco ſmoak may be given, frictions may be uſed, as the caſe ſeems to require. Vinegar is the antidote, yet cordials ſhould ſometimes accompany it.—When *opium* is given in a ſolid form, the pure *opium*, or the pills above mentioned, will be the beſt; when a liquid form is required, ſolutions in wine, or proof ſpirit, are to be preferred.

Alkaline ſalts diminiſh the ſoporific effect of *opium*;—the fixed alkaline ſalts render it diuretic;—the volatile carries it through the ſkin; and acids almoſt entirely deſtroy its powers. See Kæmpfer's Amænitates Exoticæ. Wedelius's Opiologia. Lewis's Mat. Med. Mead on Poiſons. Newmann's Chem. Works. Dr. Alſton's Diſſ. on *Opium* in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. v. Med. Muſ. vol, i. p. 473, &c. Jones's Myſtery of *Opium*. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

OPOBALSAMUM. BALSAM of GILEAD. See BALSAMUM.

OPOCALPASON, *Opocarpaſon, or Opocarphaſon*. See CARPASUS.

OPODELDOC. The name of a plaſter ſaid to be invented by Mindererus; it is often mentioned by Paracelſus.

celſus. Its preſent compoſition, ſee under LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM. There is a compoſition ſold under the name of STEER's OPODELDOC, and is conſidered a powerful remedy for ſtrains, bruiſes, and ſuch other complaints wherein the linimentum ſaponaceum is allowed to be ſerviceable, and made in the following manner: ℞ Solution. ſaponis cum camph. aq. ammon. acet. āā ℥ j. aq. ammon. puræ ʒ ſs. m.

OPODEOCELE. A rupture through the foramen iſchii, and into the labia pudenda.

OPOPONAX. The plant from whence the gum THUS is produced, is known by the names of opoponacum, *panax heracleum*, *panax coſtinum*, *panax paſtinaceo. kyna*. HERCULES's ALL-HEAL, and OPOPONAX-WORT. It is the PASTINACA OPOPONAX, *foliis pinnatis; foliolis baſi antica exciſis*. CLASS PENTANDRIA, ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 362. See PASTINACA OLUSATRA.

The medicine kept under the name of *opoponax*, is a gummy reſinous juice, obtained from the roots of the *opoponax-wort*, which grows wild in warm countries, and bears the cold of our own. This gum is brought from Turkey and the Eaſt Indies, ſometimes in little round drops, but generally in irregular lumps, of a reddiſh yellow colour on the outſide, with ſpecks of white, internally of a paler colour, and often variegated with large white pieces; they have a diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter acrid naueſous taſte; they diſſolve in water, and in ſpirit. As a medicine, this gummy reſin is ſometimes uſed as an attenuant and deobſtruent; in large doſes it is laxative: doſes from ℈ ii to ʒ i. are given with the ſame intentions as the galbanum and ammoniacum are uſed. This is the leaſt diſagreeable of the fetid gums, and therefore of the leaſt virtue, and retained in practice merely to afford a neceſſary variety. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neuman's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

OPPILATIO, from *oppilo*, of *pilo, to condenſe*. See OBSTRUCTIO.

OPPRESSIO. See CATALEPSIS.

OPTICUS NERVUS, from ὀπτομαι, *to ſee*. The OPTIC NERVE. This nerve, with its fellow, are the ſecond pair which proceed from the brain, where they are united, but ſoon become two diſtinct cords, each paſſing through the foramen opticum of the ſphenoid bone, to their reſpective orbits. They unite on the anterior part of the glandula pituitaria, but ſoon ſeparate again, and paſs to the poſterior of the eye, into which they are inſerted obliquely towards the noſe. The *optic nerves* are each ſurrounded by the four recti muſcles of each eye.

OPUNTIA. It is a ſhrub or tree, whoſe flowers expand like a caſe, having each a great number of ſtamina in the centre, growing upon the tops of the ovary. The ovary afterwards becomes a fleſhy umbilicated fruit, with a ſoft pulp, incloſing many ſeeds of an angular ſhape. Boerhaave mentions eleven ſpecies. They are chiefly noted for the cochineal which is gathered from them. See COCCINILLA.

OPUNTIOIDES. It is a marine plant, ſhaped like the opuntia. It is brittle and hard. Boerhaave takes notice of two ſpecies, and reckons them among vermifuge medicines.

ORANGIA. See AURANT HISP.

ORBICULANS LABIORIS. See LABIA.

ORBICULARE OS; called alſo *lenticulare*. See AURIS.

ORBICULARES PALPEBRARUM Muſc. *Conſtrictor palpebrarum*. The orbilar muſcles of the eye-lids. They lie under the ſkin about the eye-lids; they riſe from the ſide of the noſe; thoſe fibres which run on the eye-lids are elliptical, and terminate at each canthus. Theſe *muſcles* ſhut the eye-lids.

ORBICULARIS. See SPHINCTER ANI and LYCOPERDON VULG.

ORBICULARIS CLAUSOR. The orbicular muſcle of the eye-lid.

—— LABIORUM. See SPHINCTER LABIORUM.

ORBITA. The ORBIT of the EYE, or circular cavity in which the eye is placed; called by Hippocr tes *cyclos*.

ORBITALES ARTERIÆ. The arteries of the orbits of the eyes. They are branches of the inferior maxillary arteries. See MAXILLARIS ARTERIA.

ORBITARE EXTERNUM FORAMEN. It is in the os maxillare, below the orbit. Through it the nerves and veſſels which come from the teeth paſs to the cheek.

ORBITARE INTERNUM FORAMEN. It is a little above the os planum; through it goes a branch of the fifth pair of nerves to the noſe.

ORBITARII NERVI. See MOTORES OCULORUM EXTERNI.

ORBITARIUS PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA, FRONTIS OS, and SPHENOIDES OS.

ORCHEA. See SCROTUM.

ORCHIS. A TESTICLE; alſo the name of a plant with a teſticulated root; of which Boerhaave enumerates fourteen ſpecies; and Dale adds five more.

The chief of theſe are the following ſpecies; *orchis*, alſo called *ſatyrion*; *cynoſorchis*; *teſticulus caninus*; *serapias* It is the ORCHIS MASCULA, or ORCHIS *foliis ſeſſilibus maculatis, bulbis indiviſis nectarii labio quadrilobo crenulato, cornu obtuſo, petalis dorſalibus reflexis, flore purpureo*. CLASS GYNANDRIA, ORD. DIANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1009. MALE ORCHIES;—SATYRION;—DOGS' STONES;—FOOLS' STONES.

This plant hath ſix or ſeven long, narrow, ſmooth leaves, variegated with dark-coloured ſpots or ſtreaks, iſſuing from the root, and one or two embracing the ſtalk, which is ſingle, roundiſh, and ſtriated. On its top appears a long looſe ſpike of irregular, naked, purpliſh-red flowers, conſiſting each of ſix petala, one of which is large, cut into three ſections, hanging downward; the other ſmaller, forming a kind of hood above it, with a tail behind. The root conſiſts of two roundiſh, whitiſh tubercles, about the ſize of nutmegs; one plump and juicy, the other fungous and ſomewhat ſhrivelled, with a few large fibres at the top. It is perennial, grows wild in ſhady grounds and moiſt meadows, and flowers in May or ſooner.

The plump roots or bulbs are the only parts uſed in medicine; they have a faint ſmell, and ſweetiſh viſcid taſte. The propereſt time for gathering them is when the ſeed is formed, and the ſtalk ready to fall; becauſe the new bulb, of which the ſalep is made, is then arrived to its full maturity, and may be diſtinguiſhed from the old one by a white bud riſing from the top of it, which is the germ of the orchis of the ſucceeding year. Their properties are ſimilar in general to thoſe of the rad. althææ. The dried roots are brought from Turkey, under the name of *ſalep*, and *ſaleb*, formed from the root of the *orchis morio/bul*. Mr. Mault, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, ſays it may be formed from ſeveral other ſpecies of the ſame genus, but thoſe of our own growth are as good. Thoſe that are brought from Turkey are in oval pieces, of a yellowiſh white colour, clear and pellucid, very hard and horny, of little or no ſmell, taſting like gum tragacanth. Our *orchis* roots, when robbed of their ſkin by boiling in water, and then dried in the air, gain exactly the ſame appearance. Reduced to powder, and diſſolved by boiling in water, a mucilage is formed, which is of a very nouriſhing quality; more ſo than any other known vegetable, though Dr. Cullen thinks, as a nutritious root, it has been greatly over-rated. Sometimes it occaſions coſtiveneſs, but this is remedied by a little of any vegetable acid mixed with it, or a little ſea-ſalt. *Half an ounce of the powder is ſufficient for a gallon of thick mucilage*. The powder ſhould be ſprinkled with a little boiling water, then ſtirred well into it, and afterwards mixed with the water in which it is to be boiled. If this powder is kept dry, it never ſpoils, ſo would be an excellent part of ſeamen's diet, particularly when they are in warm countries. A dram and a half of ſalt in a pint of portable ſalep, is not diſagreeable, whence, when freſh water fails at ſea, this powder would be an excellent expedient for leſſening that inconvenience. *As a diet*, it far exceeds rice in every point of view; and for children particularly it is peculiarly proper. This powder, and the dried gelatinous part of fleſh, or portable ſoup, diſſolved in boiling water, form a rich thick jelly capable of ſupporting life for a conſiderable time. One ounce of each of theſe articles, with two quarts of boiling water, will be ſufficient ſubſiſtence for one man a day.—AS A MEDICINE, the ſalep is mucilaginous, demulcent, obtunds the *acrimony of the ſea-ſcurvy*;—in *diarrhœas* and *dyſenteries* it is of ſingular efficacy by lubricating the bowels, and correcting putrefaction.—*In ſymptomatic fevers*, from the abſorption of pus, a plentiful uſe of ſalep is very demulcent.—In the *ſtrangury* and *dyſury* it is of ſervice by its mucilage. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Percival's Eſſays, Med. and Exper. Georgical Eſſays, vol. iv. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

ORCHIS

ORCHIS BIFOLIA. See BIFOLIUM. Dr. Cullen says he has seen the salep made from this as pure and as perfect as any that comes from Turkey. Mat. Medica.

ORCHOS. See OCULUS.

ORCHOTOMIA, from ὄρχις, *testicle*, and τέμνω, *to cut*. See CASTRATIO.

ORDO. ORDER. In medicine it is the second division under which nosologists arrange particular diseases. Which orders depend upon certain classes, viz. CLASSIS, Class, PYREXIÆ, febrile disorders. ORDO, Order. 1. FEBRES, idiopathic fevers. 2. PHLEGMASIÆ, inflammatory complaints. 3. EXANTHEMATA, eruptive fevers. 4. HÆMORRHAGIÆ, hemorrhages. 5. PROFLUVIA, evacuations, or defluxions. Now all these orders, though different in their appearances, participate of febrile affections, consequently come properly under the class specified. See CULLEN's Synopsis Nosologiæ Methodicæ.

OREILLONS. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

ORELLANA. See ORLEANA.

OREOSELINUM. The GALBANUM PLANT. Boerhaave mentions three species, but the two following are those which afford the gum galbanum.

OREOSELINUM *Africanum galbaniferum fruteſcens, anisi folio.*

OREOSELINUM *aniſoides arboreſcens ligustici foliis & facie, flore luteo, Capitis Bonæ Spei.* It is also a name for *petroselinum montanum*; *apium montanum nigrum*; *oreoselinum apii folio minus*. MOUNTAIN-PARSLEY.

Of this and the two following species, the roots are slenderer than those of the daucus, and not lactescent; the leaves are like those of the apium or cicuta; the seeds are oval, flat, large, striated, marginated, and sometimes cast off their husks.

The *mountain-parsley* grows on the mountainous parts of Germany and other countries. It heats and is diuretic.

—— PRATENSE CICUTÆ FOLIO, also called *daucus Alsaticus*; *angelica pratensis apii folio.*

—— APII FOLIO MAJUS, also called *libanotis nigra*; *gentiana nigra*; *daucus montanus*; *cervaria nigra*; *daucus selinoides major*; *laserpitium minus paludapii folio semine crispato*; MOUNTAIN-DAUKE; or BLACK HERO-FRANKINCENSE.

It grows on mountains in Italy, and flowers in July. The seeds are opening, inciding, diuretic, and emmenagogue.

ORESTION. In Dioscorides it is the helenium. See Raii Hist.

ORGANE CELLULAIRE. See CELLUL. MEMB.

ORGASMUS, from ὀργάω, *turgeo*, I swell. SUDDEN VEHEMENCE. Its proper signification is a strong desire or impulse for coition, when the turgid semen solicits as it were its own excretion. When some female animals *are*, what is styled, *in heat*, gives us the original idea of the term. But HIPPOCRATES and some of his followers transferred this to the excrementitious, superfluous, and preternatural humors, which from thence being agitated, on fermenting in the body, solicit their own discharge. Hence a depraved motion of the humors, or an impulse from excretory stimulus, is called ORGASM. LINNÆUS calls it a subsultus of the arteries. QUINCY considers it as an impetuous and too quick motion of the blood or spirits; whereby the muscles are distended with an uncommon force.

ORICIA. A sort of turpentine-tree, so called from Oricus, a city of Epirus, near which it grows.

ORICOLA. See AURICULA URSI.

ORIENTALIA FOLIA. See SENNA ALEX.

ORIENTALE GUMMI. See GUM. SENEGAL.

ORIGANUM. WILD MARJORAM; called *Marjorana mancarana*; *Origanum* vulgare, Linn. It has been called *Heracleoticum* from Heraclea, where the best was said to be produced, also *Zazarhendi herba*. Boerhaave enumerates eleven species, but the two following are the chief that are in use.

ORIGANUM ANGLICUM, ὀρίγανον, *montis gaudium, quod locis montanis delectatur*, called also *orig. vulgare spontaneum*; *majorana sylvestris*; *acapnon*; *sampsuchum*; *agriorganum*; *onitis major*; *majorana oleracea*;—COMMON WILD MARJORAM. ORIGANUM VULGARE, spicis subrotundis paniculatis conglomeratis, bracteis calyce longioribus ovatis. CLASS. DIDYNAMIA, ORDO GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 726.

It is a plant with firm round stalks, and oval acuminated leaves, that are uncut, and somewhat hairy. It is set in pairs on short pedicles; on the tops grow scaly heads of pale-red labiated flowers, whose upper lips are entire, and the lower cut into three segments, set in form of a convex umbel, intermixed with roundish purplish leaves; each flower is followed by four minute seeds inclosed in the cup. It is perennial, grows wild on dry chalky hills and gravelly grounds in several parts of England, and flowers in June.

The leaves and flowery tops have an agreeable aromatic smell, and a pungent taste, warmer than that of the garden-*marjoram*, and much resembling thyme, with which they agree in medicinal virtue, as also with *marjoram*: infusions of them are drank as tea in weakness of the stomach, disorders of the breast, to promote perspiration and the fluid secretions in general; they are used in nervine and anti-rheumatic baths; the dry leaves powdered are a good errhine. For internal use, an infusion of half an ounce of the leaves in a pint of water is the best preparation. In distillation with water they yield a moderate quantity of a very acrid penetrating essential oil, smelling strongly of the *origanum*, but less agreeable than the herb; this oil is called OIL OF THYME, and is often put into hollow teeth to allay the pain of them. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

—— CRETICUM. See DICTAMNUS CRETICUS.

ORIGANUM MAJORANA, seu FOLIIS OVATIS. See MAJORANA MAJORI FOLIO.

ORIS ULCERA SERPENTIA. See APHTHÆ.

ORLEANA, called also *arbor Mexicana*; *orellana*; the ARNOTTO-TREE.

The *arnotto-tree* is the BIXA ORELLANA of Linnæus. Dr. Brown, in his History of Jamaica, gives the following account of it.

BIXA *foliis cordatis cum acumine, floribus racemosis terminalibus.* The ROUCOU or *arnotto-tree*. This curious shrub is frequently met with in the cooler vales in Jamaica; it rises commonly to the height of eight or nine feet or more; it thrives best in a cool rich soil, and shoots most luxuriantly near springs and rivulets. All the seeds of this plant are covered with a kind of wax, which is carefully gathered in many parts of America, and is what generally goes by the name of *terra orellana*, *roucou*, and *arnotto*. This commodity is manufactured in the following manner, viz. when the seed-vessels are full grown, and in a perfect state of maturity, they are picked off and opened, and the seeds gathered and put into convenient jars. When they have a quantity of these, proportioned to their vessels and design, they throw in as much hot water as may be sufficient to dilute and suspend the wax or pulp, with ease, which is gradually washed away from the seeds, both with the hand and the spatula. When all the wax is washed of, and the seeds appear quite naked, they are taken out, and the wash left to settle: but when the wax is thoroughly subsided, the clear incumbent waters are decanted off, and the sediment put into shallow vessels to be dried gradually in the shade. When this mass acquires a due consistence, it is made into balls or cakes, and left to dry in some open airy place, until it grows firm and hard, and then it is fit for use, or the market.—The wax is a cool agreeable rich cordial, and hath been long in use amongst the Indians and Spaniards in America, who still mix it with their chocolate, both to heighten the flavour, and raise the colour. It is said to be a successful remedy against the bloody-flux. It is used as a pigment. It is often mixed with other ingredients both by painters and dyers. The roots have much the same properties as the wax, but the roots are somewhat more diuretic.

This American shrub is retained in hot-houses in Great Britain. It is propagated by seeds from America; sown in pots in spring, and plunged in a bark bed; the plants are to be transplanted into separate pots, and always retained in the stoves.

Father Labat says, that the Indians prepare an *arnotto* of a bright shining red colour, almost equal to carmine.

The *arnotto* is difficultly dissolved in water, which it tinges of a pale brownish yellow colour. It readily dissolves in spirit of wine rectified, to which it gives an orange-red colour, and is used in varnishes, to give an orange hue to the simple yellows. Alkaline salt renders it soluble in boiling water, without altering its colour. There is a sort of Orleana, called ACHOTL, which see.

ORNITHOGALLUM. Boerhaave enumerates eleven species; the following is that which is generally used. ORNITHOGALUM *umbellatum medium angustifolium*; called also *ornithogalare*. The STAR OF BETHLEHEM. It is cultivated in gardens; it flowers in May; the root is bulbous or tuberous, and is sometimes used as a

wholesome nutrient: indeed the roots of all the species possess the same properties, See Raii Hist. It is also a name for *squills*. See Scilla.

ORNITHOGLOSSUM. Bird's-tongue. So the seeds of the common ash-tree are called from their shape.

ORNITHOPODIUM. Bird's-foot. There is another species called *telephium chironium*; *scorpioides*; scorpion-wort. They grow on sandy and gravelly places; and flower in summer. Their seeds are said to destroy the stone in the kidneys; but are very rarely used. Boerhaave mentions four more species, but they are not noted as medicinal. See Raii Hist.

ORNUS. See Fraxinus ornus. It is also a name for the *sorbus aucuparia*. See Sorbus Sylvestris.

OROBANCHE. See Hypocistis.

OROBUS, also called *astragalus*; *astragaloides*: *astragalo*; *chamæbalano*; wood-pease; heath-pease. It grows in woody places; flowers in April; ripens its seeds in May; the tubera of the root taste like liquorice, and in Scotland are used as liquorice is with us. They call the plant *karemyle*. See Raii Hist.

OROBUS, OROBRYCHIS PEREGRINA. } See Ervum.

ORPIMENT, ORPIN. } See Auripigmentum.

ORRIS. See Iris vulgaris.

ORTHOCOLON, from ὀρθος, *strait*, and κωλον, *a limb*. See Anchylosis.

ORTHOPNŒA. This disease, when neither a species of asthma nor of dyspnœa, is only a symptom of some other disease. It is a sighing suffocating respiration, and the patient must be erect to breathe; of this there are many species, viz.

Orthopnœa Spasmodica, — Hysteria. } These are varieties of the Asthma spontaneum. See Asthma.

— a lipomate, i. e. Dyspnœa sicca.
— ab hydropneumonia. i e. Dyspnœa aquosa.
— pinguedinosa, i. e. Dyspnœa pinguedinosa.
— traumatica, i. e. Dyspnœa thoracica.
} See Dyspnœa.

— a vaporibus.
— a deglutitis.
— a fungis.
— ab antipathia.
— a bronchocele.
} h. s. Dyspnœa extrinseca.

ORVALA. See Horminum.

ORVIETANUM. Orvietan. A celebrated antidote, so called from Orvieto, a city of Italy, where it was first used; though some say its inventor was one H. F. Orvietanus, and that it is named after him. It is an electary, made up of many ingredients mixed with honey.

ORYZA. Rice. Also called arac. It hath its grains disposed into a panicle, which are almost of an oval figure, and covered with a thick husk, like barley. Among the common kinds of grain, *rice* is the mildest. It is less viscous than wheat, but it is also less nourishing. It is used as a diet in diarrhœas, but the salep is to be preferred. The idea of its being hurtful to the eyes is without foundation. *Rice* delights in a moist soil, and grows even in water. In China they ferment the *rice*, and distil from it the liquor called *arrack*.

Oryza Germanica. A species of barley.

OS. A bone. *Bones* consist of a mucilage and an earthy matter. Acids dissolve this earthy matter, leaving the *bone* of its original shape, but soft. The earthy matter forming *bone*, is deposited by the exhaling arteries. The number of *bones* is 304.

The *bones* are composed of fibres, disposed in laminæ, which laminæ, laid over each other, compose the substance of the *bone*. In the fœtus the *bones* seem a net-work of threads, but when ossification is farther advanced, these threads are not so apparent, the interstices being filled up with others.—The bones are composed of a hard, solid, of a cellular, and of a reticular part. The cellular part is formed by the inner laminæ of the solid part, departing towards the axis of the *bone*. The reticular part lies in the cavity of the *bone*, and by degrees, as it approaches the extremities, unites, seeming partly to form the cellular part. There are no nails to join the laminæ, as some have described; they are rather connected by transverse fibres. The cavity of the *bones* serves not only to contain the marrow, but by the increase of the diameter, the strength of the *bone* is augmented.—The *bones* have numerous blood-vessels, but especially in the spongy and reticular parts, though the solid part is not without them; these vessels run according to the direction of the fibres of the *bone*; thus, in the long *bones* they run longitudinally. In the round *bones*, as in the *os* bregmatis, they run radiated, becoming less and less visible as they approach to the centre of the *bone*, because there the laminæ are the thickest.—The *bones* are full of pores for the admission of vessels; in the middle *these pores* are more large and conspicuous; in the extremities *they* are smaller. In every cylindrical *bone* there is a hole about its middle for the admission of an artery and its vein, which pass slanting through the substance of the *bone*, and branch through the internal periosteum, or membrana medullæ, which lies betwixt the medulla and the internal surface of the *bones*, and even branch externally again through the *bone*. These branches frequently anastomose, whence the *bone* may be nourished from within outwards, as well as from without inwards. *This internal periosteum* is liable to the disorders of other vascular substances, as inflammation, obstruction, suppuration, &c. with their consequences: but where these happen, the structure of the *bone* is frequently quite destroyed, as in the spina ventosa.—It is supposed that *bones* are furnished with nerves, and yet they mostly seem insensible; though the granulations from them are extremly sensible. It is probable that there are vessels sui generis, whose office is to carry *bony* matter, and occasionally to absorb it; as a proof of this, the mollities ossium, from a scorbutic, or a venereal cause, seems rather a defect of this *bony* matter, than of marrow.—The *membrana medullæ* not only lines the surface of the *bone* internally, but also divides the marrow into vesicles or membranous bags, which are furnished with very fine minute vessels.—The middle part of the larger bones is much less in diameter than the extremity, to give a greater firmness to the joint, and to allow a greater space for the fleshy belly of the muscles. The middle part of the bones is not smaller than the extremities merely by pressure, as we may observe in the fœtus; it is their original conformation, though pressure seems to have some effect in this case, as we may observe in a weakly constitution, and in women of a sedentary life.—The *bones* are entirely smooth, though in a robust habit there are cavities and furrows on their surface formed by the action of the muscles. The *bones* are, cæteris paribus, weaker in their middle part, from their diameter being less; whence in this part they are more exposed to fractures; but to compensate this, there are more lamellæ in the middle than in the extremities, and they are more compactly joined; there is a cavity also there which contains the marrow, and thus the strength in this part is greater than otherwise it would be.—Many *bones* have protuberances rising out of them, which are called *processes*; and in many there are cavities; if these are deep, with large brims, they are called cotylæ; if superficial, glenæ or glenoid; which general classes are divided into several species, of which, *pits* are small roundish channels, sunk perpendicularly in the *bone*;—*furrows* are long narrow canals, formed in the surface;—*niches* are small breaches in the *bone*;—*sinuosities* are broad but superficial depressions without brims;—*fossæ* are large deep cavities, which are not equally surrounded by high brims;—*sinuses* are large cavities within the *bones* with small openings;—*foramina*, or holes, are canals that pierce through the substance of the *bones*. The use of these cavities is to allow room for heads of *bones* to play in; to defend and lodge softer parts; and to afford a passage for vessels, muscles, &c.—The *bones* are destroyed in the living subjects, by the excess of air, or by blood lodging upon them.—The classes into which the *bones* are divided are usually as follow. 1st, The cylindrical: these are compact in the middle, and spongy in their extremities.—2dly, Spherical; these are entirely spongy, except a thin plate on the external surface.—3dly, The flat; they are compact on the outside and inside, but between the plates are spongy.—4thly, The irregular, which when thick, are like the round, and when thin, are like the flat ones.

Mr. Sheldon observes, that *bones* are composed of fibres connected by cellular substance; there are two portions in *bone*; one the living vascular or organized part; the other dead calcareous earth, which, though a dead matter treasured up in a living substance, yet does not stimulate or irritate. If bone is soaked in spirit of salt and water, it will leave nothing but vessels and membranes; it appears to be an inorganic concrete, but it is very much organized.

The

The fource of blood to the *bone*, is from the internal and external periofteum, whofe veffels copioufly anaftomofe with each other in the fubftance of the *bone*. In the flat *bones* the veffels anaftomofe in the diploe or meditullium. The arteries, veins, nerves, and abforbents, are all in like manner.—All the fpongy bones, as the fternum, vertebræ, facrum, &c. are covered with a ftrong ligamentous fubftance.—The earth of *bones* is confidered by the chemifts as the pureft; they call it VIRGIN EARTH. The whole fenfibility of the *bone* does not refide in the periofteum: *bone* becomes moft exquifitely fenfible, in the diſeaſed inflamed ſtate, owing to the veffels fwelling, and the fubftance round them being inelaftic.

See Havers on the *Bones*; Monro's Offeology; Thompfon on the *Bones*; Chefelden and Albinus's Offeography; Nefbit's and Kerckringius's Offeology; Monfieur Courtial's Obf. Anat. fur les *Os*. On the diſeaſes of the *Bones*, fee Petit.

OS. The MOUTH. Its external parts are the lips, the angles of the mouth, the border or edge of each lip; the foffula which runs from the feptum narium to the edge of the upper lip, and the tranfverfe fold which feparates the under lip from the chin. *The internal parts* are the palate, the feptum palati, the uvula, the amygdalæ, the gums, the fræna of the lips, and the tongue with its apex, root, fides, and frænum.

Os EXTERNUM. IN MIDWIFERY, the entrance into the vagina is thus called, in oppofition to the mouth of the womb, which is called the os internum.

—— INTERNUM. Called alfo *os tincæ*, and *amphideon* or *amphidæum*; Galen calls it *ofcheon*. IN MIDWIFERY, the orifice into, or mouth of the womb, is thus called, in oppofition to the entrance into the vagina, which is called the os externum. If the *os internum* is long and hard, when pains like labour come on, a clyfter and an anodyne may be given, for the pains are not labour-pains.—The os tincæ is fometimes open, a month or two before the time for labour; but it fhould be remembered that its thicknefs and foftnefs undergoes not fuch alterations, but remains the fame whether open or fhut, until labour comes on. Nor does it always point in one direction during pregnancy, nor in the beginning of labour.—If the *os internum* is rigid, fcooping is bad.—When opened by the membranes, it is foft, and then if contracted again from the difcharge of the waters, it is eafily dilated.—It fometimes is hardened and thickened by age, or by frequent labours, and then the birth, though natural, is fomewhat retarded.—The dilating the *os* externum and *internum* is performed in the following manner: having the hand well greafed, begin to dilate the external parts gradually, introducing the fingers one after the other, and moving them in a rotatory manner; when the hand is in the vagina, begin gradually to dilate the *os internum*, refting at intervals, both for your own eafe and that of the woman, who fuffers much from this practice; proceed with the more care and patience, in proportion to the rigidity of the parts. When the hand can be introduced into the uterus, let it enter with its back to the uterus, and the palm towards the membranes.

Os LEONIS. See ANTIRRHINUM.

—— TINCÆ. See Os INTERNUM.

OSCEDO. See OSCITATIO.

OSCHEOCELE, } See HYDROCELE.
OSCHEOPHYMA. }

OSCHEON. See SCROTUM and os INTERNUM.

OSCILLATORIUS MOTUS, } (from os, a mouth,
OSCILLATORY MOTION, } and cilleo, moveo.)
VIBRATION. According to Borellus, it is that power which directs and regulates the motion of the wheels of a clock, by moving backwards and forwards at equal periods—the inftrument is called *pendulum*. He alfo thinks that fuch a motion takes place in the blood by means of the inſpired air mixed with it in equal proportions, regulating and governing the motion of the ſpirits by its elaſticity.

OSCITANS. The YAWNING FEVER.

OSCITATIO, alfo *chafme*, *ofcedo*. YAWNING. Boerhaave fays, "the effect of *yawning* in the healthy is to move, accelerate, and equally diſtribute all the humours through all the veffels of the body, confequently to qualify the muſcles and organs of fenſation for their various functions." Juſt after ſleep, a perſon is moſt inclined to *yawn*, and ſtretch his limbs, becauſe a greater quantity of perſpirable matter going off by the pores at this time than at any other, whenever a perſon awakes, the increaſed contraction that then happens, cloſes much of that matter in the cutaneous paſſages, which will continually give ſuch irritations as excite *yawning* and ſtretching; and ſuch motions, by ſhaking the membranes of the whole body, and ſhifting the contacts of their fibres, upon the incloſed matter, by degrees throw it off. Hence we ſee the reaſon why healthful ſtrong people are moſt inclined to ſuch motions; they perſpire moſt in time of ſleep, and, therefore have more of the perſpirable matter to lodge in the pores, and hence great irritations to promote that purpoſe. The advantages of ſome little exerciſe juſt after waking in a morning are conſiderable, as it throws off all the perſpirable matter that is ready for its exit out of the body.

When *yawning is troubleſome, Hippocrates ſays, that long deep reſpiration, or drawing in the air at long intervals, cures it*.

OSCULATORIUS MUSCULUS. See SPHINCTER LABIORUM.

OSMUNDA VULGARIS —— PALUSTRIS, —— and REGALIS. See FILIX FLORIDA.

—— OSSA BATUS. See BOROZAIL.

OSSA E CORDE CERVI. The BONE of a STAG'S HEART. It is flat, oblong, and without ſmell or taſte. It is formed by the oſſification of the arteries.

OSSERVAZIONI. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

OSSICULUM. IN BOTANY, it is the ſhell, or hard covering of ſeeds, like bony lamella.

OSSIFICATIO. OSSIFICATION. Dr. Neſbit ſays, that in the blood, or a fluid ſecreted from it, there is an *oſſifying* juice, conſiſting of particles that are not apparent; that whenever nature deſigns an *oſſification* between membranes, or within a cartilage, ſhe occaſions a more than uſual afflux of this fluid, which ſo diſtends the veſſels that were before inviſible, as to make them capable of receiving the red globules of blood, which are always to be ſeen near the place where *oſſification* is begun. In this blood, gritty bony particles are to be felt by the point of a knife, which have been formed by the attraction and coheſion of the particles of the *oſſifying* juice obſtructed, along with the other groſſer fluids in the beginning of the veſſels prepared to receive the refluent juices. The blood being capable of forming fine membranes, the membranous parts of a bone, which act as a gluten to keep theſe particles and fibres together, if there be any ſuch that do not ariſe from the coats of its veſſels, are produced by a coheſion round the cretaceous particles of a part of the fluid, in which they were generated and contained. Thus the membranes of cartilages ſerve as a bed, between or within which the bony particles are depoſited, or ſhoot; but without any intermixture of the particles of the bone and cartilage, or continuation of the fibres of the one ſubſtance to thoſe of the other, as is evident in cartilages containing bones, kept long enough in water, and then ſlit; for the bone will, as ſoon as the large veſſels that enter its ſubſtance are divided, ſlip as eaſily from it as an acorn does out of its cup; and there is a ſmoothneſs and a poliſh of the parts of both cartilage and bone, which ſhew there is no conjunction of the fibres of the two ſubſtances. While the bones are increaſing within cartilages, the cartilages are extended and ſpread out, by which, with the preſſure which they ſuffer, and the great influx of various fluids, and the nutritious matter being hindered from flowing freely into them, they decreaſe continually, and, at laſt, may truly be ſaid to be entirely deſtroyed.

Dr. Hunter, in his Lectures, ſupports Dr. Neſbit's opinion, by curious anatomical preparations, which oppoſe Kerkringius and others, who ſay that bones are cartilages in their original ſtate.

Mr. Cruikſhank obſerves, reſpecting *oſſification*, that Dr. Hunter uſed to ſend round, at lectures, a preparation of the patella, in which he demonſtrated, that the *oſſification* of that bone began by the arteries *oſſifying* in the centre of the cartilage, which, in young ſubjects, ſupplies the place of bony patella. Mr. Cruikſhank adds, that he hath proſecuted that ſubject, from the firſt appearance of an *oſſifying* artery, to the perfect formation of the patella. He ſuppoſed that the ſame thing took place in all other bones, and accordingly made preparations to demonſtrate it in every bone of the body; and can ſhow that *oſſification* is not only begun, but carried on by the *oſſifying* of the arteries.

Oſſifications frequently happen in the aorta, lungs, pericardium, and other parts, and advances in infants in proportion to the vis vitæ: thus women judge of a child's ſtrength by the dimenſions of its fontanel.

In flat bones, it begins in the centre, and ſhoots towards the circumference. *In long bones* it begins in the middle, ſhooting towards the extremities.

See Kerkringius, Coiterus, Eyſſanius, Ruyſch, Neſbit, Albinus, and Monro.

OSSIFRAGA. See OSTEOCOLLA.

OSTAGRA, from ὀστέον, *a bone*, and ἄγρα, *a laying hold of*. A forceps to take out bones with.

OSTEITES, } called alſo *oſſifraga*, *oſteolithos*,
OSTEOCOLLA, } *holoſteus*, *amoſteus*, *oſtracites*, *ſtelechites*, GLUE-BONE; STONE, or BONE-BINDER. It is the petrified root of a tree, as of the poplar, pine, &c. It is found in ſandy places in ſeveral parts of Germany; the ſand in which it is met with hath a large mixture of fine, white, calcareous earth, which ſticks to the fingers, looks like meal, and when waſhed by the rains into any cavity, hath the appearance of an emulſion. Of this ſand and calcareous earth, ſo inſinuated into the roots of the trees as to make them have a ſtony appearance, is the *oſteocolla* formed. IN FOSSILOGY it is placed amongſt the calcareous ſtones. It hath been famed for its virtues of promoting a coalition of fractured bones. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works Philoſ. Tranſ.

OSTEOCOPI, from ὀστέον, *a bone*, κοπος, *uneaſineſs*. A conſtant and remarkable pain of the bones from an affection of the internal periоſteum, not being encreaſed by preſſure, ariſing chiefly from acrimony of the humors in the ſpina ventoſa; theſe pains reſemble that of great wearineſs. SAUVAGES arranges it as a genus of diſeaſe under his CLASS DOLORES.

OSTEOGENEIA, from ὀστέον, *a bone*, and γενεσις, *generation*. OSTEOGENY. It treats of the geneſis or production of a bone under its ſeveral original ſtates. See OSSIFICATIO.

OSTEOGENICA. Medicines which promote the generation of a callus.

OSTEOGRAPHIA. OSTEOGRAPHY, from ὀστέον, *a bone*, and γραφω, *to deſcribe*. It deſcribes a ſkeleton, and all the bones which compoſe the ſeveral parts thereof; or it is the doctrine which deſcribes the bones.

OSTEOLITHOS. See OSTEOCOLLA.

OSTEOSARCOSIS, is when the bones become ſoft, and flexible, as ſometimes happens in the ſcurvy, and is ſaid to be relieved by the catapl. antiparalyt.

OSTIARUS. See PYLORUS.

OSTIOLA. SMALL DOORS. So Mundinus calls the valves in the veſſels of the heart.

OSTIOLOGIA, from ὀστέον, *a bone*, and λογος, *a diſcourſe*, *on oſteology*. A DESCRIPTION of the BONES. The doctrine relative to the bones. It includes *oſteogeny*, *oſteography*, and *ſyndeſmography*. See Monro's *Oſteology*.

OSTRACITES, } HORGOBLIN'S-
OSTREA LABRIS NON CRENATIS. } CLAW. It is a ſtony ſubſtance, of the ſhape of an oyſter-ſhell petrified by ſparry matter. It is uſed inſtead of the pumice ſtone to take off hairs. A name of the *oſteocolla*; ſee alſo CADMIA.

OSTREA. The OYSTER. It is an excellent diet if eaten raw, for thoſe who digeſt ſlowly, and whoſe ſtomachs abound with acidities. It ſeems to be conſiderably nutritious, and more ſo, becauſe it is not readily perſpired; beſides, it prevents the perſpiration of other aliments. The ſhells are excellent abſorbents, and are generally uſed to correct acidity in the primæ viæ. Before they are taken into the ſtomach they ſhould be calcined in the ſun; or if burnt in the fire, they become a better kind of lime than the ſtone-lime for calculous complaints; and after being ſeveral times uſed for making the lime-water with, they may be uſed as abſorbents. The hollow ſhells contain moſt of the fine white earth. The rough matter of the ſhell contains much ſea-ſalt. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

OSTRUTHIUM. See IMPERATORIA.

OSYRIS, called alſo *caſſia poetica lobelii*, *caſſia Latinorum*, *caſſia lignea Monſpelienſium*, *and caſſia moneſpelienſium*. POETS ROSEMARY. The whole ſhrub is aſtringent. It grows in the ſouthern parts of Europe. It is ſometimes corruptly called AUXYRIS.

OSYRIS. See LINARIA.

OTALGIA, from ους, *an ear*, and αλγος, *pain*. A PAIN in the EAR. This diſorder affects the concha, and the whole meatus auditorius. It is attended with inflammation, tumors, punction, eroſion, tenſion, pulſation, and a ſenſe of weight. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone, on account of its ſituation.

Extraneous bodies falling into the meatus auditorius, or whatever excites pain in other parts, may cauſe it here.

The quality of the wax may be faulty, and be a cauſe; but the moſt frequent cauſes are heat and cold; ſometimes an acrid ſerum is ſecreted in the glands of the ear.

When the wax or other humours are ſaline, they excite a pricking pain;—when the ſalts in theſe humours are corroſive, they excite a gnawing pain;—when the wax ferments, whilſt it is yet in the glands, it cauſes a tenſive pain—when the glands are very turgid, there is a ſenſe of weight;—and when there is a tumor, a pulſation is perceived, eſpecially if it tends to ſuppurate.

If the pain is violent, it ſeldom fails to bring on a fever, then called otitis, which is early attended with great reſtleſſneſs; and a delirium, fainting, and often convulſions, are the conſequence; for the membrane that lines the ear is exquiſitely ſenſible, and fully ſtored with nerves; beſides, membranes which adhere to bones have a more than ordinary ſenſibility.

In the beginning, whilſt the pain is not very conſiderable, a little warm olive-oil dropped into the ear will often relieve.—If cold is the cauſe, keep the head warm.—If there is inflammation and tumor, which will be known by the throbbing pain, a ſuppuration may be encouraged by cataplaſms applied warm on the outer ear; but if the ſtate of ſuppuration is not manifeſtly near, endeavour by bleeding, purging, and diſcutients applied to the ear, to remove the inflammation and pain; if external heat was the cauſe, bleed, and give daily a moderate doſe of Glauber's ſalt as a purge, until the pain abates, or until there is reaſon to ſuſpect a ſuppuration; an opiate may be given at night when the pain is violent.—When acrid defluxions are the cauſe, inject a warm infuſion of poppy-heads in water.—When living inſects have crept into the ear, blow the ſmoak of tobacco therein, and then pour in warm oil. Bliſters behind the ears, bladders of warm water laid on the affected ear, and the pediluvium, are occaſionally uſeful. Some of theſe modes, according to the cauſes, will be proper to abate the ſtimulus, and prevent ſuppuration from taking place. But ſhould this occur, digeſtive and oleous liniments are to be avoided, and in their ſtead warm balſamics ſhould be introduced as deep into the ear as is convenient; viz. pellets of cotton, or of wool, dipped in eſſence of amber, the tincture of myrrh, or the balm of gilead may be uſed; and if purulent matter diſcharges itſelf, tepid water mixed with a little ſoap, or honey of roſes may be injected into the ear.

See James's Med. Dict. Lobb on painful Diſtempers. Brooke's, and the London Practice of Phyſic.

OTENCHYTES, from ους, the genitive of ους, *an ear*, and εγχεω, *to pour in*. A SYRINGE for the EARS.

OTHONNA. See CHELIDONIUM MINUS.

OTITIS. Inflammation in the internal ear. See OTALGIA.

OTOPLATOS. A ſtinking diſcharge behind the ears.

OTOPUOSIS. A purulent diſcharge from the ear.

OTORRHŒA. A diſcharge of blood, or of bloody matter from the ear.

OUMERY. See COPOVIC OECASSOU.

OUYCOU. See CASSADA.

OURLES. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

OVA ZEPHYRIA. Eggs which are not impregnated by the tread of the cock.

OVALE FORAMEN. See COR.

OVARIA. The OVARIES. They were formerly called the *female teſticles*; but ſince anatomiſts have thought that they perceived cluſters of eggs in them, they have named them *ovaria*. Dr. Hunter thinks they are properly teſticles ſecreting female ſeed, which is taken up and conveyed by the Fallopian tube to the uterus. The *ovaries* are two ſmall bodies ſituated behind each Fallopian tube; they are of a different ſize and figure ſometimes in the ſame body. At the age of puberty they are of a proper ſize, and continue plump and full until the menſes are about to depart. They receive veſſels from the ſpermatics, which run on to the uterus, and anaſtomoſe with the hypogaſtrics. The nerves are from the intercoſtals, lumbal, and ſacral. Beſides the liquor which reſembles the white of egg, they contain two or three vaſcular bodies called *corpora lutea*, and which by ſome are called the *eggs*.

The *ovaries* are ſubject to great diſtenſion from water, which conſtitutes what is called a dropſy therein. See Hydrops Ovarii, and alſo a ſingular Caſe in Gooch's Obſ. and Remarks.

OVATUS, or OVIFORMIS HUMOR. See OCULUS.

OVI CANDIDUM, } See ALBUMEN OVI.
—— ALBUS LIQUOR. }

OVORUM TESTÆ, called alſo *Anatum*, EGG-SHELLS. They are prepared by boiling them in water, ſeparating the membrane, which lines the inner ſurface, and then powdering them by levigation. They act ſimilarly with the reſt of the teſtaceous abſorbents, but are ſaid to be the leaſt aſtringent with reſpect to the primæ viæ. When calcined, they are called *annora*, *anora*.

OVUM. An EGG. *Eggs* are nutritious, but if hard boiled are difficultly digeſted. They ſeem to be a leſs alcaleſcent food than almoſt any other animal ſubſtance, and during digeſtion to be leſs ſtimulant; but they ſhould be eat as ſoon as poſſible after their being laid, as the nearer they approach to a putreſcent ſtate, the more offenſive they become to the ſtomach; nor is it material from what birds they are acquired, as they are very nearly, if not altogether, ſimilar in their nature. The yolk is uſed as a medium for uniting balſams with water, but the white is preferable, as it is leſs diſguſtful to many ſtomachs. Weak ſtomachs digeſt the white more eaſily than the yolk. Betwixt the ſerum of the blood and the white of *egg* there is great analogy. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

OVUM PHILOSOPHORUM, A glaſs whoſe belly is of an oval figure, by which a liquor may be diſtilled by circulation.

—— SUBLIMATORIUM. See CUCURBITA.

OXALIS. See ACETOSA, N° 3.

OXALME. A mixture of vinegar and ſalt.

OXELÆUM. A mixture of vinegar and oil.

OXYA, } See FAGUS.
OXYAS, }

OXYACANTHA. The BARBERRY. See BERBERIS & SPINA ALBA.

OXYCEDRUS. See CEDRUS FOLIO CYPRI.

OXYCOCCUS, called alſo *vaccinia paluſtris*, *vitis Idæa paluſtris*. MOOR or CRANE-BERRIES. This plant grows in marſhy and putrid ſoils, and flowers in June. The fruit is cooling and aſtringent. See Dale, and Raii Hiſt.

OXYCRATUM. OXYCRATE. It is vinegar mixed with ſuch a portion of water as is required, and rendered ſtill milder by the addition of a little honey.

OXYCROCEUM EMPLASTRUM, from ὀξος, *vinegar*, and κροκος, *ſaffron*. It is a plaſter, in the compoſition of which there is ſaffron and vinegar.

OXYDE, } ὀξυς, *acidum*.

OXYGEN. } ὀξυς, *acidum*, and γινομαι, *gignor*. The atmoſpheric air is compoſed of two gaſſes, or aeriform fluids, ſee AER; *one* of which is capable, by reſpiration, of contributing to animal life, and in which metals are calcinable, and combuſtible bodies may burn;—*the other*, on the contrary, is endowed with directly oppoſite qualities; it cannot be breathed by animals, neither will it admit of the combuſtion of inflammable bodies, nor of the calcination of metals. The baſe of the former, or reſpirable air, is termed OXYGEN, becauſe, in reality, one of the moſt general properties of this baſe is to form acids by combining with many different ſubſtances: and this proceſs is termed OXYGENATION. The union then of oxygen with caloric is called Oxygen Gas, which is the ſame as was formerly cal'ed vital, or pure air. And when oxygen is united with a combuſtible ſubſtance, it is ſaid the converſion of that ſubſtance into an acid, is to *oxygenate* it.

OXYDORCIA. See DACNERON.

OXYGALA. SOUR MILK.

OXYGARUM. See GARON or GARUM.

OXYGENATION, } See OXYDE.
OXYGENATE. }

OXYCLICI, } See APOMELI.
OXYGLICUM. }

OXYLAPATHUM. See ACETOSA, N° 1. and LAPATHUM ACUTUM.

OXYMEL, from ὀξος, *vinegar*, and μελι, *honey*. Honey and vinegar, boiled together ſo as to form a ſyrup, is called *ſimple oxymel*, alſo *apomeli*. To this HIPPOCRATES applies the term ADIPSON, a preventer or allayer of thirſt. See MEL. *Oxymels* of different denominations are made by macerating ſome medicinal ingredients in vinegar, and then boiling them up with honey.

—— ÆRUGINIS. See ÆGYPTIACUM UNGUENTUM.

—— COLCHICI. See COLCHICUM.

—— SCILLÆ. See SCILLA.

OXYMYRRHINE, or OXYMYRSINE. See RUSCUS.

OXYPHLEGMASIA. See INFLAMMATIO.

OXYPHŒNICIA, or OXYPHŒNICON. See TAMARINDUS.

OXYPHYLLON. According to Oribaſius it is the *cnicus*; but he ſeems to intend by it a different plant from that which we call by that name.

OXYPHONIA. See PARAPHONIA.

OXYREGMIA, from ὀξυς, *acid*, and ῥηγνυω, *to break wind*. An ACID ERUCTATION.

OXYRRHODINON. A compoſition of vinegar and oil of roſes.

OXYS. See ACETOSELLA.

OXYSACCHARUM. A compoſition of vinegar and ſugar.

OXYSAL DIAPHORETICUM. It is a preparation of Angelus Sala. It is a fixt ſalt loaded with more acid than is neceſſary to ſaturate it. The ſalt of juniper is of this kind.

OXYTOCA, from ὀξυς, *quick*, and τικτω, *to bring forth*. Medicines which promote delivery.

OXYTRIPHYLLUM. See ACETOSELLA.

OZÆNA, from ὀζω, *a ſtench*. See ABSCESSUS NARIUM.

P.

PÆN

P. In prefcription it fometimes fignifies a *pugil*, and fometimes *pars*.

PACAL. A tree in Peru, the afhes of which are mixed with foap for the cure of leprous diforders; the mixture is ufed as an ointment. See Raii Hift.

PACHYS. THICK. The name of a diforder which is not only unknown to us, but which has never been defcribed by any phyfician fince Hippocrates. It is fuppofed that the Cnidian phyficians are the authors of the defcription; Hippocrates condemns them for multiplying the fpecies of difeafes without neceffity; in this they make four fpecies, and the fymptoms are very incompatible too. The curious may fee the defcription in James's Med. Dict. or in Le Clerc's Hift. Med. lib. iii. c. 11.

PACO-CAATINGA. A coniferous fpecies of BRASILIAN CANNA. The ftalk of this plant, if chewed, occafions a fpitting; if the faliva is fwallowed when this ftalk is chewed, it cures a gonorrhœa in a few days; it is alfo a fort of lithontriptic. Ray takes notice of three fpecies. See his Hift. Plant.

PACOEIRA. See BANANA.

PADRI. A filiquous tree in Malabar. The juice of the leaves is a cure for the mania; the juice of the bark, mixed with the fruit of the pera, reftrains the menfes. See Raii Hift.

PADUS, called alfo *cerafus avium nigra*, *cerafus racemofa*. The WILD CLUSTER-CHERRY, the BIRD'S CHERRY.

It grows on rocky mountainous places, and the fruit is ufed to hang about the necks of children, as a cure for the epilepfy. See Dale, and Raii Hift. Alfo a name for the *lauro-cerafus*, which fee.

PÆDANCHONE, from παις, *a child*, and αγχω, *to ftrangulate*. See ANGINA.

PÆDARTHROCACE, from παις, *a boy*, αρθρον, *a joint*, and κακος, *an evil*. The JOINT-EVIL; intimating that this diforder frequently appears about the *joints* of children, and oftener in them than in adults, becaufe the bones of children are more foft and fpongy, and fo more eafily corroded by peccant humours, and diftended into tumors, fometimes of a very furprifing deformity. Severinus calls the *fpina ventofa* by this name; he alfo makes another diftinction between the fpina ventofa and the *pædarthrocace*, for the tumors of the firft kind are frequently attended with pain, rednefs, and all the appearance of inflammation; but the *pædarthrocace* has little or no pain in the beginning, as is obferved in ricketty children; but thefe names are ufed very promifcuoufly; by fome it is ufed to expreſs a fort of anafarca. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the firft fpecies of phlogofis, under phlogofis phlegmone. See M. A. Severinus's Treatife De Recondita Abfceffuum Natura, alfo SPINA VENTOSA; CARIES.

PÆDOPHLEBOTOMIA. The bleeding of children.

PÆNOE. A large tree in Malabar. The root, bark, fruit, and all the parts yield a refin, which is burnt inftead of incenfe in their facrifices. The kernels of the fruit, made into an emulfion with warm water, ftrengthen the ftomach, relieve from naufeas, allay pain in the belly, and cure the cholera. See Raii Hift.

PAL

PÆONIA. PIONY. From *Pæon*, the phyfician who with this plant cured Pluto when he was wounded by Hercules; called alfo *ephialtia*, *idæus dactylus*, *pentorobus*. Boerhave enumerates twelve fpecies, of which the following are fometimes, though very rarely, ufed.

PÆONIA MAS. MALE PIONY. The *pæonia* officinalis, Linn.

—— FOEMINA. FEMALE PIONY. The *pæonia* officinalis, Linn.

Thefe plants are fo common in gardens as to need no defcription. The male fort hath dark-green leaves, pale-red fingle flowers, long thick roots, with red ftreaks in the ftalks and pedicles; the female hath longer, pale, and narrower leaves, deep-red, double flowers, and irregular roots, compofed of feveral tuberous pieces, hanging by rough filaments from one head. They are perennial, and flower in May. The male is preferred; but fo little is the difference, that the female is moft frequently ufed. The roots, flowers, and feeds, are anodyne, but their efficacy is very inconfiderable. The flowers impart their colour to water and to fpirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PAGANICA. A ball ufed by the Latins to exercife with. It was fo called becaufe ufed only in villages.

PAGARUS. See CANCER MARINUS.

PAHAZAR. See BEZOAR.

PAHUATLANICA. See CHINA OCCIDENTALIS.

PAIANELI, called alfo *couradi*. A tall pod-bearing tree in Malabar. There are two fpecies, the different parts of which are ufed by the natives againft feveral diforders. See Rai Hift.

PAIDATROPHIA. See ATROPHIA.

PAIDION. So Hippocrates calls the child in the womb when perfected there. See CONCEPTIO.

PAIDOPOIETIC. An epithet applicable to thofe who have children, from παις, *puer*, and ποιεω, *facio*.

PAIN DE MADAGASCAR. See CASSADA.

PAI-PAROCA. A bacciferous fhrub in Malabar. An apozem prepared of the leaves, fruit, and roots in water, is ufeful againft the gout. See Raii Hift.

PALA. See NUX MOSCHATA. Alfo a tall pod-bearing tree in Malabar. The natives ufe it in various diforders. See Raii Hift.

PALÆTYRUS. See CASEUS.

PALATI OSSA. BONES of the PALATE. They are two irregular fquare bones, fituated in the roof of the mouth, which join each other backwards, and the maxillary bones forward; backward there is a lunated edge, whence the velum pendulum palati hangs. The pterygoid procefs of this bone paſſes between the os maxillare fuperius, and the pterygoid procefs of the os fphenoides: it is of a triangular fhape, broad at its bafis, and fmall above. The nafal procefs is very thin, it rifes upwards, and covers a large part of the aperture of the maxillary finus. At the fuperior part of the nafal procefs, the *os palati* divides into two procefſes called the orbitar. The anterior is the larger, and its fore part is contiguous to the back part of the maxillary finus; its poſterior furface is cellular, and is contiguous to the ethmoid cells. It is placed likewife on the opening of the fphenoidal finus, fo as to leave a fmall hole above.

PALATINÆ GLANDULÆ. They are conglo-

merated

merated glands, ſituated in the ſeptum and arch of the palate, near the tonſils.

PALATINUS. It is a branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves; it runs before the pterygoid apophyſes of the os ſphenoides in the canal formed by the os maxillare and os palati, and through the foramen palatinum poſterius, it ſpreads in the glandular coat of the palate, and parts adjacent.

PALATINUS PROCESSUS. See MAXILLARIA SUPERIORA OSSA.

PALATO-PHARYNGÆUS. See CONSTRICTOR ISTHMI FAUCIUM; PERISTAPHILO PHARYNGÆI; and PHARYNX.

PALATO-SALPINGÆUS. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

PALATUM. The PALATE, ſometimes called *cerebri baſis, hyperoa*. It is that arch of the mouth which is ſurrounded before by the teeth and gums, and extending backward the whole breadth of the upper part of the mouth, as far as the great opening of the pharynx. This arch is partly hard and immoveable, and partly ſoft and moveable. The ſolid part is formed by the two oſſa maxillaria, and the two oſſa palati. The ſoft part lies behind the other. The membrane that lines the *palate* is full of ſmall glands. It ſometimes happens when a child is born with the hare-lip, the fleſhy and the long parts of the *palate* are defective, from a fiſſure, or a diviſion through into the noſtrils; the uvula alſo is ſometimes divided as into two. In this caſe, the child cannot ſuck, but muſt be fed by the ſpoon.

PALATUM MOLLE, called alſo *ſeptum*, and *valvula palati*. Behind the bony palate lies the *ſoft palate*, from the middle of which the uvula hangs down: the two arches on each ſide of this uvula, are called *columnæ ſepti palati*.

PALEA DE MECHA. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

PALIMPISSA, from παλιν, ſignifying *repetition*, and πισσα, *pitch*. See PIX NIGRA.

PALIURUS. CHRIST'S-THORN, or WILD-JUJUBE; alſo called *æneplia*; *rhamnus*. It is a ſpecies of thorn met with in the ſouthern parts of Europe. The leaves and roots are moderately aſtringent; but on account of the length of its ſpines, it is the beſt of all other buſhes for making hedges.

PALLIUM PURPUREUM. A PURPLE CLOAK. So Baſil Valentine calls a certain powder, prepared of an amalgama of gold and mercury put into a retort, where the mercury being ſeparated, what remains is calcined with ſulphur, and turned a purple colour.

PALMA. The PALM of the HAND. Alſo *thenar*, and *ages*; *agoſtus*.

PALMA. The PALM-TREE. Boerhaave's characters of this tree are, that its fruit, under an edible pulp, hath an hard ſtrong nucleus, like the ſtone of a plum. But to this may be added, that the *palm-tree* riſes up with one ſingle and individual trunk. The ſpecies are numerous; Boerhaave mentions nine; Dale adds ſix, and Ray increaſes the number by twenty more. Some of the moſt noted are, the

PALMA ADY. See ADY.

—— CHRISTI, and OLEUM. See CATAPUTIA.

—— COCCIFERA, alſo called *cocos, palma Indica coccigera anguloſa, coccus de Maldivia, coccos, cocceira Indica, coccys, palma Indica nucifera, palma nucifera arbor, nux Indica, inaja-guacuiba, tenga, polgaha*. The *coco*, or COCKER-NUT TREE.

From this tree, the Indians extract a liquor called *ſuri*, and diſtil the liquor called *arrac* from it; alſo a ſpecies of ſugar called *jagra*. The milk in the ſhell of the nut is grateful and cooling. The exterior covering of the nuts are at firſt edible, and are gratefully acid, and gently reſtringent. By boiling, an oil like that from almonds is obtained from the kernel of the nut.

—— DACTYLIFERA. See DACTYLUS PALMULA.

—— FOLIORUM PEDICULIS SPINOSIS, &c. See PALMÆ OLEUM.

—— HUMILIS. See MUSA.

—— JAPONICA, alſo called *ſagou, palma Indica, arbor farinifera, zagu, todda panna, monta panna*. The LIBBY-TREE, INDIAN BREAD, or SAGO-TREE. It is the CYCAS CIRCINALIS, or CYCAS INDICA, *frondibus pinnatis circinalibus, foliolis lineariibus planis*, Linn. The pith of theſe trees being well beat in a mortar with water, forms an emulſion, the fæcula of which, when dried, is ſago.

†

The fruit of this tree is ſomewhat aſtringent, though not ſo when eaten with ſugar.

The *ſago* is very nouriſhing, and is uſed by the Indians when rice is ſcarce; when boiled in water, it is reſolved into an inſipid almoſt tranſparent jelly. It is readily ſoluble, and properly given in this country as an aliment to weakly perſons. It is demulcent, and never ferments in the ſtomach, whence it is properly preferred by many to wheat-flour for the food of infants; its being eaſily digeſted, and its demulcent quality, renders it uſeful for the diet of hectic patients.

PALMA MAJOR. See DACTYLUS, and DACTYLUS PALMULA.

—— MINOR, alſo called *palma humilis dactyliſera*, &c. *palma humilis Hiſpanica ſpinoſa, & non ſpinoſa, attitana, palmites, chamærhiphes*. The DWARF PALM. Its fruit is aſtringent.

—— NOBILIS, alſo called *regulis Jamaicenſis & Barbadenſis, palmiſte, palmeto royal*. The CABBAGE-TREE; the cabbages of which are called *chou de palmiſte*. It is a tall ſtrait tree, between two hundred and fifty and three hundred feet high. On the top is a white tender, ſavoury, medullary ſubſtance, which, if eaten raw, is to the taſte like a walnut, but boiled and pickled with the white leaves which ſurround it, it is one of the greateſt delicacies in the Leeward iſlands. This fruit is called the *cabbage of the palm-tree*. On the top of the trunk grows the involucrum of the flower and fruits called *ſpatha*: the fruits are round, and the ſize of an egg. See Rai Hiſt.

In Jamaica, the *wild cabbage-tree bark* (which is alſo called WORM-BARK of JAMAICA,) taken from a tree named *geoffræa inermis*, is much uſed for the deſtruction of worms in human ſubjects. The following is the account which is given by Mr. Anderſon, a medical practitioner there for ſome years. He mentions two ſorts of this bark, the one much paler than the other. The paler ſort he obſerves is more rugged in its operation, occaſioning nauſea, and great uneaſineſs in the belly. The darker coloured bark, he ſays, reſembles much the caſſia lignea in colour, though it is of a much coarſer texture. But this laſt is the kind commonly uſed in the Weſt Indies: it may be uſed with ſafety in any caſe where an anthelmintic is neceſſary. The hazardous ſymptoms aſcribed to it, have moſt probably followed either an over doſe, or the uſe of the paler ſort inſtead of the darker. To ſecure againſt an over doſe, it is beſt to begin with a tea-ſpoonful of the decoction, and gradually increaſe it as often as it is repeated. The decoction is thus prepared, and adminiſtered: Take of the bruiſed bark, two ounces and a half; of water, two quarts; let it be boiled over a gentle fire to a pint and a half. Strain off the decoction, and keep it for uſe, in a bottle well corked. Of this decoction a table-ſpoonful is uſually given the firſt morning for a doſe to a grown perſon; one and a half the ſecond, continuing to increaſe it gradually to four or five table-ſpoonfuls, and giving it for eight or nine mornings ſucceſſively. After this, I commonly give a doſe of jalap, with a few grains of calomel, which ſeldom fails to bring away the worms, ſome dead, ſome alive. If at any time I have found the decoction produce more than one or two looſe ſtools, I have added to each doſe a few drops of tinct. opii. And in general I have given, with each doſe, fifteen or twenty drops of the ſpirit of lavender on a lump of ſugar. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. iv. p. 85, &c. See alſo GEOFFRÆA INERMIS.

—— OLEOSA. See PALMÆ OLEUM.

—— SANCTA. } See GUAIACUM.
—— SPINOSA. }

PALMÆ OLEUM. It is the produce of the PALMA *foliorum pediculis ſpinoſis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleoſo*. Sloane, Jam.—Dr. Brown in his Nat. Hiſt. of Jamaica takes notice of the PALMA SPINOSA *minor fructu pruniformi*, &c. Slo. Cat. 178. called in Jamaica the MACKAW-TREE. He obſerves that the rind of the fruit is thick, and yields a fattiſh ſubſtance, not unlike or inferior to the real palm-oil. He alſo mentions the PALMA tota ſpinoſa major, &c. Slo. Cat. 177. and H. ii. 119. called the GREAT MACKAW-TREE, the fruit of which differs but little from that of the little mackaw-tree, the huſks of the fruit are alſo full of oil. He adds in his account of the great mackaw-tree, that the negroes ſay it is the tree which yields the true PALM-OIL. In the Pharmacopœia of the Edinb. Coll. this ſpecies of tree is deſcribed as being the PALMA *foliorum pediculis ſpinoſis*,

ſpinoſis, fructu pruniformi luteo oleoſo. Sloane's Jamaic. and Adanſon Seneg. Mr. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants in the London Botanical Garden, calls the tree PALMA OLEOSA Linn. The tree is tall and unbranched, with long reed-like leaves elegantly diſpoſed on the top. Several ſpecies of it are met with in the warmer countries. The fruit is preſſed, or firſt bruiſed, and then boiled in water; by either of theſe methods the oil is obtained, which is of the conſiſtence of butter, and is eaten as ſuch by the inhabitants in Guinea, and in the Cape Verd iſlands. It is of a ſtrong, but not diſagreeable ſmell, and hath but very little taſte. The colour, whilſt good, is of a deep yellow inclined to red, but by long keeping it becomes pale, and is then to be rejected. This oil is uſed when mixed with ſome warm penetrating ingredients, to rub on parts affected with old pains, and in ſome nervous diſorders.

PALMARIS BREVIS, } Joannes Baptiſta Cannanus
—— CUTANEUS. } communicated this muſcle to Fallopius, and it was firſt publiſhed by Valverda, in his Anatomy written in Spaniſh. It riſes from the faſcia of the annular ligament, it runs acroſs the ball of the little finger, and is loſt in the ſkin to pull it inwards. Brown calls it *caro muſculoſa quadrata.*

—— LONGUS. This muſcle lies on the inſide of the extenſor carpi radialis, and riſing tendinous from the inner condyle of the os humeri, it runs under the annular ligament, makes a radiated expanſion on the palm, and is attached to the heads of the metacarpal bones, and the firſt joint of the fingers. It is alſo called *ulnaris gracilis.*

PALMETO ROYAL. See PALMA NOBILIS.

PALMISTE. See PALMA NOBILIS.

PALMITES. See PALMA MINOR.

PALMOS. A PALPITATION of the HEART, from παλλω, *to beat.* See PALPITATIO.

PALMULA. A DATE. Alſo a name for the broad and flat end of a rib.

PALPEBRÆ. The EYE-LIDS, called alſo *blepharo.* They are connected to the circumference of the ſocket by the tunica conjunctiva, ſee ADNATA. They are compoſed of the common teguments, a cartilage called tarſus, and an external membrane. They have two angles or corners, one the ſmall or external, the other the large or internal; theſe angles are called canthuſes. The form of each *eye-lid* is that of a ſegment of a circle, and in regard to the eye, is ſuch, that when both *eye-lids* are ſhut, they make an uniform arch, adapted to the convexity of the eye, and in contact with it; but in regard to one another when ſhut, their edges are ſo contrived, that they leave a ſort of groove, or channel between them, which is narrow toward the outer angle, and wider toward the inner, and ſerves to conduct the tears as they come from the upper part of the eye to what are called the lachrymal points. The margin, or baſis of each *eye-lid*, being a cartilage of a conſiderable thickneſs, is divided into the outer and inner edges; it is the outer edge only of each lid that is ſuppoſed to join when the *eye-lids* are ſhut, the inner edge being formed oblique or ſlanting, makes the groove, or channel, above mentioned, for the paſſage of the tears to the lachrymal points. This margin is the tarſus, and that in the upper *eye-lids* is the broadeſt. The cutis is very thin on the *eye-lids*. The outer edge of each *eye-lid* is furniſhed with a row of hairs called cilia. On the internal edge of each lid in the tarſus, is a row of ſmall holes, which are the excretory ducts of the ciliary glands. From the upper edge of the upper tarſus, and the inferior of the lower, is contained a membranous expanſion to the neighbouring edges of the orbit: each of thoſe membranes, together with its reſpective tarſus, has the form of the *eye-lid* to which it belongs, and is called ligamentum tarſi. The ligaments of the *eye-lids* are reckoned to be three; from the inner angle, to the naſal proceſs of the os maxillare ſuperius, we ſee one which is the tendon of the orbicularis; at the external angle we ſee another ligament, more diffuſed on the bony brim, blended with the cellular membrane; a third goes all round, proceeding out of the brim of the orbit from the periоſteum. The inſide of the *eye-lids* are lined by the ADNATA, which ſee. The muſcles which ſubſerve the motions of the *eye-lids*, are the orbicularis, and levator *palpebræ* ſuperioris. The *eye-lids* and their muſcles are furniſhed with branches from the angular, temporal, and frontal arteries, and theſe communicate with thoſe ſent to the internal membrane of the *eye-lids*. The levator *palpebræ* receives a branch from the internal maxillary artery. The veins correſpond very nearly with the arteries, and carry their blood into external jugulars, by means of the veins in the temples and face. The nerves proceed from the ophthalmic branch of the fifth pair, from the ſuperior maxillary branch of the fifth pair, and from the portio dura of the ſeventh pair; the levator *palpebræ* ſuperioris receives a branch from the third pair. The *eye-lids* defend the eyes from the light during ſleep; they preſerve the eye from becoming dry by their frequent motion, which ſpreads the tears over the external ſurface of the globe. See LACHRYMALES GLANDULÆ, LACHRYMALIA PUNCTA.

PALPERIA. See APOPLEXIA.

PALPITATIO. So the Latins call the *palpitation* of the heart. The Greeks called it *palmos*, a vibration or trembling of the heart. Some confound the *palpitatio* cordis with the cardialgia and cardiaca paſſio. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS. NEUROSES, and ORD. SPASMI, and defines it, a violent, irregular motion of the heart. The only one ſpecies he calls *palpitatio cardiaca*; a palpitation almoſt conſtant, at leaſt, often returning without any other evident diſeaſe. Of this (though) there are ſeveral ſymptomatic ſpecies, a palpitation from the pancreas, alſo, the *arthritic*, *chlorotic*, *hyſteric*, *melancholic*, and febricoſe palpitation.

There is a morbid painful *palpitation* of the heart, which is chronical, and when violent, called *diegmus*. There is a kind of this diſorder which happens to perſons otherwiſe healthy, and is occaſioned by ſtrong paſſions, ſurprize, ſtrong exerciſe, &c. Actuarius ſays there are two ſorts, one from plenitude or heat in the blood, and that this is the moſt frequent; the other is from vapours. In the firſt he ſays, there is an unequal pulſe; in the latter, the pulſe is unaffected.

Thoſe are the moſt ſubject to this diſorder who are of a firm habit, of a ſanguine, melancholy temperament, of delicate minds, and ſubject to frights; alſo the young, who abound in blood and juices, and thoſe whoſe evacuations of blood, whether natural or artificial, are neglected or ſuppreſſed.

A *palpitation* of the heart may ariſe, either from a quick influx of the nervous fluid into the external ſurface of the heart about its baſis, or from a defect thereof into ſome of the nerves in this viſcus. The formal cauſe is always ſo violent a contraction and convulſion of the heart, that it is moved out of its natural ſtate: but the material or proximate cauſe is a certain ſtagnation of the blood, eſpecially in the right ventricle of the heart, and a too great congeſtion of it to the ſame part; on account of which there happens, an impetuous influx of the nervous kind into the cardiac nerves and fibres of the heart, and a preternatural contraction of them. The mediate cauſes are either in the heart, about it, or in parts remote from it. Among the firſt, the moſt frequent and conſiderable are polypous concretions, which are always fibrous and membranous, generated principally in the ventricles and auricles of the heart, then reaching into the veins, and thence frequently forced into the arteries;—ſome fault in the fluids;—a defect in the uſual evacuations of blood;—tight ſtays are not an unfrequent cauſe of this diſorder in young women;—coſtiveneſs;—a difficult paſſage of the blood through the abdominal viſcera;—a ſubtle acrid matter in the blood;—as when the itch, &c. is repelled;—a defect of blood;—great diſturbance in the mind;—intenſe thought produces it in many hypochondriac patients, and particular odours have the ſame effect in hyſteric women;—flatulent aliment;—Hippocrates aſſerts, that all *palpitations* of the heart are accompanied with flatulencies, ſtrictures of the belly, thighs, and legs; hectic heats; aneuriſms, &c.

During this diſorder it often happens, that the arteries are every where affected with a violent pulſation, eſpecially thoſe above the clavicles; the diſeaſe frequently intermits, eſpecially during the body's being at reſt; but after the occurrence of any of the cauſes it returns; the pulſations are ſo great that ſometimes its motions may be perceived on the outſide of the cloaths: it is ſometimes more violent, and ſometimes leſs ſo; ſometimes continues a longer, and at others a leſs time; ſometimes it attacks during ſleep, and awakes ſuddenly; ſometimes it only happens in the day, and is worſt after eating; ſometimes anxiety, or uneaſineſs in the præcordia, precedes; in the paroxyſm of *palpitation*, the breathing is difficult; though the pulſe is intermitting, it does not correſpond with the motion of the heart, but is languid and diminiſhed; in a violent paroxyſm, a great uneaſineſs is perceived in the region of the præcordia, and a conſiderable languor of the body,

body, with a tremor of the joints, remain after the *palpitation* is over. When polypous concretions in the heart are the cauſe, the following ſigns uſually attend: the *palpitation* is immediately increaſed after violent exerciſe, going up ſtairs, or the lighteſt commotions of the blood; great anxiety about the præcordia, with a weak, unequal, and ſometimes intermitting pulſe; the patient breathes with ſo much difficulty that ſometimes there is danger of ſuffocation; fainting frequently comes on, and ſometimes is fatal; the pulſe is ſometimes ſtrong, at others more feeble. When the polypus continues fixed, no *palpitation* happens; but when it is removed, it fluctuates in the ventricles of the heart, and partially or fully ſtopping the paſſages of the blood through ſome or other of the veſſels, a *palpitation*, or ſpeedy death is the conſequence. When a redundance of blood cauſes a *palpitation*, the ſigns are, the countenance is florid, the veſſels turgid with blood, and the pulſe is large: in a fit of very ſtrong *palpitation*, the diſtance between the pulſations is greater, and the longer the intervals, the more violent they are.

A *palpitation* of the heart ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that which is perceived in women, about the laſt months of pregnancy, in the epigaſtric region, and which is only a pulſation of the cœliac arteries, in conſequence of too much blood being hurried through them.

One remarkable ſymptom attending a violent *palpitation* of the heart, is a pain which is acute and pungent, and ſeated immediately above the right orifice of the ſtomach. The third pair of cervical nerves paſs out between the third and fourth vertebræ, ſoon communicates with the ſecond, and ſending down a large branch, which being joined by another from the fourth, forms the phrenic nerve that runs along the pericardium to be loſt in the diaphragm; in this courſe the right phrenic is obliged to make a ſmall turn round that part of the pericardium which covers the apex of the heart; hence it is, that ſuch as have ſtrong *palpitations* have this kind of pain.

A *palpitation* of the heart, when it frequently returns, continues long, or is violent, is always to be feared, as it often ends in a fatal ſwooning, or a ſuffocation. An unequal pulſe, or difficulty of breathing attending, are dangerous circumſtances. When the diſorder is idiopathic, there is very little dependence on any means made uſe of for relief; but when it is ſymptomatic, its cure is effected by the removal of the original diſorder. When it proceeds from terror, and returns often, it produces polypuſes, which again may prove a cauſe of the worſt kind. *Palpitations* attend various diſeaſes, and increaſe the number of diſagreeable prognoſtics.

The indications of cure are, to allay the preternatural commotions of the nervous parts and fibres of the heart and veſſels; to hinder the ſtagnation of the blood about the heart and lungs, by deriving its afflux to parts elſewhere, and rendering the circulation more free. And, thirdly, out of the paroxyſm, to remove the cauſes which excite the diſorder.

To prevent the returns of the diſorder, avoid every known occaſional cauſe, and carefully adhere to regularity reſpecting the non-naturals. If there are any ſymptoms of a polypus, all violent motions are to be avoided, leſt the polypus ſhould be looſened. All tight ligatures ſhould be made eaſy, and the cloaths ſhould be equally ſo; the patient ſhould never continue long in the cold; and when the fit approaches, a clyſter ſhould be inſtantly adminiſtered, and the extremities rubbed; as to the paſſions of the mind, endeavour to keep them free from every degree of exceſs.

During the paroxyſm, enquire for the cauſe. Bleeding is the principal remedy, except the cauſe be weak nerves, or lax habit, in which laſt caſe give the bark, with nervous and ferrugineous medicines. If the cauſe be an ebullition, or ferment in the fluids, nitre, antimonium tartariſatum, as a perſpirative. Hoffmann's mineral anodyne liquor, &c. in a glaſs of water. If flatulence produces the fit, or when the patient is coſtive, ſkin dry; the feet cold, beſides the above medicines, give oily and carminative clyſters, rub the feet with warm cloths, and then put them into warm water. If hæmorrhages have preceded, to the above add analeptics and cordials; the eſſence of amber is particularly proper; bladders of warm water may be applied to the ſtomach. If an aſthma attends, bliſter, and give the volatile tincture of valerian at proper intervals. If gouty ſpaſms are the cauſe, bleed, bliſter, give volatiles, and put the feet into warm water.

Out of the fit, the whole intention of cure conſiſts in removing, or at leaſt diminiſhing the cauſe; thus, if there is a plethora, reduce it by proper evacuations; if a deficiency of good blood, endeavour to improve and increaſe it; if the *palpitation* is ſymptomatic, remove the original diſorder; if a bilious acrimony gives riſe to it, lemon juice, or other agreeable vegetable acids, will be proper; if the pulſe begins to be affected, bleed; opiates are often very uſeful; pedilaves ſhould not be uſed until the feet begin to grow warm by rubbing them, nor until the fit is going off.

See Actuarius, Hollerius, Sennertus, Lommius, and Hoffmann. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 372. edit. 4. Memoirs of the Med. Society of London, vol. i. p. 77.

PALUDAPIUM. See APIUM.

PALUS SANCTUS. See GUAIACUM.

PAMPINIFORMES. See DUCTUS THORACICUS.

PANACEA, from πᾶν, the neuter of πᾶς, *all*, and ἄκος, *a remedy*, whence is derived, πανακεία, remedium univerſale, *an univerſal medicine*, or, it comes from πᾶν, *all*, and from the verb, ἀκέομαι, *to heal*, quaſi omnia ſanans: alſo called *Hygieia*.

PANACEA DUPLICATA. See NITRUM, N°. 6.

There are many *panaceas* in moſt of the former diſpenſatories.

—— LAPSORUM. See ARNICA MONTANA.

—— MERCURII See MERCUR. DULCIS SUBLIMATUS.

—— VEGETABILIS. See CROCUS.

—— MOSCHATUM. See HERBATUM CANADENSIUM.

PANARIS. See PARONYCHIA.

PANARITIA. A WHITLOE with FEVER.

PANARITIUM. See PARONYCHIA.

PANATA, or PANATELLA. PANADA. Bread boiled in water, to a proper conſiſtence, for feeding children, very weak or infirm people with; and alſo a viand allowed in febrile and other acute complaints.

PANAVA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR, under GRANA TIGLIA.

PANAX. See PASTINACA OLUSATRA.

PANAX ASCLEPIUM. See FERULA GLAUCO FOLIO and MINOR.

—— CHIRONEUM. See CHAMÆCISTUS.

—— COLONI, called alſo *ſtachys paluſtris, fœtida galeopſis anguſtifolia fœtida, ſideritis Anglica ſtrumoſa radice, galeopſis paluſtris betonicæ folio flore variegato, marrubium aquaticum acutum.* CLOWN'S WOUND-WORT, or ALL-HEAL. Boerhaave ranks it as a ſpecies of *galeopſis*. Cæſalpinus calls it *tertiola*, and commends it againſt the tertian ague.

—— COSTINUM.
—— HERACLEUM.
—— HERCULEUM.
—— PASTINACEA.
} See OPOPONAX, & PASTINACA OLUSATRA.

—— QUINQUEFOLIUM. See GENSING.

PANCASCOLUS. See BULBOCASTANUM.

PANCHYMAGOGUM, from πᾶν, *all*, χυμὸς, *humour*, and ἄγω, *to bring away*. The name of ſome cathartic extracts, which are ſaid to purge away all kinds of humours.

PANCRATIUM. It was the name of an exerciſe which was uſed by the ancients, and conſiſted of a mixture of wreſtling and boxing.

PANCREAS, from πᾶν, *all*, and κρέας *fleſh*; called alſo *callicreas*; *pancrene*. The SWEET-BREAD. It is ſituated tranſverſely under the ſtomach, in the duplicature of the poſterior portion of the meſocolon, and reaches from the duodenum to the ſpleen. Its ſhape reſembles a dog's-tongue. It hath two edges, one anterior, the other poſterior; and two ſides, one ſuperior, and the other inferior. Its head lies in the firſt curvature of the duodenum, thence it runs acroſs the ſpine to the ſpleen behind and below the ſtomach. There is a natural cavity into the epiploon, between the lower ſides of the ſtomach, and the upper ſide of the meſocolon. It is here that the arteries, veins, and nerves enter, and the cyſtic and hepatic ducts come out to form the ductus communis cholidochus, which goes into the duodenum near the pancreatic duct. The veſſels of the *pancreas* come from thoſe of the ſpleen, which run along it. That head next the duodenum hath veſſels from the meſenterica and gaſtrica dextra. The ſubſtance of this viſcus is that of a conglomerate gland; in the whole length of it is a duct called ductus Wirſungii, from its diſcoverer, but generally it is ſpoken of by the name of ductus pancreaticus: its beginning is towards the ſpleen; as it goes on it receives branches, grows larger, and proceeds into the duodenum, in the ſame canal as the

biliary duct; the *pancreatic* duct is very thin, and without valves; it does not always go out jointly with the biliary duct, but it is seldom that we meet with it otherwise. Malpighi makes the *pancreas* a cluster of vesiculæ; Ruysch brings it out to be vascular, as injections prove it to be. The nerves come from the plexus hepaticus, plexus splenicus, plexus mesentericus, &c. The *pancreatic* juice resembles the saliva, but is less viscid, and contains a larger proportion of the salts of the blood; it is probably a menstruum for the solution of our aliment; but that it acts as a ferment, as some have asserted, is doubtful. All the *pancreatic* juice is sent into the duodenum, and is secreted most when the stomach is fullest. This viscus is subject, like the spleen, to inflammation, called PANCREATICA; and must in the same manner be treated.

PANCREAS MINUS. Where the great extremity of the *pancreas* is connected to the duodenum, it sends out an elongation, with a distinct duct in it, which opens into the duodenum.

PANCREATICÆ ARTERIÆ. The splenic artery runs from the cœliac artery, under the stomach and pancreas, to the spleen; it adheres to the lower posterior part of the pancreas, to which it gives several branches called *pancreaticæ arteriæ*.

PANCREATICÆ VENÆ. They are several branches from the splenica, which run to the pancreas along its lower side. There are other small pancreatic veins which do not arise from the splenica.

PANCRENE. See PANCREAS.

PANDALITIUM. See PARONYCHIA.

PANDEMIUS. See EPIDEMICUS.

PANDICULATIO. PANDICULATION, or STRETCHING, called also *distentio*. It is that restless *stretching* and uneasiness that accompany the cold fit of an intermitting fever.

PANEM-PALKA. See NUX MOSCHATA.

PANICULA. A PANICLE. A stalk diffused into several pedicles, sustaining the flowers or fruits. Of this kind are the oat, millet, &c. *Panicula* is also a diminutive of panus, a species of tubercle. It is a name for a sort of crude bile.

PANICUM, *linagrostis*; *elymagrostis*; *elymos*. A plant so called from its panicle. COMMON PANIC. The spike consists of innumerable thick seeds disposed in lesser spikes, so as to appear like a cluster. It is cultivated in Germany. The seeds have been used as food, but are not regarded in medicine. There are several species. See Raii Hist.

PANIS. BREAD. From πᾶν, *all in all*; also called *artos*; *cerealia*; *farinacea panis*. Good *bread* should be composed of flour well kneaded with the lightest water, seasoned with a little salt, fermented with the finest yeast, and sufficiently baked. Unfermented *bread*, called *dorates*, is viscid and glutinous; fermentation destroys this viscidity, and renders it more easily digestible, but at the same time inclines the substances fermented to acidity, whence unfermented *bread* only can be proper where acidity abounds in the stomach. That *bread* which is the lightest, and most easily dissolved in water, is the most wholesome, digested with the greatest facility, and soonest converted to laudable nutrition: the additions of lime, chalk, and alum, oppose dissolution. The best *bread* for general use is made with good wheat, all ground down together. For bran, consisting chiefly of the husks of the grain, is supposed to have a laxative and detergent quality. See TRITICUM. *Bread* made with the whole of the grain, viz. the bran and flour, was called by the ancients, *autopyros*.

PANIS CANINACEUS. See CANICÆ.
—— FURFURACEUS.
—— IMPURUS.
—— ATER.
—— CIBARIUS.
—— GREGARIUS.
} See COLIPHIUM.

—— CUCULI. See ACETOSELLA, N°. 3 under ACETOSA.

—— PORCINUS. See ARTHANITA.

PANNICULUS. A piece of cloth.

PANNICULUS ADIPOSUS. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

—— CARNOSUS. Drake describes this in the human subject; but Winslow, Hunter, &c. deny its existence, and say it is only in brutes. Some say it is only in the face. It is also called *carnosa cutis*.

PANNONIUM. See ARTHOICUM.

PANNONICA. See HIERACIUM ALPINUM.

PANNUS. WOOLLEN CLOTH. The name of a disorder in the eye, called also *albugo*; and of a disorder in the skin, as a spot or mark, from a venereal or other cause.

PANOCHLÆ. See BUBO.

PANOPHOBIA. A kind of melancholy attended with groundless fear. See MELANCHOLIA.

PANTHEÆ. PENSILE BEDS.

PANTICES. See INTESTINA.

PANULA, or PANUS. A sort of crude bile.

PANUS. See PHYGETHLON.

PAO-AGULA. See AGALLOCHUM.

PAPAGA & PAPAGALLI. Names for the seeds of bastard-saffron. They are so called from the magpies eating them.

PAPAS. See BATTATAS.

PAPAVER, from *pappa*, that is, PAP; because formerly nurses mixed this plant with the children's pap-meat, as a remedy against the pains of the colic. The Greek name is *mecon*.

PAPAVER ALBUM, called also *papaver* hortense semine albo, *ches beul*; WHITE GARDEN POPPY, PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM ALBUM, or PAPAVER *calycibus, capsulisque glabris foliis amplexi-caulibus incisis*, CLASS. POLYANDRIA: ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 648. This species is called white, because its flower-seeds are white. The heads are called *codia*.

As this species affords the largest quantity of active powers, it is always cultivated when the intention is for medicinal uses. A decoction of the heads in water strongly pressed out, depurated by settling, then clarified with the white of an egg, and inspissated, yields an extract amounting to 1-5th or 1-6th the weight of the heads. This extract is said not to produce a nausea or giddiness, which generally follows the use of foreign opium. Its dose is about double that of the opium from abroad: it checks a diarrhœa as well as any other opium, but does not so powerfully check expectoration. The seeds without a portion of farinaceous, contain a great quantity of oily matter, which is produced copiously by expression. It has the same properties of other expressed oils, and has been employed both in diet, and medicine. In the former also the seeds have been used in considerable quantity, nor have they discovered the least of a narcotic quality, but have been similar to the tribe of the nuces oleosæ. A cataplasm is formed of the heads, an dapplied to parts in an irritable state, and in all external cases where it becomes necessary to alleviate pain.

CATAPLASMA PAPAVERIS ALBI. *Cataplasm of white poppy.*

Take of a strong decoction of white poppy heads one pint, and form it into a poultice with crumbs of bread; this may be made more sedative, if necessary, by adding to it a solution of opium.

FOTUS PAPAVERIS ALBI. *Fomentation of white poppy.*

Take of white poppy heads, dried, four ounces, water six pints. Let the poppy heads be bruised, and boiled in the water till it is reduced to one quart, then strained. This anodyne fomentation is highly useful in mitigating extreme pain in inflamed and ulcerated parts.

A syrup is made from the *white poppy* heads. Themison first takes notice of it; he made it with the juice and decoction of these heads, and used honey for giving it the syrup-consistence. The London College directs the following:

Syrupus e Meconio sive Diacodion, now called *Syrupus Papaveris Albi*. *Syrup of* WHITE POPPY.

Take of the heads of dried *white poppies*, without their seeds, three pounds and a half; of water, eight gallons. Slice and bruise the heads, and boil them in the water, to three gallons; in a water bath saturated with sea-salt; reduce by boiling to about four pints, and strain whilst hot, first through a sieve, and then through a thin flannel: set it by for a night, that the fæces may subside; boil the liquor poured from the fæces to three pints, and dissolve six pounds of double refined sugar in it, that it may make a syrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

This syrup is given to children in doses of from ʒ ss. to one dram or more; to adults an ounce and a half. In general an ounce of this syrup is equal to one grain of opium; but it is subject to great variation in point of strength, from the different degrees of maturity, and the

foil

foil and ſeaſons in which the *poppy* heads are produced, varying according to theſe in the quantity they contain of the narcotic property. See OPIUM.

—— CORNICULATUM LUTEUM. See CHELIDONIUM MAJOR.

—— NIGRUM, called alſo *papaver* hortenſis nigro ſemine. BLACK GARDEN-POPPY.

This ſpecies is thus named becauſe its ſeeds are black.

Theſe plants are found wild in ſome parts of Europe, and ſeveral varieties, as to their flowers, are produced by culture in our gardens. The head, ſtalks, and leaves have an unpleaſant ſmell, and a bitteriſh biting taſte, of the ſame kind with thoſe of opium. The ſmell and taſte are lodged in a milky juice, which abounds chiefly in the cortical part of the heads, which may be collected in conſiderable quantites by ſlightly wounding them when almoſt ripe, and when the juice is run out, preſſing out what did not run, and which, on being expoſed for a little time to a warm air, thickens into a tenacious dark-coloured maſs, ſimilar to the opium brought from Turkey, &c. it is weaker as a medicine; one grain of foreign opium is often equal to two of ours, yet is ſtronger in ſmell and taſte. The juices obtained from the white or the *black poppy* differ no other than in quantity afforded by each; the white affording the largeſt qaantity. The ſeeds contain an inſipid oil, uſed for the ſame purpoſes as the olive oil; it is obtained by expreſſion, and is void of the narcotic quality of the poppy head.

—— RUBRUM, called alſo *papaver* rhœas, *papaver* erraticum, *calocatanos*. CORN-ROSE, WILD POPPY. It is the PAPAVER RHŒAS, *capſulis glabris globoſis, caule pilero multiflore, foliis pinnatifidis inciſis*, CLASS POLYANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 468. This plant hath deep red flowers, dark-coloured ſeeds, hairy leaves and ſtalks. It is common in corn-fields, and is ſometimes, like the others, made to vary its flowers by culture. The heads contain the ſame kind of narcotic juice with thoſe of the preceding, but in ſo ſmall a quantity that they are wholly neglected. The leaves of the flowers, on expreſſion, yield a deep red juice, and impart the ſame to watery liquors, and a bright though pale red to rectified ſpirit. The London College of Phyſicians order a ſyrup to be made in the following manner:

Take of the freſh flowers of the wild or red *poppy*, four pounds; boiling diſtilled water, four pints and an half: put the flowers by degrees into the boiling water, in a water-bath, conſtantly ſtirring them. Afterwards, the veſſel being taken out of the bath, macerate them for twelve hours; then preſs out the liquor, and ſet it aſide that the fæces may ſubſide. Laſtly, make it into a ſyrup with double refined ſugar. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This ſyrup has been thought uſeful as an anodyne and pectoral, and is therefore preſcribed with thoſe views: but it ſeems rather valued for the beauty of its colour, than for any medicinal efficacy.

PAPAVER SPINOSUM, called alſo *argemone Mexicana*. PURGING THISTLE. Its juice is called *glaucium*, and is uſed as a cooling external medicine.

—— SPUMEUM. See LYCHNIS SYLVESTRIS, BEHEN ALBUM PEPLION, or PEPLOS.

Boerhaave enumerates thirty-four ſpecies. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PAPAYA MAS, called alſo *mamæra mas*. The MALE PAPA-TREE.

—— FOEMINA, called alſo *papaya Peruvianis, papayamarum, platanus, mamæra fœmina*. FEMALE PAPA-TREE.

The fruit reſembles a melon; it is eaten raw or prepared with ſugar, and is ſaid to ſtrengthen the ſtomach.

PAPILIONACEA. PAPILIONACEOUS. Flowers are thus called from their reſemblance to the wings of a butterfly when expanded; irregular and uſually fourpetalled. The lower petal is ſhaped like a boat, and is called *carina*, or keel; the upper petal which ſpreads and riſes upwards, is called *vexillum*, ſtandard, or banner: the two ſide ones ſtand ſingly, being ſeparated by the keel, and are called *alæ*, the wings; the keel is ſometimes ſplit, and then this corolla is properly five-petalled. Theſe flowers form a natural claſs, named PAPILIONACEA, and are to be found in the 55th Order of LINNÆUS's FRAGMENTS, and in the 32d of his Natural Orders. They are chiefly comprehended within the order *Decandria*, of the Claſs *Diadelphia*, in the artificial ſyſtem. This is one of TOURNEFORT's claſſes, and is the ſame with the *leguminoſa* of RAY, and other authors. Of this tribe are peas, beans, kidney-beans, vetches, and other leguminous plants; hence are they called pea-bloſſomed flowers. See Miller's Dict. Martyn's Language of Botany.

PAPILLA. The NIPPLE, alſo called *mamma* and *mamilla*. Thus the little eminences on the breaſt are called. In children of both ſexes, and in males of all ages, they are commonly no more than cutaneous tubercles. In females arrived at the age of puberty, the *nipple* begins to increaſe; in pregnant women, and thoſe who give ſuck, it is large; in old age it decreaſes and becomes flabby. The body of the *nipple* contains the terminations of the tubuli lactiferi, where they are tortuous, and act as valves; but as they are diſtenſible, as the *nipple* is handled they become ſtraight, and thus the milk hath a free paſſage.—By this term Peyer calls the inteſtinal glands.

PAPILLÆ CAPITATÆ, LENTICULARES PYRAMIDALES. See LINGUA.

—— MEDULLARES. Small eminences on the medulla oblongata, called by Winſlow *tubercula mamillaria*.

—— PYRAMIDALES. On the ſurface of the ſkin theſe are obſerved. They are longer in ſome parts, as in the fingers, where they are called villi, and appear in rows, each having two ranks contiguous. They are the organs of touch, being the terminations of the cutaneous nerves, each of which are incloſed in two or three covers. See CUTIS.

PAPILLARE OS. See SPHENOIDES OS.

PAPILLARES CARUNCULÆ. See CARUNCULA.

—— PROCESSUS. The extremities of olfactory nerves inſerted into the mucous membrane of the noſe are thus named.

PAPILLARIS HERBA. See LAMPSANA.

PAPPOS. The downy hairs upon the chin.

PAPPUS. } POTATOES. See BATTATAS. Alſo the
PAPPAS. } down of the ſeeds of plants: hence plants, whoſe ſeeds, when ripe, are furniſhed with down, are called pappoſe or pappeſcent.

PAPULA. A PIMPLE or ULCEROUS TUBERCLE. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone. It ſuppurates with difficulty.

PAPYRUS. The PAPER-TREE; called alſo *papyrus* Nilotica Alpina, *Ægyptiaca, Cyperus Niloticus vel Syriacus*. This tree afforded to the Egyptians food, furniture for beds, and other utenſils in houſes, ſails for ſhips, ſhoes for prieſts, and paper.

PAR. When applied to days it ſignifies *even*; when uſed in preſcriptions it ſignifies *a pair*, or two. Some medicines and veſſels are called ſine pari, without an equal.

PAR CUCULLARE. See POSTICI.

—— LINGUALE. The ninth pair of nerves from the head.

—— MENTALE. See LEVATORES LABII INFERIORIS.

—— VAGUM. The eighth pair of nerves from the head, which are alſo called *nervi vagi, nervi ſympathetici medii*. This pair is made up of ſeveral ſmall chords which come from almoſt the whole length of the medulla oblongata, and being joined with the acceſſorius Willifii, which is a ſmall rope running up laterally from the medulla ſpinalis, paſſes through the foramen to join this eighth pair, which goes out by that common hole between the temporal and occipital bones, where likewiſe the internal jugular vein goes out of the cranium. The *par vagum* goes down the neck, by the ſide of the carotid arteries, and behind the internal jugular, and is accompanied by the intercoſtal nerve to the laſt cervical vertebræ, thence paſſes down into the thorax, gives branches to the pharynx, larynx, &c. and joins many nerves. As they enter the thorax they go acroſs the ſubclavian arteries, and as the right trunk paſſes before the ſubclavian, it ſends off a twig, which bends backwards under the artery, and runs up the ſide of the aſpera arteria; this is called the *recurrent nerve*. Afterwards the *par vagum* runs down behind the lungs, to which they give a plexus, and then form two ropes, one anterior the other poſterior, which are called *nervi ſtomachici*, which paſs along with the œſophagus through the aperture in the diaphragm, and are diſperſed on the ſtomach, &c.

PARA. A Greek prepoſition, which, when prefixed to the name of a diſorder, denotes its ſlightneſs; as paraplexia, a ſlight apoplexy, &c.

PARACENTESIS, from *παρακεντέω, to make a perforation*, called alſo *compunctio*. This operation is commonly

monly called TAPPING, and is uſed for diſcharging water through the integuments of the belly from the cavity thereof. The place appointed for the perforation is about four fingers breadth from the navel, or rather in the middle betwixt the navel and the upper part of the os ilium. The left ſide is uſually preferred, on account of not running any riſque of injuring the liver. Mr. Sharp obſerves that, if the navel protuberates, independent of the inteſtines or omentum, but from water only lodged there, a ſmall puncture made in that with a lancet will diſcharge the water, without endangering a rupture of the part.

In the young and robuſt, or if the conſtitution is not too much enfeebled, this operation may be performed; but when there is a fever, a ſcirrhus in any of the viſcera, an internal abſceſs, a conſumption, &c. this operation ſhould be omitted.

If the extravaſated fluid remains in the ſame proportion for ſeveral years, particularly if the health in other reſpects is good, the evacuation is a radical cure, provided that the health is otherwiſe unaffected; but whilſt the bulk of the water increaſes, there is not that confidence of a radical cure.

Upon a ſudden evacuation of the waters in a hydrops pectoris, or in an aſcites, a violent deliquium may, and often does enſue, becauſe the preſſure of the water is taken off from the arteries, whence they dilate, and the blood ruſhes into them from the upper parts of the body too ſuddenly, and leaves the brain not ſufficiently ſupplied with that fluid.

In order, therefore, to the eaſy and ſafe performance of this operation, it is proper to have in readineſs, 1. A roller of flannel, or a flannel laced about the belly, after the evacuation of the water; whether a roller or the laced flannel are uſed, begin with faſtening them tight about the lower part of the belly, and continuing the ſame upwards, that the bowels may be duly preſſed againſt the diaphragm. 2. A piece of flannel, which, when doubled four-fold, will be about a foot ſquare. 3. A quart or thereabouts of proof ſpirit, to dip the roller and flannel cloth in, before applying them to the belly. 4. A piece of ſticking-plaſter about two inches ſquare, in the middle of which ſhould be laid three pledgets of lint, one larger than the other, the leaſt being about the ſize of a ſixpence. 5. The trochar with its canula, the point dipped in oil; and a probe to thruſt back the inteſtines if they obſtruct the mouth of the canula when the water is nearly evacuated. 6. Two or three large baſons, to receive the water, and a pail to empty them into. 7. Four perſons beſides the operator, one of whom ſhould ſtand on each ſide, to keep a proper preſſure on the patient's ſides, obſerving to preſs from behind rather forward, and continuing this preſſure during the time that the water is paſſing off, and alſo until the roller or the laced flannel are ſecurely applied. One aſſiſtant will be employed in taking the baſons away when full, and providing the operator with empty ones; and the fourth aſſiſtant will be ready to ſupply the patient with a little wine or other cordial, if he faints.

When the water is drawn off, lay the pledgets upon the wound, and ſecure them with the plaſter; over them lay the flannel cloth, and then begin with the bandage or laced flannel, as already mentioned. See Heiſter's Surgery. Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 337, 354. White's Surgery, p. 298, 306.

PARACMASTICI. See ACMASTICOS.

PARACOE, from παρακουω, *difficult hearing*. DULLNESS of HEARING.

PARACOPE. In Hippocrates it is a ſlight delirium.

PARACYNANCHE, } from παρα, *de*, and κυων, *a dog*,
PARAKYNANCHE, } and αγχω, *to ſtrangle*. A ſpecies of quinſy; it being a diſtemper to which dogs are ſubject, called alſo *juxtangina*.

PARACUSIS. DEPRAVED or FAULTY HEARING. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſæſtheſiæ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Paracuſis* imperfecta; in which ſounds are difficultly diſtinguiſhed. See SURDITAS. 2. *Paracuſis* imaginaria; as when the ſound perceived is not from without, but is excited within the ear; called alſo *ſuſurrus*; *ſyrigmus*, *ſyringmos*. See TINNITUS AURIUM.

PARADISAICA ARBOR. See THUYA.

PARADISI GRANA. GRAINS of PARADISE. They have erroneouſly been ſuppoſed to be the ſeeds of the larger cardamoms, whence they are called by ſome cardamum maximum; by others, *malagueta*, *malaguetta*, *melegeta*, *melleguetta*, *maniguetta*, and *cardamomum piperatum*. They are brought from Guinea and the Eaſt Indies. They are angular, of a reddiſh brown colour without, and white within; ſmaller than pepper; in appearance ſomewhat reſembling cardamom ſeeds. They grow in pods, ſhaped like unripe figs, and about the ſize of one. This pod is divided internally into three cells, in each of which is contained two rows of ſeeds. They have the flavour of cardamoms, and the pungency of pepper: their pungency does not reſide like that of cardamoms in their eſſential oil, but in their reſin. The diſtilled oil poſſeſſes their ſmell, but is mild; the remaining decoction inſpiſſated to an extract retains all the pungency. In ſome parts, theſe grains are uſed inſtead of pepper. Dr. Trew thinks, that the *cajeputi oleum* is extracted from them, which is commended as a nervous medicine, and being uſeful in ſome cardialgias; the doſe four or five drops in any convenient liquor. As to their medicinal virtue, they are preciſely of the ſame nature with the ſemina cardamomi, though rather more pungent. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

PARAGLOSSA. A PROLAPSUS of the TONGUE. A SWELLED TONGUE.

PARAGUA. See CASSINE.

PARALAMPSIS. See ALBUGO OCULORUM.

PARALLELA. A ſort of ſcurf or leproſy, affecting only the palms of the hands; it happens ſometimes in the venereal diſeaſe.

PARALOPHIA, from παρα, *near*, and λοφια, *the eminence of the back*. Keil ſays it is the lower and lateral part of the neck.

PARALYSIS, from παραλυω, *to diſſolve* or *weaken*. A PALSY; often it ſignifies a *palſy* of a particular part. It is alſo called *catalyſis*. Celſus and Cœlius Aurelianus ſay that the moſt ancient writers give the name of *attonitus morbus* and *ſtupor* to that ſpecies which follows an apoplexy. Dr. Cullen places this GENUS of diſeaſe in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORD. COMATA, which he defines a loſs or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, but only affecting certain muſcles or parts of the body, often accompanied with drowſineſs. He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies. 1. *Paralyſis partialis*; when ſome particular muſcles are affected. 2. *Paralyſis hemiplegica*; when one ſide of the body is affected longitudinally. 3. *Paralyſis paraplegica*; when one half of the body is affected, tranſverſely, as both legs and thighs. 4. *Paralyſis venenata*; when too powerful ſedatives are applied externally, or taken internally.

The apoplexy, hemiplegy, and *palſy*, are ſo nearly connected, that they may be conſidered in one view. In the beginning, the *palſy*, which is cauſed by an exceſs of good blood, is acute; but it ſoon becomes chronical; the other *palſies* are all, and at all times, chronical.

A *palſy* is when there is an abolition of voluntary motion, or of feeling, or both. Beſides the particular ſpecies mentioned above, when both ſides are ſeized, and reaſon is loſt, it is then an apoplexy.

When the muſcles of the face are paralytic, the ſource of the diſorder is in the brain; but if theſe be free, the nerves only of the ſpine, or medulla oblongata, are affected.

Dr. Shebbeare conſiders this diſorder as the effect either of too much vital heat or too little, and that as the ſame effect follows from oppoſite cauſes, ſo the ſame diſorder will require different remedies, according to the varieties of its origin. Occaſionally the *palſy* may proceed from an apoplexy, an epilepſy, violent pains, ſuppreſſion of uſual evacuations, a tranſlation of the morbific matter of acute diſeaſes, whatever diſtends, diſturbs, compreſſes, or contracts the nerves, ſtrong ligatures, luxations, fractures, wounds, gangrenes, inflammatory or other tumors in the coats of the nerves, extreme heat, violent cold, mineral effluvia, a too frequent uſe of hot water, &c. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that the power of voluntary motion may be owing either to a morbid affection of the muſcles, or organs of motion, by which they are rendered unfit for motion, or to an interruption of the influx of the nervous power into them, which is always neceſſary to the motion of thoſe that are under the power of the will. The diſeaſe, from the firſt of theſe cauſes, as conſiſting in an organic and local affection, is to be referred entirely to the claſs of local diſeaſes. As the *palſy*, that diſeaſe only is to be conſidered, which depends upon the interrupted influx of the nervous power; and

and to this alone the appellation of *palſy* ſhould be given.

From anatomy, we ſee that the nerves deſtined for the vital functions ariſe from the cerebellum; thoſe ſubſervient to the ſenſes, from the baſe of the brain; and thoſe ſubſervient to the voluntary motions and the touch, principally from the ſpinal marrow; we may then readily infer, *that in all apoplexies the cauſe compreſſing the nerves is within the brain*; in a PALSY, *within the ſpinal marrow*. The *palſy*, or loſs of motion, thus named, Dr. Cullen obſerves, may be diſtinguiſhed into two kinds; one, depending upon an affection of the origin of the nerves in the brain, and the other depending upon an affection of the nerves in ſome part of their courſe between the brain and the organ of motion. He further adds, that whatever is neceſſary to be obſerved of the firſt, will readily apply to the latter, both in pathology and practice.

A *palſy* ſometimes attacks ſuddenly without any previous ſymptoms by which it might be expected; but ſometimes an hemiplegy ſucceeds an apoplectic fit, and begins with a refrigeration of the ſide to be affected, and a preceding vertigo, and gradually terminates in an abolition of ſenſation and motion; the ſound ſide is often racked with ſpaſmodic and convulſive motions; the mouth is frequently diſtorted like that of a dog, and, as the diſorder proceeds, the functions of the mind, and eſpecially the memory, begin to be weakened.—A *particular palſy* is ſometimes preceded by a ſenſation of weight in the part about to ſuffer, a ſlow motion, accompanied with ſtupor, paleneſs, and torpor; the part affected is lax, flaccid, ſoft to the touch, and cold, like as it is affected in an atrophy or an œdematous tumor.—When the pharynx is affected with a *palſy*, the patient cannot ſwallow.—A *palſy* in the eye-lids is attended with a diſcharge of tears.—A *palſy* of the ſphincter ani is diſcovered by the deſcent of the rectum, and the involuntary diſcharge of the fæces.—A *palſy* in the bladder is known by the involuntary emiſſion of urine. In moſt other caſes the eye diſcovers the nature of the diſorder; or, when it conſiſts of a loſs of ſenſe, the patient's complaint determines it. The parts affected ſometimes appear puffy, at others they are ſhrunk and ſhrivelled; in theſe reſpects, as well as in thoſe of ſenſe being loſt in ſome inſtances, and motion in others, Dr. Shebbeare ingeniouſly accounts for them as follows. He ſuppoſes theſe diſorders to have an exceſs of vital heat for their cauſe; in this caſe, as the body receives its heat from the earth in greater or leſs abundance, according to the quantity of red globules in the blood; and as this heat is conveyed by means of the nerves, as required for the reſpective motions, whether voluntary or involuntary; various circumſtances may occaſion a too ſudden and abundant heat to be conveyed to any part, or through the whole frame, in any inſtant of time; whence, by the return of the ſame from the brain, to and through the reſpective parts, the cellular membrane is ſo dilated as that many cells are ruptured into one; and in proportion as this accident is extenſive, ſo will be the defect of motion; or the exceſſive motion, as well as quantity of fire, may lacerate the parts of the brain, in which thoſe nerves take their riſe, and then paſſing down by thoſe nerves that are deſtined to motion, the action of the part or parts is at an end; or paſſing by thoſe deſtined for ſenſation, ſenſibility is leſſened or deſtroyed; and, in this latter caſe, by the laceration of the cellular membrane, the nerves are ſeparated from contact with the ſkin, ſo that it is not as uſual confined, but riſes ſo far as to produce the appearance of unuſual fullneſs. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that in the *palſy*, the loſs of motion is often accompanied with a loſs of ſenſe; but as this is not conſtantly the caſe, and as, therefore, the loſs of ſenſe is not an eſſential ſymptom of *palſy*, he does not take it into his definition. He further obſerves that, ſo far as it is in any caſe a part of the *paralytic* affection, it muſt depend upon the ſame cauſes, and will be cured by the ſame remedies.

The prognoſtics are generally to be cautiouſly pronounced, at leaſt when delivered with reſpect to a recovery. A ſpaſmodic apoplexy and ſanguineous hemiplegy, are often removed, but they are apt to return and end in a fatal hæmorrhage in the brain:—the other ſpecies of *palſies*, and a ſerous hemiplegy, do not ſuddenly prove mortal; but the cure is more difficult and intricate, the more the ſenſes are injured, and theſe diſorders frequently continue during life.—When infants become *paralytic*, they are ſometimes relieved at or about the years of puberty, but ſuch favourable changes rarely are obſerved in adults.—A *palſy* in the belly and lower limbs is generally mortal, and often accompanied with a gangrene of the affected parts.—If convulſions and great heat are perceived in the parts oppoſite to thoſe that are paralytic, the danger is great.—When a *palſy* follows an apoplexy, or comes on in old age, it is rarely cured.—If the ſeat is in the membranes of the medulla ſpinalis, the the theca vertebrarum, &c. the caſe is out of the reach of art, death is unavoidable, but will only gradually approach.—If the part affected is painful, yet capable of ſenſation, not too cold, nor extenuated, there are ſome hopes of a recovery, which is ſtill more to be expected, if there is a ſenſation of formication and puncture in it.

The indications are the ſame as in the apoplexy; and are,

1. To remove the proximate and remote cauſes, which contribute to interrupt the influx of the nervous fluid into the nerves.

2. To ſtrengthen the parts affected, and the whole nervous ſyſtem.

When a ſanguine plethora is attendant, the principal cauſe is the exceſs of vital heat: bleed to reduce the heat, which muſt be brought and preſerved as near as may be to the ſtandard of health. And as, in this caſe, a laceration of the cellular membrane is the cauſe of motion being defective, as well as of the ſenſe of feeling being diminiſhed, a tight ſtocking, &c. according to the part affected, ſhould be applied, if poſſible, to aſſiſt the reunion of the parts that are torn aſunder. In this ſpecies of *palſy*, the Bath waters, and all heating medicines, are quite contrary to the curative indication: inſtead of them, cooling medicines, ſubtepid baths, and lenient purges, ſhould be uſed. But though this method may be proper in a recent caſe; yet, if it is of long ſtanding, and the blood is impoveriſhed, though the cauſe was too much vital heat, the cure will now be the ſame as when a defect of heat gave riſe to the diſorder.

When there is too little heat in the conſtitution, bleeding, and a cooling method, is evidently injurious; here the Bath water is uſeful both for bathing and inward uſe. The ſhrunk muſcle is reſtored and motion recovered, in curable caſes, by means of electricity. In this ſpecies of *palſy*, the cellular membrane not receiving its due degree of heat for keeping its cells diſtended, they gradually cling together, and thus deſtroy the power of action: warm bathing conduces much to the recovery of theſe patients. In the fit, apply bottles or bladders filled with hot water to the feet; let the body be well rubbed with rectified ſpirit of wine; if the lungs have ceaſed to play, breathe warm breath forcibly into them; and, as ſoon as the patient can ſwallow, give him cordial medicines. After recovery from the fit, attend to what affections may have agitated the patient, and then proceed with warm, nervous, corroborant medicines, not neglecting bliſters, and ſuch other evacuants as the kind of plethora may require.

In both the above ſpecies of *palſy*, a ſtimulating clyſter may be given with all convenient ſpeed; for thus the head will be in ſome meaſure relieved; the beſt ſtimulant is the ſal gem; or, in want of it, common ſalt.

Bliſters are not ſo well applied on the nape of the neck as on remoter parts; for, in ſome inſtances, they have produced convulſive twitchings when placed on the neck or back. In general *palſies*, bliſters are uſeful by their ſtimulus; but they are moſt ſo when only particular parts are affected, and then the propereſt place of application is where the nerves of the reſpective part have their origin; for example, when a *palſy* ſeizes the upper extremities, bliſters ſhould be applied to the vertebræ of the neck, and obliquely towards the ſhoulders: if the lower extremities are affected, the region of the ſacrum is the propereſt part. When, in a *palſy*, there is a plethoric ſtate of the ſyſtem, bliſters do not ſeem to be a ſafe means to be applied; but in all inſtances connected with, or that ſeem to depend upon a relaxed ſet of fibres, a moiſt atmoſphere, or the preſence of too much ſerum in the ſyſtem, bliſters are then the principal remedies to be depended on. They are alſo of ſervice in ſuch ſpecies of *palſy* as are produced by poiſons of different kinds, eſpecially thoſe of a metallic nature; but in theſe caſes, the uſe of ſtrong emetics and purgatives muſt always be premiſed.

After bleeding in the ſanguine ſpecies, ſpaſms of the internal parts, and a febrile ebullition, often remain; in which caſes it will not be proper to take off the fever ſolely, but only to keep it within moderate bounds by the

judicious uſe of nitre, Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, and ſuch like medicines.

Diuretics of the warm and ſtimulating kind are proper in the ſerous kind of *palſy*; muſtard, horſe-raddiſh, and ſuch like, prove highly beneficial.

If other diſorders attend, a due regard muſt be had to their removal.

Baths of rain water, or *any other that is light*, and in which aromatic ingredients are boiled or infuſed, may be uſed when circumſtances do not admit of the patient's going to Bath.

As to *liniments*, the lnim. ſaponis perhaps equals any other in its efficacy and uſefulneſs.

When mineral exhalations have been the cauſe, the cure is difficult: lead particularly deſtroys ſenſation, whence often in *palſies*, *purging medicines* are required in very increaſed doſes.

A *palſy* from the colic, requires *perſpiratives* inwardly, and *warm applications* outwardly. In this caſe, the *Bath water* is a ſpecific.

When a *palſy* follows an epilepſy, after proper evacuations, *apply bliſters*, and give *aſſafœtida with ſalt of amber*.

A *palſy* in the belly is, in ſome meaſure, relieved by a *fomentation of hot wine*, in which *aromatics* have been boiled, and by drinking a little of the ſame when the pulſe will admit of it. When the tongue is affected, rub it with *muſtard*, or *muſtard and brandy*.

Dr. Cullen obſerves, that in the apoplexy, and in the *palſy*, the cauſes are, a compreſſion, preventing the flow of the nervous power from the brain into the organs of motion; or, the application of narcotic powers, which render the nervous power unfit to flow in the uſual and proper manner. Compreſſion may be from tumor, overdiſtenſion, or effuſion. The ſame means that are uſeful in preventing apoplexy, are uſeful for the ſame end in caſes of *palſy*. The ſame may be ſaid reſpecting the cure; in the beginning, *palſy* proceeds as in the apoplexy. What is ſaid when the cauſe is from compreſſion, may be repeated reſpecting the application of narcotic powers being the cauſe. When the *palſy* hath continued for ſome time, be the cauſe what it may, ſome little deviations from the treatment of apoplexy may be proper. As to the uſe of ſtimulants, both in the apoplexy and *palſy* ariſing from compreſſion, it is true, that they may, and often do, ſo excite the energy of the brain, as to overcome the compreſſion on the nerves; but then they ſo act on the ſanguiferous ſyſtem; and, if this happens in a conſiderable degree, they may be productive of the cauſe which they were given to oppoſe: a circumſtance that calls for careful attention. As to externals, they have occaſionally been uſeful in ſlight caſes, but much cannot be expected from them. Heat, cold, and electricity, are the moſt powerful external applications for relieving general affections. Heat is employed in warm bathing, and thus is a powerful ſtimulant; but as it both ſtimulates the ſolids, and rarefies the fluids, it will be unſafe, when compreſſion may be produced by the congeſtion in the brain, which may follow the uſe of warm bathing. Warm bathing is moſt proper when the cauſe was the application of narcotic powers. Cold is a uſeful ſtimulant, if the power of reaction in the body is equal to the action of the cold upon it: if otherwiſe, cold is extremely hurtful to the paralytic. Electricity acts very powerfully on the nervous ſyſtem; but as it ſtimulates the ſanguiferous, as well as the nervous ſyſtem, it requires caution; for its uſe hath ſometimes been more injurious than beneficial. The efficacy of electricity is more from its repetition than from its force: it is alſo better adapted to relieve when the cauſe was from narcotic applications to the nerves. Exerciſe, ſuch as circumſtances will admit, is beneficial. Internally, the volatile alkaline ſalts and ſpirits, if given in repeated and ſmall doſes, inſtead of large ones, are uſeful and ſafe. In many inſtances of ſerous *palſies*, thoſe vegetables of the claſs of etradynamia, are ſeveral of them very uſeful. Some reſinous ſubſtances, as guaiacum, &c. alſo ſome of the fœtid antiſpaſmodic medicines, have been employed, but without that advantage that is often attributed to them.

See Archigenes, Aetius, Celſus, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aretæus, Bellonius, Trallian, Hoffmann, and Boerhaave. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 160, &c. p. 257, &c. For many uſeful elegant forms of medicine, ſee Brooke's and the London Practice of Phyſic. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 9.

PARALYSIS, in BOTANY, the term for a flower, called *primula veris*, Linn. VERBASCULUM PRATENSE ODORATUM, *primula veris odorata, flore luteo ſimplici*; *primula veris* major, PAIGLES, COMMON COWSLIPS. This plant is ſufficiently known not to need any deſcription. It is valued for its flowers, which have an agreeable ſmell, and uſed to give flavour to a fermented liquor, known by the name of cowſlip wine. The flowers are gently anodyne and antiſpaſmodic.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty ſpecies of the primula veris, and of theſe there are the two following:

Primula veris minor. The PRIMROSE. PRIMULA VULGARIS, LINN. It grows in hedges, and woods; its flowers are weaker than thoſe of the cowſlip: the leaves and roots partake in ſome degree of the nature of aſarum, and are powerful errhines and emetics.

Primula veris, called alſo *herba petri*, *primula inodora lutea*; *verbaſculum pratenſe*. ORSLIPS, or GREAT COWSLIPS. The flowers are diuretic.

None of theſe are now uſed in medicine.

PARAMESOS. See DIGITUS.

PARANOIÆ. See DELIRIUM.

PARAPHIMOSIS, from παρα, *de*, and φιμοω, *to tie with a bridle*. Φιμος ſignifies properly *a ſtricture*, ſuch as the neck of a purſe; called alſo *periphimoſis*. It is when the prepuce is drawn back behind the glans penis, and cannot be drawn over it. See LUES VENEREA. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone. See Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 534. Whites Surgery, p. 345.

PARAPHONIA. *Cacophonia*, *cacaphonia*. DEPRAVED VOICE, of which by ſome there are conſidered, dumbneſs and difficulty of ſpeech. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order dyſcineſiæ. He defines it to be a depravity of the ſound of the voice, and diſtinguiſhes ſix ſpecies. 1. *Paraphonia puberum*; it is that change of voice ſo remarkable in boys about fourteen years of age, which from acute and agreeable, becomes grave and very diſagreeable. 2. *Paraphonia rauca*; when the voice becomes hoarſe and rough, from the dryneſs or flaccid tumor of the fauces. See RAUCEDO. 3. *Paraphonia reſonans*, called alſo *Rhenophonia*; when from obſtruction in the noſtrils, the voice is rough, and the ſound ſeems to come whiſtling through them. 4. *Paraphonia palatina*; when from a defect of the lip, the palate, or uvula, the voice is rough, obſcure, and confuſed. See ASAPHIA, or ASAPHODES. 5. *Paraphonia clangens*, called by ſome *Leptophonia*; when the ſound is ſhrill or ſqualling, or like that of geeſe. VOGEL calls this ſpecies the *cacophonia*; it is alſo called *oxyphonia*. See CLANGOR. 6. *Paraphonia comatoſa*; when from the velum palati, and glottis being relaxed, the voice is ſent out during inſpiration, and ſomewhat reſembles the ſnorting of people aſleep.

PARAPHRENESIS. See DELIRIUM; alſo the *Paraphrenitis*. An INFLAMMATION of the DIAPHRAGM. Its cauſes are the ſame as thoſe of the pleuriſy.

The pain is very violent and deep ſeated in the lower part of the breaſt, or under the ſhort ribs, or ſtriking between them and the back; the fever is very acute, and the delirium conſtant; the belly is drawn up, and kept as much at reſt as poſſible; the reſpiration is exceſſively quick, erect, ſmall, ſuffocating, and difficult, and performed principally by the muſcles of the breaſt; the patient is frequently affected with ſickneſs and hiccough, and often with involuntary laughter, convulſions, and madneſs; the pulſe is uſually very frequent and ſmall, often irregular; there is great anxiety; and ſymptoms of irritation come on, and death frequently enſues: if this does not happen, the progreſs, termination, and manner of treatment, are much the ſame as in the pleuriſy. The pain is greatly augmented during inſpiration, coughing, ſneezing, repletion of the ſtomach, naufea, vomiting, and a compreſſion of the belly in diſcharging the fæces and urine. The riſus ſardonicus, convulſions, madneſs, abſceſs, and gangrene, often terminate the diſeaſe. Sometimes a purulent aſcites is a conſequence. In CULLEN's Noſology, it is ſynonymous with pleuritis. SAGAR, from what he has experienced in his own patients, gives the following account.

It is an inflammation, attended with an obſcure pain at the ſpurious ribs, oppreſſion of the breaſt, often bloody ſpits, difficulty of breathing, and anxiety; the afflicted complained of tightneſs, like being bound with a cord, at

the præcordia; often drawing back the angles of the mouth, almoſt involuntarily, they become delirious; ſometimes they are ſeized with a lethargy, or preternatural propenſity to ſleep; the pulſe is unequal, intermittent, irregular, and hard; the hypochondria drawn inwards, reſpiration without the motion of the diaphragm; the urine is ſometimes pale, at others high-coloured, with an internal burning heat at the precordia.

THE CURE is generally the ſame as in the pleuriſy. See PLEURITIS. Emollient clyſters are peculiarly uſeful. See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Fordyce's Elem. part ii.

PARAPHROSYNE. It is a tranſitory inſanity without a fever. A DELIRIUM. A ſymptomatic madneſs. See MANIA.

PARAPLEGIA, } from *παρα*, ſignifying ſomething
PARAPLYXIA, } *injurious*, and *πλησσω*, *to ſtrike*. A *paraplegy*, or a *palſy* of all the parts below the neck: thus it is now underſtood; but in Hippocrates it ſeems to ſignify a *palſy* in any particular part, in conſequence of an apoplexy or epilepſy. Dr. Cullen makes it that ſpecies of *palſy* which divides the body horizontally, or tranſverſely, all below ſuch a part being paralytic; the palſied part beginning below the neck. See PARALYSIS.

PARAPOPLEXIA. See APOPLEXIA.

PARARYTHMUS. See ARYTHMUS.

PARATHREMA. See LUXATIO. It is alſo a tumor from protruſion; as an hernia.

PARASITICALES PLANTÆ. PARASITICAL PLANTS. They are ſuch as are produced out of the trunk or branches of other plants, from whence they receive their nouriſhment, and will not grow upon the ground, as the miſleto, &c.

PARASPHAGIS. The part of the neck contiguous to the clavicles.

PARASTATA. It ſignifies any thing ſituated near another.

PARASTATÆ, from *παριστημι*, *ſtand near*. *Aſſiſtentes*, *aſtites glanduloſi*. Herophilus and Galen called theſe the varicoſe *paraſtatæ*, to diſtinguiſh them from the glanduloſe *paraſtatæ*, now called proſtatæ. See alſo EPIDIDYMIS; and TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ.

PARASTREMMA, from *παραστρεφω*, *to diſtort* or *pervert*. A perverſion, or a convulſive diſtortion of the mouth or any part of the face.

PARASYNANCHE. A ſpecies of QUINSY.

PARATHENAR MAJOR. This muſcle in each foot is fixed backward by a fleſhy body, to the outer part of the lower ſide of the os calcis, from the ſmall poſterior external tuberoſity, all the way to the anterior tuberoſity; there it joins the metatarſus, and at the baſis of the fifth metatarſal bone, ſeparates from it again, and forms a tendon, which is inſerted in the outſide of the firſt phalanx of the little toe, near its baſis, and near the inſertion of the parathenar minor. It ſeparates the little toe from the reſt.

—— MINOR. This muſcle in each foot is fixed along the poſterior half of the outer and lower ſide of the fifth bone of the metatarſus. It terminates under the head of the bone in a tendon, which is inſerted in the lower part of the baſis of the firſt phalanx of the little toe. Some call theſe muſcles *tranſverſales pedis*.

PARAU. See BEZOAR ORIENTALES.

PAREGORICA, from *παρηγορεω*, *to conſole* or *mitigate*. An epithet for medicines which relieve pain. See ANODYNA.

PAREGORICUM ELIXIR; now called OPII TINCTURA CAMPHORATA. CAMPHORATED TINCTURE of OPIUM. Take of hard purified opium, flowers of benjamin, of each one dram; camphor, two ſcruples; eſſential oil of aniſeeds, one dram, by weight; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints: digeſt for three days. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This is uſeful in tickling coughs, as it allays that uneaſy ſenſation, and is ſuppoſed to open the breaſt, and give greater liberty of breathing. It is given to children againſt the chincough, from 5 drops to 20; to adults from 20 to 100.

PAREIRA BRAVA, vel PAREYRA; alſo called *ambutua*, *caapeba*, *convolvulus colubrinus*, *botou*, *boutua*, *beutua*, *brutua caapeba*. WILD VINE. It is the CISSAMPELOS PAREIRA, *foliis peltatis cordatis emarginatis*, CLASS, DIOECIA; ORDO MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1138.

It is the root of an American climbing plant. It is brought from Braſil, generally in crooked pieces of different ſizes, from that of a man's finger up to that of a child's-arm; the outſide is browniſh, and variouſly wrinkled; the internal ſubſtance is of a pale, dull, yellowiſh hue, and interwoven, as it were, with woody fibres, ſo that on a tranſverſe ſection there appears a number of concentric circles, croſſed with ſtriæ, running from the centre to the circumference. There is a white ſpecies; the bark of the root of it is white, and the ſubſtance within appears like the root of liquorice.

This root has been in high eſteem as an attenuant and diuretic, in ſuppreſſions of urine, in nephritic and calculous complaints, in ulcers of the kidnies and bladders where the urine is mucous and purulent, and can ſcarce be voided without pain; in aſthmatic caſes, when thick phlegm hath been very troubleſome, an infuſion of this root hath brought on expectoration; in fluor albus, rheumatiſm, and jaundice;—by ſome foreign, and French phyſicians: but from the experiments made by the Engliſh it has fallen into diſrepute. The doſe of the powdered root is from ℈ j. to ℈ ij. in decoction ʒ iij. to a pint, divided into three doſes. It gives out its virtue to water or to ſpirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PARENCEPHALIS, from *παρα*, *near*, and *εγκεφαλος*; *the brain*. See CEREBELLUM.

PARENCHYMA, from *παρεγχυω*, *to pour into*. Eraſiſtratus is ſaid to have introduced this term to ſignify all that ſubſtance which is contained in the interſtices betwixt the blood-veſſels of the viſcera, which he imagined to be extravaſated and concreted blood. According to ſome, any of the viſcera through which the blood is ſtrained.

PARENCHYMATICI. VISCERAL INFLAMMATIONS.

PARESIS. Aretæus ſays it is a palſy of the bladder, when the urine is either ſuppreſſed or diſcharged involuntarily. It is now generally underſtood to be an imperfect paralyſis; and may be conſidered as ſynonymous with ANAISTHESIS, which ſee.

PARETUVIER, See GUAPARAIBA.

PARIETARIA, COMMON PELLITORY of the WALL. It is the PARIETARIA OFFICINALIS, *foliis lanceolato-ovatis, pedunculis dichotomis, calycibus diphyllis*, CLASS POLYGAMIA, ORDO MONOECIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1152. This plant is called *parietaria*, from *paries*, *walls*; *muralis*, from *murus*, *a wall*; *helxine*, from *ελκω*, *to draw* or *attract*, becauſe its rough leaves ſtick cloſe to what touches them; *perdicium*, from *perdix*, *a partridge*, becauſe partridges love to feed on it; *vitriaria*, and *urceolaris*, *urceola*, *urceoli vitrei*; becauſe by its mucouſneſs it is of ſervice for ſcouring pots and glaſſes. This plant hath tender reddiſh ſtalks, rough, uncut, oblong leaves, pointed at both ends, and imperfect rough flowers growing in cluſters along the ſtalks, followed each by a ſmall ſhining ſeed. It is perennial, common on old walls, and amongſt rubbiſh. It flowers in May.

The leaves have been uſed externally for cooling; and internally as diuretic and emollient, though now very ſeldom uſed:—notwithſtanding it ſtands in both the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias. See Raii Hiſt.

PARIETARIA OSSA, from *paries*, *walla*; they defend the brain like walls. So the bones of the *ſinciput* are called. See BREGMA.

PARIGUA. See CASSINE,

PARIN CHAKKA. See CHINA SUPPOSITA.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA. See HERBA PARIS.

PARISTHMIA, from *παρα*, *near*, and *ισθμος*, a part of the throat ſo called. See TONSILÆ.

PARISTHMIOTOMUS. An inſtrument with which the tonſils were formerly ſcarified.

PARMENTALE. See LEVATORES LABII INFERIORIS.

PARNASSIA, called alſo *hepatica alba*, *gramen Parnaſſi*, *ciſtus humilis*; *pyrola rotundi-folia*. GRASS of PARNASSUS, or WHITE LIVER-WORT. The leaves are roundiſh, and diſpoſed in a circle; it grows in flowery marſhy places, and flowers in Auguſt. The whole plant is ſaid to be cooling and diuretic; but it is not in uſe at preſent. See Raii Hiſt.

PARONYCHIA. A WHITLOE, or WHITEFLAW, from *παρα*, *near*, and *ονυξ*, *a nail*. It is alſo called a FELON. Le Dran calls it *panaris*: amongſt the Arabians, it is called *dogga*; alſo named *pandalitium*, *panaritium*; by Paracelſus, *paſſa digitum*; when at the ſide of the finger nail, *onychia*. It is an abſceſs at the end of the fingers, *abſceſſus digitorum*, &c. and is generally ſtrumous. It differs not from any abſceſs in any other part. According

as it is ſituated more or leſs deep, it is differently denominated, or divided into ſpecies by ſome writers. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone.

It begins with a flow, heavy pain, attended with a ſlight pulſation without ſwelling, redneſs, or heat; but ſoon the pain, heat, and throbbing are intolerable; the part grows large and red, the adjoining fingers and the whole hand ſwells up; in ſome caſes, a kind of red and inflated ſuſe or ſtreak may be obſerved, which beginning at the affected part, is continued almoſt to the elbow; nor is it unuſual for the patient to complain of a very ſharp pain under the ſhoulder; and ſometimes the whole arm is exceſſively inflamed and ſwelled; the patient cannot ſleep, the fever, &c. increaſing, and ſometimes delirium or convulſions follow.

When it is ſeated in the ſkin or fat, in the back or the fore part of the finger, or under or near the nail, the pain is ſevere, but ends well.—*When the perioſteum is inflamed or corroded*, the pain is tormenting.—*When the nervous coats of the flexor tendons of the fingers or nerves* near them are ſeized, the worſt ſymptoms attend. *The ſecond ſpecies* proves very troubleſome, and ſometimes ends in a caries of the ſubjacent bone. *The third ſpecies* is very tedious in the cure, and uſually the phalanx on which it is, is deſtroyed.

If the firſt kind ſuppurates, it muſt be opened and treated as abſceſſes in general; but the beſt method of treating the other two ſpecies, is, on the firſt, or at fartheſt the ſecond day, to cut the part, where the pain is ſeated, quite to the bone; if this operation is longer deferred, a ſuppuration will come on; in which caſe, ſuppuration ſhould be ſpeedily promoted, and as early a diſcharge given to the matter as poſſible. As the pain is ſo conſiderable as to occaſion a fever, and ſometimes convulſions, the tinct. opii may be added to the ſuppurating applications, and alſo given in a draught at bed-time.

See Le Dran's Operations. Heiſter's Surgery. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 269. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 431. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 82, &c. White's Surgery, p. 18.

PARONYCHIA, called alſo *ſedum*, *ſaxifraga*, *alſine*, WHITLOW-GRASS. It is ſaid to be emollient; but it is of too little efficacy to maintain a place in practice.

PAROPIÆ. See OCULUS.

PAROPTESIS. from παλαω, *to roaſt*. A provocation of ſweat, by making a patient approach a fire, or by placing him in a bagnio.

PARORASIS. An IMBECILITY of SIGHT. See DYSOPIA.

PARORCHIDIUM. A DETENTION of the TESTICLES, as when they have not yet deſcended upon the ſcrotum. The teſticles are ſometimes detained in the body; this caſe is called *cripſorchis*; *chrypſorches*; or concealed *teſticles*. Sometimes the *teſticles* (one or both) are detained in the groin: uſually about the time of the child's birth they deſcend into the ſcrotum; in ſome inſtances a little before birth, in others ſoon after. But this is very uncertain with reſpect to different perſons; alſo in the ſame perſon the two teſticles will conſiderably vary as to the time of their deſcent. Sometimes one, at others both, are detained in the belly, or ſtick in paſſing through the groin. Theſe accidents happen and continue a longer or leſſer time after the birth; and in ſome inſtances never paſs down into the ſcrotum. Mr. Pott takes notice of this caſe, and gives ſeveral inſtances of it in the quarto edition of his works; where he ſays, that he knows not of any particular inconvenience ariſing from the detention of a *teſticle* within the cavity of the belly; but the lodgment of it in the groin renders it liable to be hurt by accidental preſſure, &c. When it is ſo hurt, it may be miſtaken for a different diſeaſe, and thereby occaſion its being very improperly treated. To which conſiderations he adds, that there is no kind of diſeaſe to which the *teſticle* is liable in its natural ſituation, but what may alſo affect it in any or all its unnatural ones. In the firſt caſe related by Mr. Pott, a *teſticle* being detained in the groin of a young healthy ſeaman, who hurt the part by hitting it againſt a piece of timber; the tumor there became extremely painful, and was miſtaken as a bubonocele, from which it might have been more readily diſtinguiſhed by the following circumſtances, had not the extreme tenderneſs of the injured *teſticle* abſolutely prevented any examination there by the touch; and the very hard ſwelling of the ſcrotum, which prevented any certainty of a *teſticle* being there or not. But Mr. Pott here ſays, that the tumor in the groin did not, like the bubonocele, point obliquely from the ilium towards the pubes, but lay as it were acroſs the groin: alſo, as neceſſarily muſt happen, that when the ſcrotum became ſoft, no *teſticle* could be felt in it. Two ſtriking circumſtances by which to diſtinguiſh the detained *teſticle* from the bubonocele, and alſo to determine the nature of the caſe. In the earlier part of this young man's life, this detained *teſticle* had been miſtaken for a rupture, and a truſs had been applied to it. The ſecond caſe, the *teſticle* was detained in the groin; this patient had alſo been adviſed to wear a truſs on the ſuppoſition that the caſe was a rupture; but he could not wear it, becauſe of the pain it occaſioned. At length getting a clap, this detained *teſticle* inflamed, forming an hernia humoralis, which was miſtaken for a bubo. In this caſe, the tumour was moveable, and the ſcrotum on that ſide had no *teſticle* in it: two circumſtances ſufficient for diſtinction and determination. Both the above caſes were cured as inflammations of the *teſticles* are, when their ſituation is in the ſcrotum.

PAROTIDÆA. See CYNANCHE PAROTIDÆA.

PAROTIS, from παρα, *near*, and, ους, *the ear*, or from παρα, and ωτος, genitive of ους, *the ear*. The PAROTID GLAND, to which the terms *eparma* and *eparſis* are often applied. It is ſeated on each ſide, in a cavity below and before the ear, between the maxillary proceſs, the zygomatic proceſs, and the angle of the lower jaw; and the duct paſſes over the buccinator to pierce the membrane of the mouth, near the third dens molaris of the upper jaw. It is a conglomerate gland, and hath veſſels from the temporal artery. It hath an appendicle at the tendinous beginning of the maſſeter muſcle. It is one of the ſalival glands. The *parotides* are called *dioſcuri*, from that being the name of CASTOR and POLLUX. It is alſo an inflammation, or an abſceſs of the parotid gland. Dr. Cullen makes it ſynonymous with bubo. A bubo here is called *parotis*, and by ſome *ſigile*. See ABSCESSUS PAROTIDIS.

PAROXYSMUS, from παροξυνω, *to irritate* or *render ſharp*. A PAROXYSM; fit of a diſeaſe; ſtyled alſo *exacerbatio*. In which laſt ſenſe is to be underſtood, that period of the diſeaſe, in which the morbid cauſe exerts its powers moſt ſtrongly, perceptible by the encreaſe of violence, and number of ſymptoms, and indeed either periodically, as in fevers as well intermittents, as continual fevers verging towards the type of intermittents; or even without period; where the paroxyſm appears to coincide with the height, or vigour of the diſeaſe. Sometimes alſo paroxyſm is taken for criſis, becauſe commonly it is apt to occur in the paroxyſm or ſtate of the diſeaſe, accord ng to Fœſius.

PARTHENIASTRUM. BASTARD FEVERFEW. Miller takes notice of two ſpecies, one of which grows in Jamaica, where it is called WILD WORMWOOD, and is uſed as a vulnerary. The other is found in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies.

PARTHENIUM. A name for the *tanacetum*, *matricaria*, and *artemiſia*.

PARTURITIO, from *partus*, *a birth*. LABOUR, or the bringing forth of a child.

Women are generally delivered of their burden about the end of the ninth month, or very early in the tenth: inſtances though have occurred of nature's deviating, and of healthy children, which became vigorous men, being brought forth at different periods, from ſeven to eleven months, after conception.

The cauſe and mechaniſm of *labour* is as follows, ſome days before the *labour* commences, the belly ſeems leſs; by its contents ſinking lower down; ſoon after this certain efforts are made by nature, which from their exciting pain, are uſually called *pains*; in the beginning, theſe pains are ſlight, and the intervals conſiderable; after ſome of theſe efforts, the uterus begins to contract, and a glary mucus diſcharges from the vagina: after this, the pains become more ſevere, return more quick, and continue longer; the pulſe is now affected, the ſkin is hotter, the face reddens, and a general agitation follows; the mucus is tinged with blood; the os tincæ opens, its edges grow thin, the membranes protrude with the waters, dilate and widen the orifice; the child, at the inſtant of pain, is raiſed by the compreſſed waters from the os internum, towards the fundus, whilſt the uterus itſelf advances and deſcends by degrees into the inferior baſon. When the pain ceaſes each time, the womb riſes, but not ſo high as before; the tumor formed by the membranes diſappears; the os tincæ is relaxed, and the diameter diminiſhed; the child falls, by its gravity, upon the lower part of the womb; and may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed through the relaxed membranes, as alſo what part of its body preſents

fents to the paſſage. Towards the end of *labour*, the ſucceſſion of pains are rapid, and the efforts violent: at firſt the pains uſually begin in the ſmall of the back, and terminate about the pudenda; but now they are perceived in the regio umbilicalis, and die away towards the fundament, where, in moſt inſtances, they leave a ſenſibility of weight. The tumor formed by the waters diſtending the membranes below the mouth of the womb, dilates the parts, until at length it burſts and diſcharges the waters. If the child's head preſents fairly, it ſtops the diſcharge of the remaining waters. Sometimes the ſame effort which burſts the membranes, expels the infant, and terminates *labour*; at others the interval is long before the delivery of the child. The head of the child having paſſed the os internum, enters the vagina, which widens in proportion as it ſhortens; the perinæum is vaſtly ſtretched, and the frenulum ſometimes torn in the paſſage; the nymphæ are obliterated, and the labia pudendi are turned inward, and confounded in the general diſtenſion. At length the head forces the os externum, and the body readily follows, with the reſt of the waters, mixed with blood. At this laſt period, the woman trembles and is convulſed, but is ſoon relieved by the expulſion of the child; after which there is a calm, until returning efforts are exerted for the excluſion of the *placenta*, &c. called *ſecundines*. Hence it appears, that *parturition* demands the concurrence of ſeveral agents. The cauſe and determination of *labour* is the firſt, and this is in the womb itſelf; the womb contracts, and compreſſes whatever it contains, in ſuch a manner as forces it to eſcape by the part which makes the leaſt reſiſtance, which is conſtantly by the vagina. The womb is muſcular, and reticulated; ſome of its fibres run uniformly parallel upon the inner ſurface of the womb, from the fundus to the neck; others diagonally croſſing upon theſe, and others again horizontally interlaced, and ſo cloſely wove towards the fundus, as to have been miſtaken for a muſcle deſtined for the ſeparation of the placenta. The uterus, in ſhort, is capable of dilatation and contraction, analogous to the bladder, and acts in the ſame manner; the diaphragm and the abdominal muſcles co-operating to exclude the urine. The irritation which the womb ſuffers at the end of pregnancy, is what determines its action, and is the true cauſe of *labours*, as will thus appear. Before conception, the cavity of the womb is triangular and flattiſh; the ſides of the triangle are curved, with their convexity inward; this renders the angles very pointed, and leaves the uterus more thick in the middle, and at the fundus, where eminences are formed; the neck of the womb alſo is thick, and equals one third of its length, which together with the above eminences, may be juſtly conſidered as the magazine or ſtore, in which nature hath ſhut up, and cloſely ſtowed the folded fibres, coiled and doubled, as it were, in reſerve, to expand with the gradual developement of this organ; as in the buds of trees are lodged the leaves and flowers, which to expand and blow, need only the juices of the circulating ſap. In the firſt months the retained menſes moiſten, and penetrate the tiſſue of the uterus, ſwell and diſtend the fibres, to the end of the fifth month, when, and rarely ſooner, the cervix begins to ſhorten, and diminiſhes daily. The expanſion once begun, continues with the growth of the fœtus, until the whole ſtock of fibres are unbent and exhauſted. At this period, the volume of the fœtus ſtill augmenting, the womb ſtretches beyond its limited dimenſions, becomes irritated, ſuſceptible of pain, and hence *labour* proceeds. The prelude to *labour* conſiſts of gentle efforts of ſhort duration; the womb eſſays its force, as it were, exactly filled, and meets with equal reſiſtance on every ſide, except towards the orifice, where the ſenſation of the firſt pain begins. The contraction of the womb acting on the orifice, diſtends its fibres, and cauſes pain; when the orifice is ſufficiently dilated to let the head paſs, the pain ceaſes, but it is renewed when the head enters the vagina, and ſtretches the fibres of theſe parts. Hence the degrees of pain may be accounted for, by the more or leſs extenſion of the orifice, &c. As the neck of the womb hath neither an equal length, nor equal thickneſs in different women, and as the developement of its fibre may be retarded, or accelerated, by various circumſtances; in ſhort, as the operation goes on in proportion with the increaſe of the child, which may be faſter or ſlower, as well in the womb, as after its *birth*, it is obvious that ſome children may be protruded before the ordinary time of nine months, or their *birth* be protracted until after this term. However ſmall the dilatation of the os internum may be, it will occaſion a ſeparation of the chorion from the uterus, and break the communicating veſſels, ſo that the fluid, &c. that circulated between them, will tranſude, and become the ſource of that mucous diſcharge by the vagina in the beginning of *labour*: and this ſeparation, affected by gradation, will explain why the placenta retains its adherence until the laſt. If the membranes are ſtrong, their progreſſive ſeparation continues until it arrives at the borders of the placenta, where the ſubſtance, adheſion, and reſiſtance being greater, the bag generally burſts.

In a natural *labour*, the progreſs of the child's head, through different parts, is as follows: The head of the child, if it hath not ſuffered much by preſſure, is near an inch narrower from ear to ear, than it is from the forehead to the vertex. The vertex is the part which preſents in a natural *birth*. The bones that are preſſed together at the preſentation, are the two parietal and the occipital; ſometimes the frontal bones will be the ſuffering parts. When the vertex firſt preſents, one ear is to the pubis, the other to the ſacrum, ſo that the forehead muſt be to one ſide of the pelvis, and the hind head to the other; thus the broadeſt part of the head is here in the wideſt part of the pelvis; ſo that being ſqueezed by *labour*-pains, the vertex deſcends into the lower part of the iſchia, where the pelvis becomes narrower at the ſides, and here is the advantage of the ſacrum being concave; for the forehead now turns round into it, and the vertex towards the pubis, which ſtill takes the advantage of the width of the pelvis; it is then puſhed forwards, turning as on a fulcrum, until the forehead riſes gradually from under the perinæum.

With reſpect to preternatural preſentations, ſee PRÆSENTATIO.

Labours are uſually divided into natural, laborious, and preternatural.

Natural *labours* are, when the head preſents and is delivered by common pains, requiring no other aſſiſtance than what is needful in ſaving the perinæum from being lacerated. Laborious *labours*, called alſo *lingering*, *non-natural*, and *difficult*. They are when the head preſents, but *labour*-pains being inſufficient, ſome ſafe contrivance becomes neceſſary to bring the head forward; and theſe are of two kinds; firſt, when delivery is effected without deſtroying the child; and ſecondly, when, in order to delivery, the head of the child muſt be opened, that its ſize may be leſſened, and the mother's life ſaved. Preternatural *labours* are when the legs or breech are delivered firſt, the body and head laſt, or when different parts of the body preſent, except the head, or when the head preſents in ſuch a ſituation that the child is forced to be turned and delivered by the feet.

Some pains which come on about the time of *labour*, and ſuch as reſemble *labour*-pains, are not always real *labour*-pains, and therefore ſhould be diſtinguiſhed. *Falſe pains*, as they are uſually called, which are not the effect of *labour*, are cauſed by coſtiveneſs, a purging or a plethora. If the os tincæ is ſhut during the pains, they are falſe, and if the woman is coſtive, give her a clyſter; if a purging attends, gentle opiates will relieve; and if ſhe is plethoric, bleed. True *labour*-pains are promoted by opium much more than by ſtimulating cordials. Giffard ſays, that clyſters to provoke too languid throws, an opiate to put away falſe pains, and a cordial after delivery (if the woman was low), were all the medicines he uſed. Falſe and true pains ſometimes attend at the ſame time; in this caſe an opiate ſhould be given.

Until the woman is likely to be ſoon delivered, ſhe may be up or in bed; but in order to delivery, the moſt convenient poſture for herſelf and her aſſiſtant is when laid on her left ſide upon a bed, with the knees drawn up towards the belly. Short-breathed people may be laid high with their heads, or delivered in a ſitting poſture, with their knees raiſed towards their bellies.

The aſſiſting powers in a natural *labour* are, particularly the diaphragm, abdominal muſcles, feet reſiſting againſt ſomething to keep the abdominal muſcles tenſe, holding ſomething to pull with the hands, that the muſcles of reſpiration may be tightened; a ſtrong inſpiration at the beginning of each pain, and a retention of the breath during its violence, and as the pain abates, a leiſurely paſſing out of the breath. The practice of crying out and of drawing up the breath as the pain goes off, retracts the fœtus, and leſſens its force in diſtending the parts.

When the child's head preſſes againſt the perinæum, it ſhould be ſupported by gently preſſing with the hollow of the hand during the pain, to prevent its tearing.

Laborious *labours* may be cauſed by previous weakneſs, unſkilful management, convulſions, paſſions of the mind, rigidity of the os internum, eſpecially when an inflammation is brought on, by dilating it with the fingers, and the head being got through, it contracts about the neck; narrowneſs of the pelvis, largeneſs of the head, a diſtorted pelvis, &c. Lingering *labours* will ſometimes exhauſt the woman's ſtrength, when the head is in a right poſition, notwithſtanding all our care. The head being long confined in the pelvis, is equally dangerous to the mother and the child; for by its preſſure againſt the ſoft parts it may ſtop the circulation, and bring on inflammation and gangrene, which would prove certain death to the mother, and to the child by its affecting the brain; when danger of theſe kinds attend, the forceps are to be uſed.

Preternatural *labours* are more or leſs difficult, according to the poſition of the child and the contraction of the uterus; therefore are divided into three claſſes. 1. When the lower parts of the child, as the feet, knees, or breech, preſent. 2. When it is known that the preſentation is wrong, and we have the advantage of turning the child immediately on breaking the membranes, by means of the waters. 3. When the child preſents wrong, and the uterus is cloſely contracted, the advantage of the waters being loſt.

When it is known that the breaſt, belly, ſhoulders, or any part but the head, feet, knees, or buttocks preſent, when the membranes have ſomewhat protruded, break them, and immediately introducing the hand, bring the feet into the paſſage, and ſo deliver, as when the feet preſent. See PRÆSENTATIO.

PARTUS. See BIRTH.

PARULIS, from παρα, *near*, and ουλον, *a gum*. An INFLAMMATION, *boil*, or *abſceſs* in the GUMS. See ABSCESSUS GINGIVARUM.

PASMA. See CATAPASMA.

PASPIER. See CRITHMUM.

PASSA. See PARONYCHIA.

PASSIO. A PASSION, AFFECTION, or DISEASE. See AFFECTIO, and HYPOCHONDRAICUS MORBUS.

PASSULÆ. See UVÆ PASSÆ.

PASSUM. See VITIS.

PASTA REGIA, PASTILLUS. } See COLLIX, and TROCHISCI.

PASTINACA. PARSNEP. The root is thick, fleſhy, and juicy; the leaves are large and broad, and ſtrengthened by a thick rib; the ſeed is oval, large, thin, marginated, and caſts its huſk. Boerhaave enumerates eight ſpecies. It grows in meadows, and on the borders of fields, flowers in July, and is chiefly noted as a food moſt agreeable to rabbits. The name is given to ſeveral vegetable products, viz. *Branca urſina Germanica*, *ſpondylium*, *Cow-Parſnep*. It is likewiſe a name for a ſpecies of *ſium*, *dacus*, *tordilium*, and *cuminoides*.

—— HORTENSIS. See PASTINACA SATIVA.

—— OLUSATRA, called alſo *opoponax*, *pſeudoceſtus*, *panax heracleum majus*, *panax paſtinacea*, *ſpondilium vel paſtinacæ Germanicæ affinis panax*, *panax Herculeum*. HERCULES'S ALL-HEAL, or WOUND-WORT. It hath uncut leaves, and heart-ſhaped, but with one of the ſides lower than the other; the middle ribs bearing the ſeveral ſets of leaves, which ſtand in pairs along a larger rib. It is a native of the warm climes, and bears the cold of our's. The gum opoponax of the ſhops is the concreted juice of this plant. The ſeeds are much warmer than the wild or the garden *parſnep*. The roots and the ſtalks ſmell like opoponax. Boerhaave ſays, that on wounding the ſtalk of one of theſe plants, he obtained a juice, which, being inſpiſſated, agree in all reſpects with the gum called *opoponax*, which ſee.

PASTINACA SATIVA, called alſo PASTINACA HORTENSIS. GARDEN PARSNIP. The leaves are paler coloured than the wild ſort; they are ſmooth and indented. The roots have a conſiderable ſweetneſs in their taſte, contain a great deal of mucilage, and are very nutritious; they yield with rectified ſpirit of wine a ſweetiſh extract, and in diſtillation with water a ſmall portion of eſſential oil with the flavour of the root; the ſeeds are aromatic, but thoſe of the wild ſpecies are more ſo. Theſe roots are chiefly uſed as a part of diet.

—— SYLVESTRIS, alſo called *elaphoboſcum*, *elaphiſon*, *batcia*, *banica*, and WILD PARSNEP. It hath dark green, indented leaves, and ſlender woody roots; it is common about the ſides of fields, flowers in June and July, and ripens its ſeeds in September. On eating the roots a heat is complained of in the mouth, which is ſoon followed by thirſt; then the pupil gradually dilates, and the ſight is loſt; a delirium comes on, but on a diſcharge by vomit, theſe ſymptoms ſoon abate; the dilatation of the pupil is the laſt that diſappears. Among the garden ſort a faulty one is ſometimes met with, but *wild parſneps* are harder when boiled than the garden ſort, at leaſt than the good ones, and thus the bad may eaſily be known.

PATELLA. A diminutive of *patina*. The KNEE-PAN, called alſo *rotula*, *mola*, *genu*, *ſcutiforme os*, *cartilagineſum*, *diſciforme*, *oculus genu*, *caucaloides*, *epigonatis*, *epimulis*, *mylacris*, *myle*, and CAP of the KNEE. It is a flattened bone, ſituated at the anterior part of the joint of the *knee*, with its broad part upwards, and the pointed part downwards. Its anterior ſurface is ſmooth; its poſterior ſurface is alſo ſmooth, and covered with a cartilage: it is divided internally by a longitudinal ridge, and tranſverſely likewiſe, ſo that there are four cavities, the two lower of which move upon the femur in the extenſion, the two upper in the flexion of the leg. The tendons of the extenſors are inſerted into the upper part of the *patella*, and a ligament runs from the lower part, to be connected to the tibia. The *patella* ſuffers the leg to have ſome degree of rotation, which if it had been a fixed proceſs like the olecranum, it would not: it likewiſe is leſs incident to fractures than if it had been one ſolid bone with the tibia. At the time of birth it is cartilaginous.

—— DOCUMASTICA. See CUPELLA.

PATETÆ UVÆ, or PATETHEISÆ. See UVA PASSA.

PATHECA. See JACE BRASILIENSIBUS.

PATHEMA. See AFFECTIO.

PATHETICI. See DYSOREXIÆ.

PATHETICUS, from παθος, *paſſion*. An epithet of the fourth pair of nerves, becauſe they direct the eyes to intimate the paſſions of the mind. They are alſo called *trochlearis*, and *muſculi obliqui ſuperiores*. They are the ſmalleſt pair in the body, and appear below the edge of the tranſverſe proceſſes; they paſs by the ſide of the ſella turcica, and go through the foramen lacerum orbitale ſuperius, to the ſuperior oblique muſcle.

PATHOGNOMONICUS, from παθος, *a diſeaſe*, and γινωσκω, *to know*. An epithet for a ſymptom or a courſe of ſymptoms that are inſeparable from a diſtemper, and are found in that only, and in no other. Quod convenit omni, ſoli, & ſemper. Pathognomic ſymptoms are therefore thoſe by which a diſeaſe may with certainty be diſcovered, the enumeration of which forms the moſt conciſe definitions.

PATHOLOGIA. See MEDICINA.

PATIENTIA. See LAPATHUM HORTENSE.

PATIENTIÆ MUSCULUS. See LEVATOR SCAPULÆ.

PATOR NARIUM. See NARES.

PATRAPIUM. See APIUM.

PATRIMONIUM. See PUDENDA.

PATRUM CORTEX, vel PULVIS. See CORTEX PERUVIANUS.

PATURSA. See LUES VENEREA.

PAU DE SANGUE. See GUM. RUB. ASTRING.

PAULINA. CONFECTIO. The CONFECTION called PAULINA. This is a warm opiate. It is the *paulina* of Ariſtarchus, which is the ſame with the confectio Archigenis. The London College have rejected it from their Pharmacopœia of the year 1788, and not improperly.

PAVANA, i. e. MOLLUCCENSE LIGNUM. See CATAPUTIA MINOR, under GRANA TIGLIA.

PAVATE, PAVETTE. See MALLEAMOTHE.

PAVINA. See HIPPOCASTANUM.

PAVOR. FEAR. See PRURITUS.

PECHEDION. See PERINÆUM.

PECHYAGRA. See ARTHRITIS.

PECHYS. See OLECLANON.

PECHYTYRBE. See SCORBUTUS.

PECTEN. See PUBIS OSSA.

PECTEN VENTRIS. See SCANDIX.

PECTINATIO. COMBING. It is a ſpecies of friction.

PECTINÆUS vel PECTINALIS Muſc. From *pecten*, the os pubis. It riſes from the upper part of the os pubis, on the outſide of Poupart's ligament, runs downwards, backwards, and outwards, and is inſerted into the linea aſpera below the little trochanter. Brown ſays the

it is called *pectinæus*, becauſe it riſes from the os pectinis (pubis); it is alſo called *lividus*, from its colour.

PECTORALE DECOCTUM. See HORDEI DECOCTUM COMPOSITUM.

PECTORALIS. PECTORAL. An epithet for medicines which are appropriated to diſorders of the breaſt. Employed in that general ſenſe, Dr. CULLEN thinks it abſolutely improper, and that it has certainly led to abuſe. Though, as it is at preſent, commonly employed in the ſame ſenſe as expectorantia, it perhaps might be allowed; but certainly the latter term, as more preciſe, ought to be the one commonly made uſe of. If the pectoralia may, with Mr. LIEUTAUD, be of three kinds, demulcents, aſtringents, and reſolvents, it will be very obvious that the general term will be liable to much abuſe.

—— MAJOR vel ADDUCENS HUMERI. This muſcle riſes in a radiated manner from the anterior and inferior part of the clavicle, then from the ſternum, and at the lower part from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, from the cartilage, and partly from the bony portion of the ſixth rib; then paſſes towards the arm, with its upper edge contiguous to the deltoid, betwixt which two the cephalic vein has its courſe; near its inſertion the pectoralis doubles in, on its lower edge, and forms a poſterior and anterior lamella; then it runs to be inſerted into the anterior part of the biceps groove. This muſcle is partly a rotator of the arm, but its great uſe is to bring the arm forward, cloſe to the body.

—— MINOR. Some call it *ſerratus anticus minor*: it lies beneath the pectoralis major. It riſes by three digitations from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, then paſſes obliquely upwards and outwards, and joins with the ſhort head of the biceps, to be inſerted into the caretid proceſs of the ſcapula. Some make this a muſcle of the ſcapula, others of reſpiration, according as they make one or the other termination the fixed point.

—— INTERNUS. See TRIANGULARIS STERNI.

PECTORARIA HERBA. See ANGELICA SATIVA.

PECTORIS OS. See STERNUM.

PECTUS. The BREAST, called alſo *chelys*, becauſe it reſembles in its figure the back of a tortoiſe, from χελωνη, *a tortoiſe*; alſo the *metatarſus*.

PECTUSCULUM. See METATARSUS.

PEDECELLI. See PHTHIRIASIS.

PEDICULOSUS MORBUS. See PHTHIRIASIS.

PEDIBUS BOVIUM, OLEUM. NEAT'S FOOT OIL. It is prepared by boiling the joints of horned cattle in large veſſels. See ANCHYLOSIS.

PEDICULI INGUINALES. See MORPIONES.

PEDICULARIA. } See STAPHISAGRIA.
PEDICULARIS. }

PEDICULATIO. See PHTHIRIASIS.

PEDICULUS. A LOUSE. In BOTANY it is ſynonymous with PEDUNCULUS, from *pedo*, *pedure*, the ſame as *fulcire*, *to prop*, or *ſupport*, a PEDUNCLE. By older writers, it was called the *foot ſtalk*; by ſeveral moderns, the *fruit ſtalk*. To the firſt of which MARTYN objects, becauſe there is the ſame term for the ſupport of the fructification and leaf; to the ſecond, becauſe the peduncle being the ſupport of the flowers, as well as of the fruit, we are reduced to the abſurdity of ſaying, a many-flowered fruit ſtalk; and, to both, becauſe peduncle is generally received, and intelligible in every nation where botany is ſtudied; *for the peduncle is the fulcre of the fructification, or a partial ſtem ſupporting that only.* Ray, and other writers, uſed the claſſical word *pediculus*. LINNÆUS probably changed it for *pedunculus*, becauſe the former ſignified a ſort of inſect, as well as a little ſtalk that ſupports a fruit. See MARTYN's Lang. of Botany.

PEDICUS. See EXTENSOR DIGITORUM BREVIS.

PEDILUVIUM, *lavapedium*. A BATH for the FEET. The *feet* are very ſenſible, and a *bath* of warm water removes their ſpaſm, and, by conſent, ſpaſms and pains in the belly. If the *feet* are cold, the belly is coſtive; pain, ſuch as the colic, affects it; the ſkin is rough, perſpiration defective, and the ſalutary evacuations from the uterus and hæmorrhoides checked; hence the *pedilave* is extenſively uſeful. Baths for the feet ſhould be uſed at bed-time, and thus a general perſpiration is produced. If uſed a few days before the menſtrual diſcharge, they are ſaid to promote them. They are alſo particularly uſeful in ſome affections of the head, and at the onſet of febrile complaints.

PEDION, and PELMA. See PES.

PEDORA. The SORDES of the eyes, ears, and feet.

PEDRO DEL COBRA. See COBRA DE CAPELLO.

PEDRO DEL PORCO. See BEZOAR HYSTRICIS.

PEDUNCULÆ CEREBELLI. See CEREBELLUM.

PEDUNCULUS. See PEDICULUS.

PEGANON. See RUTA.

PEGE. A FOUNTAIN. See OCULUS.

PELADA. A ſhedding of the hair from a venereal cauſe.

PELECANUS. A PELECAN. The name of an inſtrument for drawing the teeth; alſo a glaſs veſſel formerly uſed in chemiſtry for the digeſtion and circulation of liquors poured in at their narrow necks, which were afterwards hermatically ſealed: at preſent two matraſſes are uſed inſtead of a *pelecan*, the neck of one being entered into the neck of the other.

PELIOMA. See SUGILLATIO.

PELLICULA MEMBRANACEA. It is in general any thin membrane. A name alſo of the AMNIOS.

PELMA. See PES.

PELTATA CARTILAGO, from *pelta*, *a buckler*. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

PELVIS. A name for the inferior part of the cavity of the belly. It is bounded forward by the os pubis, backward by the os ſacrum above, and coccygis below, laterally by the ilia above, and iſchia below.

In midwifery, the knowledge of the ſtructure, and peculiarities of the *pelvis*, is an important circumſtance. The brim of a well-ſhaped *pelvis* repreſents an irregular oval, or ſomething that approaches to a triangle; if it is conſidered as an oval, its greateſt axis is from ſide to ſide; if we conſider it as a triangle, the poſterior part is far longer, and the oſſa pubis conſtitute the other two ſides of the triangle, the lower circumference is formed behind by the ſacrum and os coccygis, on each ſide by the iſchium and ſacro ſciatic ligaments, and before by the lower part of the pubis; when the body is reclined, or half-ſitting, as it were, the brim of the *pelvis* is horizontal, and a line would paſs from the navel, through the middle of the cavity; but when a women is in labour, or near her time, this imaginary line muſt take place higher, and accordingly we find, that the firſt of the external parts, which the head of the child preſſes againſt, is behind the anus, and from thence it gradually advances up the perineum, until it comes to the lower part of the ſymphyſis of the oſſa pubis. The chief uſes we are to make of this ſuppoſed line, are, firſt, by it we place the woman in a good poſition during labour; for then ſhe can act more ſtrongly with her abdominal muſcles, and the child's head will fall directly into the middle of the *pelvis*; ſecondly, it will be a direction for us to introduce the forceps upon the child's head, and the hand into the uterus, when neceſſary.

In conſidering the *pelvis*, we ſhould obſerve its width, the depth and form of its cavity, and the extent of its brim from the fore to the back part, which, in a well-formed *pelvis*, is an inch leſs than it is from ſide to ſide, four inches and a half from the fore to the back part, and five inches and a half from ſide to ſide.

The lower circumference of the *pelvis* is nearly equal, but when we allow for the os coccygis being moveable, it makes a quarter of an inch more in its longer direction from the os coccygis to the os pubis, than from iſchium to iſchium. The depth of the *pelvis*, from the upper edge of the ſacrum, where it articulates with the vertebræ lumborum, to the lower part of the coccygis, is about five inches in a ſtrait line. When the os coccygis is preſſed back, it is then ſix inches; from the brim of the *pelvis*, to the lower part of the ſymphyſis of the os pubis, is only two inches: whereas, from the under part of the iſchium, it is four inches. The brim is concave internally all round.

A ſtrait *pelvis* will cauſe a difficult labour; its ſtraitneſs is known as follows: introduce your finger up the vagina, and if you can feel the os ſacrum, the *pelvis* is ſtrait; or touch the oſſa pubis with your fore-finger, and ſtrive to touch the vertebræ of the loins with your middle finger; if you can reach them, it is conſidered as narrow, and vice verſa. It is alſo the name for a cavity in the kidneys; for the cochlea of the ear; and hence *pelvis* renum, aurium, & cerebri.

PELVIS. See alſo CEREBRUM, and RENES.

PEMPHIGODES, or PEMPHINGODES. Fevers diſtinguiſhed by flatulencies, and inflations, in which we feel a ſort of ærial effluvia paſſing through the ſkin of the patient in the manner of an exhalation, and ſtriking upon the touch. Galen's Com. on 6 Epid. ſect. i. aph. xvii.

Others say it is a fever, by the intenseness of whose heat pustules are excited in the mouth, called *aphonæ*, or thrush. Fœsius says, that some will have it to be a synochus, in which, by the heat, the blood-vessels are inflated, whence some call it an inflative fever.

PEMPHIGUS, from πεμφιξ, *bulla, a vesicle*. The vesicular fever, called also *bullosa febris, exanthemata ferosa; morta*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of disease in the CLASS PYREXIÆ; and ORD. EXANTHEMATÆ. He defines it to be a contagious typhus. It is a rare disease in this country. On the first, second, or third day of the disease, little vesicles, the size of a nut, appear on different parts of the body; they continue a few days, and at last exude in the form of a thin ichor. To this, he annexes the following observations: "from the opinion of others, rather than my own, this character is taken; because I have seldom seen this disease, and never have observed it epidemical, or pursuing a regular course, as is here described."—And, with regard to the species, he says, "Since I never have seen a pemphigus, which I could consider as an exanthematous fever; and have found only very few observations in the writings of physicians concerning a disease of this kind, almost every thing inserted in our Nosology must necessarily be taken from SAUVAGES; therefore, I have followed him, though I would willingly have omitted this malady, since almost all that has been said about it, appears to me doubtful, obscure, and ambiguous. Francis Home, an eminent colleague of mine, shewed me a man slightly feverish, in whom vesicles, the size of a hazel nut, arose first on his arms, and afterwards, successively, on his whole body, which in two or three days after, exuding a little serous humour, collapsed. But this fever discovered no peculiar disposition or type, and, being by no means contagious, soon disappeared." Synopsis Nosol. Method. p. 148, 149. WALLIS on Health and Disease.

Dr. Withers, in his Treatise on the Asthma, p. 154, 155, says, "In the case of E. P. the vesicular eruption, which was very sore and painful, was preceded and accompanied with some feverish symptoms evidently of the low kind. It continued only for a few days, and then gradually went off. As it was so mild, it did not require any particular treatment; but had it been violent, and attended with a malignant, nervous, or putrid fever, the bark, elixir of vitriol, red wine, and stimulants, would have been highly necessary. By that method of treatment, not entered upon too hastily, nor delayed too long, I cured two patients a few years ago of the *pemphigus*, in which the fever was extremely putrid, and a great many gangrenous sloughs, of a fetid smell and most dreadful appearance, followed the eruption of the blisters, attended with a low delirium for many nights, and the greatest dejection of countenance and prostration of strength." See Acta Helvetica, vol. ii. p. 260. Cullen's First Lines, ed. 4. vol. ii. p. 254. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. vi. p. 79.

PEMPTÆUS. See INTERMITTENS FEBRIS.

PENÆA SARCOCOLLA. See SARCOCOLLA.

PENICILLUS. A TENT or PLEDGIT.

PENGUIN. See KARATAS.

PENIS, from *pendo* vel *pendendo, to hang*, because it hangs without the belly. It is also called *caulis, coles, colis, mentula, priapus*; and is composed of three parts, viz. the two corpora cavernosa, and the corpus spongiosum urethræ. Its skin, which is thin, and without fat, hath a reduplication, which makes a hood, præputium, which covers the glans penis, or *balanus*; the small ligament, by which it is tied to the under-side of the glans, is called *frænum*, also *canis*, and *filellum*; the use of the prepuce is to keep the glans soft and moist, and to preserve its sensibility. The *penis* hath a small ligament, which arises from its back, a little from its root, and which ties it to the upper part of the os pubis. It receives two branches of veins from the hypogastric vessels, and its arteries from the hypogastric and pudicæ: the two veins unite towards its root, and make one trunk, which runs on the back of the *penis*. It hath two nerves from the sacrum, and several lymphatics, which empty themselves into the inguinal glands. It hath three pair of muscles, viz. the erectores, acceleratores, and transversales. Cowper observes, that the cuticula on the glans *penis* is villous or downy, and that the cutis is thinner here, and on the scrotum, than any where else. Regnerus de Graaf accurately describes the *penis*. Ruysch describes the *glans penis*, called also *cuspis*, better than de Graaf. See also Cowper's Observations on the *Penis*.

PENNA, called also *mentula alata*. A FEATHER. If a *feather* is swallowed, it should, if possible, be extracted. In the third vol. of the Lond. Med. Obs. and Inq. p. 7, &c. is an account of a successful attempt to recover a quill from the stomach, by means of a whalebone with a sponge at each end, to each of which was a thread loosely connected, and by which the quill was entangled, and so brought up.

PENO-ABSOU. A tree in America, whose bark is very fragrant, and whose fruit, which is the size of an orange, contains from six to ten nuts, from which an oil is expressed. The fruit is poisonous, but the oil is used to cure the wounds received by poisoned arrows.

PENTADACTYLON. See CATAPUTIA.

PENTAGYNIA, (πεντε, *quinque, five* and γυνη, *mulier, a woman.*) The name of one of the orders in the 5th, 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th, classes in the Linnæan System, containing those plants which have five pistils in an hermaphrodite flower; which pistils in the sexual system are considered as the female organs of generation.

PENTANDRIA, (πεντε, *quinque, five*, and ανηρ, *maritus, husband*). The name of the fifth class in the Linnæan System, comprehending those plants which have hermaphrodite flowers, with five stamens.

PENTANEURON. See PLANTAGO MINOR.

PENTAPHARMACUM. A medicine consisting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLUM. CINQUEFOIL. See QUINQUEFOLIUM.

PENTAPLEURUM. See PLANTAGO MINOR.

PENTOROBUS. See PŒONIA.

PEPASTICA, also PEPTICOS. DIGESTIVE MEDICINES. These are supposed to promote the production of a proper or laudable pus in wounds and ulcers. It however seems doubtful whether this general term be proper or necessary, because though there are medicines which certainly seem to answer this purpose, yet whether they directly contribute to this by their immediate action, or only correct those circumstances which impede the operation of nature, is a little uncertain.

PEPITA NUX. See NUX VOMICA SERAPIONIS.

PEPLION, or PEPLOS. They were purging medicines for evacuating bile and phlegm. Sometimes it is spoken of under the names of *mecon, meconis*, and *meconium*; also *chamæsyce, papaver spumeum, symphytum*, and *tithymalus*.

PEPLIOS LUTETIANORUM. See FABAGO.

PEPO. COMMON POMPION. Boerhaave enumerates fifteen species. They are not easily digested. By pressure an oil is obtained from the pulp, which softens the skin. See Raii Hist.

PEPTICOS. See PEPASTICA.

PEQUETI RECEPTACULUM. See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.

PERAGU. A shrub in Malabar, whose juice kills worms, and its roots cure the lientery, colic, &c. See Raii Hist.

PERCOLATIO. See DEPURATIO.

PERDETUM. See SISARUM.

PERDICIUM. See PARIETARIA.

PEREGRINUM LIGNUM. See NEPHRITICUM LIGNUM.

PERETERION, from περαω, *transfodio, to dig through*. See TREPANUM.

PEREXYL LUSITANIS. See CAAPONGA.

PERFECTI MAGISTERII OLEUM. See LATER.

PERFOLIATA. See BUPLEURUM.

PERFORANS MANUS. See FLEXOR TERTII INTERNODII DIGITORUM MANUS.

—— PEDIS. See FLEXOR LONGUS PEDIS.

PERFORATA. See HYPERICUM.

PERFORATIO. See SETACEUM.

PERFORATUS MANUS. See FLEXOR INTERNODII SECUNDI DIGITORUM MANUS.

—— PEDIS. See FLEXOR SUBLIMIS PEDIS.

—— CASSERII. See CORACO-BRACHIÆUS MUSCULUS.

PERFRICATIO. See HORROR.

PERIAMMATA. See AMULETA.

PERIADYSMIA. See GASTRODYNIA.

PERIANTHIUM, (from περι, *circum*, and ανθος, *flos, a flower*). The calyx, so called, when contiguous to the fructification. When it includes the stamina, and germen, it is the perianthium of the fructification; when the stamina, without the germen, are included, the perianthium,

anthium of the flower; the perianthium of the fruit, when it contains the germen, and not the ſtamina. See CALYX.

PERIANTHIUM ABBREVIATUM. Shorter than the tube of the corolla.

PERIAPTA. See AMULETA.

PERIAPTON, *ſalutis magneticum*. See DRIFF.

PERIBLEPSIS, from περιβλεπω, *to ſtare about*. That kind of ſtaring look which is obſerved in delirious perſons.

PERIBOLE, from περιβαλλω, *to ſurround*. Sometimes it ſignifies the dreſs of a perſon; at others, a tranſlation of the morbific humours to the ſurface of the body.

PERICARDII ARTERIA. The ARTERY of the PERICARDIUM. This ariſes from the anterior middle part of the common trunk of the ſubclavian, or the carotid; it runs down upon the pericardium all the way to the diaphragm, to which it ſends ſome branches.

—— VENA. The VEIN of the PERICARDIUM. It ſometimes ſprings from the trunk of the ſuperior cava, at others from the origin of the right ſubclavian. The left vena pericardii comes ſometimes from the left ſubclavian before the mammaria, ſometimes from the mammaria or diaphragmatica ſuperior on the ſame ſide.

PERICARDITIS. See INFLAMMATIO PERICARDII.

PERICARDIUM, from περι, *about*, and καρδια, *the heart*, called alſo *capſula*, *involucrum*, and *faculus cordis*. The firſt membrane of the *pericardium* is formed by the pleura, which is connected to the *pericardium* by a cellular membrane; but this is only an occaſional covering, leaving the *pericardium*, where it adheres to the diaphragm. The ſubſtance of the *pericardium* is a ſtrong tough membrane, compoſed of two lamellæ, the external of which is by much the ſtronger; the internal is a complete bag, without perforation, being reflected over the *heart* itſelf. This internal coat contains the fluid called liquor pericardii, which was ſuppoſed to be ſecreted by glands lodged there, but is certainly ſecerned by the ſmall continuations of the arteries. In ſound habits this liquor is found in a ſmall quantity; in unſound habits we find a larger quantity: its appearance is like ſerum, a little tinged with blood. The redneſs is owing to the tranſudation of the blood in the muſcular cavities of the *heart*; and the longer the body is kept, the redder the liquor grows. The uſe of the *pericardium* is to afford the liquor, and to confine the *heart*; and as it is connected by a great ſurface of the diaphragm, perhaps it keeps the *heart* unmoved by the motions of the diaphragm in inſpiration: but there is very little in this, as the middle of the diaphragm hath not much motion in inſpiration and expiration. The *pericardium* is much larger than the *heart*; it is not fixed to the baſis of the *heart*, but round the large veins above the auricles, before they ſend off the ramifications, and round the large arteries before their diviſions. This membrane is ſubject to different affections, particularly dropſy, inflammation, and ſuppuration, which ſee under HYDROPS, INFLAMMATIO, and ABSCESSUS PERICARDII.

PERICARDIO-DIAPHRAGMATICÆ VENÆ. See DIAPHRAGMATICÆ ſuperiores.

PERICARPIUM, from περι, *about*, and καρπος, *fruit*, or *ſeed*. The germen, ſo called in its ſtate of maturity; it is a viſcus, big with ſeeds, or a veſſel producing ſeeds, which it lets drop when they are ripe; or, it may be conſidered as the ovary or germ fecundated, or arrived to a ſtate of maturity, after the flower is paſt, containing ripe ſeeds analagous to fruitful eggs. It is diſtinguiſhed by ſeveral appellations, as *capſula*, *ſiliqua*, *legumen*, *conceptaculum*, *drupa*, *pomum*, *bucca*, *ſtrobilus*, *folliculus*. Our Engliſh botaniſts call the pericarpium of LINNÆUS, *ſeed-veſſel*. See alſo CATAPLASMA.

PERICHONDRIUM. The *perichondrium* is ſaid to be only a continuation of the perioſteum. This Dr. Hunter ſays may be true of that ſort of cartilage which ſupplies the place of bone in an adult, as the trachea; or in ſuch as ſupplies the place of bone in infants, as epiphyſes; but on the cartilages that are expanded over the extremities of articulating joints, the *perichondrium* is the inner layer of the capſular ligament, reflected over the cartilage extremely fine. This is not diſcoverable in adults, but in young ſubjects, where the parts are ſeparable, it is eaſily diſcernible.

PERICHRISIS. See LINIMENTUM.

PERICHRISTA. Any medicine with which the eye-lids are anointed in an ophthalmia.

PERICLASIS, from περι, *about*, and κλαω, *to break*. A fracture with a great wound, wherein the bone is laid bare.

PERICLYMENUM. See CAPRIFOLIUM.

PERICLYMENUM PARVUM. See IPECACUANHA.

PERICRANIUM, from περι, *about*, and κρανιον, *the head*. The membrane which immediately inveſts the bones of the ſkull, or under the hairy ſcalp. It is made up of two lamina, cloſely united; the external lamina parts from the internal at the ſemicircular plane ſurrounding the temples, and becomes a very ſtrong aponeurotic, or ligamentary expanſion, which covers the temporal muſcle, and is afterwards fixed in the external angular apophyſis of the os frontis, in the poſterior edge of the ſuperior apophyſis of the os malæ, and in the ſuperior edge of the zygomatic arch, as far as the root of the maſtoid apophyſis. At this place the aponeurotic coif ſeems to form the external lamina of the *pericranium*, and they both communicate with particular aponeurotic expanſions of the maſtoid, maſſeter, zygomatic, and other neighbouring muſcles.

PERIDESMICA, ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from ſtricture in the urethra. See ISCHURIA.

PERIDROMOS. The extreme circumference of the hairs of the head.

PERIESTECOS, from περιιστημι, *to ſurround*, or *guard*. An epithet for diſeaſes, ſigns, or ſymptoms, importing their being ſalutary, and that they prognoſticate the recovery of the patient.

PERIGRAPHE, } An inaccurate deſcription or de-
PERIGRAPHÆ. } lineation. See alſo RECTUS ABDOMINIS.

PERIGUA. See CASSINE.

PERIN. See TESTES—PERINÆUM, and ANUS.

PERINÆOCELE. A rupture in the perinæum.

PERINÆUM, from περινεω, *to flow round*. Becauſe that part is generally moiſt, called alſo *interfœmineum*; *greſſura*; *pechedion*; ſome name it *perin*. It is the ſpace between the anus and the parts of generation; it is divided into two equal lateral portions by a diſtinct line, which is longer in males than in females.

In midwifery it is obſerved, that when the os externum is ſo much dilated by the head of the fœtus as to allow the delivery of the ſame, it is generally ſtretched to the length of three, and ſometimes of four inches; whence at this time delivery ſhould not be precipitated, leſt a laceration in this part ſhould be the conſequence. Inſtead of ſtretching back the *perinæum* with the finger, as is the practice of ſome, it ſhould be ſupported with the palm of the hand, and the head of the child, at the ſame time moderately oppoſed in its force againſt it, that its diſtenſion may be made gradually, until ſufficiently dilated for delivery. Inflammations and lacerations of the *perinæum*, if they occaſion vomiting, are fatal in a few days. If a laceration happens, keep the woman long in bed, and adviſe her to keep her knees cloſe, as conſtantly as poſſible; her bowels ſhould be kept ſoluble.

The puncture of the *perinæum* is an operation which was uſed to be performed when the bladder was under ſuch a ſuppreſſion of urine as could not be relieved by any gentler method. The operation was performed by puſhing a trochar from the place where the external wound in the old way of cutting for the ſtone was made, into the cavity of the bladder, and ſo procuring the iſſue of the water through the canula. At preſent, inſtead of this method, the water is evacuated by puſhing the trochar into the bladder, from a little above the os pubis. This method of diſcharging the urine hath ſucceeded, but when the ſuppreſſion is of any conſiderable ſtanding, the operation is dangerous. See Le Dran's Operations. Sharp's Operations. Sharp's Critical Enquiry. White's Surgery, p. 466. There are alſo abſceſſes formed in this part. See ABSCESSUS PERINÆI.

PERINÆALIS ISCHURIA. See ISCHURIA.

PERINEUCOS. See EPINEUCOS.

PERIN-PANEL. A bacciferous Indian ſhrub, the leaves of which are uſed in ſuffumigations againſt hyſteric ſymptoms. See Raii Hiſt.

PERINYCTIDES. PUSTULES, or PIMPLES, which break out in the night.

PERIOSTEUM, from περι, *about*, and οστεον, *the bone*; called by LE DRAN, *circumoſſalis*. It is that membrane which covers the bone. It is divided by authors into

two layers; the internal layer (or *periosteum* itself) lies close to the bone, and appears furrowed, as the bone is: this is one of the finest, thinnest membranes imaginable; and appears, upon a successful injection, to be extremely vascular; the reason of which is, that the vessels which run to the bone, play a while upon the surface of this membrane, before they enter into the substance of the bone. The external layer is of a white glistening appearance. It is merely adventitious, being composed of the fibrous expansions of membranes, ligaments, and tendons; wherefore it runs in various directions, according as these tendons, &c. are variously inserted. The *periosteum* is not elastic; Dr. Hunter thinks it is not very sensible; and advises, in amputations, not to scrape it, but only to pass the knife about it, a little above the place where you intend to saw. The *periosteum* is wanting on those parts of a bone where strong tendons enter, as in the trochanter. The uses of the *periosteum* are, to prevent the bad effect of friction on the bones, to protect the vessels running into the bones; to connect epiphyses; and to give origin to muscles. See Abscessus Periostei and Inflammatio.

PERIPHIMOSIS. See Paraphimosis.

PERIPLOCA. Italian and French SCAMMONY; called also *scammonia Monspeliaca rotundioribus foliis, apocynum latifolium*. Its concreted juice purges in somewhat larger doses than the *scammony* of the shops. Boerhaave takes notice of four other species, but they are not purging.

PERIPNEUMONIA. } A PERIPNEUMONY, from
PERIPLEUMONIA. } περι, *about*, and πνευμων, *the lungs*, also *pulmonia*. Dr. Cullen places it as a species of PNEUMONIA, and defines it a *peripneumonic pneumony*, attended with a pulse not always hard; sometimes soft; an obtuse pain in the thorax; a constant difficulty of breathing, often not perceived unless when the body is in an erect posture; the face swelled, and of a purple colour; most commonly with a moist cough, and often bloody spits. Of this he makes three divisions.—1. *Simple idiopathic peripneumonies.*—2. *Idiopathic peripneumonies, complicated with fever*;—examples of which are, *the putrid,—ardent,—and malignant peripneumony.*—3. *Symptomatic peripneumonies*, viz. *the arthritic—exanthematic—phthisical—hydrophobic,—and rachialgic.* By other authors, three kinds of *peripneumonies* are distinguished, as follow: the TRUE, or *inflammation in the lungs*; the SPURIOUS, or *when a pituitous matter obstructs the vessels of the lungs*; the CATARRHOUS, or *when a thin acrid defluxion on the lungs is the cause.*

The true *peripneumony* is produced by cold applied to the skin, or mouth, or stomach, where there is inflammatory diathesis; an over distension of the lungs; or by any of the general causes of inflammation. Such causes as particularly affect the *lungs*, are a faulty air, caustic matter in the atmosphere, or other faulty exhalations, violent exercise of the *lungs* by running, wrestling, &c. violent disturbances of the mind, a quinsy, accompanied with an orthopnœa, a violent pleurisy, or an excessive paraphrenitis. The disorder excited, various effects will be produced, according to the diversity of the part affected; for a bronchial inflammation by compression and contagion inflames the contiguous extremities of the pulmonary artery. When the extremities of the pulmonary artery are inflamed, the blood becomes stagnant, the vessel is extended, the thinnest part of the fluids is expressed, as it were, by transudation, and the thicker parts are accumulated: and all the blood, as yet capable of circulation, is collected between the right ventricle of the heart, and the extremities of the pulmonary arteries: hence the *lungs* become oppressed, incapable of expanding, and are livid, the left ventricle of the heart is deprived of blood, a great weakness is brought on, with a variety of other symptoms, as follow:

Inflammation of the chest, or of its contents, is always known by the following symptoms, fever, difficult breathing, cough, and pain in one part of the breast or another.

This fever is of the inflammatory kind, and begins with an obtuse pain in the breast, which is rather tensive and oppressive than acute; sometimes this pain is felt in one, and sometimes in both sides; sometimes it extends along the reins, at others it shoots to the back and to the scapulæ; the breathing is difficult, and affected with a kind of snoring; a cough usually attends; it is sometimes dry, at others the matter discharged is bloody, or chiefly blood; this cough is more acute than that which attends in the pleurisy, the air from the *lungs* being particularly hot: the mouth, tongue, and skin are very dry; there is a sense of fulness in the thorax, anxiety about the præcordia, with restlessness and tossing in bed continually; this restlessness never fails to attend, and that even in the beginning; sleep becomes a stranger; the pulse is commonly hard, always quick, but seldom strong or regularly full; it is sometimes soft, slender, and intermitting; before bleeding it is hardly to be perceived in some cases, but after bleeding it is stronger; the urine is often turbid; the difficulty of breathing, and the sense of fulness increase; and a quantity of thick mucus being secreted, occasions a sound as the air passes through the branches of the trachea: if the symptoms are violent at the first, the patient is not able to lie down; when he does, it is only on his back; for he can hardly breathe if not erect, and the passage of the blood through the *lungs* is obstructed, so that he fears suffocation; the veins of the neck swell, the pulse becomes every way irregular; one arm is often affected as with a palsy; the face swells, is of a dark colour, especially about the cheeks and the eyelids; and if the weather is sultry, livid spots appear on the neck and breast, the tongue swells, and is of a dark-red colour; the eyes are dull; a stupor, and a low delirium succeed, in which the patient raves, and seems neither asleep nor awake; sometimes there is a degree of paleness, and an air of astonishment at the beginning of the disease, the eyes staring wildly, and this portends much danger. The best expectoration resembles what is spit up with a cold, but rather more yellow and streaked with blood; but becoming less so, inexpressible anguish is felt, and at last the patient is suffocated. If the symptoms do not arise to so great a height, and at the same time no means of resolution have been applied before the fourth day, or if these means are not sufficiently powerful, or if they are not continued until the disease is totally carried off, a suppuration takes place, and is indicated by slight and frequent shiverings; the pain at the same time going off gradually, the sense of fulness, and the cough, with the other symptoms diminishing, and the patient being only able to lie on that side which was most affected.

This disorder should be distinguished from a pleurisy; from a difficulty of breathing in fevers; from the spurious peripneumony; inflammation in the mediastinum, or in the intercostal muscles; from the catarrh, the asthma, and other difficulties of breathing which happen in chronical diseases.

A white sediment in the urine, or a red sediment changing to a white, promise a safe and speedy recovery.—If the *peripneumony* takes place after a cold fit of a fever, and the fever continues along with the inflammation, which hath been relieved either naturally or artificially, *a crisis in the second week sometimes carries off both diseases.*—If in the young and robust, a bloody spit appears on the fourth day, *it is a good sign*; and if, on the seventh day, the same patient sweats spontaneously, *the disease is ended.* If in phlegmatic and languid constitutions, when the disorder hath a deep seat in the *lungs*, there is a termination of the disease on the eleventh or fourteenth day, partly by expectoration, and partly by sweat, the pulse becoming softer, the sleep calmer, and the strength being increased, *the disease ends well.*—If the disorder continues to the twenty-first day, *an abscess will be the consequence.*—It is most dangerous in flat-breasted and in asthmatic persons.—Frequent stools, and urine without any sediment, *are bad signs.*—If the pulse is small, soft, and irregular, *the danger is great.*—If the disease rushes on at once with a violent attack; if the horror, coldness, and shivering, lasts many hours, and are followed with nearly a scorching heat; if the brain is affected at the first onset; if there is a small purging with a tenesmus; if the patient abhors the bed; if either excessive sweating, or excessive dryness of the skin attend; if the natural countenance is greatly changed, *there is reason to apprehend the most fatal consequences.* Suppuration generally *proves fatal.*

Avoid the extremes of heat and of cold where the patient lies. All the drink and medicines should be lukewarm.

Dr. Fordyce, in the second part of his Elements, speaks of a natural cure. He says, that this may happen by a secretion of mucus from the *lungs*, which at first is spit up thin, and with uneasiness, becoming gradually thicker, and of a yellowish or greenish cast; it is often mixed with blood, relieving, and gradually diminishing the symptoms,

ſymptoms, ſo as to carry off the diſeaſe before the fourteenth day. Or, this diſorder may depart by an hæmorhage, or by an inflammation ariſing in ſome other part of the body, as the noſe, &c.

The artificial cure, the ſame author obſerves, is effected by ſimple reſolution, or by evacuation from the mucous glands. The firſt method is to be purſued in the robuſt, the ſecond in the more infirm. Thus, *in all caſes, on due bleeding*, or *expectoration, the cure chiefly depends*.

When the cure is attempted by reſolution, the firſt ſtep will be to bleed freely. This operation muſt be uſed in point of frequency, according to the ſtrength of the pulſe, or its fulneſs and hardneſs. A large orifice ſhould be made to diſcharge the blood. The ſooner blood is taken away, the more beneficial the evacuation proves. When from the violence of the inflammation, the pulſe is ſmall, very frequent, and irregular, it often riſes, and becomes regular after the operation; and from the diſeaſe increaſing, or recurring, it is frequently neceſſary to repeat this evacuation two or three times. As ſoon as the preceding cold fit is over, take by a large orifice from ℥ xii. to ℥ xvi. of blood; this large bleeding gives more relief than twice the quantity taken at three times; and except ſymptoms promiſe well after the firſt bleeding, take from ℥ vii. to ℥ xii. more in four hours after; and, as required, repeat it in ſomewhat leſs quantities in ſix or eight hours. *If florid frothy blood is ſpit up*, bleed as far as the patient's ſtrength will admit; but if the blood which is taken from a vein appears pale, and jelly-like, without the true buff; or if a ſpitting is already come on, bleeding will be injurious. The air in the room ſhould be kept moderately warm. The vin. antim. and kali acetatum ſhould be given in the uſual doſes as in inflammatory fevers; and if *they are repeated every hour*, or *at leaſt every two hours, their efficacy will be more ſuited to the intention*. Emollient clyſters, in which nitre is diſſolved, ſhould be frequently injected. Nitre may be mixed in every draught of the patient's drink, or it may be rendered agreeably acid by the addition of Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit. Bliſter the back and ſides, eſpecially after bleeding: if in the courſe of the diſorder expectoration ſtops too ſuddenly, and is not immediately followed by ſome other evacuation, bliſter both the legs. *A decoction of the rad. ſerpent. ſeneka*, given in proper doſes, and at due intervals, is of ſingular advantage.

If expectoration is attempted as the means of relief, bleeding is rarely admitted. If the expectorated matter be yellowiſh, or ſtreaked with blood, by keeping it up, the moſt deſirable ends will be anſwered. The gum ammoniacum is uſually preſcribed in this caſe, but the antimonium tartariſatum, or the vin. antim. given in ſuch doſes as will keep up a nauſea, are of more extenſive efficacy. But expectorating medicines, as ſuch, muſt not be given before the matter to be diſcharged becomes fit for excretion, for otherwiſe a greater flow of humours will be invited to the *lungs*. Vapours from warm water may be frequently received into the *lungs* with the breath. From the beginning give the decoct. rad. ſenekæ, beſides which few other medicines will be required. If the diſeaſe ſeems to be of a mixed kind, or if the lungs are not ſo much inflamed, as they are loaded with a viſcid or pituitous matter, apply bliſters between the ſhoulders, and on the ſides. When the mucus that is ſpit up is very thin, opiates may be uſed in ſmall doſes, to moderate the pain; and, to eaſe the cough, let mucilages be frequently ſwallowed. A ſharp ſudden cold air, too hot an air, exceſſive ſweating, imprudent purging, and diſturbed paſſions of the mind, may any of them check expectoration, in which caſe proceed as already directed. This diſorder, though generally carried off by expectoration, is ſometimes removed by urine, which on the ſeventh, ninth, or eleventh day, or, ſometimes, in the intermediate days, begins to let fall a plentiful ſediment of a pale red colour, and ſometimes real pus; theſe diſcharges are ſucceeded by ſalutary ſweats, but are preceded by anguiſh, palpitations, an irregular pulſe, &c. If the pulſe flags, give a few grains of the ſal c. c. with the conf. aromatica. If when blood is taken away from a vein, it appears of a looſe or broken texture, immediately deſiſt from any diſcharge of it, and begin with the uſe of cooling antiputreſcents, as the acet. camphorat. the juice of oranges or lemons in the patient's drink, or let his drink be acidulated with Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, joined with ſome proper cordial, &c.

A *peripneumony* is very apt to return on a little irregularity of diet. It terminates variouſly, as by a reſolution, a ſuppuration, a ſcirrhus, a copious ſpitting, a bilious flux, or by a copious thick urine, in which is either a ſediment of a pale red colour, or of a purulent quality. When the patient dies, he is carried off by a ſuffocation, from the difficulty of coughing up the matter which is lodged in the *lungs*. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 306.

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA. The SPURIOUS, or BASTARD-PERIPNEUMONY. This diſorder may appear at any time in the year, but for the moſt part it approaches early in the ſpring, particularly after a very ſharp winter. This kind of *peripneumony* is chiefly diſtinguiſhed from a dry aſthma, by the degree of fever, and ſigns of inflammation which are manifeſt in it; in moſt ſymptoms, the *ſpurious peripneumony* alſo reſembles the true, but the heat, pain, and thirſt, are not ſo conſiderable in the firſt as in the laſt.

Thoſe advanced in years, and thoſe of any age who have a groſs habit of body, and are addicted to ſpirituous liquors, alſo thoſe who are ſubject to catarrhs, are moſt ſubject to this kind of diſorder.

It is often cauſed by cold north and north-eaſt winds. Bodies that are loaded in the winter with groſs and ſluggiſh humours, which at the approach of ſpring are rarefied, the *lungs* becoming turgid therewith, a bad cough is produced, and then the *peripneumony* is ſoon introduced. A redundant viſcid ſerum, or even a putrid tendency in the juices, may induce this diſeaſe. The drying up of an old ulcer or an iſſue may, in ſome circumſtances, be a cauſe. A weakened ſtate of the *lungs*, as when an œdema forms itſelf there, may alſo occaſionally be productive of this diſeaſe.

Boerhaave obſerves, that the baſtard *peripneumony* ſteals upon the patient unawares with a ſlight wearineſs, weakneſs, a general proſtration of the faculties of the mind, thick and ſhort breathing, and an oppreſſion of the breaſt. The commotions it excites are ſo ſmall, that the heat and fever are ſcarce ſufficient to make the patient ſenſible of his diſorder: afterwards ſlight ſhiverings, which come on by fits, and the attacks of a gentle fever appear, whence difficulty of breathing, and weakneſs ſuddenly increaſing, bring on death, of which there was ſcarce any ſign by the pulſe or urine. Sydenham was one of the firſt who diſtinguiſhed this diſorder from the catarrh, and he gives the following account of its manner of invaſion, and its progreſs. The patient is hot and cold alternately, giddy, complains of an acute pain in the head, when the cough is moſt troubleſome; he vomits up all liquids, ſometimes with, and at others without coughing: the urine is turbid and intenſely red; the blood taken away reſembles pleuritic blood; the patient breathes quick and with difficulty; if he is adviſed to cough, his head akes as if it would burſt; a pain is felt in the whole breaſt; a wheezing is obſerved by the attendants whenever the patient coughs. To what Sydenham hath ſaid, it may be added, that the patient's cheeks and eyes often appear red and inflamed, the pulſe is ſmall, a low fever attends, and the urine is generally pale-coloured.

If the ſtrength does not return after the diſeaſe is removed; if the pulſe is ſtill quick, though ſoft; if the breathing is difficult and oppreſſed; if there is at times a cold ſhivering, with fluſhing in the cheeks, the lips are dry, and the appetite defective, a phthiſis may be expected ſoon.

The indications of cure will be to expel the pituitous colluvies. 2dly, To ſtrengthen the habit in general, and the lungs in particular.

Attenuating ſtimulating expectorants, ſtomach purges, emetics, bliſters, both by their ſtimulus and diſcharge, and iſſues in the inſide and bottom of the knee, are all thought uſeful. For common drink, muſtard-whey, or a decoction of madder-root, will be very convenient: bleeding, except in a ſmall quantity, when comatous ſymptoms appear, is not to be practiſed, but bliſters applied to the back, ſides, and arms, with gentle puking at proper intervals, and ſuitable expectorants, may be much depended on. The decoct. rad. ſenek. is alſo uſeful in this diſorder.

If the cough is violent, opiates will be very uſeful, and may be given as ſoon as expectoration is become tolerably free; a mixture of the pil. c. ſtyrace and pil. ex aloe cum myrrha may be ſafely given in doſes as circumſtances may require. To keep the bowels lax is a neceſſary point in order to relief, and the opiate may be given to any quantity, not to interfere wholly with the uſual efficacy of the purgative which it accompanies.

As expectoration is a principal means of relief, to the

faline draughts, made with the aq. ammoniæ acetatæ, add as much of vin. antim. as will excite and keep up a nauſea: thus every uſeful ſecretion and excretion will be promoted.

When the breathing is eaſy, and expectoration free, begin to ſtrengthen the habit by means of the bark to each ounce of which a dram, or more, of the balſam of Tolu, may be added; mild chalybeates may alſo be uſed.

This diſorder terminates by a ſpitting, a bilious flux of the belly, or by plenty of thick urine, with a thick ſediment.

Dr. Macbride arranges this diſeaſe amongſt aſthmatic complaints, which he ſays commonly ſeizes the old and phlegmatic, the weak and lax, the fat and unwieldy, and is moſt rife in wet and flabby ſituations; in foggy weather, and winter ſeaſons. All which circumſtances point out, as the cauſe, an accumulation of ſerum in the cellular cavities of the *lungs*, whence great oppreſſion on the air-veſſels, and ſome degree of obſtruction in the pulmonic and bronchial arteries, thereby hindering the free and regular circulation of the blood. This diſeaſe is *always extremely dangerous*; and requires the utmoſt circumſpection in our prognoſtics, as the mildneſs of the ſymptoms, at the beginning, is too apt to miſlead both the patient and attendant. For, as it ariſes from a viſcid accumulation among the inert ſolids of the *lungs*, the ſymptoms do not appear very diſtreſſing, till it is generally too late for relief, and there can be no hope of a reſolution of the offending matter, ſince there is no way for it to be carried from the cells wherein it ſtagnates, but by the abſorbent ſyſtem, and it is generally too viſcid to be taken up by ſuch ſlender veſſels. Writers, from not making the neceſſary diſtinction between the cellular and tubular part of the *lungs*, and, by ſuppoſing the offending matter in the *peripneumonia notha*, chokes up the extremities of the pulmonary artery, have confounded the theory of this diſeaſe, ſince the ſymptoms cannot be ſatisfactorily accounted for, on the ſuppoſition that the morbific matter is lodged in any other place than the cellular interſtices, whereby it preſſes both upon the air-veſſels and blood-veſſels, hindering the firſt from being fully diſtened with air, and the laſt from tranſmitting blood. In this diſeaſe, therefore, bleeding is of no ſervice, but does harm, and our only hope is founded on repeated emetics and bliſters; the moſt proper emetics are thoſe of the antimonial claſs, nor ſhould the patient drink much after a vomit is given, in order that the agitation from puking may be ſtronger, and the bliſters are to be laid on the back, ſides, and arms, which are alſo to be bathed, and the body kept open by clyſters. But all this will very rarely anſwers, and we may foreſee the death of the patient, from the perpetual laborious wheezing, great anxiety, and intolerable oppreſſion of the præcordia, together with a conſtant doſing, coldneſs of the extremities, and a livid colour in the hands and face. People advanced in years, who are of a groſs habit and flabby texture, may perhaps be prevented from falling into this diſeaſe, by ſuffering iſſues to be made between the ſhoulders, as theſe will prevent the accumulation of lymph in the cellular part of the *lungs*, and probably prolong life.

On inflammations of the lungs, ſee Trallian, Cœlius Aurelianus, and Aretæus; and on both the kinds of *peripneumony*, ſee Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Wallis's Sydenham, Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 349—355. Dr. Macbride's Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Phyſic.

PERIPYEMA. A collection of matter ſurrounding any part.

PERIRRHOEA, from περιῤῥέω, *to flow from every part*. A copious flux of the humours, or morbific matter from all part of the body, to the proper emunctories, in order to their diſcharge, or rather the diſcharge itſelf.

PERIRRHEXIS. See HÆMOPTYSIS.

PERISCEPASTRUM. See FASCIA.

PERISCYPHISMUS. It is an inciſion made acroſs the forehead, or from one temple to another, over the upper part of the os frontis, over the coronary ſuture. It was formerly uſed when a conſiderable inflammation, or defluxion in the eyes attended. The lips of this wound are to be kept aſunder with lint, or when the diſorder abates, raſp the denudated bone, and proceed to healing. See P. Ægineta, lib. vi. c. 7.

PERISTALTICUS, from περιστέλλω, *to compreſs*, or *contract*. The motion by which the inteſtines protrude, the fæces, is called the periſtaltic motion. It is a worm-like motion.

PERISTOMA. See INTESTINA.

PERISTAPHYLO-PHARYNGÆI. Two ſmall muſcles inſerted between the uvula and lower extremity of the internal ala of the apophyſis pterigoidæus; they run obliquely backward on the ſides of the pharynx. They are difficult to find in very lean ſubjects, and ſeem to be what M. Santorini calls *hypero-pharyngæi*, or *palato-pharyngæi*.

PERISTAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

PERISTAPHYLINI INTERNI. See PETRO-SALPINGO-STAPHYLINI.

PERISYSTOLE. The interval of reſt betwixt the ſyſtole and diaſtole of the heart.

PERITERION. See TREPANUM.

PERITTOMATICOS. See APERITTOS.

PERITONÆOREXIS. A burſting of the peritonæum, and conſequent hernia.

PERITONÆUM, from περιτείνω, *to extend round*. Dr. Douglas is the firſt who hath given us any true idea of this membrane, which lines the belly, and inveſts all the viſcera contained therein. It is of a cloſe texture, and yet very pliable; it is capable of great extenſion, after which it can recover itſelf, and be contracted to its ordinary ſize, as appears in pregnancy, &c. It is connected to all the circumambient parts by a cellular membrane; it is this cellular membrane (which is generally called the external lamella of the *peritonæum*) which forms what we call the proceſſes of the *peritonæum*. The *peritonæum*, nevertheleſs, hath productions of its own; but they are different from thoſe of the cellular membrane, for they run from without inwards, and give an external covering to the contained parts.

PERITONITIS. INFLAMMATION of the PERITONÆUM, including the meſentery and omentum, hence *inflammatio meſenterii*. Dr. Cullen defines it to be a fever, with pain in the belly, which is increaſed when the body is erect; but without other proper ſigns of abdominal inflammations, &c. places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER PHLEGMASIÆ; and diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies. 1. *Peritonitis* propria; that is, when the peritonæum, ſtrictly ſo called, is inflamed. 2. *Peritonitis omentalis, omentitis*, or *epiploitis*. See PUERPERILIS FEBRIS. 3. *Peritonitis* meſenterica. See INFLAMMATIO MESENTERII.

PERIU TODDALI. See LACCA.

PERLE. See ALBUGO OCULORUM.

PERLÆ. See MARGARITÆ.

PERMANENS AQUA. See AZOTH.

PERNIO, from πέρνη, *heel, chimethlon, erithema a frigore, beſſanen, bugantia, cheimetlon*. A KIBE or CHILBLAIN. This diſorder attacks the hands, feet, heels, ears, noſe, and lips; all ages are ſubject to it, but children of a ſanguine habit, and a delicate complexion are the moſt ſo. Dr. Cullen places this diſorder as a variety of phlogoſis erythema.

When the parts ſubject to this complaint are ſuddenly expoſed to cold, or from being cold are too ſpeedily heated, they are ſomewhat inflated, afterwards come on heat, redneſs, pain, and itching. Theſe ſymptoms increaſing, ſmall bliſters are formed, which ſoon burſt, leaving a ſlight excoriation, which ſpeedily ulcerates; this ulcer ſoon becomes deep and obſtinate, diſcharging a ſharp ill-conditioned matter; in the laſt, and worſt degree, a gangrene is formed.

Beſides a fulneſs of the humours, and a tenderneſs in the ſkin, which are the moſt frequent cauſes diſpoſing to *chilblains*, the wearing of woollen gloves or thoſe of fur and muffs, are too oft the productive cauſes; like the warm bath, they render the ſkin more ſenſible, and increaſe the afflux of blood thereto.

The principal methods of prevention and relief are as follow: the ſkin is rendered leſs tender, and more firm; changes of weather are guarded againſt; the vicious quality of the temperament is corrected; and, according to the different degrees of the complaint when preſent, the ſubſequent applications are made uſe of.

When winter approaches, let the parts uſually affected be frequently put into cold water, avoiding every occaſion of ſubjecting them to warm. Iſſues, or frequent gentle purges, will drain off a redundancy of humours. As to a faulty quality in the blood, of whatever kind it may be, proper alteratives are not to be neglected; but when the diſorder is preſent, whilſt in its loweſt degree,

dip the part into water that is cold, and as near to freezing as may be, and there continue it during a minute or two; or if the cold chills or benumbs the part very much, dip it in and take it out two or three times, at ſhort intervals; after this it may be gently dried; the ſame proceſs being repeated, at leaſt every morning and evening, until all uneaſineſs is removed. The moſt troubleſome itching is removed by dipping the part in cold water, or by applying ſnow to it, though in ſome few inſtances the ſnow rather increaſes than diminiſhes the diſorder. When the patient cannot bear the cold, when a cough attends, or other circumſtances which forbid the application of cold to the extremities, the beſt ſubſtitute is, to wear dog-ſkin ſocks, or gloves, day and night, until the inflammation is removed. Linnæus recommends the diluted marine acid for bathing the part affected with. The following embrocation is an efficacious remedy, applied by dipping in it linen rags, and keeping them applied to the parts. ℞ aceti, ſp. vini tenuioris ää lb. ſs. aluminis ʒ ij. m. In greater degrees, as when the part may be ſaid to be froſt-bitten, the treatment will be as directed in the article CONGELATUS; in this caſe dog-ſkin gloves or ſocks ſhould be worn. Vapours ſometimes agree better than baths, in which caſe the vapours from vinegar are the beſt; but as their vapour ſoftens the ſkin, it ſhould afterwards be often waſhed with a mixture; water two parts, and camphorated ſpirit of wine one part. If the parts are ulcerated, gentle purges may be uſed, the ſwelled parts expoſed to the ſteams of vinegar, and digeſtive ointments applied to the ſore. When a gangrene comes on, treat it as when the ſame happens from any other cauſe, attendance being given to the circumſtances of the conſtitution.

See Heiſter's Surgery. M. A. Severinus's Diſſ. de *Pernionibus*, in lib. de Abſceſſibus. Tiſſot's Advice to the People. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 440. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 142. White's Surgery, p. 22.

PERONÆA ARTERIA. The PERONEAL ARTERY. It is the ſmaller diviſion of the poſterior tibialis; it paſſes down behind the fibula, between the ſoleus and the flexor pollicis, paſſes over the interoſſeous ligament, and about the upper and back part of the os calcis it forms an arch with the tibialis poſterior.

PERONÆUS MUSCULUS, from *perone*, the fibula. It riſes from the outer part of the fibula, it lies in a groove in the malleolus externus, and is inſerted in the baſis of the laſt metatarſal bone of the little toe.

—— LONGUS, called *fibulæus*. It riſes from the head of the fibula, its tendon is turned back under the tarſus, paſſing over the os cuboides, at which place it hath a ſeſamoid bone, and runs acroſs the ſole of the foot to be inſerted into the baſis of the firſt metatarſal bone, being an abductor.

—— SECUNDUS, vel *ſemifibulæus*. It riſes about the middle of the outward part of the fibula, and as it runs under the malleolus externus, it becomes tendinous, and is inſerted with the tendon of the peronæus brevis into the metatarſal bone of the little toe.

—— VENA. It is one of the diviſions of the poplitea; it runs nearly the ſame courſe with the artery of the ſame name.

PERONE. See FIBULA.

PERONEUS BREVIS. See EXTENSOR DIGITORUM LONGUS.

PERSEA. PERSEA PRÆCOX. See MALA ARMENIACA.

PERSICA. The PEACH-TREE. *Perſica* from *Perſia*, whence they were firſt tranſplanted. It hath been called *Rhodacinea*, or *Rhodacina*, becauſe it was planted in *Rhodes*. The kernel of the peach is called MACHÆRIA; the fruit, *malus Perſica*.

PERSICARIA, URENS, called alſo *hydropiper*, CULRAGE, LAKE-WEED, WATER-PEPPER, and biting ARSMART. It is the POLYGONUM HYDROPIPER Linn. It is an annual plant, with oblong uncut leaves, pointed at both ends, and with imperfect flowers ſet in ſpikes on the tops of the ſtalks; the cup is thick and fleſhy, divided into five oval ſegments, which cloſing form a cover to an angular gloſſy ſeed. The leaves have a burning taſte, and ſeem nearly allied to the arum; their acrimony is diſſipated by diſtillation, and is deſtroyed in the proceſs; they are *antiſeptic*, *diuretic*, and *aperient*. It is called *perſicaria*, becauſe the leaves reſemble peach leaves, and *hydropiper* becauſe it grows in water, and taſtes like pepper. It is not uſed in the preſent practice. See Raii Hiſt.

PERSICARIA MACULATA, DEAD or SPOTTOD ARSMART. *Perſicaria mitis*. It is the POLYGONUM PERSICARIA Linn. It is ſo called from moſt of the leaves having a blackiſh ſpot in the middle: it grows alſo in wet grounds. It is ſaid to be *antiſeptic*, but is not in uſe as a medicine. See Rai Hiſt.

—— SILIQUOSA, alſo called *balſamina lutea*, *noli me tangere*, *impatiens herba*, *mercurialis ſylveſtris*, QUICK IN HAND, TOUCH ME NOT. This ſpecies is a *forcible diuretic*, but is rarely uſed. See Raii Hiſt.

PERSICON. See JUGLANS.

PERSICUM BALS. See BENZOINUM.

PERSICUS IGNIS. See CARBUNCULUS.

PERSISTENS FEBRIS. A REGULAR INTERMITTING FEVER, the paroxyſms of which return at conſtant and ſtated hours.

PERSONATA. See BARDANA MAJOR, and BARDANA ARCTICUM.

PERSPIRATIO. PERSPIRATION, alſo *tranſpiratio*, *dilatio*, *anapneuſis*; *diaphone*; *diſcuſſio*; *diaphoreſis*; *diapnoe*; *diffflatio*. Without a free *perſpiration* no animal nor plant can continue in a healthy ſtate. The matter of *perſpiration* is ſeparated through the ſkin, and alſo from the lungs; it is ſimply ſerum. This diſcharge is uſually leſs in women than in men; if in either women or men, the perſpiratory veſſels are obſtructed, the circulation of the blood meets with great reſiſtance.

Perſpiration is of two kinds, viz. that which is continually tranſuding, and is called *inſenſible*; the other is the ſenſible, called *ſweat*. It hath been ſuppoſed that different veſſels throw off theſe diſcharges, but that is not the truth; the ſame veſſels which throw out the inſenſible, being more ſtrongly acted upon, throw out the ſenſible *perſpiration*.

All animals have an abſorbing power, ſimilar to that of a ſponge, which is evident from the ſpeedy penetration of ſea-ſalt and ſalt-petre into the moſt interior parts of the largeſt pieces of butchers' meat; it is moſt probable that the pores, &c. through which the ſalt paſſes, are thoſe through which the *perſpiration* is carried on in living animals. The pores are ſometimes ſo enlarged as to tranſmit particles of red blood, as happens in the muriatic ſcurvy; and ſometimes are ſo contracted that the neceſſary evacuation can no longer be continued, whence a variety of diſorders proceeds. The fat under the ſkin is ſuppoſed to prevent a too free exhalation of the ſerum from the body; and want of fat in the lungs, to be a reaſon why ſo free a diſcharge is made therefrom. The coats of all the veſſels are perforated by the pores through which the matter of *perſpiration* paſſes; hence, when morbid humours are attenuated, they paſs through the ſkin, and are exhaled with the matter of *perſpiration*, or they may, and often are, abſorbed into the blood, and then excreted with the urine, &c.

PERTURBATIO ALVI. See DIARRHOEA.

PERTUSSIS, alſo called *tuſſis ferina*, *convulſiva*, *rheumatica*, a KINK-COUGH, HOOPING, or CONVULSIVE COUGH. Dr. Butter ſays it is an epidemic, contagious, ſpaſmodic diſeaſe. It ſeems to be analogous to an intermittent fever in the periodic return of the fits; they both prevail in the ſame ſeaſons, ariſe from the ſame cauſe, and are cured by the ſame remedies. See Huxham de Aëre, &c. Morb. Epid. p. 76, 77. Farther, the autumnal *hooping-cough* and intermittents are analogous, in that they renew their attacks in the returning ſpring, though ſeemingly cured, long before. The *hooping-cough* reſembles the ſmall-pox, in not uſually returning, in being infectious to the prediſpoſed, and in that it muſt have its courſe.

It is originally ſymptomatic; is often a ſymptom in the aſthma. SYDENHAM ſays that the cough is excited by vapours which are thrown into the lungs from the blood.—Dr. BUTTER, that its ſeat is in the inteſtines; that neither the ſtomach nor the lungs are concerned in it; that the primary affection is a morbid irritability of the mucous glands; and that an infectious miaſma is the occaſional cauſe.—Again, whilſt ſome aſſert that the diſorder is a convulſive one, occaſioned by irritating matter lodged about the bronchia, trachea, and fauces; others ſay, and indeed with greater ſeeming probability, that it is a convulſion in the diaphragm, excited by ſharp humours in the primæ viæ, and which cauſe a ſpaſmodic ſtricture in the glottis.—WALSCHMEID ſays, it proceeds

from a diſorder of the ſtomach.—Dolæus ſays, it is cauſed by tough viſcid matter lodged in the coats of the ſtomach. —Hoffman attributes it to thin and acrid juices in the ducts deſtined to reſpiration, as the aſpira arteria, &c.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI, which he defines a contagious diſeaſe, attended with a convulſive ſtrangulating cough, and ſonorous reiterated inſpiration, often with vomiting.

This diſorder begins with a hoarſeneſs, but uſually with a dry cough, which continues about two weeks, and then becomes convulſive, and ſome phlegm is diſcharged; its increaſe and ſtate takes up about four weeks more, and in ſix weeks after it generally goes off, though ſometimes it continues eighteen or twenty weeks: ſometimes the phlegm is ropy, at others it is mixed with ſharp ſerum, but always is thrown up with difficulty: at the height, the phlegm is more concocted, and as the cough declines the expectorated matter is whitiſh. After recovery a relapſe may eaſily happen from taking cold; but theſe relapſes are ſlight and ſhort. Some have only the antecedent ſhort dry cough: theſe get well in two or three weeks, but if phlegm begins to appear, the patient is not ſo ſoon quit of this diſorder. When the cough is in any degree violent, the blood is ſo obſtructed in the face as to occaſion blackneſs there, and, according as the veſſels of the noſe are more or leſs able to reſiſt, ſo an hæmorrhage from thence is more or leſs copious and frequent.

The *kooping-cough* is moſt fatal to children under two years of age. Older children uſually ſwallow the phlegm and then puke it. After three years of age it ſeldom proves fatal; though, in ſome inſtances, wherein great weakneſs attends, and the bark hath been neglected, a conſumption follows, and the patient is carried off.

As opinions vary with reſpect to the ſeat, &c. of this complaint, ſo the methods of relief that are propoſed are alſo various; but in general, gentle antimonial emetics adminiſtered about half an hour before the return of each fit, when the periods can be gueſſed, are the principal aſſiſtants that hitherto have been obſerved. Particular ſymptoms are relieved by bleeding, bliſters, gentle laxatives, &c.—In the beginning, if the face is very black during the fit, or if the blood is diſcharged with the cough, bleed.—If the breathing is difficult, the lac ammon. will be proper. To moderate the violence of the cough, give now and then the ſyr. papaveris albi in ſmall doſes, or rather mix opiates with purgatives, and give them in ſuch doſes as whilſt the violence of the cough is moderated, the bowels may alſo be kept ſolutive.—Dr. Butter extols the *uſe of hemlock* as a cure. He directs to begin with a ſmall doſe, and gradually to increaſe until the ſymptoms of relief appear, and then continue that doſe as long as it produces good effects; when this medicine begins to loſe its effects, then augment the quantity gradually until its advantages are again manifeſt. For a child from *ſix months to two years old*, he adviſes to begin *with gr. i.* which when diffuſed in an ounce and a half of water, may be given in the courſe of one day. From *two years to four years of age, two grains* may be mixed in two ounces of water to be taken in the day. From *four years* upward *to twenty*, the *firſt daily doſe may be increaſed half a grain for each year*. If a liquid form is diſliked, a pill or a bolus may be given; and Dr. Morris declares the moſt ſucceſsful efforts from caſtor one part, and the bark two parts; the doſe from ℈ i. to ʒ ſs. and repeated every four hours.—If there is much fever, the bark is not convenient; expectorants ſometimes ſhould accompany this remedy, and often its efficacy is only advantageous in the decline of the diſeaſe: the fever is no objection to the cicuta.—When there is little or no fever, cantharides have been uſed with advantage. Dr. Lettſom in his Medical Memoirs, from his own as well as other experience, ſays, "From the efficacy of the following compoſition, the action of vomiting is leſs neceſſary to be frequently excited, as the diſeaſe uſually terminates in a few days after the exhibition of this remedy; hence, he adds, I have rarely had occaſion to give the antimonial powder more than two or three times." The compoſition was communicated to the doctor by his friend Mr. Sutcliff, a ſurgeon and apothecary in Yorkſhire. ℞ Tr. cort. Peruv. ſi. ℥ i. ſs. tinct. opii camphoratæ ℥ ſs. Tr. cantharidis, ʒ i. m. This is to be given in ſmall doſes three or four times a-day, and to be gradually increaſed until a ſlight ſtrangury is excited; and then the doſe muſt either be diminiſhed, or repeated at longer intervals. It is then obſerved that the ſtrangury uſually comes on about the third day, and the *kooping-cough* ſeldom continues above ſix days after giving this medicine.

Dr. Cullen conſiders this diſeaſe under two periods: *the firſt* is when the contagion which cauſed it is recent, and continues to act; *the ſecond* when the contagion ceaſes to act and the diſeaſe continues by the power of habit. *The indication of cure under the firſt period* is, to obviate the violent effects of the diſeaſe and its fatal tendency. To this end, in plethoric habits, or where the blood is difficultly tranſmitted through the lungs, bleeding will be neceſſary; but its repetition muſt be admitted with caution. The belly muſt be kept lax. If there is any inflammatory tendency in the lungs, bliſters ſhould be applied to the thorax, and renewed if required. Emetics ſhould be duly repeated; they interrupt the return of the ſpaſmodic affections; and by determining to the ſurface of the body, take off the determination to the lungs.—*The indication of cure under the ſecond period* is effected by antiſpaſmodics or tonics. Of theſe, a variety have been propoſed, and occaſionally with ſucceſs, as caſtor, muſk, hemlock, cupmoſs, opium, Peruvian bark, &c. When neither fever nor difficulty of breathing forbid, opium is powerful in abating, but it is not efficacious in removing the cough. In this laſt ſtage of the diſeaſe, the bark, or ſome proper preparation of it, will be ſingularly uſeful.

In the Med. Comment. of Edinburgh, vol. x. p. 272. it is obſerved that the *kooping-cough* was relieved by vomits and laxatives, till every ſymptom of pyrexia was gone; then the bark, and cold bathing, proved a certain and effectual remedy. The ſame perſon gave the bark and camphor, as a preventive, and obſerves that few were attacked that perſevered in taking it for any length of time.

The late Dr. Rutherford of Edinburgh, obſerves, that when convulſions attend, the application of bliſters will be neceſſary, but as to their ſituation in this caſe, he preſers the ſide of the neck behind the ears, becauſe in that part there is the neareſt communication with the nerves of the glottis.

See Wallis's Sydenham. Huxham de Aër. & Morb. Epid. p. 76, 77. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 281—286. 319—325. a Treatiſe on *Kinkough*, by W. Butter, M. D. Dr. Cullen's Firſt Lines. vol. iii. edit. 4. London Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 398.

PERUANUS CORTEX. See CORT. PERUVIANUS.

PERUVIANUM BALSAMUM. PERUVIAN BALSAM, or BALSAM of PERU: it is alſo called *hutzechitl, hoitziloxitl, Mexican balſam*; *Indicum balſamum, balſamum Americanum, cabureiba*. The trees which afford it, are the *balſamifera, balſamifera arbor Indica*, and on the authority of Piſo, and Ray, the *carbareiba*, or *carbariiba*. PERUIFERA, vel MYROXYLON PERUIFERUM Linn. There are three kinds of this balſam, viz. the white; it is of a pale yelloviſh colour (though called white); it is the native *balſam*, preſerved as it iſſues out from the tree: this is the beſt ſort, but very rarely met with. The dry *balſam*; this is the white ſort inſpiſſated by the ſun's heat in gourd ſhells, in which it is ſometimes brought to Europe; it is of a reddiſh colour, and a very agreeable ſmell; it is ſeldom to be met with. The common or black *Peruvian balſam*; this is artificially extracted from the bark, branches, and leaves of the tree, by cutting them in pieces, and boiling them in water; it is of the conſiſtence of honey, of a dark black colour in the maſs; but, when ſpread thin, it is of a clear reddiſh or yelloviſh brown, of an agreeable ſtrong ſmell, ſomewhat approaching to that of a mixture of benjamin and ſtorax, and of a bitteriſh pungent taſte, eaſily inflammable, not in the leaſt miſcible with water, nor rendered white nor turbid on being agitated therewith. It is brought from Peru and Mexico.

Diſtilled in a retort with an open fire, it yields a butter like that of benzoin, and ſometimes a conſiderable quantity of concrete ſaline flowers ſimilar to thoſe from the ſame reſin. If this balſam is rubbed with ſugar, the white of an egg, or with the mucilage of gum arabic, it is rendered miſcible with water, but is longeſt ſuſpended with the laſt.

It is uſed for the *cure of wounds in nervous and tendinous parts: it ſtrengthens the ſtomach, is uſeful in aſthmas*, and as *an antiſpaſmodic*; though not ſo immediately uſeful or ſo powerful at preſent as opium, yet it is far more laſting in its efficacy. *It cures*, according to Sydenham, *the colica pictonum*, and a tincture of it in ſpirit of wine is warmly recommended by Hoffman.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PERUVIANUS GRISEUS, vel SPURIUS. See THURIS CORTEX.

PERVERSIO UTERI. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI.

PERVIGILIUM, alſo the *agrypnia* of authors. A WANT OF SLEEP, or rather INTENSE WATCHING. A ſymptom very common in fevers, and always a bad preſage.

PERVINCA MAJOR. See VINCA PERVINCA.

PES. The FOOT. It is divided into the tarſus, metatarſus, and toes. The TARSUS conſiſts of ſeven bones, viz. the *aſtragalus*; it is the ſuperior, and its upper head is received into the cavity of the tibia. The *calcaneum*, or *calcis os*. The *naviculare*, or *naviforme*. The *cuboides*, which is the external of the four anterior. The *cuneiforme externum*. The *cuneiforme medium*. And the *cuneiforme internum*. They follow in reckoning upwards. Theſe bones being convex above, and concave below, make the tread more ſecure, and from their number the ſhock is broke in jumping. A caries happening in theſe bones is dangerous, on account of their ſpongy ſubſtance, ſize, and number. The ſole of the foot is called *peza*; *thenar*, *pedion* or *pelma*; this laſt term is applicable alſo to a ſock.

When children's *feet* are diſtorted at their birth, or turned into a bad poſition, bring them as near as poſſible to a natural one, then with a roller dipped in flour and the white of an egg, roll them from near the knee to the toes, let them be held in a good poſition until the roller is dry, and change the bandage every fortnight.

This term PES is given to many vegetable ſubſtances; as *Pes anſerinus*, ſee CHENOPODIUM.—*Aſininus*, ſee ALLIARIA.—*Capræ Luſitanicæ*, ſee BINTAMBURU ZEYLAN.—*Cati*, ſee GNAPHALIUM.—*Columbinus*, ſee GERANIUM COLUBINUM.—*Leonis*, ſee ALCHIMILLA.—*Leporinus*, ſee LAGOPUS.—*Vituli*, ſee ANUM.

PESSARIUM. A PESSARY, called alſo *balanos*, and *balanocaſtanum*, from its ſhape being formerly like an acorn. Among other external remedies uſed by Hippocrates *peſſaries* were one; they were a kind of ſuppoſitories which they introduced into the exterior neck of the matrix; they were prepared of wool, lint, or linen, mixed with powders, oils, wax, &c. and made round like a finger. *Peſſaries* were in much uſe amongſt the ancients, and were formed of different ingredients, according as the different diſeaſes, &c. of the womb required them. See P. Æginet. lib. vii. c. 24. At preſent their uſe is chiefly confined to the ſupport of the falling vagina or uterus. They are uſeful to women who labour under an incontinence of urine. Sponges of ſuch a ſize as, when expanded, fill up the cavity of the vagina, are very good *peſſaries*; they may be dipped in any liquor that will aſſiſt in the intention of uſing them. They ſupport the uterus; at the ſame time, by putting a ſtring through them, the end of which is to be left hanging out of the os externum, the woman can take them away and apply them herſelf.

Commodious *peſſaries* are deſcribed in Heiſter's Surgery in the article Procidentia Uteri. Dr. Simſon invented one and deſcribed it in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. iii. p. 313.

Dr. Leake, in the fifth edition of his Medical Inſtructions, aſſerts that the uſe of *peſſaries*, by the pain and irritation they occaſion, are apt to produce the whites. He obſerves, that in caſes of bearing down and deſcent of the womb, to direct the curative method to the ſeat of the diſorder is in every reſpect preferable to the application of thoſe painful and indelicate inſtruments, ſo often made uſe of with bad effect; for inſtead of ſtrengthening the weak part, they lay additional ſtreſs upon it, and conſequently are highly improper. It is evident that *peſſaries* only prevent the deſcent of the womb, by obſtructing the paſſage; therefore, ſo long as a part is kept in a ſtate of continual diſtenſion, it never can be braced up or ſtrengthened by the power of art or nature. If the *peſſary* is introduced too ſmall, it will ſoon be forced away by the firſt fit of coughing, or ſtraining, &c. And if it is too large it will bring on the fluor albus in a high degree; beſide, it generally becomes ſo painful as not to be endured, and being a pernicious application, ought to be rejected from practice. It never can anſwer any good purpoſe; but, on the contrary, will always increaſe the diſeaſe, by overſtraining and weakening that part which was too weak before. As a further diſſuaſive from the uſe of theſe inſtruments, the Doctor gives the two following caſes.

Firſt, A woman advanced in years had worn a *peſſary* for ſome time; ſhe complained of great heat and inflammation at the lower region of the belly, attended with violent colic pains, and frequent but ineffectual endeavours to void her urine; ſhe had much fever, and at laſt became delirious, from want of ſleep and violence of pain, which threatened a mortification in the bowels. The *peſſary* was made of cork, was very large, and cloſely confined by means of the inflammation of the part, conſiderable force was required to extract it, which occaſioned much pain and diſcharge of blood; however, by proper care ſhe recovered and remained well.

Second, A *peſſary* was extracted from the fundament of a woman, after making its way through the vagina into the rectum, by a mortification of the parts.

PESSOLATÆ. See MORPIONES.

PESTILENTIALIS. Belonging to the plague.

PESTIS. The PLAGUE. PARACELSUS calls it *chaoſda*. Many writers have obſerved that the *plague* viſits England once in thirty or forty years; but happily for us this does not happen: a period of more than 120 years has elapſed ſince ſo melancholy and lamentable a viſitation.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. EXANTHEMATA, and defines it a typhus, very highly contagious, attended with extreme debility, and ſays that contentions have ariſen among phyſicians, concerning the character of the *plague*, which are eaſily cleared, ſo that the characteriſtic ſigns which occur in every caſe of the *plague*, may be given with perſpicuity; it therefore may be ſufficient to give ſuch as happen in moſt of them. Its varieties are owing to its degrees of violence, hence the ſpecies are the *peſtis benigna, vulgaris, Ægyptiaca*.

The *plague* is the worſt degree of putrid fever, the moſt violent, rapid, and ſuddenly fatal. In the beginning it is ſometimes attended with inflammatory ſymptoms when it happens in cold climes, but it ſpeedily becomes moſt putrid. It is called peſtilential when the patient falls into ſudden weakneſs, and is affected with the worſt ſymptoms, and in the greateſt degree at once. It is called *plague* when the worſt ſymptoms attend, but the loſs of ſtrength is not quite ſo ſudden; and all the other ſpecies are called putrid fevers; they are all of the ſame general nature, but denominated from their moſt remarkable ſymptoms, or other attending circumſtances.

Whatever be the nature of the peſtilential miaſmata, the effects are immediately to diminiſh, and, according to the degree of its power, to extinguiſh the vital heat. It breaks the fibres of the blood, and diſſolves its texture, whence the purple ſpots.

The *plague* approaches with a chilline's and ſhivering; ſoon after, a violent vomiting, a painful oppreſſion of the breaſt, and a burning fever; all which continue till death changes the ſcene, or till the eruption of a bubo or a parotis diſcharges the morbific matter, and cures the patient. If the morbific matter is not thus thrown out upon the ſurface of the body, it proves mortal. Sometimes, though rarely, the diſeaſe is mortal before the ſigns of fever approach; the broad purple ſpots, which denote immediate death, coming out even whilſt the perſon is abroad about his buſineſs: theſe ſpots go in and out before death's approach. Sometimes ſwellings appear, without having been preceded by a fever, or any other conſiderable ſymptom. The breath and ſweat are very offenſive. The pathognomonic ſymptoms are, *the buboes and carbuncles which appear in various parts of the body.*

The *plague* and the eryſipelas ſo reſemble one another, that in time of *plague* they are not always duly diſtinguiſhed at the firſt.

The air does not ſeem capable of carrying infection far. Heat and moiſture aggravate, but cold deſtroys the infectious nature of the *plague*; ſo that in theſe northern climates the infection muſt be received at firſt from ſome perſon, or from ſome ſubject in which it is lodged. The peſtilential ſeminium readily adheres to ſpongy and porous bodies, and thus may be conveyed to a great diſtance, without any loſs of its pernicious quality.

From the general nature of the *plague*, bleeding ſeems to be an improper method for relief; yet it is ſtrongly adviſed by many practitioners of note, and amongſt the reſt Sydenham is one. Great circumſpection is doubtleſs neceſſary with reſpect to this operation; however, if

ſymptoms

ſymptoms of inflammation run high, by leſſening the quantity of blood, the propulſion of the virulent matter to the glands may perhaps be promoted; and this more particularly if the courſe of the blood to the external parts be afterwards aſſiſted by mild ſudorifics. One, two, or at moſt three days, will effect all that is propoſed by taking away blood, ſo that great difficulty will attend the determination, for depriving the patient of what he will ſo ſoon ſtand in the greateſt need.

Mixtures with acids are peculiarly beneficial, and mild cordials ſhould accompany them. The juice of oranges may be ſqueezed in all the patient's drink, ſweet ſpirit of nitre, Clutton's ſeb. ſpt. are very powerful remedies. Perſpiration may alſo be promoted by means of antimonials; as ſoon as the pulſe will admit, the bark ſhould be given.

The air in the patient's room ſhould be as cool as is moſt agreeable to the ſenſations of the patient: his linen ſhould be often changed, and excrements immediately buried.

The earlier the tumors appear on the ſurface of the body, the better; for thus all other ſymptoms are removed. See BUBO and CARBUNCULUS.

When the *plague* is fatal, *ſome* die of a fainting the firſt or ſecond day;—*others* in whom the poiſon is not thrown out upon the external ſurface, or, if thrown off, returning back, brings on a mortification of the nervous coats of the noble parts, as the œſophagus, pleura, ſtomach, inteſtines, &c. whence the corpſe ſwell, and have an intolerable ſtench. Sometimes, when the tumors are too numerous, the patient dies of a ſymptomatic fever, from the inflammation, pain, and heat.

See Mindererus on the *Plague*, Johannes Langius, lib. i. epiſt. 18. Hoffmann, Lobb on the *Plague*, Mead on the ſame ſubject, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. p. 200. vol. ii. Wallis's Sydenham, vol. iii. and Dr. Ruſſel's Treatiſe of the *Plague*, 4to, London, 1791, which he divides into the SIX FOLLOWING HEADS: 1ſt. *an Hiſtorical Journal of the Plague, at Aleppo*, 1760—61—62;—2d. *Medical Account of the Plague*, in which are inſerted his own practical obſervations;—3d. *Of Peſtilential Contagion*;—4th. *Of Quarantines*;—5th. *Of Lazarettos*, and *Quarantines*;—6th. *Of the Police in the time of the Plague*; to which is added, by way of appendix, *one hundred and twenty caſes of the plague*, and *ſome accounts of the ſeaſons*, &c. at Aleppo.

PETALA. PETALS. The tender fine-coloured leaves, which are generally the moſt conſpicuous parts of the flowers, are thus named, to diſtinguiſh them from the leaves of the plants, which are termed *folia*, from *folium a leaf*. Flowers with one leaf are called monopetalous flowers; with two, bipetalous; with three, tripetalous; with four, tetrapetalous; with five, pentapetalous; with ſix, hexapetalous; with more than ſix, *polypetalous*.

PETALODES. An epithet for the ſediment of urine, importing that it is ſcaly or reſembling leaves. It is ſometimes obſerved when there is an ulcer in the bladder.

In BOTANY, *petalodes* is an epithet for thoſe plants which are furniſhed with flower-leaves or petala.

PETASITES, from πεταω, *to extend*, or from πετασος, *a hat*, or *bonnet*, ; ſo called becauſe the leaves are large, have a hollow in the middle, and extend horizontally round the hollow. It is a ſpecies of tuſſilago, called *tuſſilago major*, *galerita*, PESTILENT-WORT, BUTTER-BUR; and TUSSILAGO PETASITES by Linnæus. It is a perennial plant, found wild by the ſides of ditches and in meadows, producing, early in the ſpring, a thick naked roundiſh ſtalk, with a ſpike of ſmall naked purpliſh floſculous flowers on the top; the flowers and ſtalks ſoon wither, and are ſucceeded about May with very large roundiſh and heart-ſhaped leaves, ſtanding on long pedicles, ſomewhat hollowed in the middle, ſo as to reſemble a bonnet; the root is long, thick, of a dark brown or black colour on the outſide, and white within.

The roots are *aperient*, *alexipharmic*, and promiſe to be of conſiderable activity; they have a ſtrong ſmell and a bitteriſh acrid taſte, of the aromatic kind, but not agreeable, very durable and diffuſive, ſcarcely to be concealed by a large admixture of other ſubſtances. Their virtue is in a reſinous matter, diſtinguiſhed by the eye in the dried root, and which is readily extracted by ſpirit of wine. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PETECHIÆ. Red or purple ſpots on the ſkin, which frequently appear in the ſmall-pox, &c. The Italians gave them this name from the word *petechio*, becauſe they reſemble the bites of fleas. The French call them *purpuratæ*; the Spaniards call them *taberdillo*; the Germans *lenticulares*.

PETECHIA. Dr. Schotte obſerves, that this word is not Latin, but Italian, ſignifying a ſmall-pox of a purple colour. It originally ſignified ſuch appearances in the ſkin as elevated it, but cuſtom hath now eſtabliſhed its uſe to expreſs thoſe ſpots which are leſs or more diffuſed in the ſkin without ever raiſing its ſurface. Uſually they are reddiſh, purple, or blackiſh ſpots in the ſkin, like ſmall points, but ſoon ſpread and gradually grow broader. Theſe *petechiæ* go by various other names, ſome call them *punctula*, *punctícula*, *punctícularis*, others *lenticulæ*, others call the diſeaſe in which they are one of the ſymptoms, *pulicaris morbus*. They cannot, with any propriety, be called *lenticulæ*, for in Celſus the lenticulæ were pimples or blotches, riſing above the ſkin: he compares the ſcales of the worſt ſort of impetigo with thoſe of the lenticulæ; lib. v. cap. 28. The term *pulicaris*, from their reſemblance to flea-bites, is not very applicable; for a flea-bite is not at all like a *petechia*; the flea-bite cauſes in moſt people, when recently inflicted, a little whitiſh tumor, encircled with red, which riſes above the ſkin; it hath a puncture in the middle, which only is perceptible when cloſely examined; this tumor ſubſides by degrees, and diſappears: the ſecond or third day a ſmall yellow or browniſh ſpot appears in its place, and this is not unlike a *petechia*.

A female patient of Dr. Withers, (ſee his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, p. 421.) after various other complaints, had a violent raſh make its appearance, conſiſting of ſmall red pimples, diſperſed in different places over her body, followed by a great number of purple ſpots, which were evidently *petechial*, attended with bleedings at the noſe and gums, certain ſymptoms of a diſſolution of the blood. The firſt eruption was critical and ſalutary, and followed by an alleviation of other complaints; but the latter was ſymptomatic of the putrid tendency of the fluids. As there was little or no fever along with the *petechial* ſpots, and as all her other complaints were nearly removed, he was not alarmed at this new diſeaſe. Fevers of different ſorts, and intermittents among the reſt, are often obſerved to injure the texture of the blood in this way. (See Pringle's Obſ. p. 287. Monro on the Diſeaſes of Military Hoſpitals, p. 1. Cleghorn on the Diſeaſes of Minorca, p. 147.) though ſometimes indeed *petechial* ſpots, as he has ſeen in ſeveral inſtances, will appear without any evident fever having preceded. (See Duncan's Caſes and Obſ. p. 90.) I had, ſays he, an example of this a few months ago, in a young lady about eleven years of age, in whom there were hundreds of purple ſpots, which all came out nearly in one night. Her noſe too, at times, bled profuſely. Another patient had a great number of *petechiæ* of a very obſtinate nature, when ſhe was pregnant of her laſt child, along with a moſt ſevere pain in one ſide of her upper jaw. This pain returned every four or five minutes both day and night without intermiſſion, although every tooth in the diſeaſed part had been drawn before I ſaw her. She had too a very dangerous diſcharge of blood from her noſe; and at another time a great quantity of the lochia after delivery. The hæmorrhages and *petechial* ſpots aroſe from the diſſolved ſtate of her blood. For the complaint firſt mentioned, I preſcribed a ſtrong decoction of bark, and recommended chiefly a vegetable diet (though as her ſtomach was very weak, and ſhe was accuſtomed to have a little freſh meat at noon, and as it was evident the diſſolved ſtate of her blood did not ariſe from her diet, but from the fever and diminiſhed tone of the fibres, I was not ſtrict in forbidding it, nor perhaps could ſhe have followed my advice if I had), along with the moderate uſe of cordial antiputreſcent liquors. She could not take the bark again in ſubſtance, otherwiſe I ſhould have preſcribed the powder in preference to the decoction. The decoction being at laſt too ſtrong for her, I was obliged to have recourſe to the tincture, which was given her till the cure was completed. She found great benefit in this diſeaſe from being much in the open air. It is worth obſerving, that, one day ſhe was feveriſh, and had a lax upon her, after which there was a freſh appearance of purple ſpots, ſo great was the effect, even of that ſhort return of fever. It was near two months from firſt to laſt, before thoſe purple ſpots were entirely removed; for as ſome died away, others appeared. I have ſeen ſeveral caſes in which they have continued three or four weeks. In ——'s caſe, the petechiæ continued to come and go for years, although ſhe has lived in the country, and uſed the moſt antiputreſcent diet, along with cool freſh air, regular exercite on horſe-back,

back, the bark in ſubſtance, elixir of vitriol, and many other powerful antiſcorbutic remedies." Though moſt *petechiæ* appear to be of a ſcorbutic nature, they may ſometimes probably be of a bilious nature, as was the caſe in a patient, who, after being apparently cured of a tertian fever; had ſtill a laſſitude continued, which encreaſed greatly in eight ſucceſſive days; his legs began to ſwell, and great ſpots and ſtreaks of a dark red colour, inclining to blue, broke out all over his body, but particularly on his thighs and feet; they were not at all painful, of various ſizes, ſome of them very large; and between theſe again there were many brown-black ſpots or ſtreaks, which had perfectly the appearance of *petechiæ*. As his Tongue was very foul, and his pulſe ſmall, he took an antimonial emetic, with which he threw up much bile, was much relieved; the ſwelling of the feet diminiſhed, and the great ſtreaks had partly diſappeared, whilſt thoſe which remained, were leſs marked and diſtinct. He repeated the vomit at the diſtance of about three days betwixt each, three times: after the laſt of which he felt himſelf perfectly recovered; and, to cloſe the cure, the elixir vitrioli mynſichti was exhibited. See GOTTLIEB RICHTER's Medical Obſervations, p. 192.

PETECHIALIS FEBRIS, } The PETECHIAL FE-
PETICULAS. } VER; alſo called *lenticularis febris*. In moſt writers it is treated of as a diſtinct ſpecies; but it is only the low or the putrid fever attended with purple ſpots. The purple ſpots are a ſymptom only, and are very common in putrid diſorders, whether of the acute or chronical kind. See PUTRIDA FEBRIS; Hoffman, Pringle, and Huxham on *Petechial Fevers*.

PETIGO. See LICHEN.

PETOLÆ. See MORPIONES.

PETRÆ OLEUM. See PETROLEUM VULGARE.

PETRIFICATIO. See ANCUBITUS.

PETROLEI OLEUM. The common name for all bitumens, is petroleum; the oil is nothing more than its purer ſubſtance. Of the ſame nature is Britiſh oil, extracted from a ſpecies of ſtone coal. All theſe bituminous liquids are recommended externally againſt rheumatic affections of the chronic kind, and paralytic complaints; they are ſtrongly ſtimulant, and participate much of the nature of the oil of amber, and turpentine. See PETROLEUM BARBADENSE.

—— BARBADENSIS AMMONIATUM LINIMENTUM. See AMMONIA.

PETROLEUM. It is ſo called, becauſe it is an oil which diſtills from rocks. It is the only *bitumen liquidum*, *liquid bitumen* that is known. It is alſo called *callicola*; *terræ oleum*. Neumann reckons the naphtha to be another liquid bitumen; and ſays that, in conſiſtence, next to the naphtha, is the *petroleum*, which is groſſer and thicker than the *naphtha*, of a yellowiſh, reddiſh, or browniſh colour, but very light, ſo as to ſwim on ſpirit of wine; he alſo ſays that the *petroleum* in the ſhops is all fictitious. Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Foſſilogy, ranks it as a genus in the claſs of inflammables. He deſcribes it as being an inflammable, which, when pure, is in a fluid form; very inflammable, and burning like oil; and generally of ſo little ſpecific gravity, as to ſwim almoſt in all fluids.

PETROLEUM ALBUM. WHITE PETROLEUM. It is nearly colourleſs, almoſt as fluid and limpid as water, of a ſtrong penetrating ſmell, not diſagreeable, ſomewhat reſembling that of the rectified oil of amber. It is found only in the duchy of Modena.

—— BARBADENSE, called alſo *bitumen Barbadenſe*, *piſſæleum Indicum*. BARBADOES TAR. It is of a reddiſh black colour, and a thick conſiſtence, approaching to that of treacle or common tar; it is found in the American iſlands, particularly in Barbadoes, but we rarely have it genuine. It is a ſpecies of *petroleum*.

Theſe different kinds are met with, iſſuing from the clifts of rocks, or are obtained by diſtillation from bituminous ſubſtance, but we rarely meet with any of them genuine. Fine *petroleum* catches fire at the approach of a flame, even without the contact of one with the other, and it burns entirely away; concentrated acids make great conflict on being mixed with *petroleum*, but thus its conſiſtence is thickened, and its fragrance increaſed; it does not readily mix with the ſpirit of wine, but is readily united with the eſſential oil of vegetables.

The finer *petrolea* are more agreeable than oil of amber, and more mild than oil of turpentine, they have been uſed in nervous complaints, and as diuretics, but chiefly in external applications againſt the rheumatiſm, palſy, chilblains, &c. In theſe intentions, the Britiſh oil, and ſuch other productions of our own, are equally efficacious. The Americans uſe the *Barbadoes tar* internally as a ſudorific, and externally as a diſcutient and antiparalytic. On diſtillation, the *Barbadoes tar* yields an empyreumatic oil, which, when placed betwixt the eye and the light, appears of an orange colour, but in other poſitions of a blue one; though by long keeping, it appears yellow in all ſituations.

See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works, and Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— FLAVUM, called *naphtha Italica*, ITALIAN OIL of PETRE, or ROCK OIL, or YELLOW OIL of PETRE. It is of a clear yellow colour, leſs fluid than the white ſort, in ſmell leſs penetrating, leſs agreeable, and more nearly allied to that of the oil of amber. It is found in the duchy of Modena, but does not very materially differ from the white ſort.

—— SULPHURATUM. See SULPHURIS BALSAMUM BARBADENSE.

—— VULGARE, called alſo *petræ oleum*, PETROLEUM *rubrum*, *petroleum Gabianum*, *Gabianum oleum*, COMMON ROCK OIL, RED PETROLEUM. It is of a blackiſh red colour, of a thicker conſiſtence, and a leſs penetrating and more diſagreeable ſmell than either the white or the yellow ſorts. It is found in Italy, and about the village Gabian in Languedoc.

PETRO-PHARYNGÆI. Theſe muſcles riſe from the lower part of the extremity of the apophyſis petroſa, and run backwards, to be inſerted into the linea alba of the pharynx.

PETROSA APOPHYSIS. The rock or harder portion of the temple bones; in children it is eaſily ſeparable from the other parts, viz. the maſtoid, and ſquamous.

PETRO SALPINGO-STAPHYLINI, called alſo *periſtaphylini interni*; *ſalpingo—ſtaphylini interni*. Each of theſe muſcles are fixed by one extremity, partly to the inner ſide of the bony portion of the Euſtachian tube, or to that next the apophyſis petroſa, partly along the cartilaginous portion of the ſame tube; thence it paſſes a little way under the ſoft membranous part, and then turns towards the ſeptum palati. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

PETROSELINUM. See APIUM HORTENSE.

—— MACEDONICUM. See APIUM MACEDONICUM.

—— MONTANUM. See OREOSELINUM.

PETROSUM OS. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

PETUM, } See NICOTIANA.
PETUN. }

PEUCE. See PINUS.

PEUCEDANUM, from *peuce*, *a pine-tree*, which it reſembles in its leaves. It is alſo called *fœniculum porcinum*, *cauda porcina*, *pinaſtellum*, *agrion*, *agriophyllon*, *marathrophyllum*; SULPHUR-WORT, and HOG'S-FENNEL. It is the PEUCEDANUM OFFICINALE Linn. This is perennial, grows wild by the ſea-ſhores, and in moiſt ſhady places, and flowers in July. The roots have a ſtrong fetid ſmell; which being cut when freſh, in ſpring or autumn, yield a conſiderable quantity of yellow juice, which ſoon dries into a ſolid gummy reſin, retaining the taſte, and ſtrong ſmell of the root; and ſtands recommended as an *aperient* and *antihyſteric*. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PEUCEDANUM SILAUS. See SAXIFRAGA ANGLICA

PEYRI GLANDULÆ. PEYER's GLANDS. See BRUNNEIRI GLANDULÆ.

PEZA. See PES and ASTRAGALUS. According to ſome, it is all parts of the leg under the tibia.

PEZIZA. A ſpecies of fungus; ſometimes it is without pedicles, and ſometimes with them, having its edges divided ſo as to form a remarkable cavity between them. It is of an uniform ſubſtance like the fungoides, and neither diſtinguiſhed by lamellæ nor pores.

PEZIZA AURICULA. See AURICULA JUDÆ.

PHACE, or PHACOS. See LENS.

PHACOIDES. Of the form of a lentil. See OCULUS.

PHACOSIS. A black ſpot in the eye reſembling a lentil.

PHAGEDÆNA, from φαγω, *to eat*. It is an equivocal term: ſometimes it is taken in a latitudinous ſenſe; for every ulcer which eats away the ſound parts which are contiguous, and is called *depaſcens ulcus*; or ſometimes

more limitedly; for a deep tumid ulcer which deſtroys the fleſh underneath, as well as the neighbouring parts. Sometimes it is deſcribed as only deſtroying the ſkin; and, at others, it ſignifies a particular ſpecies of ulcer, called *herpes phagedæna*. Beſides, it is a name applied to a certain affection of the ſtomach, from which an immoderate quantity of food is required; nor can it be ſatiated: hence uſed to expreſs the diſeaſe called canine appetite. See BOULIMUS.

PHALACRA. In Hippocrates they are blunt and ſmooth ſurgical inſtruments, as a probe, or any other, with a button at the end. They are alſo called *calvata*.

PHALACROTIS. See ALOPECIA.

PHALANGIUM ALLOBROGICUM. See LILIASTRUM ALPINUM MINUS.

PHALANGOSIS. According to ſome, it is when there are two or more rows of hairs in the eye-lids. A diſeaſe of the eye-lid turns inwards, ſo that the hairs ſtimulate the eye, ſo ſays P. Ægineta, lib. vi. c. 8. The eye-lid is tumefied or relaxed, ſo as to appear unſeemly or to offend the ſight; it proceeds either from a paralytic diſorder of the muſculus elevator palpebræ, or from the relaxation of the ſkin above; ſometimes an œdematous tumor is formed in the eye-lids, but it ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from that *phalangoſis*, which, when it proceeds from relaxation, requires an exciſion of the relaxed ſkin, though the diſorder ſometimes returns, notwithſtanding the operation. See Hippocrat. lib. de Vict. Rat. in Oculi. and Celſus, lib. vii. c. 7. See PTOSIS.

PHALANGOSIS TRICHIA. See TRICHIA.

PHALANX. See DIGITUS.

PHALARIS, alſo called *Gramen Spicatum*. CANARY-GRASS. Boerhaave takes notice of eight ſpecies. It grows amongſt corn, and is found in many places beſides the Canaries. The ſeeds are *diuretic*. See Raii Hiſt.

PHANTASMA. See PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

PHARMACEIA. Purgation of the belly by the exhibition of a cathartic.

PHARMACEUTICA, PHARMACEUTICS. That part of medicine which gives the deſcription of remedies, and teaches the method of rightly exhibiting them.

PHARMACEUTICE, φαρμακευτικη, *medicine*. The art of healing was carried on down to the time of Herophilus and Eraſiſtratus, in an union of all its branches; and then, Celſus informs us, medicine was divided into THREE PARTS; one cured *by diet*; another *by medicaments*; a third *by manual operation*. The firſt was named in Greek διαιτητικη, the ſecond φαρμακευτικη, the third χειρουργικη; each deriving its appellation from the principal method taken to effect a cure; therefore, as that method which cures chiefly by diet, ſometimes admits medicaments, ſo that which chiefly oppoſes the diſeaſe by medicaments, ought alſo to attend to diet. Celſus's General Preface, and Preface to his Fifth Book. From whence it is evident, that it was a ſeparation in the different branches of medicine, and not in preſcribing diet and medicines, which was intended; for though they had different appellations, each ſect had the whole management in thoſe diſorders which fell properly under their care. Accordingly, if we take a view of the ſeveral chapters in which each of theſe ſubjects are treated, we ſhall diſcover that one ſet of practitioners undertook the cure of internal, and the other of external diſorders; and whether they were of that claſs which cure principally by diet, or principally by medicaments, yet each party took in every neceſſary for his purpoſe, both from diet and medicines. The firſt four books evince that the dietetic branch were to have the entire management of all diſorders, which confined themſelves to the inward parts of the body, and originated internally. Aretæus and Cœlius Aurelianus confined themſelves to this line. The fifth and ſixth books ſhew, that the pharmaceutiſts had the whole direction of diet and medicines in all the external diſorders, where the principal part was not conducted by the hand, whether ariſing from an external or an internal cauſe, being the ſect which are ſaid to have preſcribed medicines; and ſurgeons cured the wounds they had made, both by diet and medicine. Thoſe who cured internal, and thoſe who cured external diſorders, without manual operation, had the appellation of *iatroi* among the Greeks, and medici among the Latins; nor was it intended that they ſhould interfere with each other in their different departments. See MEDICINA, and Kirkland's Inquiry, vol. i. p. 64, &c.

PHARMACITIS. See AMPELITIS.

PHARMACOCHYMIA. *That part of the chemical art* which teaches the preparation of chemical medicines, by way of diſtinction from the *ſpagirical part*, which treats of the tranſmutation of metals.

PHARMACOPŒIA, from φαρμακον, *a medicine*, ποιεω, *to make*. A *Pharmacopœia*, or Diſpenſatory. *Pharmacopœias* are compilations of medicines approved of by medical practitioners. About the middle or the latter end of the fifteenth century, Nicolaus Præpoſitus of Tours wrote a general *Diſpenſatory*, and it was the firſt. The compoſitions in it were principally taken from Meſue, and from Nicolaus de Salerno. The firſt *Pharmacopœia* which was ſet forth by public authority was that of Valerius Cordus, under the ſanction of the ſenate of Norimberg, anno 1542.

PHARMACOPOLÆ. See AGYRTÆ.

PHARYNGÆA, CYNANCHE. QUINSY OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS and PHARYNX. Dr. Cullen adopts the name in his Noſology, and in his Firſt Lines of the Practice of Phyſic, but never having ſeen a caſe of the kind, he refers the ſubject to thoſe who have. See ANGINA. In the Edinb. Medical Commentaries, vol. iii. p. 192. a caſe is mentioned of the *cynanche œſophagea*, and the following very ſhort narrative of it is given. A girl, twenty-two years old, had a pain between the ſternum and the fifth vertebra of the back, but rather nearer the back. That pain was not increaſed by drawing in her breath; but it was very violent when ſhe attempted to ſwallow any thing, and then ſhe referred it ſtill to the ſame place. She had no cough, nor any dyſpnœa; but her pulſe was hard, full, and frequent; ſhe had not the leaſt redneſs nor ſwelling in the tonſils. She was cured by bleeding and the antiphlogiſtic regimen.

PHARYNGÆUM SAL. It is of uſe in quinſies, and thence ſo called. It is thus prepared: ℞ Cryſtal. tart. ſal nitri ää ℥ i. alum. uſt. ℥ ſs. diſſolve in diſtilled vinegar, and coagulate the ſolution. This ſalt is diſſolved in water for gargariſms.

PHARYNGETHRON. See PHARYNX.

PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINI. They are two ſmall muſcles fixed to the lateral part of the muſculi thyro-pharyngæi, as if they were portions detached from theſe muſcles; thence they run up obliquely forward, along the two poſterior half arches of the ſeptum, and terminate in the ſeptum above the uvula, where they meet together; the thickneſs of the poſterior half arches is made up by theſe muſcles. See Winſlow's Anatomy.

PHARYNX. Thus the Greeks name what the Latins call *infundibulum*, alſo *pharyngethron*. It is a muſcular bag, fixed behind to the baſis of the ſkull, laterally to the bottom of the face, and below that to the larynx. See ŒSOPHAGUS. The muſcles of this part are ſufficiently deſcribed by their names, they are the *crico-pharyngæus*, from the cricoid cartilage to the *pharynx*; *thyro-pharyngæus*, from the thyroid cartilage to the *pharynx*; *hyo-pharyngæus*, from the os hyoides to the *pharynx*; *ſtylo-pharyngæus*, from the ſtyloid proceſs to the *pharynx*; *pterygo-pharyngæus*, from the pterygoid proceſs to the *pharynx*; *mylo-pharyngæus*, from the dentes molares to the *pharynx*; *ſalpingo-pharyngæus*, from the Euſtachian tube to the *pharynx*; *cephalo-pharyngæus*, from the baſis of the ſkull to the *pharynx*; *ſyndeſmo-pharyngæus*, from the white ligament to the *pharynx*; *chondro-pharyngæus*, from the cartilaginous appendage of the os hyoides; *gloſſo-pharyngæus*, from the root or upper part of the tongue laterally. Some have reckoned the muſcles of the *pharynx* to be but two or three, whilſt others have multiplied them to thirteen or fourteen on each ſide. Albinus divides them into ſix pair, viz. *Styly-pharyngæus*, which is the ſame as deſcribed by Douglas under that name; *conſtrictor inferior*, i. e. the *crico-pharyngæus*, and *thyro-pharyngæus* of Douglas; the *conſtrictor medius*, i. e. the *hyo-pharyngæus*, the *chondro-pharyngæus*, and *cephalo-pharyngæus* of Douglas; the *conſtrictor ſuperior*, i. e. the *gloſſo-pharyngæus*, *mylo-pharyngæus*, and *pterygo-pharyngæus* of Douglas; the *palato pharyngæus*, i. e. *thyro-ſtaphilinus* of Douglas; and the *ſalpingo-pharyngæus* of Douglas. In their various actions they enlarge and compreſs the gullet, ſo as to forward the aliment into the ſtomach.

The ſpace is all the vacuity behind the velum pendulum palati.

The *pharynx* is made up partly of ſeveral diſtinct fleſhy portions, which are looked upon as ſo many diſtinct muſcles, ſo diſpoſed as to form a large cavity, and partly of a membrane which lines the inner ſurface of this whole cavity, and is a continuation of that of the nares and palate.

late. This membrane is wholly glandular, and it is thicker on the ſuperior and middle portions of the *pharynx*, and on the bottom, or lower portion. Immediately above the firſt vertebræ, it forms ſeveral longitudinal rugæ, very thick, deep, and ſhort, and we generally find therein a collection of mucus, in dead bodies. In the great cavity there are no rugæ, the membrane there adhering, as well as in the upper part, very cloſely to the muſcles. At the lower part where it is the thinneſt, it covers the poſterior part of the larynx, and is very looſe, and formed into irregular folds.

In the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 85, &c. is a caſe, in which, from a dilatation of the *pharynx*, a difficulty of ſwallowing was occaſioned.

PHASEOLUS. The KIDNEY-BEAN, called alſo *bona*; *boona*. It hath a long pod, full of kidney-ſhaped or oval ſeeds; the plant, as to its outward appearance, is flexible, ſcandent, and moſtly trifoliated, or hath its leaves growing by threes. Botaniſts enumerate thirty ſpecies, or more. It is the name of the *kidney-bean* tree.

PHASEOLUS MAJOR, called alſo *ſmilax hortenſis*, *faba major*. FRENCH BEANS, or COMMON KIDNEY-BEANS. They are cultivated in gardens, they flower in July, the pods are uſed as aliment, they are opening, digeſtive, and provoke urine They are leſs nutrient, and leſs flatulent than beans or peas.

PHASEOLUS ZURRATENSIS, } called alſo *phaſeolus*
PHASEOLUS BRASILIANUS, } *pruritus excitans*, *dolichos*, *nai corona*, *cadjuſt*, COW-HAGE, COW-ITCH, and STINKING BEAN. The DOLICHOS URENS, vel DOLICHOS PRURIENS, vel DOLICHOS VOLUBILIS, *leguminibus racemoſis hirtis*, *valvulis*, *ſubcarinatis pedunculis ternis*, Linn. This is a ſpecies of the *kidney-beans*; it is brought from both the Indies. The hairy part upon the pods, if ſcraped off, and mixed with ſyrup to the conſiſtence of a ſoft electary, may be given to children in doſes of a tea-ſpoonful, and two to adults, for deſtroying the long round worms. If ten or twelve pods are ſteeped in a quart of beer, and ℥ iv. of the infuſion are taken every morning, it acts as a diuretic, and gives great relief in dropſies. See Raii Hiſt. Lond. Med. Journal. vol. vi. p. 313. Alſo STIZOLOBIUM, where a different account is given of the cowitch.

PHASEOLUS. See CAJAN FABA MUCUNA GUACU.

PHASIANUS. PHEASANT See ARGUS.

PHAUSINGES. Red circles in the legs, excited by fire. It ſometimes is uſed to ſignify other kinds of ſpots, as well as red ones cauſed by the fire.

PHELLANDRIUM. See MEUM ALPININUM GERMANICUM.

PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM Linn. WATER-HEMLOCK, FINE-LEAVED. It is generally called *water-hemlock*, and thus is often confounded with the cicuta viroſa. Withering, in his Bot. Arrang. vol. i. p. 176. deſcribes the *phellandrium aquaticum* as follows: the rundle with many ſpokes; rundlets, the ſame; general fence, none; the empalement, a partial fence of ſeven leaves, ſharp, as long as the rundlet; cup, of five teeth, permanent; the bloſſoms general, nearly uniform; florets, all fertile, individually unequal; petals, five, tapering, heart-ſhaped, bent inwards; chives; threads; five, hair-like, longer than the petals; tips roundiſh; pointal; ſeed-bud beneath; ſhafts two, awl-ſhaped, upright, permanent; ſummits, blunt; ſeed-veſſels, none: fruit egg-ſhaped, ſmooth, crowned with the cup and the pointals, diviſible into two parts; ſeeds, two, egg-ſhaped, and ſmooth. The florets in the centre are ſmaller than the others. The branchings of the leaves are ſtraddling, the ſtem is very thick, hollow, ſcored, and the petals are white.

It is the PHELLANDRIUM AQUATICUM Linn. *Phellandrium*, vel *cicutaria aquatica* quorundam. Ray's Syn. 215. *Cicutaria paluſtris*. Gerard. 1063. *Cicutaria paluſtris* tenuifolia. B. p. 161. SKELETON WATER-WORT; Withering's Bot. Arrang. which laſt author ſays, the ſeeds are recommended in intermittent fevers; the leaves are ſometimes added to diſcutient cataplaſms: the plant is generally eſteemed a fatal poiſon to horſes, occaſioning them to become paralytic; but this effect is owing to an inſect, (curculio paraplecticus) which generally inhabits within the ſtems: the uſual antidote is pig's dung.

PHELLODRYS. The LAUREL OAK; called alſo *cerro*. It grows in Dalmatia and Greece. The leaves, bark, and acorns, agree in virtues with the common oak. See QUERCUS. Raii Hiſt.

PHENION. See ANEMONE.

PHIALA. A glaſs veſſel, with a big belly, and long neck. It is often uſed for chemical coagulations and ſolutions. Alſo the common PHIAL of the apothecaries.

PHILADYNAMOS. An epithet of water, expreſſing the property of it, by which it diminiſhes the ſtrength.

PHILANTHROPOS. The name of a compound anti-nephritic medicine

PHILANTHROPUS. See APARINE.

PHILLITIS. See LINGUA CERVINA.

PHILLYREA. See LIGUSTRUM INDICUM.

PHILONIUM. An opiate ſo called from its inventor Philo. Galen ſays, that the antidote of Philo is one of the oldeſt of its kind, but the mithridate is much older. The *philonium* Romanum is originally a preſcript of N. Myrepſus. There are different preſcriptions for this compound in different pharmacopœiæ: that of London, 1788, is made in the following manner, and now called CONFECTIO OPIATA; *opiated confection*. Take of hard purified opium, powdered, ſix drams; long pepper, ginger, and carraway ſeeds, of each two ounces; ſyrup of white poppy, boiled to the conſiſtence of honey, three times the weight of the whole. Mix the purified opium carefully with the heated ſyrup; then add the reſt rubbed to powder.

PHILOSOPHORUM MERCURIUS, called alſo *arca arcanorum*, and *mercurius metallorum*, MERCURY of METALS, or of THE PHILOSOPHERS, is a pure fluid ſubſtance in form of running mercury, ſaid to be found in all mercury, and capable of being extracted from the ſame. The notion of the mercury of metals was founded on the common ſyſtem of the chemiſts, that quickſilver was the baſis of all metals, and that they are only mercury fixed by a certain ſulphur.

—— OLEUM. See LATER.

—— LAPIS. See ADAMAS.

PHILTRON, from φιλεω, *to kiſs*, called alſo *amatoria veneficia*. A love potion, or a medicine to excite love. It alſo ſignifies the cavity, or depreſſure on the upper-lip, which is ſituated immediately under the ſeptum of the noſe.

PHIMOSIS. It is when the prepuce cannot be drawn over the glans penis, ſo as to uncover it. It is alſo called *capiſtratio*. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone. See LUES VENEREA. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 528, and White's Surgery, p. 343.

PHLASMA. See CONTUSA.

PHLEBOPALIE. See PULSUS.

PHLEBORRHAGIA, from φλεψ, *a vein*, and ῥηγνυμι, *to break*. A RUPTURE of a *vein*.

PHLEBOTOMIA, from φλεψ, *a vein*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. PHLEBOTOMY. It is the ſame as *venæſectio*. The *cutting*, or opening a *vein*; when more veins than one are opened in a day, the operation is called *neroniana*.

The firſt inſtance of *bleeding* on record, is that of Podalirius's; Hippocrates did not often direct this operation; Aretæus, Celſus, and Galen, uſed it more freely than Hippocrates; but at different periods, and by different profeſſors, it was encouraged, or nearly prohibited. Indeed until the circulation of the blood was demonſtrated, the principles for this practice did not ſeem ſo clear as they are at preſent; and even now, there is great diverſity of opinions reſpecting bleeding in many particulars.

BLEEDING, or the taking away blood, is only proper when there is too much craſſamentum in the veſſels, or when it is to avoid a worſe inconvenience than that of leſſening the already too little quantity of blood. In general, the pulſe is the beſt guide, both as to when to bleed, and the quantity to be taken away. When the pulſe is full, ſtrong, or tenſe, bleeding will always be proper, provided that a plethora be the cauſe, and not rarefaction; indeed, in old people, the pulſe ſeems hard from the rigidity of the coats of the arteries.

Bleeding is not only uſeful when actual inflammation attends, but alſo in ſanguine habits which tend to be plethoric. In the ſmall-pox, if the heat demands, and the pulſe will allow of bleeding, the operation may be performed at any period of the diſorder. In intermitting fevers, when the heat is great, and there is pain in the bowels, or if a delirium comes on, bleed in the interval of the fit, or on the acceſs of the hot fit. In the meaſles, blood for the moſt part ſhould be taken away, both in the beginning and at the decline of the diſorder. In the bilious,

lious colic, blood is taken away in the beginning, to prevent an inflammation in the part where the pain is urgent. In the gout, when the fever runs high, bleeding is found useful; and if the patient is plethoric, or comatous, repeat the operation. In pregnancy, *bleeding* is generally required in the firſt three months, and its repetition in the laſt three. In the hæmorrhoids, where there is a fulneſs of the blood-veſſels, empty them by this operation. When the lochia are ſuppreſſed, *bleeding* is rarely to be omitted. In a concuſſion of the brain from a blow or fall, bleeding is more frequently uſeful than the trepan. In apoplexies from a ſanguine plethora, *bleeding* is the principal means of relief. When *bleeding* is and is not convenient, would require a particular treatiſe to relate; but its proper uſe, or ill effects, are generally noted in theſe ſheets, in treating of each diſeaſe reſpectively. However, it may here be neceſſary to make one obſervation, that though bleeding is one of the moſt noble remedies in the whole art of phyſic, in judicious hands, it often is converted into the moſt dangerous application, when ignorantly, or raſhly adviſed. Therefore great circumſpection in many reſpects is neceſſary in the uſe of this remedy. Where the habit is ſtrong, the pulſe full, hard, and quick, it is *generally right* to take away blood in any diſeaſe with which the conſtitution may be oppreſſed. Where the habit is weak, and the contrary extremes take place with regard to the pulſe, it is *almoſt always wrong*, and in the beginning of fevers, often extremely dangerous. And with reſpect to the quantity of blood to be taken away, as well as the mode by which the operation is to be performed, in order to relieve ſome oppreſſive ſymptoms, which affect the head, lungs, or other of the interior parts, we muſt be regulated by the nature of the conſtitution, and conſider to which of theſe circumſtances it has the greateſt tendency. See CUCURBITULA, and HIRUDINES. On the ſubject of *blood-letting*, ſee Galen de Sang. Miſſion. Botallus de *Venæſect.* M. A. Severinus on *Bleeding*. An Eſſay concerning *Blood-letting*, by R. Butler, M. D. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 63, &c. White's Surgery, p. 167.

PHLEBOTOMUS. A LANCET, or a FLEAM for bleeding with.

PHLEGMA. PHLEGM. GALEN ſays, every humour that is cold comes under this denomination. In HIPPOCRATES this word often ſignifies an inflammation.

In CHEMISTRY the word *phlegm* ſignifies the moſt watery part obtained from bodies by diſtillation or otherwiſe.

PHLEGMASIA. See INFLAMMATIO.

PHLEGMATIA, PHLEGMATITIA. } See ANASARCA.

PHLEGMATORRHAGIA. The name of a diſorder in which a flux of thin phlegm was diſcharged from the noſtrils. See Salmuthus, obſ. 37.

PHLEGMONE, from φλεγω, *to burn*. See INFLAMMATIO.

PHLEGMONE ARTICULI. See ARTHROPUOSIS.

PHLEPS. See ARTERIA.

PHLOGISTICI. Inflammations, and fevers, with a hard pulſe and topical pain.

PHLOGISTON. INFLAMMABLE PRINCIPLE, on which the ignition of all bodies depends. The exiſtence of this element was firſt aſſerted by STAHL, and from him the opinion has been adopted by other chemiſts, but of late a new doctrine has been broached by M. LAVOISIER, who denies altogether the exiſtence of *phlogiſton*.

The greateſt objection to the belief of which principle was, that it could neither be ſeen nor felt by our ſenſes, directly; nor diſcover itſelf indirectly by the weight it communicated to bodies, with which it was united; on the contrary, the latter always became lighter, in proportion to the quantity they contained; ſo that it was imagined, inſtead of being poſſeſſed of any ſpecific gravity of its own, to be a principle of poſitive levity, ſuch as that of heat and light may be ſuppoſed. This objection is now however removed, and *phlogiſton* in the abſtract is found to be no ſubtile principle, capable of eluding our reſearches, but one very common and eaſily met with, being no other than COMMON CHARCOAL.

In proof of the exiſtence of which *phlogiſton*, made evident to our ſenſes, we are preſented with ſeveral experiments by Dr. PRIESTLEY: one the moſt concluſive we ſhall recite.

"By the loſs of one grain of charcoal of copper, formed by the union of ſpirit of wine with that metal, and which like common charcoal was conſumed without having any reſiduum, he reduced four ounce meaſures of *dephlogiſticated air*, till only one ninth remained unabſorbed by water; and again, with the loſs of one grain and a half of charcoal, ſix and a half meaſures of *dephlogiſticated* air were reduced, till five and a half meaſures were pure fixed air." Here then is an abſolute and undeniable evidence, that fixed air is compoſed of *dephlogiſticated air*, and *charcoal* or PHLOGISTON and *elementary fire*. See alſo on this ſubject LAVOISIER's, CHAPTAL's, and FOURCROY's ELEMENTS of Chemiſtry.

PHLOGOSIS. See INFLAMMATIO, and ÆSTUS VOLATICUS.

PHLOMIS. See SALVIA SYLVESTRIS.

PHLYCTÆNÆ, from φλυζω, *to be hot*, or *to boil*, called alſo *holophlyctides*, *olophlyctides*; ſometimes the ſame as *phlyxacion*, or *phlyzacion*. LINNÆUS and VOGEL uſe this term as ſynonymous with *hydatis*; generally what is underſtood by it, are little watery puſtules on any part of the body. Small eruptions of the ſkin, ariſing from an hot acrid humour. Alſo puſtules which appear on the tunica cornea of the eye, of which there are two ſorts, viz. the *ungues* or puſtules, properly ſo called, and *phlyctænæ*. The puſtules are deep, and are filled with purulent matter; when they ariſe in the conjunctiva, they are reddiſh at the firſt, and afterwards white; but when on the tranſparent cornea, they are duſky at the firſt, and, in time, turn white. The *phlyctænæ* are ſmall veſicles, full of a tranſparent humour; they are ſeated on the cornea, and ſometimes on the conjunctiva; their ſeat is uſually under the external coat of the cornea, and hath been cured by taking off ſome of the cornea, and ſo removing the ſtagnating matter. A preceding inflammation is the cauſe of both puſtules and *phlyctænæ*. The only danger is, leſt they become ill-conditioned ulcers. Whether they are puſtules or *phlyctænæ*, dreſs them three or four times a-day with ſix or eight grains of ceruſſa acetata, in aq. roſ. ℥ iii. and when they give way, waſh them with equal parts of brandy and water; but if they neither diſperſe nor break ſpeedily, open with a lancet, and, when opened, dreſs with the aq. ſaphirina.

PHLYXACION, or PHLYZACION. A puſtule, or veſication on the ſkin, excited by fire or heat. Sometimes it is the ſame as *phlyctænæ*.

PHŒNICIUS MORBUS. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

PHŒNIGMOI. See EPISPASTICA.

PHŒNIX. See LOLIUM.

PHOS. LIGHT. See PUPILLA.

PHOSPHORUS, from φως, *light*, and φερω, *to bring*. It is called alſo *authophoſphorus*. It is the name of a collyrium in Galen. It is alſo the name of ſome chemical preparations which ſhine in the dark. The *phoſphorus igneus* differs from other naturally ſhining bodies, in this, that it is nothing but a kind of concealed fire, which diſcovers itſelf by light and ſmoak, but if it is rubbed, it breaks out into a flame. This diſcovery appeared about the year 1677; but was preceded by Baldwin's *phoſphorus*, which is an artificial Bolognian ſtone. After this diſcovery of Baldwin's, one BRAND, a chemiſt in Hamburgh, made a *phoſphorus* of urine, which was firſt called *phoſphorus ingneus*, then *pyropus*, then *phoſphorus*. The matter which fixes and increaſes the *phoſphorus* is alum, which of itſelf is prepared of urine, and yields the ſame acid which *phoſphorus* yields on burning; for upon analyſis, *phoſphorus* appears to be a compoſition of ſtrong acid, and an inflammable matter, exactly in the manner of common brimſtone, and may properly be called animal ſulphur. If *phoſphorus* is burnt under a bell, a ſp. ſulph. per camp. is produced. Phoſphorus though is made of other ſubſtances beſides urine. SCHEELE and GAHN formed it from bones. See the different proceſſes in CHAPTAL's Elements of Chemiſtry, vol. iii. p. 350, &c. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PHOSPHORUS BONONIENSIS, —— KERCHERI. } See BONONIENSIS LAPIS.

—— LIQUIDUS. LIQUID PHOSPHORUS. Powder one grain of the *phoſphorus* of urine, and ten grains of camphor; then mix them well together by trituration. Theſe diſſolved in the ol. caryoph. make a liquid *phoſphorus*, with which any part may be rubbed without danger of inflammation.

PHOXOS. The ſugar-loaf-ſhaped head.

PHRAGMOS, from φραττω, *to incloſe as with an hedge.*

†

hedge. An anatomical term for the double ſeries of teeth.

PHRASIUM VIRIDE. See ÆRIS FLOS.

PHRENES. See DIAPHRAGMA.

PHRENESIS, or PHRENETIASIS. See PHRENITIS.

PHRENICÆ ARTERIÆ. } See DIAPHRAGMA-
—— VENÆ. } TICÆ ARTERIÆ, and VENÆ.

PHRENISMUS. See PHRENITIS.

PHRENITICI NERVI. The nerves which run in the diaphragm.

PHRENITIS, from φρην, *the mind*, alſo *cephalitis*. The ancients imagined that patients became *phrenetic* in conſequence of an inflammation of the diaphragm; and, for this reaſon, called the diaphragm by the name of *phrenes*, as though it were aſſiſtant to the intelligent parts. It is alſo a PHRENZY, or AN INFLAMMATION IN THE BRAIN, or its membrane, with a continual fierce delirium, and an acute continual fever, and named *cephalalgia inflammatoria*; by the Arabians *karabitus*, alſo *phreneſis*, *phrenetiaſis*, *phreniſmus*, *ſphaceliſmus*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ, which he defines violent febrile affections, attended with pain of the head, redneſs of the face and eyes, incapability of bearing light and ſound; a pervigilium; fierce delirium, and typhomania.

It is idiopathic, as when the head is primarily affected; and ſymptomatic, then called *deſipientia*, as when the morbid affection is tranſlated to the head from ſome other part; thus, in a pleuriſy, the pain is ſometimes removed from the ſide to the head, whence the *phrenſy* that generally proves mortal. The *idiopathic* and *ſymptomatic* alſo differ thus; the former is inſeparably *accompanied with an acute fever*, the latter is *followed* by the fever.

The idiopathic rarely happens in temperate climes; the ſymptomatic is ſometimes met with, and moſt frequently appears about the criſis of other fevers, attended with a rigor, a tremor of the joints, tenſion of the precordia, coldneſs of the extremities, thin urine, which is diſcharged either in too ſparing or too large a quantity; but becauſe of the weakneſs previouſly induced by the preceding diſeaſe, it proves almoſt always mortal. It is often difficult to determine poſitively, whether the idiopathic, or the ſymptomatic *phrenſy* is the attending diſeaſe. Sometimes the fever begins at the firſt very rapidly, with head-ach deep-ſeated and violent, great redneſs in the face and eyes; light and noiſe prove very troubleſome, watching is conſtant, and delirium furious.

Thoſe in the vigour of life, the paſſionate, the ſtudious, and thoſe with a weak nervous ſyſtem, are ſubject to this diſorder.

THE CAUSES are a too great afflux of blood, from an increaſed action of the veſſels in the ſyſtem: THE MORE REMOTE CAUSES are, exceſſive drinking, anger, an expoſure of the head to the ſun, an inflammatory diatheſis happening at the beginning of a fever, long watching, attention of the mind, any thing that forces the blood up into the head, a ſuppreſſion of natural periodical evacuations, &c.

According to Alex. Trallian, the ſigns of an approaching *phrenitis* are as follow: "Intenſe continual watchings; or if the patient ſleeps, his ſleep is interrupted and troubled; he ſtarts, and is affected with terrible dreams; he ſoon forgets what is ſaid to him; if at any time he returns an anſwer to a queſtion, he appears more fierce and angry than he ſeemed to be juſt before; the pulſe is ſmall and hard, and a pain is conſtantly felt in the occiput; as the diſorder increaſes, the eyes become more fixed and red, tears at the ſame time flowing from both of them." The ſigns of a preſent *phrenitis* are, according to Cœlius Aurelianus, an acute fever; a pulſe hardly perceptible on the ſurface of the body, or if it is, it is low and tenſe; the patient's face is inflated or full; blood drops from his noſtrils; continual watching, or diſturbed ſleep attend; he is ſeized with a kind of turbulent madneſs, a preternatural ſolicitude of mind, and a privation of reaſon; he frequently changes his poſture in bed, and his head is in a continual commotion; he is ſometimes cheerful without any apparent cauſe; his eyes are red; he weeps gently, toſſes his arms about him, but hath no pain in his head; his joints are cold, but without any tremor; his urine is copious, yellow, aqueous, thin, and diſcharged by little and little. Some *phrenetic* patients are afflicted with a noiſe in their heads, a ringing in their ears, an inceſſant head-ach; their looks are fixed and ſtern, and their eyes frequently wink." Aretæus ſays, that theſe patients are rarely thirſty; and this is true; for though the tongue is black, drink is refuſed; an extraordinary throbbing is obſervable in the arteries of the temples and neck in many patients; and, from ſullen ſilence, a ſudden outrage ariſes; except the inflammation ſoon abates, it proves fatal. Sometimes the inflammation ends in ſuppuration, eſpecially if the ſubſtance of the brain is affected; in this caſe, the ſymptoms abate, a ſtupor only being left; but, in time, if the pus is not abſorbed, the whole brain is deſtroyed. The delirium always goes off ſlowly.

The *phrenitis* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a mania, and from the deliriums attendant on other acute fevers; alſo from that inconſtancy and fooliſhneſs obſervable after ſome fevers, and that is owing to weakneſs.

Green vomiting, frequent ſpitting, ſhiverings, crude aqueous pale urine, convulſions, and no thirſt, are bad ſigns. When external violence is the cauſe, the diſeaſe is uſually fatal. A conſtant trembling, ſtarting of the tendons, ſuppreſſion of urine, total want of ſleep, conſtant ſpitting, a grinding of the teeth when the inflammation is from the lungs or inteſtines, are generally fatal. The more favourable ſymptoms are, hæmorrhages, the piles coming on, a diarrhœa, a pain in the breaſt or lower parts, a ſtrong cough, free perſpiration, a plentiful diſcharge of urine which drops a copious ſediment.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to remove the inflammation in the meninges; in order to which, it ſhould be known whether the antecedent cauſe is the repulſion of acrid matter from the ſkin, &c. or obſtructed blood, as in ſuppreſſion of the menſes, &c. or whatever other cauſe may have produced it.

An agreeable friend may be admitted, but, in general, every thing ſhould be guarded againſt by which the imagination can be affected; the room ſhould be kept dark as is convenient. The patient ſhould be as little contradicted as poſſible, and his requeſts ſhould even be complied with, though in a ſmall degree to his hurt.

This inflammation only admits of one ſalutary termination, and that is, *by reſolution*; therefore the moſt powerful means are needful, and that without delay. Bleed as freely as the ſtrength will admit of, and repeat the operation as it may appear requiſite; bleeding from a large orifice, and ſupporting the patient in a ſtanding poſture, that he may ſooner faint with the loſs of blood, will have their advantages. If the jugular vein can be opened, it is uſually preferred; and, if obſtructed menſes or lochia were the cauſe, bleed in the foot, after having taken away a portion of blood as above directed.

As ſoon as the patient is bled, give him a briſk but cooling purge. An infuſion of tamarinds with the natron vitriolatum, or manna with nitre, or cryſtals of tartar; or, if it can be had, the ol. ricini. Repeat the purging medicine, as well as the bleeding, at proper intervals, until the inflammation abates in its violence at leaſt.

In the intervals of purging, give the vin. antim. vel pulv. antim. every two hours, in ſuch doſes as the ſtomach will retain.

Nitre, crude ſal ammoniac, or Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit, may be freely mixed in all that the patient drinks.

Cooling laxative clyſters ſhould alſo be frequently injected, at leaſt let one be adminiſtered every night and morning.

The head may be ſhaved, and cloths dipped in vinegar and water may be laid thereon, as oft as they dry or grow warm.

When thus the ſtrength is ſomewhat reduced, let a large bliſter be applied to the ſhaved head. Sinapiſms may be applied to the feet before bliſters are admitted.

When there is hope of a mild reſolution, opiates may be admitted to abate the watchfulneſs, and then omit the clyſters; indeed, *if the patient is very outrageous*, opiates muſt not be forborn.

Some uſe tepid water for putting the legs into twice a day, and others prefer a bath for the whole body. If a continual *phrenitis* comes on in conſequence of obſtructed menſes, piles, or lochia, and ſpaſms are thereby produced, they are the beſt alleviated by baths.

If the hæmorrhoids ſwell, apply leeches to them.

When the diſorder is ſymptomatic, if the pulſe will bear it, a vein may be opened; but if the patient is too low, leeches may be applied to the temples, bliſters to the head and arms, and ſinapiſms to the feet. Camphor and nitre in proper doſes, well mixed by trituration, or diſſolved together in an emulſion, ſhould be often given.

The *phrenitis* goes off by reſolution, or ſuppuration. Sometimes a diarrhœa, or in women an exceſſive flow of the menſes, carries off the diſorder from the brain. By bad management it ſometimes ends in ſtupidity or madneſs, which continues during life.

See Alex. Trallian, Cœlius Aurelianus, Aetius, Willis's Pathol. Cerebri, cap. x. Hoffmann, Boerhaave, Baglivi, Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 272, edit. 4. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 147.

PHRENITIS APYRETA. See MANIA.

—— INANITORUM. See MANIA CORPOREA.

—— VOGELII. See SYNOCHUS.

PHRICASMUS. See HORROR.

PHRICODES, called alſo *carcaros*, *querquera*. A ſort of fever mentioned by the ancients, in which the patient trembled at the leaſt breath of air. According to ſome it is a kind of ſemitertian fever.

PHRYCTE. See COLOPHONIA.

PHRYGIUS LAPIS. The PHRYGIAN STONE. It is ſo called becauſe the dyers in Phrygia uſed it much. It is produced in Cappadocia; the beſt is pale and ponderous. When calcined, it becomes reddiſh. Its uſes are the ſame as thoſe of the lapis calaminaris.

PHTHARTICOS, from φθειρω, *to corrupt*. DELETERIOUS, DEADLY.

PHTHEIROCTONON, ſo called from φθειρ, *a louſe*, and κτεινω, *to kill*. See STAPHIS AGRIA.

PHTHEIRIASIS, } The LOUSY EVIL, from φθειρ,
PHTHIRIASIS. } *a louſe*, called alſo *morbus pediculoſus*, *pediculatio*. It is a *louſy* diſtemper; children are frequently its ſubjects, and adults are ſometimes troubled with it. The increaſe of *lice*, when in a warm moiſt ſituation, is very great, but a cold and dry one ſoon deſtroys them. On the human body four kinds of *lice* are diſtinguiſhed: 1. The *pediculi*, ſo called becauſe they are more troubleſome with their feet than by their bite. Theſe are in the heads of children, eſpecially if ſore or ſcabby: and often in thoſe of adults, if they are ſlothful and naſty. 2. Crab-*lice*. See MORPIONES. 3 Body *lice*; theſe infeſt the body, and breed in the cloaths of the naſty and ſlothful. 4. A ſort which breed under the cuticle, and are found in the hands and feet; they are of a round form, and ſo minute as often to eſcape the ſight; by creeping under the ſcarf-ſkin they cauſe an intolerable itching; and when the ſkin burſts where they lodge, cluſters of them are found there: ſome authors call them *acari*, CYRONES, and *pedicelli*.

A good diet and cleanlineſs conduce much to the deſtruction of *lice*. When they are in the head, comb it every day; and, after each combing, waſh it with the following: ℞ Staph. agr. vel coc. Ind. contuſ. ℥ i. aq. font. ℔ i. ſs. & colaturæ adde ciner. clavel. ℥ ſs. or, inſtead of this decoction, ſprinkle the pulv. ſem. ſtaph. agr. vel coccul. Ind. among the hairs every night, and confine it with a tight cap.

CODROCHIUS, in his Treatiſe of *Lice*, ſays, that the *powdered coc. Ind.* exceeds all other means, and that it may be mixed in the pulp of apple or in lard, and applied every night to the hair. Some writers aſſert, that if the *pulv. cort. rad. ſaſſafr.* is ſprinkled on the head, and confined with a handkerchief, it deſtroys the lice in one night.

The body *lice* are deſtroyed by any bitter, ſour, ſalt, or mercurial medicine, if applied to the ſkin. See Turner's Diſeaſes of the Skin.

The *black ſoap*, and the flowers called *cardamine* or *lady's ſmock*, are ſaid to be ſpecifics in all caſes of *lice* on the human body. See Sennertus, Codrochius, Mercurialis, and Turner, in his Diſeaſes of the Skin.

PHTHISIS, from φθω, *to grow lean*, *conſumptio*. A CONSUMPTION. The Greek word, *phthiſis*, ſignifies *corruption*; but it is uſed only to expreſs that kind which cauſes a *conſumption* of the whole body; and generally only that *conſumption* of the body which had for its cauſe an abſorption of purulent matter from the lungs: hence it is diſtinguiſhed by the term, *phthiſis pulmonalis*, or *tabes pulmonalis*.

This diſorder is chronical, yet inflammatory; and the only chronical diſeaſe that is ſo. Dr. Cullen does not rank the *phthiſis* as an original diſeaſe, but as a mode of ſome other diſeaſe being terminated, viz. a conſequence of hæmoptyſis; and ſays, it is an emaciation, and debility of the body, attended with cough, hectic fever, and for the moſt part with purulent expectoration. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies, or at leaſt two ſtates. 1. *Phthiſis incipiens*, called *ficta* alſo, when there is no purulent expectoration. 2. *Phthiſis confirmata*, or *humida*, when it is attended with expectoration of pus: both theſe vary according to their remote cauſes, and, agreeable to De Haen, the ſecond varies according to the ſource of the purulent diſcharge. But generally, if not always, the purulence is from the lungs only.

Conſumptions are reckoned *phthiſical*, when obſtructions of any kind are the cauſes; and *atrophical*, when produced by an exceſs in any kind of the natural ſecretions, or excretions; and when an ulcer in the lungs gives riſe to it, it is called the *conſumption of the lungs*. Dr. Reid obſerves, that *conſumptions* ariſing from various cauſes, have been differently denominated, ſymptomatic, ſcrophulous, ſcorbutic, aſthmatic, &c. But the *phthiſis pulmonalis* he defines to be, "an expectoration of purulent matter from the lungs, by means of frequent coughing, attended with a fever, having morning ſweats, and remiſſions in the forenoon, occaſioning a waſting of the fleſh and ſtrength.

The ſeat of the true *phthiſis* or *conſumption* is in the lungs; *not in the blood-veſſels* there, but *the air veſſels*. Sometimes one lobe is affected, and ſometimes both. Dr. Cullen ſays, it is only when the matter is poured into the cavity of the bronchiæ, that it properly conſtitutes the PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.

Thoſe are moſt ſubject to a *conſumption* to whom any of the remote cauſes belong.

The REMOTE CAUSES ARE, an hereditary diſpoſition,—weak and flaccid lungs,—laxity of the fibres,—an ill conformation of the breaſt, or its contained parts,—a narrow depreſſed cheſt, with prominent ſcapulæ, protuberant ribs, long necks,—crookedneſs,—a too free uſe of ſpirituous liquors,—obſtructed perſpiration and reſpiration, or the obſtruction of any natural ſecretion,—cold winds,—a vapid putrid air,—a plethora,—a defect of blood—exanthematous, &c. diſorders,—grief,—intenſe ſtudy—a ſedentary life, ſmall and tender blood-veſſels, &c.

The MEDIATE CAUSES are, congeſtions of humours to parts of the lungs already too weak to return by the veins what they received by the arteries; the humours there ſtagnating, loſe their former quality, and become the beginning of tubercles.

It appears in perſons of every age; but moſt commonly from about the age of fifteen, up to that of thirty-five, the fervor of the blood is the greateſt, and then an ill formation of the body, or of the breaſt in particular, and an acrimony in the juices, concurring with the mediate cauſes; the IMMEDIATE CAUSE, which is an ulcer in the lungs, hath every circumſtance favouring its appearance and progreſs. The ulcer is formed by the rupture of the ſuppurated cells in the lobes of the lungs, and the acrimony of the matter lodged there.

Cœlius Aurelianus, in lib. ii. cap. 14, deſcribes a *conſumption* as follows: a *phthiſis* is frequently produced by a previous ſpitting of blood, and ſometimes by a gentle, but long continued catarrh, or cough, by which the lungs are at firſt gently lacerated, and then ulcerated. It is accompanied by a latent fever, which begins in the evening, and is alleviated in the morning, and attended with a violent cough at thoſe times. At firſt a ſmall, but afterwards a large quantity of ſanious ſpit, is expectorated. Thoſe who fall into a *phthiſis*, in conſequence of an hæmorrhage, diſcharge, at firſt, a bloody ſpit, which becomes feculent, and then livid or green, and laſt of all white and purulent, ſometimes ſalt, and at others ſweet; the voice is hoarſe and ſhrill, the breathing difficult, the cheeks red, and the reſt of the body of a cinerituous colour. It is accompanied with a loathing of food, and a preternatural thirſt. Some patients have a ſenſe of a wound in their lungs, and even expectorate fibres of them. The pulſe is weak, hard, and formicular. A *phthiſis* is alſo accompanied with an inflammation of the feet. As the diſorder increaſes, a flux is brought on; and the phlegm diſcharged, when thrown upon a live coal, is of a fetid and diſagreeable ſmell." Dr. Reid deſcribes this diſeaſe as follows: "*The firſt ſtage* of this diſeaſe begins with a cough, which is more or leſs troubleſome at night, uſually dry, cauſing pain and ſtitches in the breaſt, ſides, and head;—ſlight rigors, and ſome degree of feveriſh heat, with pain in the back, joints, and limbs, the uſual effects of taking cold.—Theſe ſymptoms increaſe;—the cough becomes more violent, hard, dry, and inceſſant;—the patients are reſtleſs at night;—the pains in the thorax more lancinating and fixed;—the difficulty and quickneſs of breathing conſiderable;—expectoration

foration little and frothy;—the pulſe quick, hard, and ſometimes like a ſmall cord, at others full and laborious;—the tongue white, and the back part tinged with yellow;—the eyes dull;—the countenance pale and ſickly.—Some difficulty attends the fixing on ſymptoms that may be called ſigns of the firſt ſtage of a *conſumption*; the above ſymptoms, if not ſpeedily removed, may be ſaid to tend to, and too frequently end in it; and as the hard, dry cough, and dyſpnœa, indicate the exiſtence of tubercles, however ſmall, it may be called the inflammatory or firſt period.—In a ſhort time the fever becomes more intenſe, with ſlight remiſſions in the morning; when a ſweat breaks out upon the breaſt and upper parts of the body, which ſenſibly relieves every ſymptom.—The cough continues, and is aggravated in a recumbent poſture, keeping the patient from ſleep till towards morning.—The expectoration increaſes in quantity, is frothy, ſometimes ſtreaked with blood.—During the fever, the cheeks have a circumſcribed ſpot of pure florid red; the lips and tubercles in the canthus of the eyes are alſo brighter than when in health.—The fever is augmented after eating, particularly ſolids, with flushing in the face, and burning heat in the palms of the hands and ſoles of the feet.—As the diſeaſe advances, the fever comes on about the middle of the day, increaſes until the evening, and is violent moſt part of the night, until the ſweat breaks out, and the patient gets ſome reſt. In the morning they find themſelves relieved; but get up languid, pale, and unrefreſhed by their ſleep. Though the pulſe is always quicker than natural, yet there is a remiſſion of the fever for ſome hours in the forenoon.—The expectoration becomes more copious, mixed with pus in ſmall globular maſſes; ſometimes diſagreeable to the taſte; yellow, greeniſh, and, as the diſeaſe advances, of an aſh colour.—The cough becomes leſs hard and looſe; the pains in the cheſt and head abate.—*At this period*, when the hectic fever hath regular remiſſions, when the ſweats come on every morning, and when the patient ſpits up matter freely, *the diſeaſe may be ſaid to be confirmed*. The countenance now gives evident ſigns of waſting, the eyes are hollow and languid,—the cheeks prominent,—the noſe ſharp;—the patient's fleſh wears away, and the ſtrength falls;—the cough is more diſtreſſing in the firſt part of the night;—the breathing ſhort, quick, and offenſive; their ſleep leſs, and diſturbed;—morning ſweats more profuſe and melting; the interval from fever leſs diſtinct.—The ſpitting is more loaded with matter, brought up more eaſily, and in greater quantity, ſometimes a pint in twenty-four hours: *this is the ſecond period of the diſeaſe*; in which there remains ſome degree of ſtrength, and the ſtomach is capable of digeſting food. From the beginning, the body is ſuppoſed to be coſtive, particularly after the morning-ſweats take place. The menſes uſually ceaſe about this time. *The third and laſt ſtage* commences by the appearance of the looſeneſs. From being coſtive, they have frequent motions in a day, which ſoon become a confirmed diarrhœa; every thing taken into the ſtomach, quickly running off by the bowels. The fever, heat, and cough abate of their violence, and the morning-ſweats become leſs profuſe. The diarrhœa increaſes, the ſtrength totally fails; frequent fainting comes on; ſometimes a ſlight delirium ſucceeds; the lower extremities ſwell; and, at laſt, death cloſes the ſcene. When the ſymptoms hurry the patient off quickly, the diſorder is commonly called a *galloping conſumption*. It ſhould not be unnoticed, that the above ſymptoms will be rarely met with exactly in the order above related."

The hectic fever attending the pulmonary *conſumption*, Dr. Reid thinks, is different from that produced by ſuppurations, in or about any part of the body. See HECTICA.

The pulmonary *conſumption*, or true *phthiſis*, ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from all thoſe other diſorders which are denominated *conſumptions*, but in which the lungs are not remarkably affected; ſuch as the *conſumption* from a ſimple gonorrhœa, the fluor albus, the ſcurvy, ſcirrhous indurations in the meſentery, an abſceſs or ulcer in the meſentery, a chronical cough, &c.

It is remarkable that conſumptive patients are often chearful to the laſt, in the intervals of the fever, and flatter themſelves with the hopes of recovery. When the nerves are affected, as in the hypochondriac diſorder, there is always a ſinking redneſs; but, in conſumptions, the muſcular fleſhy parts decay, and ſuffer firſt; and that decay coming on gradually, ſcarce gives the mind notice of it, and thence the patient fancies himſelf in no great danger.

The matter expectorated engages the attention in this diſorder, particularly ſince Sydenham has ſaid, that if in a morning the patient ſpits out the phlegm into water, it will ſink if the lungs are ulcerated, but, if not, it will ſwim. But it may be obſerved, that if a ſmall quantity of mucus is mixed with the matter that is expectorated, it will always ſwim, let the lungs be in whatever ſtate they may. The moſt remarkable ſorts of ſpit are the bluiſh, the ruſt-coloured, the blackiſh, and the cineritious; when any of the three firſt are thrown up, there is a taint in ſome of the viſcera, and the laſt indicates death's approach; it is the leaſt adheſive, and yet the heavieſt of any that ſuch patients excrete. The bluiſh ſpit is never thin, and is increaſed by things that cool the breaſt, as apples, &c. but leſſened by mercurials and ſudorifics.

The prognoſtics are rarely favourable, for it moſtly happens that the diſorder is too far advanced before the patient is ſo incommoded by it as to apply for relief; and often the firſt manifeſtation of the lungs being affected, uſhers in death. ARETÆUS ſays, that *when phthiſical patients begin to grow better* the cough is leſs frequent, a larger quantity of ſanious and more moiſt ſpit is expectorated, much aqueous matter is evacuated by ſtool, the urine is copiouſly evacuated, though, as yet, it hath no ſediment; the voice becomes more clear and ſonorous, the ſleeps are ſufficiently long, the præcordia are much relieved, and the pain remitting, is ſometimes transferred to the ſcapulæ, the difficulty of breathing is gentle and leſs frequent, but accompanied with an aſperity of the voice, and *when theſe things happen the patient recovers*. But beſides the obſcurity of the diagnoſtics in ſome, and the late application of others, it is obſerved by KIRKRINGIUS, WILLIS, &c. that ſome have been thought to labour under a *conſumption* during thirty or forty years, without any evidence of the diſorder having any influence on their lives; but then the ſtate of the caſe hath not been rightly underſtood. WILLIS ſays that it ſometimes happens, that a cavity or two are formed in the lungs, with callous ſides, ſo that matter collected in them is not conveyed to the maſs of blood, but is every day totally expectorated, though its quantity is very large: perſons in this ſituation have only, as it were, a fontanel in their lungs, and, although they ſhould every morning expectorate a large quantity of thick or yellow, and even, as it were, purulent ſpit, and a ſmall quantity of the ſame throughout the day, yet in other reſpects they enjoy ſufficient health, breathe eaſy, eat and ſleep well, have a due quantity of fleſh, or, at leaſt, have a good habit of body, and, at length, this diſcharge from the lungs abating, the patient is cured. So that on the whole, the favourable prognoſtics may only be conſidered as intimations that death is not ſo immediately to be expected, as when the more threatening ſymptoms attend. While the appetite is good, and the ſleep refreſhing, the diſorder does not appear to have made any dangerous progreſs; however in other inſtances this diſorder may be circumſtanced. It does not appear that a *conſumption* of the lungs is in its own nature ſo fatal as it uſually proves to be: wounds in the lungs are healed as ſoon as thoſe of any other of the viſcera; abſceſſes are formed in the lungs, which ſoon diſappear without inconvenience; and inſtances have occurred of patients recovering from all the ſtages of the pulmonary *conſumption*. To neglect, or miſmanagement, or both, for the moſt part, the uſual fatality is to be attributed.—Dr. Geo. Fordyce obſerves, that there are two caſes in which an ulcer of the lungs is ſometimes cured: 1. From an abſceſs in a peripneumony. 2. From a wound in the lungs. But from any other cauſe he fears that it will ever prove fatal; for in an ulcer of the lungs, their conſtant motion, and the quantity of air conſtantly taken into them, prevents it from healing.

The origin of the genuine *phthiſis* pulmonalis may generally be traced from hæmoptyſis; from what is called taking cold; and ſometimes from external injuries. When the diſeaſe hath made a certain progreſs, the ſymptoms may have differed in their incipient ſtate. THE GENERAL INTENTIONS OF CURE are, 1. *To obviate the occaſional cauſes of fever.* 2. *To evacuate the purulent matter from the lungs.* 3. *To palliate the moſt urgent ſymptoms.* 4. *To regulate the air, exerciſe, diet, and paſſions of the mind.*

The diet ſhould be light, nouriſhing, and aceſcent; a little

little may be often taken, but full meals ſhould never be allowed.

When ulcers are formed, and pus diſcharged, mild balſamics conveyed into the lungs with the breath, the bark taken freely into the ſtomach, a good air and proper exerciſe, are adapted for healing the ulcers. The bark, demulcent and aceſcent diet and medicines, are uſeful to prevent putreſcency. The columbo-root both mends the appetite, and blunts the acrimony of the juices; and may be uſed inſtead of the bark, when it does not agree with the patient; myrrh given with the ſaline mixture, and ferrum ammoniacale, has been eſteemed a very beneficial medicine, and is thus formed. ℞ kali pp. ʒ i. ſs. ſucc. limon. q. ſ. ad perfectam ſaturationem, cui adjiciantur aquæ diſtillatæ ℥ v. ſps. N. M. ℥ i. myrrhæ pulv. ʒ i. ferri ammoniacalis gr. xv. kali pp. ʒ ſs. vel potius nitri puriſſimi ℈ ij. ſ. q. ſacchari ℥ ſs. m. ſum. cochl. 4. bis vel ter de die. As to particular ſymptoms, many of them are relieved as follows.

Dr. Fothergill obſerves, that the moſt benefit is obtained from medicine in the very beginning of the diſorder; a cough is firſt excited by acrid ſerum, or by an inflammation; the acrid ſerum, if not ſoon diverted, will cauſe an inflammation; and if this inflammation terminates any other way than by a timely reſolution, though the immediate conſequences are ſeemingly ſmall, they prove inſurmountable, and proceed to a fatal iſſue. Though the inflammation ends in ſmall tubercles, which with much caution may not diſturb for many years, yet ſmall irregularities, and that want of care which is obſerved in moſt, until too late, ſubject them to the worſt effects.

If inflammation and heat are conſiderable, bleeding is uſeful in the beginning, and may prove a principal means of cure; but, in the future ſtages, it only palliates for the preſent, and as it reduces the patient's ſtrength, the diſorder ſoon overcomes him.

Dr. Reid obſerves, that the recent effects of a cold are eaſily removed by bleeding, diluting drinks, abſtinence, and the uſual antiphlogiſtic plan. That when from a bad habit of body, or from neglect, the cough remains obſtinate and dry; with pain in the breaſt; ſtitches in different parts of the thorax, increaſed upon coughing, and attended with a conſiderable degree of heat and fever; bleeding ſhould be occaſionally repeated, in moderate quantities, according as the pulſe, &c. will permit, and until theſe ſymptoms abate. The bowels ſhould be kept lax by means of gentle ſaline purgatives; and if the cough prevents ſleeping, ſuitable doſes of the tinctura opii camphorata may be given in the evening, and repeated in the night if required. But the remedy which he chiefly prefers in every kind of cough, and in every period of the pulmonary *conſumption*, is ſuch a doſe of pulv. ipecac. as will excite vomiting once or twice; this he repeats morning and evening, as the ſtrength of the patient and violence of the complaint may indicate. The Doctor obſerves, that the lungs are peculiarly affected by the ſtomach and its contents, and if the lungs are diſeaſed, they will be the more influenced thereby; further, that if any of the hypochondriac viſcera are in a diſeaſed ſtate, the lungs, if inflamed, will be affected by them. It is well known, indeed, that when the lungs are ſound, acrid matter in the ſtomach and bowels hath cauſed and kept up an obſtinate cough. Hence the advantage of thoſe frequent but gentle emetics. By giving emetics as above recommended, not only the contents of the ſtomach are evacuated, accumulation of the viſcid phlegm and acrid bilious mater prevented; but the lungs being compreſſed during the action of vomiting, whatever mucus and purulent matter are in the ramifications of the aſpera arteria, and air-veſicles, in tubercles or vomicæ, will be forced out and diſcharged; by which means an infinity of laborious coughing is prevented; the patient feels greatly relieved, and the tender lungs remain at reſt, till a freſh accumulation of matter is formed, which requires ſome time. By the univerſal concuſſion and agitation cauſed by vomiting, obſtructions in the liver, biliary veſſels, and in other hypochondriac viſcera, are attenuated and removed: and in all complaints ariſing from theſe cauſes, it is the moſt powerful and certain alterative that can be found in the whole materia medica. Puking once or twice does not fatigue even very enfeebled patients. Through every ſtage of the diſeaſe this method of puking with the ipecac. morning and evening, or every morning at leaſt, may be continued with great advantage. The ſtrength of the patient, and the urgency of the ſymptoms, will determine the frequency of the doſe. In the morning it ſhould be taken faſting, and if the patient is weak, it ſhould be taken in bed, but he muſt not ſleep after it, as that ſometimes prevents its action on the ſtomach. If it is required in the evening, its operation muſt be over before bed-time. Though emetics are ſo peculiarly inſiſted on, there are inſtances in which attention is required before they are adminiſtered, and indeed in which it will be proper to forbid their uſe; e. g. ſome caſes of pregnancy, in which abortion may be endangered; in ſcirrhous affections of the ſtomach, they cannot be allowed of; with others that will occur to the attention of the judicious.

Vapours from demulcent balſamic medicines received into the lungs may be of uſe to moderate the cough, diſpoſe the ulcers for healing, and to aſſiſt expectoration; but the taking of balſamics into the ſtomach, rather counteracts than expedites the uſual intentions of preſcribing them. In applying vapours to the lungs by inſpiration, the ingredients ſhould be adapted to the ſtate of the diſeaſe, and it ſhould be obſerved whether the trachea or its branches are inflamed; whether or no there is an increaſed ſecretion of acrid mucus from the lungs; or whether or not they are ulcerated; in all theſe ſtates, whatever is conveyed into the lungs, muſt be aſſiſted by proper perſpiratives. Antiſeptic, or antiſpaſmodic, attenuant, and balſamic medicines, may all be conveyed by means of vapours into the lungs, and ſo applied immediately to the ſeat of the diſeaſe, and thus principally the attempts to cure ſhould be made. But if the cough is ſo troubleſome as to prevent ſleep, proper opiates will be neceſſary. (See below.) It is eſſentially requiſite to keep the lungs quiet; for the agitation of coughing fatigues the patient, increaſes the inflammation, and haſtens the ſuppuration of the tubercles. Repeated emetics greatly conduce to prevent theſe; but the additional aſſiſtance of anodynes is alſo ſometimes neceſſary. When the cough is prevented, or even conſiderably alleviated, the inflammation will readily diſperſe; the immediate cauſe of its continuance being removed.

Riding is indiſcriminately directed by Sydenham in all conſumptive caſes; and that the beſt phyſician in *conſumptions* is a horſe, and the beſt apothecary is an aſs, is become a common-place witticiſm; but, if a patient is enfeebled, and rides in cold wet weather, he will be rather injured by it: if, in other more favourable ſeaſons, he is fatigued after riding, his breathing is thereby rendered more frequent and difficult, his ſkin parched and dry, the palms of his hands hot, his cheeks flushed, his tongue dry, and if he perceives a greater inclination to drink than to eat, a more gentle exerciſe muſt be uſed; riding on horſe-back muſt no longer be continued. In all caſes riding ſhould be over before dinner. Old people ſhould take longer journeys than young ones. In nervous *conſumptions* it is always uſeful. But in the true *phthiſis*, if in the beginning, eſpecially, if the patient is plethoric, it endangers an hæmoptoë; and when there is a vomica, the briſk motion of a horſe may occaſion an inflammation.—Again, *conſumptive* patients ſhould ride gently, only in a morning, and no longer than whilſt the pulſe continues calm. If after this exerciſe the patient's ſpirits are more gay, his appetite ſomewhat excited, his breathing is eaſy, his ſkin cool and ſoft, he may continue to ride whenever the weather will permit.

The bark is an important medicine after an ulcer is formed in the lungs, and an infuſion of it in cold water is an agreeable method of adminiſtering it. If it affects the breathing, three drams of the balſam of Tolu may be diſſolved with the mucilage of gum arabic, and added to each pint of the infuſion. The *acidum vitriolicum dilutum* may be added to each doſe. Thus the hectic heats, night-ſweats, and every ſymptom that can be attributed to the abſorption of purulent matter, are checked and kept moderate. It may here be remarked that, according to the experiences of different phyſicians, ſucceſs hath been various. Some extol the *bark*, the *vitriolic dilute acid*, &c. whilſt others declare them uſeleſs. It is well known to all, that diſeaſes of the ſame denomination are variouſly circumſtanced in different patients, and hence the ſeeming contradiction in the experiences related. If in one inſtance or more, the hectic fever attending may be produced, as ſuppoſed by Dr. Reid, without the preſence of pus as an agent, in other inſtances the abſorption thereof may be an attendant; beſides the various conſtitutions conſidered as natural, the different accidental diſorders in the habit, producing or accompanying the *phthiſis* pulmonalis, may ſufficiently reconcile the ſeeming diſ-

ferent practices in this complaint, and render each an object not unworthy our attention. In many inſtances *calomel* hath been the principal ſource of relief, according to the relations on this ſubject by Dr. Sims, who ſuſpecting a latent venereal cauſe, very happily proceeded on a mercurial plan, accompanied with ſuch other aids as his judgment in this, and ſagacity in that caſe, enabled him to diſcern to be needful.

From ſmall bliſters, when there is a fixed pain in the breaſts or ſides, increaſed by coughing, that does not yield readily to bleeding, and the antiphlogiſtic medicines uſually given, good effects are often produced, applied upon the part, and repeated as ſoon as the ſkin is healed. This method is better than applying bliſtering ointment to continue the running, which is rarely ſufficiently effectual. But in ſome inſtances neither nitre, the bark, nor bliſters, can be complied with by the patient; in which caſes ſuch other means as the ſagacity of the attending phyſician ſuggeſts muſt be ſubſtituted.

Mercurials are extolled for their efficacy in diſſolving the tubercles which are formed as ſoon as the inflammation terminates that laid the foundation of the diſeaſe. The *hydrargyrus cum creta* given in ſmall doſes as an alterative, is preferred by ſome to all other preparations of this kind.

Milk hath been the diet propoſed in every age, at leaſt ever ſince Hippocrates's time. *Women's milk*, eſpecially if drawn from the breaſt by the patient, is to be preferred to all other; in want of it, *aſſes' milk*, becauſe it abounds with ſweet ſerum, and poſſeſſes but little of the caſeous part with which more nouriſhing milks abound; next to the milk of aſſes, *that of goats* may be uſed; and if *cows' milk* is drank, let it be mixed with an equal quantity of barley water. Milk affords a mild nouriſhment, and blunts the acrimony of the juices. *Whey* is alſo of ſingular advantage: and milk may be mixed with infuſions of ſuch herbs as ſeem ſalutary in theſe caſes.

Columbo-root. It may be ſubſtituted for the bark, if bark purges or otherwiſe offends.

Iſſues. Theſe ſhould never de omitted where there is a ſcrofulous diſpoſition, or a ſaline catarrh: they are moſt effectual if inſerted in the inſide of the lower part of the thigh, above the knee.

A nauſea is often a troubleſome ſymptom, in which caſe two or three grains of *ipecacuanha* may be taken when equired, and worked off with camomile tea.

Night-ſweats are relieved by going early to bed, riſing ſoon in the morning, and taking the bark, as above directed. Frequently *the dilute vitriolic acid* is a uſeful addition; it ſhould be given over-night, and joined with the opiate when that is required. The *ſp. ætheris vitrioſici*, in the quantity of two or three drams to a pint of water, with a little of the ſyr. papav. rubr. is grateful and uſeful, if a glaſs of it is taken as often as is agreeable. As a ſalutary means of relief, in this inſtance, Dr. Sims recommends the wearing of a flannel ſhirt next the ſkin. He ſuppoſes that the morning perſpirations may ariſe, at leaſt in part, from that diſcharge being checked during the day, and nature making a puſh to relieve herſelf, and open the cloſed pores at night. Whatever, therefore, tends to keep up an equable diſcharge, prevents the neceſſity of a ſtruggle. He further adds, that the evening fever and violent paroxyſm of coughing, which commences frequently on the patient's going into bed, may alſo ariſe from the ſame cauſe; the latter however ſeems connected with the expoſure of the ſkin to the air, when the patient throws off his wearing apparel; as, on cauſing a patient to make the experiment, he found that when he went into bed, without taking off his cloaths, he eſcaped the paroxyſm; whereas, whenever he put them off, although the bed was carefully warmed, he always had as violent a one as is ever obſerved in any.

The ſhortneſs of breath is relieved by proper *vapours* received with the breath, amongſt which thoſe from a *mixture of wax and reſin* are uſeful; the wax and reſin may be laid on an iron that is hot enough to ſend up vapours from them. *Sterne's balſamic æther* is much approved for this purpoſe.

Hectic heats are relieved by *moderate bleedings*, a free uſe of *butter-milk*, *milk-whey*, and in the intervals, the *bark with dilute vitriolic acid*. Two or three times a day give the following draught, and at bed-time, add tinct. opii gtt. vi. vel x. to the doſe; ℞ mucil. e ſem. cydon. ℥ i. aq. ammoniæ acetatæ ʒ ii. ſyr. papaveris albi, ʒ ii. m. f. hauſt. Baths of ſoft water, with a little milk, and a ſmall quantity of nitre, are uſeful, and ſhould be daily employed.

Spitting of blood. This ſymptom calls for repeated bleeding until it is overcome; and to prevent returns, continue to bleed at proper intervals, and keep the mind free from all violent agitations.

A diarrhœa may be moderated, perhaps removed, by the decoct. vel extr. Campechenſes, or the pulv. e creta compoſitus cum opio & pulv. trag. c. p. æq. If it is attended with griping pains and bloody ſtools, give the enem. ex amylo, cum opio. *The columbo-root* is ſerviceable in this caſe, and alſo ſmall doſes of the *lythargyrum acetatum*. As this ſymptom uſually attends the laſt ſtages of a *conſumption*; when it is abated, the night-ſweats and hectic heats will be increaſed, and vice verſa; ſo that little good is done by any means.

A vomiting may be generally relieved in the ſame manner as a nauſea; but in caſe of failure, give the tinctura benzoes compoſita, gt. xl. cum tinct. opii, gutt. v. in thea menthæ.

The cough, when attended with pain in the breaſt, requires repeated ſmall bleedings; the pil. ſcillæ. Ph. Edinb. or, when proceeding from ſcorbutic ulcers or ſcrofulous ones in the lungs, are much relieved with the *pulv. hydrolapathi*; but perhaps, in general, the beſt kind of remedy is ſuch doſes of a mixture of the pil. ſapon. pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, as the urgency of this ſymptom may require; the proportion of each may be ſuch as, while the cough is moderated by the opiate, the bowels may be moved by the purgative. In general their proportion may be from one or two parts of the pil. ſapon. to two parts of the pil ex aloe cum myrrha, as a laxative, and almoſt a ſpecific for the cough. Dr. Sims recommends the uſe of *ſulphur*; he obſerves, that it neither heats nor checks perſpiration; and is peculiarly efficacious in relieving, almoſt in the worſt ſtage of the diſeaſe.

Dr. SENTER, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of Philadelphia, ſays, one of the moſt valuable medicines he ever met with for the tuberculous or glandular phthiſis, was the *vitriolum cæruleum*; he unites it with ipecacuanha, and gives five pills, containing from ſeven to ten grains of each of theſe ingredients in a morning faſting, allowing nothing to be drank to urge the emetic effect. If theſe produce five or ſix plentiful evacuations, in the ſubſequent vomitings, he continues the ſame quantity; if not, he encreaſes the doſe to ſix or more pills of the ſame kind. Theſe emetics he repeats every ſecond or third day, according to the irritability of the ſtomach, and other circumſtances of the ſick: and, in the mean time, gives as much as the ſtomach will bear of the myrrh mixture, above ſpecified; and, by theſe medicines, he aſſerts, that he has reſtored more perſons to health, labouring under a hectic fever, from glandular ſuppurations, than by all other medicines and methods he ever read of, or tried from his own invention.

See Morton's Phthiſiologia. Default. Bennet's Theat. Tabid. Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Wallis's Sydenham. Hoffmann. Farr's Aphoriſmi de Maraſmo. Lond Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 289, &c. N. Robinſon, M. D. on *Conſumptions*. Cr. Reid on the *Phthiſis Pulmonalis*. Obſ. on Epidemical Diſorders by James Sims, M. D. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. ii. p. 356, edit. 4. Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 359. Tranſactions of the College of Phyſicians, Philadelphia, vol. i. 1793.

PHTHISIS ISCHIADICA. See TABES COXARIA.

—— PUPILLÆ. See AMAUROSIS.

—— HUMIDA, i. e. *Phthiſis* confirm. } See
—— SICCA, i. e. *Phthiſis* incipiens. } PHTHISIS.

PHU. See VALERIANA.

PHYGETHLON, from φυω. It is repreſented variouſly: ſome deſcribe it as a broad, but not much elevated, tumor, in which there is ſome reſemblance of a puſtule; it is attended with violent pain, ſo as ſometimes to excite a fever. It is ſlow in ripening, and is not much of it converted into pus. Its general ſeat is in the arm-pits, neck, and groins. Celſus ſays that ſome of his countrymen call it *panus*; and in ſome places, he ranks it among glandular ſwellings. Some fix its ſeat in the glands under the jaw. See alſo ERYSIPELAS.

PHYLACTERIA. See AMULETA.

PHYMA, from φυομαι, *to grow*, or *to be generated from*, or from φυω, *to produce*. All kinds of preternatural tumors from any part of the body, and eſpecially ſuch as affect the ſuperficies of the ſkin, and ariſe without any external cauſe, and are generated, increaſed, inflamed,

and ſuppurated in a ſhort time. See Galen's Com. in 6 Epid.

PHYMATA, are alſo inflammations of the glands, which ſuddenly break forth, and haſten to ſuppuration. Paulus, lib. iii. c. 22. Sometimes by *phymata*, ſome ſort of ſcrofulous tumors met with in children, are thus called; and ſometimes this word ſignifies abſceſs in the inward parts, as when there is a vomica in the lungs, &c. It is ſometimes uſed to ſignify a *tubercle*, *a caruncle*, &c. According to ſome, *phyma* is a diminutive of phygethlon. It is alſo a little ſwelling like a boil, ſomewhat round and flatter.

PHYMOSICA, ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a phymoſis. See ISCHURIA.

PHYSÁLIS ALKEKENGI. See ALKEKENGI.

PHYSCONIA. A PHYSCONY. It is a hardiſh tumor, occupying a large portion of the abdominal cavities; it increaſes very gradually, is not ſonorous, nor is there any fluctuation obſerved in it. Dr. Aitken defines it to be a *ſcirrhus* of one or more of the abdominal organs. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines, a tumor, occupying chiefly a certain part of the abdomen, gradually encreaſing, neither ſonorous, nor fluctuating; he makes it a ſynonime with *hypoſarca*; it is alſo called *hyperſerchidios*. He recites, from the works of CUSSON, no leſs than fifteen ſpecies, according to the parts affected, viz. PHYSCONIA *hepatic*,—*ſplenic*,—*renal*,—*uterine*,—*ovarial*,—*meſenteric*,—*inteſtinal*,—*omental*,—*polyſplachnal*,—*viſceral*,—*external*—*lupial*,—*external ſcirrhodal*,—*external hydatidoſe*,--from ſubcutaneous adeps,—from an excreſcence, ſo that ſome tumors on the ſkin, &c. are called by the name, PHYSCONIA. However, this diſeaſe admits not of a cure.

PHYSIOLOGIA. See MEDICINA.

PHYSOCELE, from φυσα, *a flatus*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. See EMPHYSEMA.

PHYSOMETRA. A TYMPANY of the WOMB. Dr CULLEN places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines a light elaſtic tumor in the hypogaſtric region, from figure and ſituation reſembling the uterus. It is formed by air, &c. which diſtend the womb, and is called alſo *hyſterophyſe*. It may be diſcharged by rendering the os uteri internum pervious.

PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA, called alſo *ſolanum magnum Virginianum rubrum*; *ſolanum racemoſum Americanum*, PORK-PHYSIC, PORK-WEED, POKE-WEED, RED-WEED of VIRGINIA, RED-NIGHTSHADE. It is found every where in North America, from Virginia to New York. It is a large plant, with a ſtrong ſtem: it ſends forth many branches. The leaves are large, ſmooth, juicy, oval, and entire, without indentations on the edge, and placed alternately. The root is large and perennial, runs deep into the ground, and divides into many branches. It is raiſed in our gardens.

The leaves are *anodyne*. The juice of the whole plant is *ſharp* and *corroſive*: it is not uſed inwardly; but inſpiſſated to the conſiſtence of an ointment, by ſetting it in the ſun, it is *applied to cancers* and *to ulcers for removing their calloſity*. The corroſive part is ſo volatile, that, if the juice is quite dry, it is inactive and uſeleſs. If the roots are roaſted and beat into a poultice, then applied to ulcers with hard tumors and calloſities, it diſſolves them. See Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 85.

The other ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by its having leſſer fruit, and is alſo called *ſolanum Barbadenſe*.

PIA MATER. Quia cerebrum accurate, ſicut *mater* infantem involvit, ſic ab Arabibus dicta, alſo called *ſcalis membrana*, *meninx tenuis*. The thin membrane which immediately involves the brain. It is ſo thin that it would be inviſible but for its veſſels; where they do not enter, it is quite tranſparent. The brain is divided into lobes, which form convolutions, ſomething of the appearance of the inteſtines. The *pia mater* covers the whole external ſurface, and ſends proceſſes between the convolutions of the brain. The principal veſſels that go to the brain paſs on the *pia mater*: ſo that its uſe is to connect the lobuli of the brain, and to ſupport the veſſels. Some deſcribe a third covering of the brain, and call it *arachnoides*, and place it betwixt the *pia mater* and the dura mater; others make this the external lamella of the *pia mater*, but it is not of that ſignification which it is reckoned. See DURA MATER.

PICA, called alſo picatio, *malacia*, *allotriophagia*, *citta*, *ciſſa*. LONGING. It is a preternatural appetite in pregnant women, and ſome ſick perſons when about to recover. It is called *pica*, from the bird of that name, which is ſaid to be ſubject to the ſame diſorder. The diſorder conſiſts of a deſire of unuſual things both to eat and drink, and in being tired of one and wanting another, particularly things that are accidentally ſmelled. It is called *malacia*, from μαλακια, *weakneſs*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CL. LOCALES, and ORD. DYSORExIÆ, which he defines a deſire of eating things not fit for food. *In pregnant women* it is ſomewhat relieved by bleeding, and in about the fourth month of their pregnancy it leaves them. *Chlorotic girls*, and *men who labour under ſuppreſſed hemorrhoids*, are very ſubject to this complaint, and are relieved by promoting the reſpective evacuations. In general, whether this diſorder is obſerved in pregnant women, in perſons recovering from an acute fever, or in thoſe who labour under obſtruction of the natural evacuations, this craving of the appetite ſhould be indulged.

PICEA. See ABIES, N° 1.

PICELT. See NICOTIANA.

PICROCHOLOS, from πικρος, *bitter*, and χολη, *bile*. A perſon abounding with bitter bile, or a perſon ſubject to anger.

PICINUM OLEUM. See BRUTIA.

PICTONUM COLICA. See COLICA.

PIEDRA DI COBRA. See COBRA DE CAPELLO.

PIERRE NOIRE. See AMPELITIS.

PILA HYSTRICIS. See BEZOAR HYSTRICIS.

—— MARINA. A ſpecies of alcyonium; or a round ſpherical ball found on ſea-coaſts amongſt wrack. Lemery deſcribes it as being about the ſize of a man's fiſt, ſometimes larger, ſometimes leſs: it is lanuginous, of a dark colour, formed by a collection of hairs, ſand, and other impurities of the ſea, united by means of ſome glutinous liquor. It is ſaid to kill worms. Zwelfer tells us that when it is calcined it is uſeful in ſcrofula.

PILEUS. See CUCUPHA. In anatomy it is the coif with which ſome children are born; it is called *pileolus*, *galea*, and *vitta*.

PILEOLUS. See PILEUS; CUCUPHA.

PILMICTIO. A diſcharge of ſubſtances reſembling hairs with the urine.

PILOSELLA MAJOR. See HIERACIUM ALPINUM, and GNAPHALIUM MONTANUM.

PILOSUS. See CAPILLARIS.

PILOTHISMA. Medicines which take off the hair.

PILULA. A PILL, called alſo *catapotium*, *gongylion*. *Pills* are a form well adapted for thoſe medicines that operate in ſmall doſes, and that are offenſive in taking, or ſo heavy that they are not eaſily ſuſpended in, or mixed mechanically with any fluid. They diſſolve the moſt difficultly, and produce the moſt gradual and laſting effects of any other form; this, in ſome caſes, is a diſadvantage, in others an advantage. Emetics, if they are retained long in the ſtomach, uſually paſs off by ſtool; but ſtomachics are proper in this form.

Reſins ſhould be beat up with ſpirituous mixtures, ſuch as the ſyr. alb. ℥ viii. ſp. vini. r. ℥ i. m. gums with water dry powders with the conſ. cynoſb. or mucilag. e gum. arab.

Gold and ſilver leaf do not diſſolve in the ſtomach, and often hinder the *pills* from diſſolving, therefore ſhould never be uſed.

What cannot be included in four or five *pills*, for one doſe, is not fit for this form. It is a term given to ſeveral compounds, many of which will be found under ſome one of the principal ingredients, as *Pilulæ* e gummi. See ASSAFŒTIDA, &c. There is a variety of formulæ of this kind in the Pharmacopœia Chirurgica, which are compoſed of very active ingredients, as different preparations of *quickſilver*, *cantharides*, *cicuta*, *cuprum vitriolatum*, *opium*, *turpentine*, and *vitriolated zinc*, which may be found under the term PILULÆ.

PILUS. See CAPILLUS.

PIMENTA, } See PIPER JAMAICENSIS.
PIMENTO. }

PIMPERNELLA. See ANAGALLIS.

PIMPILIM. See PIPER LONGUM.

PIMPINELLA. BURNET or SAXIFRAGE, and BURNET SAXIFRAGE. It is called *ſaxifraga* becauſe it grows out of the rocks, as if it broke through them; and not becauſe of its efficacy in breaking the ſtone in the human bladder. Boerhaave reckons up eight ſpecies. This is the PIMPINELLA SAXIFRAGA, or PIMPINELLA SANGUISORÆ

GUISORBÆ FOLIO, *foliis pinnatis, foliolis radicalibus ſubrotundis, ſummis linearibus*, CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 366. It is called alſo *ſanguiſorba, pimpinella minor, tragoſelinum, ſmaller burnet ſaxifrage*. A perennial umbelliferous plant: grows in dry paſture grounds, and is the POTERIUM SANGUISORBA Linn. Likewiſe it is a name for *agrimonoides*.

PIMPINELLA ALBA GERMANORUM, called alſo *pimpinella ſaxifraga major, gypſophyton*. GREATER OR WHITE BURNET, or SAXIFRAGE. Some of its leaves are deeply cut, the odd one into three ſections. It is common in Germany, but rarely met with in England.

All the ſpecies are joined into one by Linnæus: their qualities are alſo ſimilar. The roots have a hot pungent taſte, which is not durable. When freſh they affect the eyes like muſtard and horſeradiſh. In drying they loſe all their ſubtil matter; water partially extracts their virtue, but ſpirit completely. When diſtilled with water they afford a ſmall portion of oil, which is acrid and fiery. Theſe roots are warm and ſtimulating, aperient and diuretic, and are uſeful when tenacious humours offend. *Bergius* conſiders the PIMPINELLA to be reſolvent, diaphoretic, ſtomachic, and diuretic. Several writers recommend it as a ſtomachic, and in all caſes where *pituitous humors* are thought to prevail, as *aſthmas, catarrhal coughs, hoarſeneſſes*, and what has been called *angina ſeroſa*; and by HOFFMANN, it is ſaid to be an excellent emmenagogue. It has alſo been employed by way of gargle, for diſſolving viſcid mucus, and to ſtimulate the tongue, when that organ becomes paralytic: doſe in powder, ℈ i. in infuſion ℥ ij.

There is a ſpecies which is called *nigra*, from its being externally of a bright black colour, whilſt thoſe of others are whitiſh; it is remarkable for yielding a bluiſh oil: it grows wild in Germany and Switzerland. Whatever has been ſaid of the value of theſe as medicines by Stahl and others, they are not conſidered of any repute in the preſent practice.

—— ANISUM. ANISE. The *aniſeeds* of the ſhops are the ſeeds of the *pimpinella aniſum*, or *pimpinella* Ægyptiaca, foliis radicalibus trifidis inciſis floribus flaveſcentibus. Linn. See ANISUM.

PIMPINELLA foliis agrimon. nonnullis. See AGRIMONOIDES.

PINASTELLUM. See PEUCEDANUM.

PINEALIS GLANDULA, from *pinea, a pine apple*, to which it hath ſome reſemblance. The PINEAL GLAND. See CEREBRUM.

PINEUS PURGANS. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

PINGUEDINOSA MEMBRANA. The CELLULAR MEMBRANE is called ſo, where the oily matter contained in it almoſt diſſolves ſpontaneouſly. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

PINGUEDO, } See ADEPS.
PINGUIS. }

PINGUICULA. A plant ſo called by Geſner, becauſe its leaves are fat to the touch. See SANICULA EBOR.

PINHONES. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

PINNA. A WING. The lateral and inferior parts of the noſe are called *pinnæ* and *naſi alæ*; and the ſuperior broad parts of the ears are called pinnæ. See AURICULA.

PINNACULUM FORNICIS GUTTURALIS. See UVULA.

PINON. See BRYTON.

PINUS. The PINE-TREE, called alſo *peuce*. It differs from the fir-tree in having its leaves ſtanding in pairs, thoſe of the firs being ſolitary. The *pine* abounds with the ſame kind of reſinous juice as does the fir-tree. The cones taſte agreeably, and are ſimilar in quality to the ſweet almonds. The reſin of the *pine tree* is called frankincenſe. Some ſay it is the reſin of the pinaſter, which grows in Sweden, Norway, and Germany; others ſay it is only produced in Arabia. It is a ſolid brittle reſin, brought to us in globes of a browniſh colour on the outſide, internally whitiſh, or variegated with whitiſh ſpecks; it hath a bitteriſh acrid taſte, but no conſiderable ſmell: it totally diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine, but water ſcarcely affects it. It is a mild corroborant, though rarely uſed, except in plaſters.

There are many ſpecies of *pine-trees*; among the reſt is the *tæda*, which grows in the country of the Griſons.

The bark of all the *pine-trees* is aſtringent, and the tops are antiſcorbutic; but the virtues of all the *pine-trees* ſeem to depend upon the turpentine they contain. See Raii Hiſt.

PINUS INDICA, Nucleo purgante. See GRANA TIGLIA, under CATAPUTIA MINOR. Pinus is alſo a name for ſeveral ſpecies of ABIES. See N° 1, 2, 3, 4, under ABIES.

PIPER. PEPPER. *Arum moſchatum*. It is the ſmall round aromatic fruit of a trailing plant, which grows in Sumatra, Java, and Malabar. There is variety of ſubſtances of this name, which are diſtinguiſhed by particular epithets annexed to the term, viz.

PIPER ALBUM, alſo called *piper maturum decorticatum, leucopiper*, WHITE PEPPER. The *black-pepper*, when ripe, is macerated and decorticated, and then ſold as another ſpecies.

The *black-pepper* is hotter and ſtronger than the *white*; they both ſeem to heat the conſtitution more than ſome other ſpices that are of equal pungency upon the palate; and from theſe ſpices they differ in this, that their pungency does not reſide in the volatile parts or eſſential oil, but in a ſubſtance of a more fixed kind, which does not ariſe in the heat of boiling water. *Pepper* infuſed in water impregnates it very ſtrongly with its flavour, but not with its taſte; by boiling a little while, a little more of its pungent matter is extracted, and its flavour diſſipated. Diſtilled with water, a thin, light, and limpid oil is obtained, which is very mild, for if a drop falls on the tongue, it only excites a grateful moderate warmth. Rectified ſpirit completely extracts the pungent part of the *pepper*; the tincture is hot and fiery, and when evaporated, a ſtill more fiery extract is left behind. The quantity of extract it nearly the ſame from both the ſorts of *pepper*, but that from the white is the weakeſt. Peppers, particularly, black, have been uſed as ſtimulants and aromatics, and ſucceſſfully employed in ſome caſes of vertigo; and in paralytic and the gouty diſorders; given in large doſes, it has been found a remedy for intermittents, though in ſome inſtances it has produced fatal conſequences.

—— INDICUM, called alſo *capſicum, lada chilli*; *capo molago, piper* Hiſpanicum, *piper* Luſitanicum, *ſolanum urens, ſiliquaſtrum Plinii, piper* Braſilianum, *piper* Guineenſe, *piper* Calecuticum, GUINEA PEPPER. It is the CAPSICUM ANNUUM; or CAPSICUM *caule herbaceo, pedunculis ſolitariis*, CLASS PENTANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. p. 252. It is in long, roundiſh, taper pods, divided into two or three cells full of ſmall whitiſh ſeeds. It is a native of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. When this fruit is freſh it hath a penetrating acrid ſmell: to the taſte it is pungent and acrid; it produces a painful burning in the mouth, like that from arum-root. Rectified ſpirit takes up its pungency, and if the tincture is evaporated, the remaining extract is exceſſively fiery. This kind of *pepper* is given in ſmall quantities, as one of the higheſt ſtimulants in cold, ſluggiſh, phlegmatic temperaments, in ſome paralytic caſes, in relaxations and inſenſibility of the ſtomach, and for promoting the efficacy of aloetic medicines, and the deobſtruent gums in uterine diſorders. This is without odour, or particular taſte, and is ſo readily diffuſible that it joins agreeably and conveniently with any other condiment or ſauce. It ſeems to ſtimulate the ſtomach, and promote digeſtion; and taken in largely, is certainly the moſt heating of the condiments. Bergius ſays he has very often ſeen long protracted intermittents cured by the following powder, without any relapſe. Six grains of Indian pepper, and two ſcruples of bay berries, in powder, divided into three portions, one of which was given on the approach of the firſt rigor, another the day following, at the ſame hour, and the laſt on the third day. Cullen's Mat. Med. In climates, of which capſicum is a native, we are told, that the free uſe of it is a ſalutary practice, being found to ſtrengthen the ſtomach, aſſiſt digeſtion, and correct the putreſcent colliquation of the humours, ſo common in hot climates: as a ſtimulant of the moſt acrid kind, it may be found efficacious in ſome paralytic and gouty caſes, or to promote excitement where the bodily organs are languid and torpid. In the *cynanche maligna*, it has been ſucceſſfully exhibited, and in what Dr. Mackitrick calls *cachexia Africana* (DUNCAN's Edinb. Diſp. p. 257.) which he conſiders as the moſt frequent and fatal predispoſition to diſeaſe among negroes; doſe from ſix to eight grains. A ſpecies of this is called in the Weſt Indies BIRD-PEPPER, and is the baſis of a powder brought from thence under the name of *Cayenne*, or CAYAN-PEPPER. There are four ſpecies of *Guinea-pepper*, viz.

viz. the *chilchotes*, *chilterpin*, *tenalchiles*, and *chilpelague*. There is a fifth ſpecies, which grows in Peru, and is called *agy*.

PIPER JAMAICENSE, alſo called *piper caryophyllatum*, *cocculi Indi aromatici*; *piper chiapæ*, *amomum*, *caryophyllus aromaticus*, *Americanus*, *pimento*, *piper odoratum Jamaicenſe*, *pimento*, ALL-SPICE, and JAMAICA PEPPER. The Dutch call it, *amomi*, *anomum*. The dried unripe aromatic berry of a large tree, growing in the mountainous parts of Jamaica, reckoned a ſpecies of myrtle, called by Linnæus MYRTUS PIMENTA, or MYRTUS JAMAICENSIS, *fol. oblongo-ovatis glabris alternis, racemis terminalibus & lateralibus, fructu orbiculari*, CLASS ICOSANDRIA. ORDER MONOGYNIA, Gen. Plant. p. 217. This kind of *pepper* is moderately warm, of an agreeable flavour, ſomewhat reſembling a mixture of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs, whence its name of *all-ſpice*. Diſtilled with water it yields an elegant eſſential oil, which ſinks in water; it is moderately pungent, in ſmell and flavour approaching to oil of cloves, or rather a mixture of thoſe of cloves and nutmegs; the remaining decoction, inſpiſſated, leaves an extract ſomewhat ungrateful, but not pungent, and the berry itſelf is wholly deprived of its taſte as well as flavour, the warmth of this ſpice reſiding rather in the volatile than in the fixed part. Rectified ſpirit takes up all its virtue, but gives over little or nothing with it in diſtillation. The ſpirituous extract poſſeſſes the whole of the virtues of this *pepper*; it is very warm and pungent, but not fiery, like thoſe of the *black* and *white peppers*.

The *Jamaica pepper* is often ſubſtituted for the black and white ſorts, and may be conſidered as an agreeable aromatic.

Half a pound of this *pepper* is put into three gallons of proof ſpirit, and diſtilled. This water is ſubſtituted for the *aq. aromatica*, and the *mirabilis aqua* of former diſpenſatories.

The London College order a water to be made from half a pound of the berries of *pimento* bruiſed, put into a ſufficient quantity of water to avoid an empyreuma, from which, after maceration for twenty-four hours, one gallon is to be diſtilled, and this is called AQUA PIMENTO. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The oil of *Jamaica pepper* is generally ſubſtituted for the oil of cloves, and is very little inferior to the oil of nutmegs.

PIPER LONGUM, called alſo MACROPIPER, *atapatli*, *catu-tripali*, *pimpilim*. LONG PEPPER. PIPER LONGUM, or PIPER INDICUM LONGUM, *fol. cordatis petiolatis ſeſſilibuſque*, CLASS DYANDRIA. ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 43. INDIAN LONG PEPPER TREE. Of this there are three ſpecies: they are produced in the Eaſt Indies. The pods are round, about an inch long, or rather more, with numerous minute grains within them. This is hotter and more pungent than any of the other ſorts of *pepper*; in its pharmaceutic properties it agrees with them entirely. Dr. Cullen ſays it has preciſely the ſame qualities, only in a weaker degree, and therefore thinks the *piper nigrum* ſhould be employed in its ſtead, in various compoſitions where it enters. Mat. Med.

The *black pepper* is moſt agreeable to the palate, and is moſt uſed in food. The *long* is the ſtrongeſt and moſt uſed in medicine: the *white* is weakeſt, and ſeldom uſed in either. Their warmth and pungency reſide chiefly in their reſin; their aroma is an eſſential oil.

The general virtues of all the *peppers* are, they are ſtomachic, carminative, and uſeful in low phlegmatic and leucophlegmatic habits, and heating to the conſtitution; ten grains may be taken three times a day to aſſiſt digeſtion. When aſtringents have failed, a diarrhœa hath been cured by ℈ i. of *pepper* with ʒ ſs. of diacodium, twice a day.

—— LONGUM FOLIORUM NERVIS, &c. See BETLE.

—— MONARDI. See BUYO BUYO.

—— MURALE. See SEDUM.

—— NIGRUM, called alſo *molago-cedi*, *melano-piper*, *lada*, *piper aromaticum*, SPICE, BLACK PEPPER. It is the PIPER NIGRUM, or PIPER ROTUNDUM NIGRUM, *foliis ovatis ſubſeptemnerviis glabris, petiolis ſimpliciſſimis*. Linn. The BLACK-PEPPER TREE.

This is probably gathered before it is ripe; it is the fruit of a plant which grows in Java, Malabar, &c. See PIPER ALBUM. BAUHINE ſays, the immature black-pepper, or rather ſuch as from ſome accident is prevented from ripening, is called *braſma*.

There are other ſpecies of *peppers*, but they are of little note in medicine. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

PIPER CARYOPHYLLATUM. See PIPER JAMAICENSE.

—— CAUDATUM. CUBEBS. See NHANDU, and CUBEBÆ.

—— CHIAPÆ. See PIP. JAMAIC.

—— CUBEBA. See CUBEBÆ.

—— TAVASCI. See CASSIA CARYOPHYLLATA.

PIPERITIS. See LEPIDIUM.

PIRAMIDALIA CORPORA. The ſmall eminences on the lower part of the MEDULLA OBLONGATA, which ſee.

PISCATOR REGIS. See ALCEDO.

PISIFORME, Os. See LENTICULARE, and CARPUS.

PISSÆUM INDICUM. See PETROLEUM. BARB.

PISSASPHALTOS. See BITUMEN.

PISSASPHALTUM. See MUMIA.

PISSELÆUM, from πισσα, *pitch*, and ελαιον, *oil*. OIL of PITCH. *Bitumen Barbadenſe*. It is of the ſame nature as tar. It is prepared by boiling pitch; wool is ſaid to be ſpread over the boiling pitch; and when it is ſoaked with the riſing vapour it is wrung into a veſſel, and this is repeated as long as the pitch is boiling; but the common method of diſtilling to obtain eſſential *oil* is more probably uſed.

PISSELAION. See PIX LIQUIDA.

PISSINUM OLEUM. See BRUTIA.

PISTACHIA LENTISCUS. See LENTISCUS.

PISTACHIUM, } called alſo *terebinthus Indica Theo-*
PISTACIA, } *phraſti*, *Biſtacium*. The SISTIC NUT-TREE, or the PISTACHIO NUT-TREE.

Piſtachio nuts are oblong and pointed, about the ſize and ſhape of a filbert, including a kernel of a pale greeniſh colour covered with a yellow or a red ſkin. They are brought from the Levant. The kernels are agreeable to the taſte, are ſweetiſh and unctuous, and of the ſame general nature as almonds. See Raii Hiſt. Miller's Bot. Off.

PISTILLUM. The PISTIL or POINTAL. It is that column or ſet of columns, which occupies the centre of the flower, riſing on the top of the embryo, and is generally ſurrounded with the chives. They are ſuppoſed by Linnæus to be a continuation of the medulla, or pith. Theſe differ greatly in their form, for in ſome flowers they are roundiſh, in others triangular, oval, or ſquare. According to the ſame author, in his ſyſtem, the piſtillum is the female part of generation, whoſe office is to receive and ſecrete the pollen, and produce the fruit. It conſiſts of three parts; GERM, STYLUS, and STIGMA.

PISTOLOCHIA. See SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.

PISUM. The PEA. Of theſe there are various ſpecies, but they are not noted for their medical virtues. They are ſoftening and laxative. They are leſs nutrient and leſs flatulent than the bean, and generally more tender; the ſweeter and more mucilaginous they are, the more nutritive.

—— ARBORESCENS. See CAJAN.

PITUITA. So ſome call the water which comes from the ſtomach of ſome patients while faſting in a morning. See PITUITARIA MEMBRANA.

PITUITA ALBA. See ANASARCA.

PITUITARIA. See DIARRHŒA.

PITUITARIA GLANDULA. The PITUITARY GLAND. It is a ſmall ſpongy body, lodged in the ſella ſphenoidalis, between the ſphenoidal folds of the dura mater: it is of a ſingular ſubſtance, not appearing to be either medullary or glandular; on the outſide it is partly greyiſh and partly reddiſh, and white within. It is tranſverſely oval, and on the lower part, in ſome ſubjects, it is divided by a ſmall notch into two lobes, like a kidney-bean. It is covered by the pia mater as by a bag, the opening of which is the extremity of the infundibulum, and it is ſurrounded by the ſmall circular ſinuſes, which communicate with the ſinus cavernoſi.

—— MEMBRANA. The PITUITARY MEMBRANE. It is that which lines the whole internal nares, the cellular convolutions, the conchæ, the ſides of the ſeptum narium, and, by an uninterrupted continuation, the inner ſurface of the ſinus frontales and maxillares, and of the ductus lachrymales, palatini, and ſphenoidales. It is alſo continued down from the nares to the pharynx, ſeptum palati, &c. It is termed *pituitaria*, becauſe that through the greateſt part of its extent it ſeparates a mucilaginous

laginous lymph, called *pituita* by the ancients. This membrane is of different ſtructures in different parts; ſometimes it is thin, in other places it is thick and ſpungy; it is thickeſt on the ſeptum narium, the lower portion of the inner nares, and the conchæ; in the ſinuſes it is thinner; on the ſide next the perioſteum and perichondrium, it is plentifully ſtored with ſmall glands. See CEREBRUM.

PITUITOSA. See DIARRHŒA.

PITUITOSUS MORBUS. See NERVOSA FEBRIS.

PITYRIASIS. A ſcorbutic diſorder of the head, chin, and eye-brows; called alſo *porrigo*.

PITYROIDES. See FURFURES.

PITYUSA. See TITHYMALUS, ESULA MINOR.

PIX. PITCH, called alſo *burina*, *burnea*.

PIX BURGUNDICA. BURGUNDY PITCH. It is the reſin of ſome turpentine-tree, leſs diveſted of its oil than is the common reſin. Some ſay it is from the mountain-pine. It is alſo called WHITE PITCH. It is from the PINUS ABIES, *foliis ſolitariis, ſubtetragonis, diſtichis, ramis infra nudis, conis cylindraceis*. Hort. Kew. CL. MONOECIA. ORD. MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1077. Burgundy pitch is chiefly imported from Saxony, of a ſolid conſiſtence, yet ſomewhat ſoft, of a reddiſh-brown colour, and not diſagreeable in ſmell. In inveterate coughs, affections of the lungs, and other internal complaints, plaiſters of this reſin, by acting as a topical ſtimulant, are frequently found of conſiderable ſervice. Though formerly an ingredient in ſeveral ointments and plaiſters, it is now entirely confined to external uſe. See ABIES.

—— LIQUIDA. TAR. Dioſcorides calls it *piſſelaion*: it is alſo named *alkitram*, *cedrium*. It is the produce of all reſinous trees; it was firſt got from cedar, larch, fir, *pitch*, but now it is chiefly from pine-trees. It is chiefly obtained from the *pinus* foliis geminis rigidis, conis ovato-conicis, longitudine foliorum ſubgeminis, baſi rotundatis. Hort. Kew. CLASS MONOECIA. ORD. MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1077. See ABIES. The wood is incloſed in a large oven, which ſtands within another oven; the ſpace betwixt them receives the fire; from the bottom of the inner oven runs a gutter, by which the *tar* is conveyed off in proportion as it melts out from the wood.

Tar differs from turpentine in having received a diſagreeable empyreumatic impreſſion from the fire, and in containing, along with the pungent, bitter, terebinthinate matter, a portion of the acid which is extricated from the wood by the heat, and likewiſe of its gummy or mucilaginous matter: by the mediation of theſe principles, a part of the terebinthinate oil and reſin becomes diſſolvable in watery liquors, which extract nothing from the purer turpentines.

Diſtilled in a common ſtill, it affords the *common black pitch*, an eſſential oil, called, from the name of the tree whence the *tar* is obtained, OL. PINI, or OL. TÆDÆ, and an acid ſpirit. This oil hath the ſame general nature as the oil of turpentine, but is impregnated with the empyreumatic flavour of the *tar*. A leg of mutton, whilſt roaſting, baſted with *tar* inſtead of butter, and a ſharp ſkewer frequently thruſt into its ſubſtance, in order to let out the gravy, affords in the dripping-pan a compoſition which has been ſaid to cure the lepra ichthyoſis, by the body being anointed with it all over for three or four nights ſucceſſively, whilſt, for the ſame time, the ſame body linen was worn. Dr. Cullen has in one inſtance employed it with great ſucceſs. Mat. Medica.

Water in which *tar* hath been ſteeped is an uſeful remedy in many diſorders. It may be drank either warm or cold. In acute diſeaſes it is taken as freely as the thirſt may demand it; and in chronical diſorders, from a pint to a quart may be taken every day, at three or four times, beginning with the firſt draught whilſt the ſtomach is empty. It is a good deobſtruent; it is warming and ſtimulating; it raiſes the pulſe, increaſes perſpiration, and the groſſer evacuations.

Tar-water is made by putting two pounds of Norway *tar* to a gallon of water, ſtirring them well together for two or three minutes; and after ſettling two days, the clear liquor muſt be poured off. Of this a pint or more may be taken every day. Thoſe who are curious to ſee the variety of diſorders againſt which this water is ſaid to be a ſpecific, may conſult the biſhop of Cloyne's Treatiſe on *Tar*-Water. In many inſtances, this preparation, ſays Dr. Cullen, has appeared to ſtrengthen the tone of the ſtomach, to excite appetite, promote digeſtion, and to cure all the ſymptoms of dyſpepſia. At the ſame time it manifeſtly promotes the excretions, particularly that of urine; and the ſame may be preſumed to happen in that of others. From all theſe operations, it will be obvious, that in many diſorders of the ſyſtem, this medicine may be highly uſeful. Materia Medica.

PIX NIGRA, called alſo *pix ſicca*, *pix arida*. COMMON BLACK PITCH, DRY or STONE PITCH, and, by *Dioſcorides*, *palimpiſſa*, becauſe it is prepared of pitch twice boiled.

It is tar dried by heat, or what remains of tar after diſtilling the eſſential oil from it; thus pitch is freed from the greateſt part of the eſſential oil, and the acid and aqueous parts of tar. A ſtimulating plaiſter bearing the name —— EMPLASTRUM PICIS COMPOSITUM, *compound pitch plaiſter*, is ſaid to be full as ſtimulating as the euphorbium plaiſter, and poſſeſſes ſimilar properties. It is made in the following manner:

℞ Picis aridæ ℥ viij. gum. ammoniaci, galbani, āā ℥ iv. liquentur ſimul, deinde adjiciantur, pulveris radicis pyrethri; ſeminis ſinapios; camphoræ, āā ʒi. olei terebinth. q. ſ. ad conſiſtentiam propriam ut fiat emplaſtrum.

UNGUENTUM PICIS ARIDÆ.

℞ Picis aridæ ℥ ix. ceræ flavæ ℥ iv. ſs. olei olivæ ℥ viii. colliquentur. This is efficacious in thoſe ulcers particularly, wherein exiſts an extraordinary degree of ſpaſmodic irritability, diſtinguiſhable by their languid, purple, and glaſſy appearance, in which all terebinthinate ointments are inadmiſſible.

UNGUENTUM PICIS CUM SULPHURE.

℞ Picis liquidæ ℥ viii. ceræ flavæ ℥ ſs. flor. ſulphuris ℥ ij. pix & cera colliquentur, deinde adjiciatur ſulphur. This is applicable to the tinea, and eſteemed very efficacious; but during its uſe, the head muſt be conſtantly ſhaved, and a cloſe green oil-ſkin cap conſtantly worn.

PLACEBO. A common-place method or medicine, calculated to amuſe for a time, rather than for any other purpoſe.

PLACENTA, from πλακοῦς, *a cake*. In BOTANY, it is that part of the pod or huſk of a plant to which the ſeeds are faſtened, and by which they are nouriſhed until they are ripe. In ANATOMY, it is a congeries of blood-veſſels which adhere to the uterus during geſtation, and is called *hepar uterinum*, which, together with the *membranes* and *funis umbilicalis*, is excluded generally after the fœtus; they are all together called the AFTER-BURDEN, the AFTER-BIRTH, and the SECUNDINES. The *placenta* is a round *cake*, thick in the middle, and thinner towards the edges; ſometimes it is oval, at others it is divided into two, as it were, adhering to each other by the membranes. It hath an internal convex ſurface, where the funis is inſerted, and an external concave ſurface, which ſeems compoſed of lobes. When there are two children, there are two *placentæ*; and when they appear as one, they are really two for the moſt part, for they have no communication of veſſels. The *placenta* hath generally been ſuppoſed to ſtick to the fundus, but that is uncertain; it adheres to that part of the uterus which it happens to fall upon. The *placenta* is made up of one vein, and of two arteries, which ramify together, the largeſt being on the internal ſurface; and even the parenchymatous ſubſtance appears by injections to be quite vaſcular. No nerves were ever found in the *placenta*.

In midwifery, many are in a hurry to bring away the *placenta*, (which, when it adheres, is called *deuteria*, *deuterinas*), and to that end introduce their hands into the uterus to ſeparate it therefrom; but, if left to itſelf a little while, freſh pains will ſeparate it, and during their action it is eaſily drawn away by gently pulling at the funis; and again, as by introducing the hand an inflammation in the uterus is ſometimes excited, patience is always to be exerciſed in this affair. It hath long ſince been obſerved, that haſtening the *placenta* was one cauſe of difficulty in delivering it. Many of the moſt eminent practitioners agree, that a flooding only can juſtify the ſpeedy ſeparation of the *placenta*. When neceſſity obliges the practitioner to introduce a hand into the uterus, the back of the hand ſhould be toward the uterus, and the hollow of the hand kept as cloſe to the *placenta* as poſſible

in ſeparating it, that the womb may not be injured. Beſides the publications on the practice of midwifery, ſee Tolver's Preſent State of Midwifery in Paris.

PLACITIS. See CADMIA.

PLACTULÆ. See MORPIONES.

PLADAROTIS. A fungous tubercle in the inſide of the eye-lid.

PLAGÆ. Solutions of continuity, wounds, ſtripes, blows, &c. It is ſynonymous with *locales*.

PLANCUS. See LEIOPODES.

PLANTA. A PLANT OR VEGETABLE. It is an organical body, deſtitute of ſenſe and ſpontaneous motions; it adheres to ſome other body ſo as to draw from it its nouriſhment, propagating itſelf by ſeed. Under this generical name are included trees, ſhrubs, under-ſhrubs, and herbs. Moſt *plants* are hermaphrodite, having the male and female parts in the ſame flower; others bear flowers on the ſame ſtem, ſome of which are male and others female: of this ſort are the melon and cucumber. Some whole *plants* bear flowers, which are never followed by any fruit; whilſt others of the ſame ſpecies bear fruit with flowers, and hence are diſtinguiſhed into male and female *plants*; of this ſort are the hop, hemp, poplar tree, &c. The female flowers are only followed by fruit; the hermaphrodites are reckoned among the female in this reſpect. Inſtances are well authenticated of the fecundating farina, from the male flower, being carried to the female of the ſame ſpecies to the diſtance of fifteen leagues.

Plants can no more exiſt without nouriſhment and air, than animals can. Their nouriſhment is from oil rendered miſcible with water, by the intervention of alkaline ſalts, or alkaline earth: hence all good ſoils contain ſome proportion of one or the other of theſe: and the oily matter is attracted from the air, which is, by putrefactions, exhalations, &c. abundantly ſupplied therewith. The radical fibres attract a part, and the leaves imbibe another portion of nouriſhment; the firſt from the earth, the latter from the air.

To a portion of iron in *plants*, their green colour is attributed; and this opinion is confirmed by all the accidents that happen to them from an excluſion of the ſun and air, or their free admiſſion, from putrefaction, &c.

On the ſtructure and nouriſhment of *plants*, ſee Dr. Grew; and on the ſleep of *plants*, ſee Dr. Hill. Though, in common language, the word PLANT is ſynonymous with vegetable, it is frequently uſed in a more reſtricted ſenſe. By LINNÆUS they are placed in the laſt of the ſeven families, into which he has diſtributed the whole vegetable kingdom, comprehending all that are not *funguſes, algæ, moſſes, ferns, graſſes*, or *palms*. They are, 1. Herbaceous; 2. Shrubs; 3. Trees. In the vegetable kingdom, he has ſunk the word plantæ, and has divided them into *lilia, herbæ, arbores*. MARTYN. It is alſo a name for the *metatarſus*, and ſome vegetable products, viz.

PLANTA MIRABILIS DISTILLATORIA. See BANDURA.

—— ZEYLANICA. See MENTHA PALUSTRIS.

PLANTAGO. PLANTAIN, called alſo *centinervia, polyneuron*. It is a ſmall perennial plant, common in fields, or by road-ſides; the leaves lie on the ground, have naked unbranched ſtalks, bearing on the top a ſpike of ſmall, imperfect, four-leaved flowers, which are followed by little capſules, which opening horizontally, ſhed numerous crooked ſeeds. See BOICININGA. It is alſo a name of *coronopus*, and *pſyllium*.

PLANTAGO LATIFOLIA, called alſo *ſeptinervia, heptapleuron, arnogloſſum*. BROAD-LEAVED PLANTAIN, COMMON GREATER PLANTAIN, WAY-BREAD, LAMB'S-TONGUE. PLANTAGO MAJOR, OR PLANTAGO LATIFOLIA MAJOR, *foliis ovatis glabris, ſcapo tereti, ſpica floſculis imbricatis*, CLASS TETRANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 142. It hath oval leaves, ſeven ribs, which are prominent on the lower ſide, running from end to end. It flowers in May.

—— MINOR, called alſo *anguſtifolia, quinquenervia, bipemulla, bipinella, pentaneuron, pentapleurum*. RIBWORT, the GREATER NARROW-LEAVED PLANTAIN. It hath oblong five-ribbed leaves, and ſhort thick ſpikes.

The leaves of both theſe ſorts are ranked among vulneraries, and are mildly aſtringent; they may be uſed indifferently, but they are rarely noticed in the preſent practice. Boerhaave enumerates ſeventeen ſpecies. Peaſants now commonly apply the leaves to freſh wounds, and cutaneous ſores. They have been given in conſumptions, and in various fluxes; in ſpitting of blood, the roots have been recommended by BERGIUS, from three to ſix drams every day, given in the intermiſſions of vernal tertians. An ounce or two of the expreſſed juice, or the like quantity of a ſtrong infuſion may be given for a doſe. In agues, it ſhould be doubled, and taken at the commencement of the fit.

PLANTARES. See POPLITEUS.

PLANTARES VENÆ. The tibialis poſterior, having deſcended to the ſole of the foot, forms theſe veins, by dividing into ſeveral tranſverſe arches, which communicate with one another, and with the ſaphena, and ſend ramifications to the toes.

PLANTARIS ARTERIA EXTERNA. It is one of the diviſions of the poſterior tibial artery. It paſſes on the concave ſide of the os calcis, obliquely under the ſole of the foot, to the baſis of the fifth metatarſal bone, and from thence it runs in a kind of arch toward the great toe, communicating there with the tibialis anterior, which perforates the interoſſeous muſcles. The convex ſide of this arch ſupplies both ſides of the laſt three toes, and the outſide of the ſecond toe, forming ſmall communicating arches at the end, and ſometimes at the middle of each toe, as in the hand. The concave ſide of the arch furniſhes the neighbouring parts.

PLANTARIS ARTERIA INTERNA. It is alſo a diviſion of the poſterior tibial artery. This inner *plantaris* having reached beyond the middle of the ſole of the foot, is divided into two, one of which goes to the great toe, communicating with the branch of the tibialis anterior; the other is diſtributed to the firſt phalanges of the other toes, communicating with the ramifications from the arch already mentioned.

PLANTARIS MUSCULUS. The muſcle whoſe tendon covers the planta, the ſole of the foot. It is alſo called *tibialis gracilis*. It riſes from the outer condyl; it paſſes down between the gaſtrocnemius and the ſoleus, and is united by a cellular membrane to the tendo Achillis. Winſlow thinks that as it is attached to the capſular ligament, it ſerves to keep it from being pinched in the motions of the joint. Dr. Hunter thinks it hath ſome action with which we are not acquainted, ſeeing it is always diſtinct.

PLANTULA MARILANDICA. See GENSING.

PLANUM. See METATARSUS.

PLANUM OS. See ETHMOIDES OS.

PLASTICUS, PLASTIC, from πλασσω, *to form*. Formative, or endued with a faculty of forming.

PLATA. See SCAPULA.

PLATANUS. The PLANE-TREE. The leaves are large and laciniated; the flower is amentaceous, formed in a globular figure, and conſiſting of a multitude of ſtamina. The fruit, which is produced at a diſtance from the flower, is ſpherical, and contains vaſt numbers of long apiculated ſeeds, intermixed with much down. The Oriental ſpecies is called *platanus latus*, becauſe it extends its branches ſo as to cover an hundred men under its ſhade. The leaves cool and repel. See Raii Hiſt.

It is alſo a name for the *muſa, papaya fœminea*, and *acer*.

PLATYOPHTHALMON. See ANTIMONIUM.

PLATYSMA. Any thing which is flat and broad; thus a piece of cloth, of plaiſter, or of metal, is called by this name.

PLATYSMA MYOIDES, from πλατυς, *broad*, and μυς, *a muſcle*, alſo called *myoides, quadratus genæ, detrahens quadratus, tetragonus, ſubcutaneus, depreſſor maxillæ inferioris, cutaneus muſculus*.

This muſcle riſes from the ſkin inſenſibly below the claviculæ, and is inſerted into the baſis of the lower jaw; it then runs up, and joins the triangularis, and is inſerted into the angle of the mouth, and the ſkin of the cheek. It depreſſes the lower jaw.

PLECTANÆ. See CORNUA UTERI.

PLECTRUM. See TEMPORUM OSSA, UVULA, and LINGUA.

PLETHORA, from πλησις, *plenitude*. A *plethora* is when the veſſels are too much loaded with fluids. The *plethora* may be ſanguine or ſerous; *in the firſt*, there is too much craſſamentum in the blood; *in the latter*, too little. *In a ſanguine plethora* there is danger of a fever, inflammation, apoplexy, rupture of the blood-veſſels, obſtructed ſecretions, &c. *in a ſerous*, a dropſy, &c. A rarefaction of the blood produces all the effects of a *plethora*; it may accompany a *plethora*, and ſhould be diſtinguiſhed therefrom. Mr. Bromfield obſerves, that a ſanguine *plethora* may be known by the pulſe. An artery overcharged with blood is as incapable of producing a

ſtrong

ſtrong full pulſe, as one that contains a deficient quantity; in both caſes there will be a low and weak pulſe. To diſtinguiſh rightly, the pulſe muſt not be felt with one or two fingers on the carpal artery; but if three or four fingers cover a conſiderable length of the artery, and we preſs hard for ſome time on it, and then ſuddenly raiſe all theſe fingers, except that which is neareſt to the patient's hand, the influx of the blood, *if there is a plethora*, will be ſo rapid, as to raiſe the other finger, and make us ſenſible of the fulneſs. See his Obſ. and Caſes, vol. i. Linnæus obſerves, that in the ſanguine *plethora* there is a redneſs of the ſkin from the fulneſs of blood, attended with a dyſpnœa. *The ſanguine plethora* is relieved by bleeding; *the ſerous* by purging, diuretics, and ſweating.

PLEURA, } from πλευρα, *the ſide*, called *hypo-*
PLEURON, } *pleurios*. The breaſt is lined with a membrane thus called; it is ſmooth inwardly, but rough outwardly, where it is attached by a cellular membrane to the adjoining parts; it covers the diaphragm, as the peritonæum covers it on the underſide; where it goes to the ſpine, it covers the lungs, and make a complete bag on each ſide, which duplicature forms the mediaſtinum. The uſe of the *pleura* is to give the contained viſcera a ſmooth ſurface, and to confine a lubricating juice, which is ſuppoſed to be ſecreted by the extremities of the arteries; and the mediaſtinum ſerves to keep the heart more fixed in the centre of the body, and prevent wounds of one ſide the thorax from affecting the other. The *pleura* is of a firm texture, and hath many blood-veſſels and nerves running in it. It is ſubject to inflammation and abſceſs. See PLEURITIS and ABSCESSUS, N° 36.

PLEURITICA. A PAIN in the SIDE.

PLEURITIS, from πλευρα. A PLEURISY or INFLAMMATION OF THE PLEURA.

Three kinds of *pleuriſies* are ſpoken of by different writers, viz. *the true* or *inflammatory*, the *falſe*, and the *ſpaſmodic* or *flatulent*. Dr. CULLEN places it as a ſpecies of pneumonia, or inflammation of the contents of the thorax: and defines it, a pleuritic pneumony, attended with a hard pulſe; a pungent pain, for the moſt part, of the ſide, increaſed particularly in inſpiration; a difficulty in lying down on the ſide, a very painful cough, dry in the beginning, afterwards moiſt, and often bloody. He diſtinguiſhes four varieties. 1. *Pleuritides idiopathicæ ſimplices*. 2. *Pleuritides complicatæ*. 3. *Pleuritides ſymptomaticæ*. 4. *Pleuritides falſæ*.

The true *pleuriſy* is when a pain and fever attends an inflammation of the *pleura*.

Some have diſputed whether the ſeat of this diſorder be the *pleura*, or the external coat of the lungs, but it is generally ſuppoſed to begin in the *pleura*, and ſo to extend to the lungs, as, by diſſecting thoſe who die of *pleuriſies*, the outer coat of the lungs is found affected.

Its cauſes are whatever can excite internal inflammation in general: alſo ſuddenly drinking of cold water after being heated with exerciſe.

Aretæus gives the following ſhort, but excellent deſcription of a *pleuriſy*: "An acute pain accompanies it, which reaches to the throat, in ſome to the back, and in others to the ſhoulders; it is ſucceeded by a difficulty of breathing, watching, naufea, redneſs of the cheeks, phlegm, and very yellow and bloody matter. It is worſe if the ſpit be not bloody, or a delirium, or a coma, comes on." The pulſe is remarkably hard, vibrating, and ſtrong; but the *pleuriſy* is principally known to be preſent by the pain in the ſide, with a high fever, a difficulty of breathing, and a cough. The pain is uſually juſt above the ſhort ribs; it is increaſed by inſpiration, and leſſens on expiration; thence the breathing is difficult: if the pain ſhifts its ſeat, a favourable prognoſtic thence ariſes; the inſpirations are ſhort. The cough is ſhort, ſuppreſſed, and ſometimes dry; but at others, a mucus is ſpit up from the lungs; at firſt it is thin, but growing more like pus and bloody. The difficulty of breathing ſometimes ſo increaſes as to check the blood in its paſſage through the lungs; and the patient is preſently ſuffocated. If a mortification takes place, the pain ceaſes ſuddenly, the pulſe as ſuddenly becomes weak and ſmall, though it be quick, and it is often irregular; a delirium and convulſion then preſently come on, and the patient is deſtroyed. If the diſorder does not prove fatal by any of theſe ways, nor yet is relieved by the ſpitting, or by ſome other natural or artificial method, a ſuppuration enſues which is known by an irregular coldneſs and ſhiverings, and the pain becoming a dull one; if the ſuppurated part points externally, a fluctuation may be felt by preſſing it with the finger; and if the pus is emptied into the cavity of the thorax, an EMPYEMA is formed, and is known as remarked in that caſe. Sometimes this ſuppuration is twelve or fourteen days before it is formed; and whether it happens ſooner or later, it is uſually fatal. There is no diſeaſe wherein the critical ſymptoms are more violent, and more ſtrongly marked than in this, and a perfect cure inſtantly follows, when death is often the moſt expected.

The *pleuriſy* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from inflammation of the lungs, of the diaphragm, of the mediaſtinum, and of the intercoſtal muſcles; from the baſtard-*pleuriſy*, and peripneumony, and from rheumatic pains in the ſide.

If the fever is violent, the heat burning, the cough and tongue very dry, a gangrene may be expected (which does not often happen) if a ſuppuration does not take place. If the ſtitch abates ſuddenly without any manifeſt cauſe, but at the ſame time the countenance changes, grows pale and ſad, the eyes appear dull and heavy, and the pulſe feeble, it denotes a tranſlation to the brain, and is moſtly fatal. If purple ſpots appear, they are rarely other than fatal.

Let the air in the patient's room be cool, but not cold; and, except the heat is very great, let all that is drank be tepid. A ſpoonful of linſeed, unbruiſed, and half an ounce of liquorice root infuſed in a quart of boiling water, is an excellent common drink.

In this, as in all other inflammatory fevers, *bleeding is a principal remedy*. The quantity of blood which may be taken away, and the repetitions of the operation, are beſt determined by the continued hardneſs of the pulſe. A free bleeding at the firſt is always more uſeful than ſeveral leſſer ones afterwards; therefore, as a repetition is not often convenient, bleed at the firſt until the patient faints, or till the pulſe is manifeſtly altered. If, before aſſiſtance is called in, the expectorated matter is bloody, and ſomewhat digeſted, bleeding muſt be forborne.

Bliſters are rarely to be omitted; generally they are applied on the pained part, immediately after a free bleeding; but ſome prefer the application of them to the legs, and that when the violence of the fever is ſomewhat abated. Before a bliſter is applied, bladders of warm water may be tried by laying them over the part complained of; and the volatile liniment may be rubbed thereon. If the pain is obſtinate, when the bliſter on one ſide ceaſes to diſcharge freely, apply another to the other ſide.

Cooling clyſters, frequently injected during the firſt three or four days, render the loſs of much blood leſs neceſſary.

Antimonial preparations, given in ſuch doſes as will keep up a naufea, are of ſingular advantage, both with reſpect to the fever, and to expectoration.

Nitre and *camphor, with ſmall quantities* of opium to moderate the violence of the pain, are powerful aſſiſtants. If the opium ſeems to affect the head, add a little ſal c. c.

If what is ſpit up be yellow, or ſtreaked with blood, the *gum. ammon.* will be a proper addition to the other medicines.

A cooling purge may be given as ſoon as the firſt bleeding is over; and if the heat and inflammation are violent, it may be repeated every ſecond day, notwithſtanding the clyſters; for, if poſſible, *a reſolution of the inflammation muſt be procured*.

If the menſes appear in female patients, they muſt not interfere with the neceſſary repeated bleeding, nor occaſion any alteration in the treatment of the diſeaſe.

If, after taking away blood, the pulſe ſinks and becomes languid, the *ſal c. c.* in doſes of ſix or eight grains may be repeated every three or four hours.

In the very beginning of the diſorder, having premiſed due evacuations, the *decoct. rad. ſenek. is almoſt a ſpecific*. An ounce of the root may be boiled in water to a pint, and two or three ſpoonfuls may be given three or four times a day. If it excites a vomiting, give ſmaller doſes. See PERIPNEUMONIA.

Alſo Wallis's Sydenham; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic; Hoffman's Med. Rat. Syſt. Fordyce's Elem. part ii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i. p. 311.

THE BASTARD PLEURISY is an inflammation of the intercoſtal muſcles. The cauſes are nearly ſimilar to thoſe of the *true pleuriſy*. The ſymptoms and cure are alſo nearly alike. It differs from the true *pleuriſy* in that the pain is more external; where the pain is, there a ſwelling is perceived; and if the part is touched, the pain

becomes very pungent, and the patient cannot lie on the pained ſide. There is leſs pain on inſpiration, and of conſequence not ſo great a difficulty of breathing. The cough is generally dry, the general inflammation is leſs violent, and the lungs are leſs apt to be affected; a mortification ſeldom takes place, and ſuppuration hath but little danger attending it.

In order to the cure, *bleed* in proportion to the hardneſs of the pulſe; *purge* at proper intervals; *bladders of warm water* may be applied to the part complained of, and it may alſo be rubbed with the *volatile liniment*: ſometimes when the pain is acute *a bliſter* is applied, and the *decoction of rad. ſeneka* given as in a true *pleuriſy*. If a ſuppuration threatens, encourage it by means of fomentations and poultices.

This diſorder ſometimes terminates in a ſweat, and rarely continues more than ſeven or eight days.

See Fordyce's Elements, part ii. Tiſſot's Advice to the People. This term is given to other diſeaſes, viz.

PLEURITIS HEPATICA. A variety of *pleuriſy* called *a falſe pleuriſy*, or an inflammation of the liver, with pleuritic ſymptoms.

—— SPURIA. See RHEUMATISMUS.

—— SPLENICA. See SPLENIS INFLAMMATIO.

PLEURODYNE. Pains in the pleura. Dr. Cullen makes it ſynonymous with RHEUMATISMUS, which ſee.

PLEURODYNE FUGAX. See CRAMPUS.

—— RHEUMATICA. See RHEUMATISMUS.

PLEURON. See PLEURA.

PLEUROPNEUMONIA. A diſtemper conſiſting of a pleuriſy and peripneumony.

PLEURORTHOPNŒA. According to Blancard, it is a pleuriſy, in which the patient cannot breathe without keeping his neck erect.

PLEUROSTHOTONOS. See TETANUS.

PLEXUS. In ANATOMY, is a kind of network, or complication of veſſels, or *plexus* of nerves. See GANGLION.

PLEXUS CARDIACUS, or PULMONARIS. It is formed of the reciprocal ramifications of both trunks of the eighth pair, and their mutual communications with the filaments of the intercoſtal or great ſympathetic nerve. It is ſituated above the lungs, on the foreſide of the bronchia, and it diſtributes to the pericardium, &c.

—— CHOROIDES, alſo called *plexus reticularis*, or *retiformis*. The fornix cut off, and removed, we ſee a vaſcular web, called the *plexus choroides*, with ſeveral eminences which it covers. The firſt two great eminences are called corpora ſtriata, and the other two are called thalami nervorum opticorum. The firſt ſmall eminences are clearly united together, the anterior are called *nates*, and the poſterior *teſtes*. Le Dran explains it to be a folding of the carotid artery in the brain. See CEREBRUM.

—— PAMPINIFORMIS. See SPERMATICA CHORDA.

PLICA POLONICA, } (from *plico, to knit together*,)
PLICA, } PLAITED HAIR, called alſo *helotis, kolto, rhopaloſis*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe under the name of *trichoma*, in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. IMPETIGINES. It is a contagious diſeaſe, wherein the hairs are thicker than uſual, and are ſo matted, and glued together, that it is impoſſible for them to be extricated. This diſorder is only met with in Poland and Lithuania, and conſiſts of ſeveral blood-veſſels running from the head into ſome of the *hairs*, which cleave together, and hang from the head in broad flat pieces, generally about an ell in length, but ſometimes they are five or ſix yards long; one patient hath more or leſs of theſe, up to twenty, and ſometimes thirty. They are painful to the wearer, and odious to every ſpectator. At the approach of winter, an eruptive fever happens to many in theſe countries; the eruptions principally infeſt the head; and when at the height, an ichorous humour flows from them. In this ſtate they are too tender to admit of being touched, and the matter running down the *hairs*, mats them together; the ſkin by degrees breaking, the ramifications of the capillary veſſels following the courſe of the *hair*, or prolonged out of the ſkin, at length are increaſed to a vaſt length. There is a ſpecies called *trica lumborum*, by ſome authors.

No method of relief is known; for if the diſcharge is checked, or the veſſels cut off, the conſequence is an increaſe of more miſerable ſymptoms, and, in the iſſue, death; though ſome aſſert that there is no danger in cutting them off. Sennertus ſays, when all the morbid matter is thrown out of the body, the *plicæ* fall off ſpontaneouſly. He further obſerves, that the only ſafe practice in this caſe is, to ſolicit the peccant matter to the hairs, to which it naturally tends, and that this is beſt anſwered by lotions of *bear's breech*. Some ſay that a decoction of the herb *club-moſs* and its ſeeds, with which the head is to be waſhed, is ſpecific. See Sennertus, Hoffmann de Morb. cert. Reg. propr. Gehema in Epiſt. ad Bontokoe de *Plica Polonica*.

PLICARIA. See LYCOPODIUM.

PLICATIO. A violent ſhock and bending of a long bone without breaking it.

PLINTHIUS LAQUEUS. See CIRCUS QUADRUPLEX.

PLUMBAGO. PLUMBAGE. Called alſo *Molybdæna* and *Galena*. In PHARMACY it is a metallic recrement. The beſt is like litharge, yellow, ſhining, and of a pale red under levigation, but boiled in oil it takes an aſh colour; that which is of a leaden colour is not good. It is generated in the refining furnace of gold and ſilver. There is a foſſil ſort. They are of the ſame nature as litharge.

PLUMBAGO, in the vegetable kingdom, is LEADWORT, or FRENCH DITTANDER. It is a plant whoſe root is fibrous, thick, fleſhy, hot, and perennial; the leaves are alternate and entire; the calyx is very hairy; the flower is monopetalous, and they are placed on ſpikes. Boerhaave mentions two ſpecies of them, and notes the whole plants as being hot and biting like the pellitory of Spain, and as proper ſubſtitutes for it. It is alſo a name of the *dentaria, dentillaria, dentellaria, lepidium Monſpelliacum*.

PLUMBUM. LEAD. Alſo called *ſaturnus, aabam, abartamen, accib, acureb, alabcai, allabor, allarinoc, alooc, alomba, alracas, capricornus, molybdos*. Greek writers often uſe the ſame name for *lead* and tin; and many of their Latin tranſlators interpret κασσιτερος both by *lead* and tin. Geo. Agricola mentions three kinds, viz. *the white*, by which he means tin; *aſh-coloured*, or biſmuth; and *livid coloured*, or *lead*.

Common *lead* is a pale, livid, ſoft, flexible metal, eaſily ductile, not at all elaſtic, or ſonorous, and, if mixed with any metal, prevents its ſound; it is about eleven times ſpecifically heavier than water, fuſible in a ſmall heat, ſoon calcined, and thereby increaſed in its weight; it does not ruſt; if continued in fuſion, it contracts a various-coloured pellicle on the ſurface, and, if kept ſtirring, ſo as that freſh ſurfaces may be expoſed to the air, it changes by degrees partly into a fume, and partly into a duſky-coloured calx; when fuſed, it paſſes through any veſſel yet made to hold it, and with it takes all mixtures except gold or ſilver, or it diſſipates them in vapour, or carries them with it as it is formed into ſcoria, and thrown off at the ſides of the cupel. If the calcination of *lead* is continued ſome time, and the heat is increaſed to different degrees, it becomes yellow, and is called MASTICOT, or *painter's yellow*; afterwards it becomes red and is called MINIUM. Theſe calces, haſtily heated to a conſiderable degree, melt into the appearance of oil, and, on cooling, form a ſoft flaky ſubſtance called LITHARGYRUM, *litharge*, which is yellow, or reddiſh, according as the *lead* was more or leſs calcined. If the calces are urged with a pretty ſtrong fire, they run into a yellowiſh glaſs, which, whilſt in fuſion, corrodes the common crucibles until it hath ſaturated itſelf with their earth. Theſe ſeveral ſubſtances, by the addition of charcoal, iron-filings, or any oily matter, become *lead* again. *Lead* diſſolves moſt in the weaker acids, ſuch as aqua fortis and water, vinegar, &c.

The ores of *lead*, in colour, commonly reſemble the *lead* itſelf, and are of a cubical, or parallelopipedal ſtructure. Sometimes the ore is black, red, yellow-coloured, &c. Engliſh ores are reckoned of three claſſes; that which affords, of good metal betwixt thirty and forty pounds from every hundred weight; that which yields from forty-five to ſixty; and that which gives out from ſixty to eighty. They are called *galena teſſellata*. The metal extracted from the ore by fuſion often contains ſilver enough to pay for its ſeparation from the *lead*. The lighteſt, paleſt, and baſeſt lead is called *biſematum*; waſhed lead, *batamum*.

1. CERUSSA. *White* LEAD. This is called *Dulcedo Saturni, Gerſa, Abit, Aboit, Aſſidra, Albotat, Alfidas, Arſiora, Baiac, Blaſtara, Blanca, Eſſides, Pſymmithion, pſilothrum*.

Put ſome vinegar into the bottom of an earthen veſſel,

and ſuſpend over it very thin plates of lead, ſo that the aſcending vapour may circulate about the plates; ſet the containing veſſel in the heat of horſe dung for three weeks, then ſcrape off the white powder, and expoſe what remains of the plates to the ſteams of the vinegar again, until all the *lead* is corroded.

White *lead* is uſed as a coſmetic, but it ſpoils both the colour and the ſmoothneſs of the ſkin, injures the conſtitution, and makes the teeth carious. It is adulterated with chalk, lime, whiting, &c. The entire flakey maſſes, called *flake lead*, or white flake ſhould be choſen. To diſcover adulterations, compare pieces of equal ſize; the genuine will be the heavieſt; or take an ounce of the ſuſpected ceruſſa; of charcoal-duſt, two drams; any fixed alkaline ſalt, half an ounce; put them in a crucible, and in a heat ſtrong enough to fuſe the *lead*; thus the *lead* will be reduced to its metallic ſtate, which being weighed, diſcovers the proportion of the adulteration, one tenth part being allowed for the corroding acid of the ceruſe.

Pulvis e ceruſſa compoſitus, *collyrium ſiccum*, now called PULVIS E CERUSSA, *powder of ceruſs*, is thus prepared. Take of ceruſſa, five ounces; farcocol, one ounce and an half; tragacanth, half an ounce. Rub them together into a powder. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This is a reformation of the white troches of Rhazi; it is uſed to expel hot rheum on the eyes, and is called ſic. album, and *collyrium ſiccum*.

2. *Acetum Lythargiritis.* VINEGAR *of* LITHARGE.

Take four ounces of litharge, and the ſtrongeſt vinegar a pint. Digeſt in a ſand-heat for three days, ſhaking the mixture now and then.

This vinegar of *lead* is of the ſame nature as ſolutions of ceruſſa acetata. The calces of *lead* diſſolve more freely than *lead* in its metallic ſtate. When a ſaturate ſolution is required, the ceruſe is preferred to litharge. When this vinegar of *lead* is diluted with a large quantity of water, it abates external inflammations, the itching and other uneaſineſſes in cancerous ulcers; and before Mr. Goulard's practice, it was uſed for bathing inflammations in ſcirrhous tumors, to prevent their becoming cancerous. Inflammations and inflammatory tumors in general, are diſperſed by it.

3. *Plumbum Uſtum. Burnt, or calcined* LEAD, called alſo *elas maris.*

Melt *lead* with a gentle fire, and keep it continually ſtirring with an iron ſpatula, until it changes into a powder.

4. MINIUM, alſo *plumbum rubrum. Red* LEAD, called alſo *acaſtum*, ALUMBOTI, *azemafor, cauda vulpis rubicundi.*

Melt any quantity of *lead* in an unglazed earthen veſſel, and keep ſtirring it with an iron ſpatula until it falls into a powder, at firſt blackiſh, then yellow, and at laſt red, taking care not to raiſe the fire ſo as to run the *lead* into a vitreous maſs.

The making of red *lead* is a diſtinct buſineſs, and its makers melt large quantities of *lead* at once upon the bottom of a reverberatory furnace built for the purpoſe, and ſo contrived, that the flame acts upon a large ſurface of the metal, which is continually changed by raking it with an iron rake, drawn backward and forward until the fluidity of the lead is deſtroyed; after which, the calx is only now and then turned. The reverberation of the flame upon the ſurface is abſolutely neceſſary for this effect. Red *lead* is often adulterated with red oker, which is diſcovered by melting it as directed for diſcovering adulterations in white *lead*, only in this the ſalt may be omitted.

5. *Saccharum Saturni. Sugar of* LEAD; now called *Ceruſſa Acetata. Acetated Ceruſe*, alſo *altey plumbi, alki plumbi.*

Take of ceruſe, a pound; diſtilled vinegar, one gallon and an half; boil the ceruſs with the vinegar, until the vinegar is ſaturated; then filter through paper; and after proper evaporation ſet it aſide to cryſtallize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Afterwards exhale the remaining liquor, and ſet it to ſhoot again, &c. until no more ſalt will ſhoot. The ceruſe ſhould be finely powdered before the vinegar is put to it; and during the boiling, it ſhould every now and then be ſtirred with a wooden ſpatula. The ſtrong acid which remains after diſtilling the diſtilled vinegar, is the moſt proper for this uſe. If the heat is conſiderable in the boiling of the vinegar and *lead* together, the acid will be diſſipated before it can be fixed by its combination with the *lead*; the vinegar may be made hot, and that will ſuffice. When the ſolution is exhaled for cryſtallization, let a ſmall quantity of rectified ſpirit of wine be added to it, and the mixture ſuffered to cool gradually; the ſugar will then concrete into very large tranſparent cryſtals.

In all the intentions of the *aqua lithargyri acetati*, the ſugar of *lead* may be uſed; of all the preparations of *lead* for external uſe, *ceruſſa acetata* is perhaps ſuperior to any; it hath all the advantages of the others, with this difference, that in it we are much more certain of the exact ſtrength of our preparation than we ever can be with any other. The beſt mode of applying it is as preſcribed by Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, edit. iii. p. 43. SOLUTIO SATURNINA: R Ceruſſæ acetatæ ʒ ſs. ſolve in acet. pur. ʒ iv. & adde aq. font. diſtillat. ℔ ii. This may be kept for uſe, and, on all occaſions, ſupply the place of Goulard's extract and water. The Edinburgh College retain the TINCTURA ANTIPHTHISICA, called SATURNINA, by that of London, in their old Pharmacopœia, though rejected from that of 1788, which is made in the following manner:

TINCTURA SATURNINA. *Saturnine Tincture*, called alſo *Antiphthiſica.*

Take of ſugar of *lead*, now called ceruſſa acetata, ſal ferri āā ʒ ij. ſp. vin. rect. ℔ ij. Reduce the ſalt ſeparately into powder, then add the ſpirit, and digeſt them together without heat, afterwards filter through paper. This is conſidered as a very unſcientific preparation. See Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, 1789; and, therefore, the ceruſſa acetata, combined with opium, is eſteemed a much better preparation. It is alſo formed into an ointment. See NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM.

6 *Extractum Saturni. Extract of* LEAD, now called *aqua lithargyri acetati.* Water of acetated litharge.

Take as many pounds of the litharge of gold as quarts of vinegar; ſimmer them together for an hour and a quarter, and often ſtir them during their ſimmering; then taking it from the fire, as ſoon as it is cool enough, pour the clear liquor into bottles to be kept for uſe. If this liquor is made into the common conſiſtence of an extract, it muſt boil yet longer after its ſeparation from the maſs; it will then be of a reddiſh colour. This is Goulard's method of preparing it, on which the ſame things may be obſerved that are related of the acetum lythargiritis. This extract is the baſis of all Mr. Goulard's preparations of *lead*. See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 38—48. The College of phyſicians of London prepare it in a different manner, and under a different name. They call it, aqua lithargyri acetati, *water of acetated litharge*; to make which, they order two pounds four ounces of litharge to be mixed with one gallon of diſtilled vinegar, and boiled to ſix pints, conſtantly ſtirring, then to be ſet aſide; and after the fæces have ſubſided, to be ſtrained. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Of this, a cataplaſm is made by adding of water of acetated litharge ʒ j. to one pint of water, and a ſufficient quantity of bread crumbs, to make into the conſiſtence of a poultice. This is applied in local inflammation; and commended in cancerous and ſcrophulous caſes; likewiſe to improve the ſtate of unhealthy ſores; and is of advantage in milk tumors of the breaſt. Of this acetated litharge, the CREMOR LITHARGYRI ACETATI is formed by adding one dram of the water of acetated litharge to one ounce of cream. This is of ſervice in external ophthalmia, applied to the eye affected, upon linen rags. It is conſidered as powerfully ſedative, and proves an admirable remedy for burns or ſcalds, from the great degree of cold attending its application.

CERUSSÆ INJECTIO COMPOSITA. COMPOUND INJECTION OF CERUSE.

R Pulv. ceruſs. comp. ʒ j. zinci vitriolati gr. vj. aq. roſæ ʒ iv. m. This has been conſidered as a ſuitable injection in the inflammatory ſtage of gonorrhœa.

CERUSSÆ LINIMENTUM CUM SAPONE.

R Solutionis ſaponis ʒ ij. aquæ lithargyri acetati ʒ j m. This is a good application for diſeaſed joints: and for parts bruiſed, where there is deep-ſeated inflammation.

7. *Aqua Saturni. Water of* SATURN.

Mr. Goulard alſo calls this by the name of vegeto-mineral water, and makes it by dropping into a quart of pure water, an hundred drops of the extract of ſaturn, and then adding to them four tea-ſpoonfuls of brandy. This is his ſpecific in external inflammations, particularly of the eye, for waſhing ulcers, cancers, ſcrofulas, contuſions, phlegmons, eryſipelas, piles, chilblains, tetters, gangrenes, &c. A ſolution of the *ceruſſa acetata* will have the ſame effect.

Lead is of ſo poiſonous a quality, that no dog nor cat will come near the place where the ore is waſhed; if they do, they ſoon die. *Lead* is ſo fatal, that all who work in mines, and other places where it is a principal ſubject of their operations, ſuffer much from it. If it is received into the conſtitution, it produces the colic, palſy, general diſorders of the nerves, &c. but externally applied, it is not only ſafe, but powerfully *diſcutient*, *aſtringent*, *antiſeptic* and *ſedative*. It is obſerved that all the preparations of *lead*, and the vapours exhaled from the metal itſelf, or its calces introduced into the body, diſcover a ſedative power extremely noxious to the human ſyſtem. It is therefore difficult to ſay, how far we can employ the aſtringent and tonic operation of this metal, and be at the ſame time ſecure againſt its deleterious powers, eſpecially as the deleterious powers do not always immediately diſcover their operation, and very often only after they have long remained latent, and unheeded in the body. CULLEN'S MATERIA MEDICA. However, ſome of the preparations have been given with ſucceſs, particularly in hæmorrhages, phthiſis pulmonalis, &c. See Medical Commentaries of Edinburgh.

Lead is ſometimes diſſolved in acid liquors to prevent or remove their too great acidity; but thoſe liquors are thereby rendered unfit for internal uſe: to diſcover when this is the caſe, drop into the ſuſpected liquor a few drops of a ſolution of cryſtal, or of common ſulphur, in limewater, and the liquor in which *lead* is diſſolved becomes brown; and if on dropping into this a few drops of the ſpirit of ſalt, this brown colour does not diſappear, it is *lead*, and not any other ſubſtance that is diſſolved in the acid or aceſcent liquor.

See Dictionary of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Goulard's Treatiſe on the Effects and various Preparations of *Lead*. Aitken's Obſervations on the External Uſe of Preparations of *Lead*. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 36. London Medical Tranſactions, vol. i. p. 257.

PLUMBUM NIGRUM. BLACK LEAD. It is alſo called *fabrilis nigrica*; *ochra nigra*; *wadt*; *kello*; ſometimes *molybdæna*; *black lead*. It hath none of the properties of common *lead*, except that of colouring in drawing lines. It will calcine, but not fuſe. It is not now uſed in medicine, though formerly it was reckoned drying and repellent. See Dict of Chem. Beſides there are others which bear this name, viz.

—— CANDIDUM. See STANNUM.—CINEREUM. See BISMUTHUM.—RUBRUM. See ADROP and PLUMBUM, N° 4.

PLUMMERI PILULÆ. PLUMMER'S PILLS. Levigate calomel, and the precipitated ſulphur of antimony, of each two drams together; when they are well levigated, add three drams, of the gum-guaiacum, and one dram of the reſin; mix them well, and make them into a maſs, with the balſam capivi, and of each dram form twelve pills.

Their uſes are the ſame as thoſe of the æthiops antimonialis; which ſee.

PLUMULA, a little feather. See CORCULUM.

PNEUMA. *Spirit, air, vapour*, or *the breath*. See ANHELATIO. It is alſo a divine water called *Scythicus latex*.

PNEUMATOCELE, from πνευμα, *wind*, and κηλη, *a tumor, hernia flatulenta; ventoſa; pneumatoſis*. A FLATULENT HERNIA, or WINDY RUPTURE. It is when wind only is the contents of a rupture; but it rarely, if ever, happens. In ſome putrid fevers, in the ſmall-pox, and gangrenes, ſome parts of the ſkin frequently crackle like parchment under the finger. When carcaſes begin to corrupt, air evidently begins to generate in the veſſels and cavities, from which it may be preſumed that, in a very corrupted ſtate of the fluids, the *pneumatocele* may be formed. Mr. Bell obſerves, that the term *pneumatocele* is applied to ſignify a diſtenſion of the ſcrotum by a collection of air. This hath been deſcribed by moſt of the ancient writers as a very frequent occurrence; but there is much reaſon to think, that a great proportion of all the tumors they take notice of as containing air, were either formed by collections of water, or by a protruſion of ſome of the bowels. That ſpecies of hernia, to which young children are liable, is to this day, by our common people termed a wind-rupture; as are all thoſe collections of water in the ſcrotum, with which the new-born infants are affected: but we know well, that none of theſe tumors are formed merely by wind; their contents being of a very different nature. In wounds of the lungs, air is ſometimes extravaſated into the ſurrounding cellular ſubſtance, and in that way paſſes into the ſcrotum, as it does in particular inſtances over the whole body: and in high degrees of putrid diſeaſes, ſo much air may be ſeparated from the blood, as to diſtend the cellular ſubſtance of the ſcrotum, as well as of other parts; *but a real pneumatocele has never, probably, exiſted as a mere local affection of the ſcrotum*. In the caſe of air diffuſed into the cellular ſubſtance of theſe parts, in conſequence of a wound or any other affection of the lungs producing an extravaſation of it, the ſame method of cure will anſwer for its removal that is recommended for anaſarcous ſwellings formed by water, viz. ſmall punctures with the point of a lancet, which are found to be fully ſufficient for evacuating great quantities of air. But whenever the diſeaſe is induced by ſuch a degree of putreſcency in the ſyſtem as is neceſſary for affecting a ſeparation of air from the blood, there can be little reaſon to expect any advantage to reſult from whatever means may be employed for relief; though when the putrid degeneracy of the humors is the cauſe, a plentiful uſe of antiſeptics and corroborants are indicated.

Mr. Pott poſitively aſſerts the *pneumatocele* to be a miſtake. He ſays, *that there is no tumor of this kind, and in this ſituation, in a living animal*: it is indeed particularly deſcribed by many writers, both ancient and modern, and ſaid to be a diſorder to which infants are particularly liable: but the complaint ſo deſcribed, and which nurſes, &c. do ſtill call a wind-rupture, is not what they take it for; neither is it produced by wind; *it is either a true inteſtinal hernia*, or *a ſpecies of hydrocele*. There is no hernia produced by mere wind; the two diſeaſes, which in new born children and infants are taken for, and called wind ruptures, *are a tumor produced by a ſmall quantity of fluid remaining in the lower part of the tunica vaginalis, after its communication above with the cavity of the belly is cloſed; and a true, but ſmall inteſtinal hernia*. The natural communication between the cavity of the tunica vaginalis, and the belly not being ſhut until ſome ſpace of time after birth; it may become cloſe at its upper part, while there is a quantity of fluid on the lower, too large for the abſorbent veſſels to take up immediately; and conſequently that ſuch infant will, until that office be executed, labour under a true hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis teſtis; a caſe which is very frequent, though generally miſtaken for a wind-rupture.

Some late writers miſtake the encyſted hydrocele of the tunica communis which connects the ſpermatic veſſels for the wind rupture; though it differs from the wind-rupture in its ſituation; but unfortunately the encyſted hydrocele of the tunica communis may be accompanied with a hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis, or with a true hernia, and then the caſe is ſomewhat difficult to aſcertain.

See Bell's Syſtem of Surgery, vol. i. p. 496. Pott's Chirurgical Works, quarto edit. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

PNEUMATOSIS. See EMPHYSEMA; PNEUMATOCELE and GASTRODYNIA.

PNEUMATOMPHALOS, from πνευμα, *wind*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*. See HERNIA UMBILICALIS.

PNEUMONIA. In general, an inflammation in the thorax, and of the membrane that lines it: but in particular, an inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. PHLEGMASIÆ, which he defines a febrile affection, attended with pain in ſome part of the breaſt, difficulty of breathing, and cough. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Pneumonia peripneumonia*. See PERIPNEUMONIA. 2. *Pneumonia pleuritis*. See PLEURITIS.

PNEUMONICA. A ſenſe of weight, or a load on the cheſt.

PODAGRA, from πους, *a foot*, and αγρα, *a prey*. See ARTHRITIS.

PODO-

PODOPHILLUM PELTATUM. See ANAPODOPHILLUM.

PODOTHECA. See CHIROTHECA.

POEGEREBA. An American root, uſed in Paris as an aſtringent in dyſenteries.

POHUN WATERS. See SPAÆ AQUÆ.

POINCIANA. FLOWER-FENCE. It is alſo called *frutex pavoninus*; *criſta pavonis*; *acacia orbis Americana*; *erythroxylon*, &c. It grows in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; its ſeed-pods, infuſed with galls, affords the beſt black ink. See Raii Hiſt.

POLENTA. See ALPHITON.

POLGAHA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

POLIUM. POLEY. Of this plant, botaniſts enumerate twelve ſpecies: it is the TEUCRIUM, Linn. The two following have been noted in medicine.

POLIUM MONTANUM LUTEUM. YELLOW MOUNTAIN-POLEY; it is alſo called SMALL UPRIGHT POLEY-MOUNTAIN; and POLEY-MOUNTAIN OF MONTPELIER. It is a ſmall plant, with ſquare ſtalks, oblong woolly leaves ſet in pairs, and with labiated flowers.

——CRETICUM, alſo called *roſmarinum ſtæchadis facie*; *teucrium fruteſcens*; TREE-GERMANDER; POLEY OF CANDIA. The leaves are ſet on ſhort pedicles, and are not indented; the flowers ſtand in looſe cluſters, each on ſeparate foot-ſtalks.

Both theſe ſorts have the ſame qualities; the leaves and tops have a moderately ſtrong aromatic ſmell, and diſagreeable bitter taſte. Diſtilled with water, they yield a ſmall quantity of yellow eſſential oil; an extract from the remaining decoction is very bitter. The leaves and tops are *corroborant*, *aperient*, and *antiſpaſmodic*. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

POLLEX. See DIGITUS.

POLLEX PEDIS. The GREAT TOE.

POLLINICIO. See CONDIO.

POLYADELPHIA (from πολυς, *many*, and αδελφος, *brother*). The name of the 18th CLASS in the LINNÆAN SYSTEM; comprehending thoſe plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with three or more ſets of united ſtamens.

POLYANDRIA (πολυς, *many*, and ανηρ, *a huſband*). The name of the 13th CLASS of the LINNÆAN SYSTEM, comprehending thoſe plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with many ſtamens, from twenty to a thouſand, growing ſingle on the receptacle. The number of the ſtamens diſtinguiſhes this from the firſt eleven claſſes; their ſituation on the receptacle ſeparates it from the 12th claſs, *Icoſandria*; and their ſimplicity avoids all confuſion with the 16th and 18th claſſes, MONADELPHIA, and POLYADELPHIA.

POLYCHRESTUS, from πολυς, *much*, and χρηστος, *uſeful*. An epithet of ſeveral medicines, denoting that they have many virtues. The ſame as *polypharmacos*.

POLYCHRESTUM, from πολυ, *much*, and χρηστος, *virtues*. See GUAIACUM, N° 3.

—— SAL. SALT of many VIRTUES. See NITRUM, N° 4.

POLYDIPSIA. See SITIS.

POLYGALA, alſo called *ambarvalis flos*, *amarella*; COMMON BLUE MILK-WORT. It is a ſmall perennial plant, with the leaves alternate; uncut, and thoſe on the upper parts of the ſtalk larger than thoſe on the lower; the flowers are irregular, tubulous, tripetalous, labiated, ſet in looſe ſpikes on the tops, the cup compoſed of five leaves, the two larger of which continue after the flower hath fallen, and embrace, like wings, a flat bicellular ſeed-veſſel. The ſtalks of this common ſort are procumbent; the lower leaves are roundiſh, the upper are oblong, narrow, or pointed; the flowers are blue, purpliſh, or red; ſometimes white, with a kind of fringed appendix on the lower lip; the roots are ſlender and hard. It grows wild in dry paſtures, and flowers in July. The roots are ſomewhat ſimilar in taſte to the Senegal milk-wort, but much weaker; and in a leſs degree they have the ſame effect in pleuriſies.

POLYGALA SENEGA, and MARILANDICA. See SENEGA.

—— INDICA MINOR. See COLINIL.

—— VERA, called alſo *polygala major maſſiliotica*; *polygala valentina maritima*; *colutea caule geniſtæ fungoſo*. MILK-VETCH.

An infuſion of this herb hath been uſed for increaſing the milk in women's breaſts.

POLYGALON. See ORNOBRYCHIS.

POLYGAMIA (πολυς, *multus*, and γαμος, *nuptiæ*). The 23d claſs in the LINNÆAN SYSTEM, comprehending thoſe plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, together with male or female flowers, or both. This term, applied to a ſingle flower, regards the intercommunication of the floſculi, which form that flower, as in the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th orders of the claſs *Syngeneſia*.

POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA (from *fruſtra*, *to no purpoſe*). The name of the third order in the claſs *Syngeneſia* of Linnæus's artificial ſyſtem, comprehending ſuch of the compound flowers, as have perfect florets in the diſk, producing ſeed, but imperfect florets in the ray, which, for want of a ſtigma, are barren.

—— SUPERFLUA. The name of the ſecond order in the claſs *Syngeneſia*, wherein the florets of the diſk are hermaphrodite, and fertile; and the florets of the ray, though female only, are alſo fertile.

POLYGONATUM, alſo called *ſigillum Solomonis*; SOLOMON'S SEAL. It is the CONVALLARIA POLYGONATUM, or the CONVALLARIA *foliis alternis, amplexicaulibus, caule ancipiti, pedunculis axillaribus ſubunifloris*. CLASS HEXANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 425. It is a plant with unbranched ſtalks, oval narrow leaves, ribbed like thoſe of plantain, generally all on one ſide; on the other ſide hang oblong monopetalous white flowers, two or more together, on long pedicles, followed each by a black berry; the root, the part uſed, is white, thick, fleſhy, with ſeveral joints, and ſome flat circular depreſſions, ſuppoſed to reſemble the ſtamp of a ſeal. It is perennial, grows in woods, and flowers in May. Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſpecies. The roots are reſtringent, incraſſant, and corroborant; if bruiſed and applied by way of poultice, it diſſipates blackneſs from contuſions ſpeedily. See Raii Hiſt.

POLYGONUM. KNOT-GRASS, called alſo *calligonum*, *centinodia*, *carcinethron*, *corrigiola*. That uſed in medicine is the POLYGONUM AVICULARE, *floribus octandris, trigynis, axillaribus, foliis lanceolatis, caule procumbente herbaceo*. LINN. Gen. Plant. 495. The root is creeping and fibrous; the ſtalk and branches are full of joints; the ſtalks recline towards the earth, are ſmooth, finely channelled, ſlender, and branched, full of knots or joints, at which grow long oval ſharp-pointed leaves. The root is cooling and binding, and hath been uſed againſt hæmorrhages inwardly, and againſt inflammations outwardly. See Raii Hiſt. It is alſo a term added to many ſubſtances in the vegetable world, viz. POLYGONUM *biſtorta*. See BISTORTA;—*Hydropiper*; and—*perſicaria*. See PERSICARIA.—*Minus*; See HERNIARIA.

POLYMERISMA. Supernumerary limbs or parts.

POLYMORPHOS. MULTIFORM. See SPHENOIDES OS.

POLYNEURON. See PLANTAGO.

POLYOSTEON. That part of the foot which conſiſts of many bones.

POLYPETALUS. MANY-LEAVE. See PETALA.

POLYPHARMACOS. See POLYCHRESTOS.

POLYPODES. See ASELLI.

POLYPODIUM. POLYPODY. It is generally called *polypody* of the oak. The ſpecies uſed in medicine is the POLOPODIUM VULGARE Linn. It is a plant with long leaves iſſuing from the root, divided on both ſides, down to the rib, into a number of oblong ſegments, broadeſt at the baſe; it hath no ſtalk or manifeſt flower; the ſeeds are a fine duſt, lying on the backs of the leaves in roundiſh ſpecks, which are diſpoſed in rows parallel to the rib; the roots are long and ſlender, of a reddiſh brown colour on the outſide, greeniſh within, full of ſmall tubercles, which are reſembled to the feet of an inſect; whence the name of the plant. It grows wild in the cleſis of old walls, rocks, and decayed trees. That produced on the oak is uſually preferred, though no better than the other ſorts. It is found green all the year. The leaves have a weak ungrateful ſmell, a nauſeous ſweet taſte, a roughneſs, and a ſlight acrimony. Its virtues are the ſame as thoſe of fern.

POLYPODIUM TENERUM MINUS, alſo called *dryopteris*, *filix querna repens*. OAK-FERN. It grows in marſhy places. If the root is bruiſed and applied to the ſkin, when the body is in a ſweat, it takes off the hairs.

POLYPODIUM FILIX FŒMINEA. See FILIX FŒMINEA.

—— ANGUSTIFOLIUM, alſo called *lonchitis*, *aſpera filix foliis polypodii*. ROUGH SPLEENWORT. It grows in rough uncultivated places. The root is aperient and diuretic.

POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS. See FILIX MAS.

POLYPUS, from πολυς, *many*, and πους, *feet*, alſo called *multipes*. MANY-FEET. This name is generally applied to a large ſea-fiſh, which hath eight claws or legs which ſerve it to ſwim with, and to convey aliment to its mouth; the four middle claws are the largeſt; the other four are called *brachia*, *crura*, *cirri*, and *barba*. Its mouth is in the middle of its body. It is found in the Adriatic ſea. See Lemery Traité des Drogues.

—— When applied to the human body, coagulations and concretions of blood in the blood-veſſels are thus called, becauſe they ſend off many ramifications into the adjacent veſſels. The true *polypus* is only ſuch a concretion of blood as conſiſts of a whitiſh, fibrous, and pretty compact ſubſtance, and differs widely from grumous or coagulated blood, which, when found, is called the *baſtard-polypus*; it is a ſolid fibrous concretion, formed of the more viſcid parts of the lymph. In Dr. CULLEN's Noſology, it ſtands a ſynonyme with *ſarcoma*.

The ſeat of theſe is in the ſinuſes of the brain, the ventricles of the heart, the jugular veins, the veins in the uterus, and in any artery or vein. According to Dr. Hunter, in his lecture on the blood, this is no diſeaſe in the living body, for the *polypuſes* found in the blood-veſſels are not formed till the body is dying. Thoſe that are the ſubjects of manual operations, their ſeat is in the noſe, the uterus, and the vagina. Theſe are inſtances of the ſarcoma.

The matter of the *polypuſes* is the more weighty fixed viſcid particles of the chyle and lymph.

The remote cauſes of a *polypus* in the blood-veſſels are various; as, a redundance of the blood, or its deficiency, may alike be the occaſional cauſes of this diſorder; a tall ſtature, large draughts of cold water ſuddenly drank after being heated with exerciſe, a too free uſe of acids and of ſpirituous liquors, terror, ſudden frights, and long continued grief, the apoplexy, epilepſy, hyſteric fits, a peripneumony, a ſpaſmodic aſthma, a pleuriſy, and other acute as well as ſeveral chronical diſorders.

If a *polypus* is in the præcordia, *the principal ſign is a long-continued palpitation of the heart, often excited by a ſlight cauſe*; ſuch as the commotions of the mind, flatulent aliment, or ſuch as renders the patient coſtive; *another ſign is, an unequal intermitting pulſe*, which is often accompanied *with fainting, and difficulty of breathing without any manifeſt cauſe, a compreſſion of the præcordia*; and what moſt generally accompanies this, is *a fixt pain about the heart*: each of theſe, *if they are almoſt perpetual, are palpable ſigns, that the circulation of the blood is obſtructed by ſome foreign body.*

The palpitation of the heart, ſo troubleſome and frequent, as alſo the anxiety which ſo often attends, are cauſed by paſſions of the mind, flatulent diet, coſtiveneſs, &c. which, by diſturbing the equable circulation of the blood, produce a greater impetus thereof to the heart, where, being preternaturally congeſted and accumulated, on account of the obſtructing *polypus*, it cannot find a ſufficient ſpace for expanding itſelf: but violently diſtends the heart and its veſſels, ſo produces theſe ſymptoms. *The inequality and intermiſſion of the pulſe* is occaſioned by the bulk of the *polypus* intercepting or preventing the due conſtriction of the heart and other veſſels on which the circulation of the blood depends. *The compreſſion complained of in the præcordia* is owing to ſpaſms there. POLYPUSES happen more frequently in the right auricle and ventricle than in the left, and oftener in the veins than in the arteries: for ſince the chyle, which by means of the ſubclavian vein, is conveyed to the vena cava, and the right ventricle of the heart is full of groſs particles which move ſlowly, it eaſily depoſits its heavy parts, by which the columnæ of the heart, being embraced, one ſubſtance or body, as it were, is produced. Then the blood conveyed to the veins by means of their too weak contractile force, circulated more ſlowly, is of a thicker conſiſtence, and more weighty than the arterial blood: hence it eaſily depoſits its thick parts; but eſpecially when theſe, not being intimately mixed, cohere ſlightly, they, by the force of their gravity, tend moſt to the bottoms and ſides of the veſſels. But it is otherwiſe with the arterial blood; for its courſe is promoted more effectually by the force of the arteries, and by its paſſage through the lungs is freed from a part which was unfit for circulation, if it hath not received ſomething from the inſpired air to fit it more effectually for its progreſs.

POLYPUSES, by intercepting the circulation, are often the cauſes of ſudden death; this may happen either from from their bulk, or from the force of the circulation ſeparating one of them from its ſeat, and forcing it into the mouth of ſome principal veſſel, and fixing it there. POLYPUSES haſten ſome other diſeaſes to an unhappy termination, as is obſerved in peripneumonies, pleuriſies, aſthmas, ſuffocative cartarrhs, conſumptions, &c.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to prevent their increaſe, and to diſſolve that which is already formed. At beſt, the cure is not leſs difficult than dubious; however, means being uſed, and ſucceſs having followed them, acquits from the charge of neglect, and juſtifies hope.

The patient ſhould avoid entering ſuddenly into vigorous exerciſe, but moderate degrees ſhould frequently be engaged in. Dilute the blood, and reduce its quantity, if redundant. If frights, or other great commotions of mind, ſhould occur, adminiſter ſuch medicines immediately as allay violent commotions, and as render the circulation equable, that are gently reſolvent, and promote perſpiration; let moderate exerciſe alſo be uſed, for thereby the heart is better enabled to free itſelf from the congeſted blood. The bowels muſt always be kept ſoluble. If the habit is robuſt, alcaline ſalts, either fixed or volatile, and bleeding in the foot, ſo as to reſolve the texture of the blood to the greateſt thinneſs that conſiſts with health. Spirituous liquors muſt be avoided; alſo all ſtrong exerciſe, and every diſturbance of mind.

POLYPUS NARIUM. A POLYPUS in the NOSE. It hath been called *noli me tangere, ſarcoma, and hyperſarcoma*: but the *polypus* is always ſoft, and hangs by one or more ſlender roots; the ſarcoma is ſometimes ſoft, but generally hard, and is fixed on a large immoveable baſis.

The *polypus* of the noſe is an excreſcence whoſe branches ſpread among the laminæ of the os ethmoides, and through the whole cavity of one or both noſtrils. See PARACELSUS's opinion under BUCCACRATON. All theſe *polypuſes* ſpread on the laminæ ſpongioſæ, pretty nearly in the ſame manner as the hydatids of the belly in one kind of dropſy do on the ſurface of the liver. They proceed from any part of the noſtrils, or thoſe ſinuſes of the cranium that are lined with the ſame membrane as that with which the noſtrils are; being no other than an enlargement of one or more of the glands thereof.

The cauſes may be external or internal; *the external* are chiefly ſome violence done to the pituitary membrane, the application of ſtimulating drugs thereto, and blows, ſcratches, &c. *Internal cauſes* are, acrid defluxions, frequent or profuſe hæmorrhages, &c.

Different *polypuſes*, and the ſame at different times, appear of different ſizes and conſiſtences; their elongation is ſometimes ſo quick that they appear below the noſtrils in two or three days; for the moſt part they are free from pain, yet ſometimes they are attended with both pain and hardneſs, and then they generally are diſpoſed to a cancer, in which caſe they are of a livid colour, and apt to bleed by the ſlighteſt touch.

When a *polypus* appears ſoft, and of a pale colour, like the ſerum of the blood, being alſo free from pain, it then is the beſt kind, and in the moſt proper ſtate to extract; theſe have rarely more than one attachment, from which they hang, and it is very ſmall; this muſt be brought away with the *polypus*, which commonly happens in the extraction of it, if the forceps take hold high enough. If it is hard, and appears ſcirrhous, it will in general be found to have a broad baſis, and be unfit in every reſpect to middle with: but if it is of that innocent kind juſt mentioned, its attachment is uſually in the anterior parts of the noſe. Let the *polypus* appear where it will, it will be beſt extracted anteriorly, for few can bear the introduction of the forceps up behind the uvula.

Mr. Sharp directs the following method of extracting a *polypus*: "Introduce a pair of forceps, with a ſlit at their extremities, for the better hold, an inch and an half up the noſtril, to ſecure the *polypus* as near the roots as may be; then twiſt them a little from one ſide to the other, and continue this action while you pull gradually downwards; if it breaks, repeat the extraction as long as any remains, unleſs it is attended with a violent hæmorrhage, which is an accident that ſometimes happens, and rarely fails, if the *polypus* is become ſcirrhous; this hæmorrhage is ſoon abated by the contraction of the veſſels, or the application of lint dipped in ſome ſtyptic." It may be known that the *polypus* is removed, 1ſt. By the ſight; 2dly, By the voice; and 3dly, By the freedom of reſpiration through the noſe. In introducing the forceps, it is difficult to avoid the oſſa ſpongioſa; but to ſhun them,

keep

keep the beak of the forceps as near as poſſible to the os palati. When the operator draws away the *polypus*, he may generally bring it away whole, if he draws and moves it very gently. If any of the *polypus* remains, touch it with the lunar cauſtic.

See Poterius, Rulandus, Wedelius, Celſus, Ægineta, Albucaſis, Sennertus, Glendorp, Malpighius, Hoffmann, Levret, Le Dran, Sharp, and Heiſter. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 90. London Med. Tranſactions, vol. i. p. 407. London Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 252. Pott's Works, 4to. White's Surgery, p. 253.

POLYSARCIA, from πολυς, *much*, and σαρξ, *fleſh*. *Obeſitas*; *corpulentia*. CORPULENCE. Vogel, to expreſs corpulency, makes uſe of the term *ſteatites*. It may be called a ſpecies of cachexy, for many diſagreeable ſymptoms attend; ſuch as an exceſs of fleſh and fat, ſlowneſs of motion, oppreſſion, weakneſs, difficulty of breathing, ſweating on the leaſt exerciſe, and all the misfortunes that attend voracious animals, or thoſe fattened for uſe, ſuch as inflation, diſtenſion, &c. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER INTUMESCENTIÆ; and defines it, a troubleſome pinguedinous enlargement of the body.

Dr. Withers, in his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, p. 182, &c. relates, as a ſtriking example of the pernicious effects of *corpulency* in aſthmatical diſorders, the caſe of Mrs. ——, aged 49, of low ſtature, who yet weighed fifteen ſtone. The bones and joints of corpulent people remain nearly in the ſame ſtate, however preposterouſly the other parts may be increaſed in ſize. But if Providence made the bones and joints ſtrong enough to bear with eaſe the weight of ten ſtone, they are ſeldom ſufficient to bear well the addition of ſixty-three pound more, but ſooner or later they will ſink under their burden, and become weak and painful. This patient was very lame and weak in her ankles and knees. The time required to affect the joints is different in different people, according to the natural ſtrength and ſoundneſs of the bones; on which account ſome will be lame much earlier in life than others, though of the ſame degree of *corpulency*. This lameneſs and weakneſs in the joints renders all motion and exerciſe painful and troubleſome, and ſo contributes greatly to increaſe the evil. But as the bones of adults can admit of little or no addition to their ſize, we muſt have recourſe to the other parts of the body to eſtimate the increaſe of weight in *corpulency*: and we find that the chief increaſe of weight is in the additional quantity of blood, and of oily matter or fat which is depoſited in the cellular membrane. The muſcular fibres, it is agreed among anatomiſts, have fixed limitations both in ſize and number. They may, perhaps, be better filled up with the ultimate particles of matter in a ſtate of *corpulency* than in a ſtate of leanneſs; but this will make very little increaſe of bulk; whereas the great increaſe of blood, in corpulent people, is evident to the ſenſes. Morgagni mentions a caſe in which the fat on the muſcles of the belly was above ſix inches in thickneſs, and it was in a proportionate quantity in other parts of the body. Vide Morgagni de Cauſ. & Sed. Morb. The increaſed quantity of blood too, in ſuch caſes, is likewiſe very manifeſt. But the conſequence of ſuch an increaſed quantity of fat and blood muſt be very terrible indeed to the animal frame. In Quincy's Sanct. Aphor. it is obſerved, the greateſt healthy ſtandard the body is capable of, differs from the leaſt, as it more haſtens old age: ſuppoſe one enjoys health at *two hundred*, equally with another of five pound more; the exceſs of the latter has been obſerved to haſten old age five times as faſt.

Now if we examine the ſymptoms which this patient complained of, we ſhall find that the cauſe or increaſe of them may evidently be attributed, in great meaſure, to her corpulent ſtate. "Her head often akes, and feels heavy and dizzy." Theſe are very common effects of *corpulency* and fulneſs of blood; and whenever pain, heavineſs, and giddineſs of the head ariſe from that cauſe, they ought never to be neglected, but always conſidered in the moſt ſerious light by every one who wiſhes to enjoy health and life. From inattention to thoſe ſymptoms, many dangerous complaints occur, ſuch as palſy, apoplexy, epilepſy, inflammation of the brain, &c. "Her nerves are in a very irritable and relaxed ſtate." *Corpulency* and great tenſion of the blood-veſſels generally increaſe irritability; and the want of bodily exerciſe, along with confinement within doors, favours general relaxation. Hence the danger of the caſe is greater; for a ſuperabundant quantity of blood will certainly be more hurtful in an irritable and relaxed, than in a firm and vigorous ſtate of the veſſels. "She is very much ſtuffed in her breaſt, and has a bad cough." How ſeldom do we ſee a very corpulent perſon, who can breathe with eaſe and freedom! Shortneſs of breath and ſtuffing in the breaſt, greatly increaſed by motion, are almoſt conſtant attendants on exceſſive fatneſs. The veſſels of the lungs are greatly overloaded with blood, and a more frequent reſpiration is neceſſary for the circulation of it. The heart, the midriff, mediaſtinum, and large veſſels, are often loaded with an unnatural quantity of fat, which diminiſhes the capacity of the cheſt, conſidered with a view to the dilatation of the lungs and the admiſſion of air into the air-veſſels. Her cough too, which is a very troubleſome ſymptom of the aſthma, is greatly increaſed by the ſame cauſe. Hence, as the caſe proceeds, "ſhe is often attacked ſuddenly with a ſtoppage in her breaſt, with wheezing and great difficulty of breathing, ſo that ſhe is afraid even of inſtant ſuffocation." This is a very dreadful ſymptom of the aſthma, and one which is particularly frequent and fatal to corpulent people. "Her body is much ſwelled with wind. Her nights are uneaſy and diſturbed." Corpulent people, from indulgence in eating or drinking, are very liable to be troubled with wind in the ſtomach and bowels. Their ſleep too is ſeldom natural and compoſed. Many very corpulent people, when aſleep, breathe with ſo much noiſe and difficulty, ſtart ſo violently, and have ſo many ſtoppages and interruptions of reſpiration, that one not accuſtomed to ſee them in that ſtate would ſuppoſe that they were not ſleeping, but threatened with immediate ſuffocation. "She is at times ſubject to a nervous complaint, in which her head trembles and her mouth is drawn to one ſide." This is evidently a dangerous paralytic affection, ariſing in all probability from her corpulent ſtate and the fulneſs of the veſſels of the brain.

Her diet was regulated in ſuch a manner, that it might not be reduced on a ſudden too low, nor yet continued by indulgence to an exceſs, which might increaſe her diſeaſe, and ſoon render it fatal. Very corpulent people, who have long been in the habits of gratifying their appetite, like nothing leſs than to be reſtrained in what they eat and drink. The idea, however, of a natural, or, as it is called, a conſtitutional fatneſs, which (we are taught to believe) comes on and is continued through life, independent of the quantity of nutriment with which the body is daily ſupplied, is a chimera too ridiculous to be ſeriouſly refuted; and indeed nobody was ever ſo abſurd as to ſuppoſe, that the ſame thing could take place in any other living creature. Yet it is readily admitted on all hands, that ſome people will grow fat with a moderate diet, and that others will continue lean though they ſeem to eat immoderately. But this difference ariſes from a better and more perfect digeſtion in the one caſe than in the other. Yet the matter remains equally certain, that the perſon, who grows very fat, takes in more nouriſhment than he ought to do; while the other only follows nature, and prudently endeavours, as far as he is able, to ſupply her daily wants. It is not the *quantity* that we eat and drink, but the *effects* of it on our bodies, which, with a view to the preſervation of health, ought to be chiefly regarded. The juſt proportion of the ingeſted and egeſted ſhould be ſtrictly preſerved. But if what we take in exceeds what paſſes from us by the different outlets of the body, it is manifeſt that we take in more than nature requires. Corpulent people have no chance to diminiſh their *corpulency*, but by *moderating their diet*; for they are ſeldom able to uſe exerciſe ſufficient for that purpoſe. At the ſame time *gentle exerciſe* of all kinds, when it can be admitted, is very adviſeable, and it ought to be increaſed, as they loſe weight and become ſtronger and more active.

See Cœlius Aurelianus, Chron. lib. v. c. 11. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. i.

POLYTRICHUM, POLYTRICHON. } See ADIANTHUM.

POLYURICA, ISCHURIA. See ISCHURIA.

POMA AURANTIA. The ORANGE. See AURANTIA HISPANICA.

—— SINENSIS. CHINA ORANGE. See AURANTIA SINENSIS.

POMACEUM. CYDER, called alſo *cicera*, *cidra*. It is the juice preſſed from apples, which hath ſtood to ferment in hogſheads. The more harſh *cyders* are the ſtrongeſt, and keep longeſt. *Cyder* is a uſeful drink in ſcorbutic and melancholic habits; but, if drank to exceſs,

it occaſions drunkenneſs of a longer continuance and more pernicious conſequences, than is produced by wine. It does not intoxicate ſo ſoon as wine, for its ſpirit conveys along with it many viſcous particles, which hinder both its ſpeedy effect and ſudden diſſipation. Moderately uſed, *cyder* is more ſalutary than wine; and whey that is made by turning the milk with *cyder*, is a much more agreeable drink for patients who labour under fevers than that which is made with wine.

POMAMBRA. APPLES of AMBER. They are made of odoriferous powders, to which oils may be added, and theſe powders are made into balls, &c. with wax or mucilage of gum arabic, &c. E. g. take of mace and cinnamon, of each two drams; muſk, civet, and gum arabic, of each one dram; gum tragacanth, two drams. Mix and make into balls. They are agreeable to ſmell to.

POMATICÆ. See COCHLEÆ.

POMATUM. It is the unguentum ſimplex. It was formerly made with lard, ſuet, and a ſpecies of apples called pome-waters; but at preſent it is only lard beat up into a curd, with the addition of a little roſe-water, or other ſweet-water, to give it an agreeable ſcent.

POMIFERA and PRUNIFERA INDICA. See ACAJAIBA.

POMPHOLYX, πομφολυξ. A bubble excited in a liquid ſubſtance by ſome flatulent ſpirit or air contained therein. This name is given to the matter which is found adhering to the covers of the crucibles, &c. in the form of thin cruſts or light downy powder, of a white or whitiſh yellow colour, and is the produce of zinc, which ſublimes from the lapis calaminaris in making of braſs. It is alſo called *nihil album*, *white tutty*, *calamitis*.

POMUM. See MALUM. An APPLE. It is any fleſhy veſſel, containing more ſeeds than one; ſo that all plants which produce ſuch fruit are termed pomiferous, that is, *apple-bearing*. ANAPODOPHYLLUM is called *pomum maiale*, and MOMORDICA, *pomum mirabile Hieroſolymitanum*. See alſo BACCA. It is alſo a term given to the *ſtaphyloma*.

POMUM ADAMI. A name for the LEMON, fructu aurantii; alſo for the protuberance in the fore part of the neck formed by the thyroid cartilage. See ASPERA ARTERIA. This protuberance is thought to receive its name from a whimſical ſuppoſition, that part of the forbidden apple which ADAM eat, ſtuck in the throat, and thus became the cauſe.

POND0, or PONDUS. A WEIGHT. The medical or troy *pound* is leſs than the avoirdupoiſe, but the ounce and the dram are greater. The troy *pound* contains 5760 grains, the avoirdupoiſe *pound* contains 7000 ſuch grains. The troy ounce contains 480 grains; the avoirdupoiſe ounce contains only 437½ grains. The troy dram contains 60, the avoirdupoiſe rather more than 27. So that attention hereto ſhould be had in the making up what is preſcribed with a view to the troy *weights*.

The pound and the pint are called *libra* by the Latins. But there is not any known liquor, of which a pint in meaſure anſwers to a pound in *weight*.

Rectified ſpirit of wine, a pint in meaſure, exceeds a pound *weight* by half an ounce.

PONS VAROLII. Varolius, an Italian anatomiſt, gave this name to a ſort of arch in the cerebellum. He firſt obſerved it. See MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

PONTICA VINA. ACID, FECULENT, and TARTAROUS WINES.

PONTICUM MEL. A ſort of poiſonous honey.

POPLES. The HAM, called alſo *ignys*, *ignys*. The hinder part of the articulation of the knee, or JOINT of the KNEE.

POPLITEA ARTERIA. The *arteria cruralis*, in paſſing the ham, takes the name of *poplitea*, which, whilſt in the ham, is covered only by the integuments. It ends by dividing into the tibialis anterior and tibialis poſterior. Surpriſing as it may appear, it is a fact, that though the artery in the middle of the thigh may be tied with impunity, and the blood be diſtributed as uſual to the leg and foot, yet the *popliteal* artery in the ham never can. An aneuriſm in this artery ſeldom laſts long enough to cauſe a caries in the adjacent bones. When this diſeaſe happens, it admits of no relief, except from amputation of the limb. The artery in this part, when dilated, will increaſe, and at length preſs upon the parts below, ſo as to make them become œdematous, painful, and hard; the conſequence of which will be the deſtruction of the patient, by a mortification of the limb, if amputation is not complied with in time.

—— VENA. The crural vein takes this name, juſt above the ham, and at the lower part of the muſculus popliteus it divides into the tibialis anterior, tibialis poſterior, and peronæa. See CRURALIS VENA.

POPLITEUS. The ſciatic nerve having reached the ham, takes this name: it divides into two branches, which ſpread about the whole leg, called *plantares*.

POPLITEUS MUSCULUS, from *poples*, *the ham*, called alſo *ſubpopliteus*. The place of its ſituation. This muſcle riſes tendinous from the external condyle of the femur, within the capſular ligament; it paſſes tendinous under the ham inwards; plays upon the head of the tibia, and is inſerted into the ſuperior, and inner part thereof, ſerving to turn the toes inwards.

POPULAGO. See CALENDULA PALUSTRIS.

POPULARIS. See ENDEMIAS; EPIDEMIUS.

POPULUS. The POPLAR, called alſo ÆGEIROS. Boerhaave takes notice of five ſpecies.

—— ALBA. WHITE POPLAR, called alſo *albara*; *farfarus*. It grows in moiſt places; a decoction of its bark is given to remove the ſtrangury and the ſciatica.

—— NIGRA, Linn. BLACK POPLAR. It is a tall tree, with dark green, rhomboidal, acuminated leaves, producing imperfect flowers in catkins. In ſome of the individuals called male, the flowers are barren; in others, called female, they are followed by membranous pods, containing a number of ſeeds winged with down. It is indigenous in watery places, and quick of growth. The young buds of the leaves are made into an ointment; they abound with a yellow unctuous odorous juice, which they readily impart to rectified ſpirit of wine. The tincture yields a fragrant reſin, which approaches to the nature of ſtorax. See Raii Hiſt.

—— TREMULA. The ASP, or ASPIN-RREE. Its qualities are ſimilar to thoſe of the black poplar. It grows in woods and marſhy places.

PORCUS. SWINE. In its wild ſtate it is called APER; in Greek ὗς, χοιρος, the ſame which is meant by *ſus*; *ſcropha*; *ſcrofa*; it is called HOG, a well known quadruped, in common uſe as food. Concerning it in this light, and as a medicine, Aldrovandus has written very prolixly, in his Diſſertation on biſulcated Animals. Its fleſh, when prepared for culinary purpoſes, is called PORK. It is not eaſy of digeſtion, and conſidered, by SANCTORIUS and others, to have the ſtrongeſt tendency to retard perſpiration; conſequently in general unwholeſome. Perhaps it is owing to this that the Jews, who were troubled much with eruptive and leprous complaints, were forbid its uſe.

As this animal, called *porcus*, is generally extremely fat, it is conſidered as highly nutritious, to ſuch conſtitutions as can digeſt it eaſily. The fleſh of the young animal of this ſpecies is more readily digeſtible than that of the adult, as its fibres are more tender, and it is top-loaded with fat, ſo that it is an agreeable food to ſome who can by no means attempt to eat thoſe of larger growth.

The name *porcus*, and *porcellus*, is given to ſome fiſhes, particularly the dolphin, and others, becauſe they are ſaid to root up the earth after the manner of ſwine, with their ſnouts. PORCUS alſo, from the Greek word χοιρος, is a name for the PUDENDUM MULIEBRE.

PORI. PORES. It is ſuppoſed that one grain of ſand will cover one hundred and twenty-five thouſand of the *pores* in our ſkin, and that each *pore* is the orifice of a diſtinct gland; but this is only a ſuppoſition, founded on the authority of Lewenhoek, who, with aged eyes and bad glaſſes, ſaw what younger eyes, aſſiſted with better glaſſes than he ever poſſeſſed, could never diſcover. Plants perſpire as well as men; but notwithſtanding the great perſpiration of both, *pores* cannot be diſcovered either in the cuticle of a man, or in the fine membrane that covers the external ſurface of the leaves.

PORRIGO See PITYRIASIS & FURFUROSI.

PORRUM. PORRET, or COMMON LEEK. It differs from garlic only in being weaker. Botaniſts enumerate ſeven or eight ſpecies. Thus are called AGRUMINA.

PORRUS. See SARCOMA.

PORTÆ VENA, vel PORTARUM VENA. The ſplenic, meſenteric, and meſocolic veins, uniting at the root of the meſentery, form the *vena portæ*, called alſo *janitrix*; *ramalis vena*. It may be conſidered as two veins joined endwiſe, and that ſend out branches in oppoſite directions to each other; that one of theſe veins is ramified in the liver, the other lying without the liver, and ſending its branches to the viſcera of the belly; that in the liver may be called *vena portæ* hepatica ſuperior, or minor; the other *vena portæ* ventralis inferior, or major. The particular trunk of the *vena portæ* hepatica forms

what is called the sinus of the *vena portæ*; from this sinus five principal branches go out, which are divided and spread through the whole substance of the liver; the extremities of these branches end in the pulpy friable corpuscules, which seem to be thick villous folliculi. In these folliculi the bile is secreted, and collected by as many vessels of another kind, which again unite in one common trunk; these ramifications are termed pori biliarii, and the trunk *hepaticus ductus*. The *vena portæ* ventralis is situated under the lower, or concave side of the liver, and joined by anastomosis to the sinus of the *vena portæ* hepatica, between the middle and right extremity of that sinus; from thence it runs down from right to left under the trunk of the arteria hepatica, bending behind the beginning of the duodenum, and under the head of the pancreas, its length being about five fingers' breadth. At the head of the pancreas it loses its name, and divides into the *meseraica major* and *minor*, and the splenica. See Winslow's Anatomy.

PORTAIGUILLE. See ACUTENACULUM.

PORTIO DURA, —— MOLLIS. } See NERVUS AUDITORIUS.

PORTORARIUM. The *duodenum*, or the *pylorus*.

PORTULACA, also called *andrachne*; *allium Gallicum*. PURPIE, or GARDEN-PURSLANE. It is chiefly used in the kitchen. Boerhaave enumerates six species; the leaves are cooling, antiscorbutic, and moderately astringent. The seeds are the same.

PORTULACA MARITIMA. See *Halimus*.

PORUS BILIARIUS. The BILE DUCT, from πορος, a *passage*. See JECUR.

—— OPTICUS. It is also called the blind point. It is the point on the retina where no object is seen.

—— RETICULATUS. See ESCHARA.

POSCA. Vinegar and water mixed.

POSSETUM. Posset. Milk curdled with wine, treacle, or any acid. This is by foreigners reckoned peculiar to the English. The serum of a *posset*, called *posset-drink*, is like the whey of milk, only differing with respect to what the means were by which the curd and whey were made to separate.

POSTBRACHIALE. See METACARPUS.

POSTERIOR MUSCULUS AURIS. See ABDUCTOR AURIS, N° 1.

POSTHE. See PRÆPUTIUM.

POSTPOSITIO. POSTPOSITION. When the paroxysm of a fever comes on later than it is expected, it is called the *postposition* of the paroxysm. When it begins sooner, it is called the anticipation.

POTASSA. See CLAVELLATI CINERES.

POTENTILLA REPTANS. See QUINQUEFOLIUM.

POTERIUM. SANGUISORBA. See PIMPINELLA.

POTIO. A POTION. It is a liquid form of medicine, calculated for one dose or draught. *Potions* are distinguished into carthartic, cardiac, and alterative.

POUNXA. See TINCAL.

POUPARTII LIGAMENTUM. See FALLOPII LIGAMENTUM.

PRÆCIPITANTIA. PRECIPITATING MEDICINES, which moderate the motion and heat of the blood, as was supposed, by absorbing and correcting the acid contained therein.

PRÆCIPITANS MAGNUM. See SEPIUM OS.

PRÆCIPITATIO. PRECIPITATION. It is the separating of solid bodies from any fluid menstruum wherein they are dissolved, by the addition of a third body, which having a greater affinity with the menstruum than that already dissolved, causes that solvend to regain its solid form, and to subside in the state of a powder. Or *precipitation* takes place if the solvend has a greater affinity with the third body added than that with which it is already joined.

Precipitation is of two kinds: *first*, where the substance superadded unites with the menstruum, and occations that which was before dissolved to be thrown down. *Secondly*, where the substance superadded unites with the dissolved body, and falls along with it to the bottom. *Of the first* we have an example in the *precipitation* of sulphur from alkaline lixivia by the means of acids; *of the second*, in the *precipitation* of mercury from aqua fortis by sea-salt, or its acid,

When the matter to be precipitated is all at the bottom of the vessel, the fluid being poured off, or filtered, what remains behind is all to be dried in the same manner as levigated powders are,

Precipitation may also be effected by dropping in a liquor specifically lighter than the menstruum by which the precipitate matter was dissolved Thus the spirit of sal ammoniac precipitates plentifully the solutions of metals in acid menstrua; the same is effected by rectified spirit of wine, which also precipitates all salts from water. Acids poured upon heavier acids will precipitate whatever swims in them; thus the spirit of salt precipitates lead, copper, and tin, dissolved in oil of vitriol. *Precipitation* also succeeds if an heavier body be added to the dissolving menstruum: thus acids, or water alone, will carry down all the solid corpuscles which they meet with in tinctures of vegetables extracted by spirit of wine; and the same tinctures extracted by water, or wine, are precipitated by means of acid spirits.

When a third body is added to any solution, for precipitating one part thereof, it produces its effect by uniting with the dissolving liquor, or with the matter which is dissolved: and, as one or the other happens, that which is precipitated is either simple or compound; if the precipitating matter joins with the dissolving liquor, the precipitate is simple, if it unites with the precipitated matter, the precipitate is compound. This should be observed, and the respective precipitates distinguished by the words simple or compound.

Sometimes an advantage may be made of the liquor which remains after the *precipitation* is performed: thus, when fixt alkaline salt is dissolved in water, and sulphur is dissolved in this lixivium, the addition of acid separates and throws down the sulphur, only in consequence of the acid uniting with, and neutralizing the alkali, by which the sulphur was held dissolved; of course, if the *precipitation* is made with the vitriolic acid, and the acid gradually dropt in till the alkali is completely satiated, that is, so long as it continues to occasion any *precipitation* or turbidness, the liquor will yield by proper evaporation and crystallization, a neutral salt, composed of the vitriolic acid and fixed vegetable alkali, viz. *the vitriolated kali*; in like manner, if the *precipitation* is made with the nitrous acid, *a true nitre* may be recovered from the liquor; if with the marine, the salt called *spiritus salis marini coagulatus*; and if the acid of vinegar, *the kali acetatum*. See the Dict. of Chemistry; and also NICHOLSON'S, 1795.

PRÆCOCIA, or PRÆCOQUA. See ARMENIACA MALA.

PRÆCORDIA. See DIAPHRAGMA. Sometimes it signifies the hypochondria. Fernelius, in lib. iv. de Febr. comprehends under this term the region above the stomach, the *diaphragm*, the cavity of the liver and biliary ducts included therein, the pancreas, the stomach in particular, and its upper orifice, with whatever is contained under the inflections of the spurious ribs, towards the foreparts, and the sternum. Some have given this name to the *metatarsus*.

PRÆPARANTIA MEDICAMENTA. Preparing medicines; that is, such as prepare the morbid humours, and dispose them to separate from the healthy, and to pass off by the help of evacuants.

—— VASA. It was formerly supposed that the seed was prepared in them; whence the name. See SPERMATICA CHORDA.

PRÆPARATA VENA. See FRONTALIS VENA.

PRÆPUTIUM, from *præputo, to lop off before*. The PREPUCE or FORESKIN, called by Dioscorides *epagogion, posthe*: when this is wanting the person is called *leipodermos*—when lost, *lipodermus*. See PENIS.

PRÆSAGIA. PRESAGES. Fred. Hoffman observes, that three things are requisite to a right *presage*, viz. 1st. That from due observation we be able to trace and investigate the origins and causes of disorders, in order to oppose them in the beginning, by proper remedies, or give salutary directions. 2dly. That we accurately know the various natures of diseases, and their differences with respect to different constitutions, that we may be better able to give medicines that are capable of removing them. 3d. That we be able to form a right judgment of the operation of medicines, and the event of disorders. This last, though it does not directly obtain the end of the healing art, yet it promotes the certainty of medicine and the reputation of the physician,

PRÆSENTATIO A PRESENTATION. In midwifery it is the manner in which a child offers itself in its passage into the world; and the different *presentations* are denominated, according to that part of the child which is perceived at the mouth of the womb, when a woman begins to be in labour.

In

In a natural labour, the child preſents with its vertex. See PARTURITIO.

The cauſe of wrong *preſentations* is not exactly known; but in different writers in midwifery, various opinions are given.

Preternatural *preſentations* are thus known. The membranes puſh out in a round form, in a right *preſentation*; but when any other part offers, the membranes protrude, for the moſt part, in a lengthened form; and when the pain is off, no part of the child can be perceived, but the membranes only, as in the beginning of labour; after ſome time indeed, from the quantity of water, the membranes have a round form, but then the orifice of the womb is but little opened thereby. *If the head preſents*, it is diſtinguiſhed by bringing the finger round, ſo as to take in a large ſpace of the head; we then feel an uniform hard ſubſtance and often find a ſuture. *When a ſhoulder*, or a *hip preſents*, they have not that uniform hard feel which is obſerved when the head offers itſelf. *If the back preſents*, the vertebræ are felt. *If the belly preſents*, the funis umbilicalis diſcovers it. *The breaſt preſenting*, is known by feeling the ribs. *When the breech offers itſelf*, the private parts are eaſily perceived there, and the meconium is ſqueezed out at each pain. *The hand*, or *foot preſenting*, requires, in order to expedite delivery when proper, that we feel for the heel, that we may determine how to proceed.

1. BOTH FEET PRESENTING: children thus born, are called AGRIPPÆ. When this happens, the toes are generally towards the pubes, inclining a little to the right or to the left; draw the child gently downward whilſt the pains continue to increaſe, and are in their full force; and as you draw the child downwards, gradually incline it to the ſide towards which its toes turn; for when the breech is delivered, the child muſt be turned with its face to the ſacrum of the mother. And if the navel appears, draw down an inch or two of the funis, to prevent its being torn or too much ſtretched; when the body of the child is ſo far delivered, that its ſhoulders check its progreſs, introduce a finger to the elbow of the child; and gently draw the arm down, not perpendicularly, but by inclining it acroſs the breaſt of the child; this done, bring down the other arm with the ſame care. The arms brought down, place the fore and middle fingers of one hand, one on each ſide of the neck, with the thumb in one, and the fingers in the other axilla; then introduce the fore and middle fingers of the other hand into the mouth of the child, pulling the chin of the child cloſe to its breaſt, turn the face into the hollow of the ſacrum, and ſo finiſh the delivery.

2. ONE FOOT PRESENTING.—In this caſe the toes are to the iſchium. If the leg is low in the vagina, ſo that the knee appears, it is too late to bring down the other foot, which may continue until the breech is delivered, and the child's face turned to the iſchium: then proceed as when the breech preſents.

3. BREECH PRESENTING.—When this is the preſenting part, if it is very high, and the os internum ſoft and open, break the membranes, and bring away the child by the feet; but if theſe circumſtances do not attend, leave the buſineſs a while to nature, the pains will puſh forward the preſenting part, and the labour will be as eaſy and ſafe as when the head preſents. In theſe caſes, the face of the child is uſually towards the belly of the mother, but ſometimes it is with its ſides towards her pubes and ſacrum, and as it inclines a little with its face to one or the other, in the courſe of the labour it will turn thereto. As it preſents, ſo let it deſcend, and keep the membranes whole as long as poſſible, for the more eaſy dilatation of the parts. When the hams of the child are from under the pubes, and the perinæum free from the breech preſſing on it, take hold of the child with both hands, and turn it with its face to the mother's back, and then bring down one leg after the other; if the child is very large, the legs muſt be brought down whilſt they are next the os pubis, and then the child's face is to be turned towards the mother's back. When the legs are free, proceed as when both feet preſent. When it is neceſſary to turn the child's face to the back of the mother, do it whilſt the pains are departing.

4. BACK PRESENTING.—When this ſituation is known, and the orifice of the womb is ſufficiently dilated, break the membranes, introduce the hand into the uterus, and carefully ſeek for the feet. When the child is in a lengthened form, and preſents with its back, neck, ſhoulders, or face, if at the ſame time the waters are gone, the caſe may prove a very difficult one. In tranſverſe ſituations of the child, the orifice of the womb does not open ſo ſoon as when the head preſents.

5. BELLY PRESENTING.—In this caſe the child is ſeldom living. The method of delivery is the ſame as when the back preſents. If the feet cannot be reached, get the knees to the belly, and then the feet are ſoon ſecured.

6. AN ARM PRESENTING IN THE VAGINA, and THE MEMBRANES BROKEN.—This is one of moſt difficult caſes that occur in midwifery, eſpecially when the waters are gone, and the uterus contracts upon its burden forcibly. To proceed, puſh up the fore parts of the child towards the fundus uteri with one hand, whilſt with the other the feet are ſought for. But here carefully ſerve, ſhould a pain come on during the effort, ceaſe to act till it is over, leſt the uterus ſhould be hurt, and always rather act from the womb, than againſt it, where poſſible. Thus, if the waters are all run off, begin with ſeeking for the feet; when they are found, draw them gently towards the vagina, at the ſame time puſh up the body of the child. When the feet are brought into the vagina, the caſe becomes the ſame as when the feet preſent. When the arm preſents, and the os internum is very rigid, before any attempts are made, wait for the dilatation of the part by the force of the pains.

In the London Medical Journal, vol. v. p. 64, &c. are related, by Dr. Denman, three caſes of the upper extremities preſenting; and the delivery being partly effected by the ſpontaneous evolutions of the child. In the firſt caſe, the woman had been in labour during the whole night, and one of the child's arms was the preſenting part; on attempting to turn the child, the pains were too violent to admit the introduction of the hand into the uterus. Imagining the child was ſmall, ſo that it might paſs, doubled, through the pelvis, farther endeavours to turn were omitted; and on waiting a little, the breech preſented, and the head was the laſt part that was delivered. In the ſecond caſe, the *preſentation* was the ſame as in the firſt, and it was agreed on to turn the child; but the pains were ſtrong and frequent, ſo that the action of the uterus was ſuch as to forbid all endeavours that way. It was then agreed on to wait for the effect, which a continuance of the pains might produce, or till they were abated, when the child might be turned with leſs difficulty. The pains continued, and propelled the child lower into the pelvis, and in little more than an hour it was born; the breech being expelled, as in the firſt caſe In the third caſe; the arm preſenting, and labour gone on for ſome time, after which attempts were made during ſeveral hours to turn the child, whole ſhoulders ſtrongly preſſed upon the perinæum; at length, by the action of the uterus, the child was doubled, and the breech expelled; after which, the ſhoulders and head were extracted. In all theſe caſes the doctor obſerves, that the women were; the full period of utero-geſtation, and the children were of the uſual ſize. More caſes might be related, but theſe ſufficiently prove the fact, that in caſes in which children preſent with the arm, women will not neceſſarily die undelivered, though they are not aſſiſted by art. With reſpect to the benefit we can in practice derive from the knowledge of this fact, it may be obſerved, *that the cuſtom of turning and delivering by the feet in preſentation of the arm, will remain neceſſary and proper, in all caſes in which the operation can be performed with ſafety to the mother, or give a chance of preſerving the life of the child. But when the child is dead, and when we have no other view but merely to extract the child, to remove the danger thence ariſing to the mother, it is of great importance to know that the child may be turned ſpontaneouſly, by the action of the uterus.* If we avail ourſelves of that knowledge, the pain and danger which ſometimes attend the operation of turning a child, may be avoided. Nor would any perſon verſed in practice, fixing upon a caſe of preternatural *preſentation*, in which we might expect the child to be turned ſpontaneouſly, be involved in difficulty, if, from a defect of the pains or any other cauſe, he ſhould be diſappointed in his expectations. Nor would the ſuffering or chance of danger to the patient be increaſed by ſuch proceeding. About thirty of theſe caſes have lately occurred, in two of which the children were born alive.

Some propoſe bleeding ad deliquium for abating the too ſtrong contraction of the uterus; and, at the moment of fainting, to attempt delivery.

7. THE HEAD LOCKED FAST AT THE BRIM OF THE PELVIS. In this caſe, and the ſeven next following, the membranes are broke, and the uterus is contracted about the body of the child. In this caſe, if the child be living,

a tumor will be formed on its head, which will ſo increaſe, as to reach to the os externum; but when the child dies, this tumor becomes ſoft, and gradually diſappears. Whatever part of the head preſents, it may be locked faſt, though generally the face is towards the ſacrum; care is, however, required to know the part which preſents, and the ſituation of the child In order to delivery, the curved forceps are neceſſary.

8. THE MIDDLE OF THE SAGITTAL SUTURE RESTING ON THE PUBES, AND THE FACE OF THE CHILD TURNED UP TOWARDS THE FUNDUS UTERI. In this caſe the chin is preſſed upon the breaſt. Mr. Levret of Paris directs the following procedure in this caſe. "Before the firſt branch of the forceps is introduced, a fillet muſt be paſſed through the perforated blade, and likewiſe through the ſecond before it is paſſed; and after fixing the handles, tie the ends of the fillets together ſo as to hang down in a nooſe about ſix or ſeven inches; then taking the forceps in the right hand, raiſe the handles, and bearing down at the ſame time with the left hand in the garter, the forceps will be converted into a lever of the third kind, the moving power being between the point of ſupport, or the hand, and the point of reſiſtance, or the head of the child, which will be made to deſcend into the hollow of the ſacrum, and be delivered afterwards with eaſe.

9. THE HEAD PRESENTING WITH THE EARS TO THE PUBES AND OS SACRUM. This is known by the ſagittal ſuture running from iſchium to iſchium, ot oblique. And to know which way the face is turned, the ear ſhould be felt at the pubes. Sometimes the head may be removed from this poſition with our fingers; but when this cannot be done, the forceps muſt be uſed. If the face is to the left ſide, turn the woman on her left ſide; if to the right, lay her on her right ſide. In general, when the ears are to the ſides of the pelvis, and the forceps are to be applied, the woman ſhould be on her back, and her breech over the bed; but when the ears are to the pubes or groin, it is better to lay her on her ſide, and generally on the left. If the blade of the forceps cannot be introduced by the os pubis, the ear lying cloſe to it, introduce the blade a little to one ſide, then ſlip it over the ear under the pubes, and as the blade goes up, withdraw the hand. *Over the ear is the beſt ſituation for the forceps; but if this cannot be, put one blade before one ear, and the other behind the other.*

The forceps ſecured, pull gently when the pains are preſent, until the vertex is as low as the loweſt part of the iſchium; then turn the forehead into the concave part of the ſacrum, and give it a quarter turn more to bring the body into the ſame poſition, or, perhaps, the ſhoulders may catch againſt the pubes; then reverſe the quarter turn, and the forehead will be in its proper ſituation. The delivery will now be finiſhed, as when the head is low, and the pains gone.

10. THE FACE PRESENTING WITH THE CHIN TO THE PUBES. In any ſafe caſe, if the pains are ſtrong, uſe no forceps, but take time, and nature will do her own buſineſs. If the face preſents with the chin to the pubes, if the woman hath had children before, and the pelvis is good, the child will come forward very well by the force of the pains; for when it hath got below the pubes, the fore part of the neck will turn on it as on a fulcrum, and the vertex will riſe from under the perineum, and delivery will be effected without extraordinary difficulty, provided the perinæum is well ſupported.

If called in time, and the os tincæ is dilated, it is uſually recommended to introduce the hand, and bring away the child by the feet; but if the pelvis is diſtorted, it is better to make the vertex preſent, by turning it with the hands. But be the pelvis as it will, if the face preſents with the chin to the pubes, if the waters are run off, the head low, and the pains very languid, apply the forceps. When the chin is cleared the difficulty is over. After the forceps are fixed, be careful to prevent the chin from catching againſt the os pubis.

11. THE FACE PRESENTING WITH THE CHIN TO THE OS SACRUM. When the waters are run off, and the head is ſtrongly detained, delivery is extremely difficult. The head muſt be raiſed and turned with the chin to the pubes before delivery can be effected. In this caſe truſt to nature rather than begin too ſoon with the forceps; when the forceps are applied, force them upwards until you can turn the chin to the os pubis, and then proceed as when the chin at firſt preſented this way.

12. THE FACE PRESENTING, AND THE CHIN TO ONE SIDE. If the woman is laid on her left ſide, the child may often be turned ſo as for the chin to paſs under the pubes. If this cannot be done, introduce one blade of the forceps under the pubes, the other at the ſacrum; then bring the chin under the pubes, and proceed as in that caſe.

13. THE FACE TO THE OS PUBIS. When the fontanel preſents, the face is generally to the pubes. In this caſe, if the pelvis is good, and the parts dilated, the child will paſs by the force of pains; but if the parts are rigid, the perinæum will be endangered. If the child is ſmall, and the pelvis large, pains may ſuffice to deliver the child; but if otherwiſe, as ſoon as the waters are broke, introduce the hand, and deliver by the feet. If this opportunity does not favour us, the forceps muſt be uſed. In order to feel the ear, puſh up the head, that the finger may paſs to the ear, and the forceps follow it; then fixing the other ſide of the forceps, and when the head is pulled ſufficiently low, turn the forehead into the cavity of the ſacrum, and deliver as when the head is low, but pains wanting.

14. THE SHOULDERS LOCKED. In this caſe the head is moveable in the vagina; the face is on one ſide, one ſhoulder reſts on the upper and lateral part of the os ſacrum, the other paſſes over the ſides of the os pubis, ſo that the ſcapulæ and back of the child reſts in the pſoas and iliac muſcles on one ſide, and the knees and elbows preſs the ſame parts on the other ſide. The intention here is, to remove the ſhoulder on the ſide of the ſacrum, to bring them both to the wideſt part of the pelvis; to do this, ſlide a blade of the forceps under the ſhoulder of the child, and as with a lever, raiſe that which reſts on the ſacrum, and carry it over the projections, which when properly executed, the head will deſcend, and the delivery be almoſt ſpontaneous.

15. THE HEAD SEPARATED AND LEFT IN THE UTERUS. In order to delivery, introduce a hand, and turn the chin to the os pubis, then, an aſſiſtant gently preſſing the belly to keep the head from rolling about, the operator muſt introduce the long curved forceps, and fix them on the head; having thus done, draw the head down until it is fixed in the pelvis; turn the handles up to the os pubis, and introduce a pair of ſciſſars; open the head, and deſtroy the ſtructure of the brain; after this, give the forceps a diagonal turn, then proceed as in any other caſe in which the head is ſo ſituated.

16. TWINS.—It is very difficult during pregnancy to know whether or no there will be twins at the birth. When there is but one child, the uterus rarely, if ever, riſes above the brim of the pelvis at an early period; ſo if on the third or fourth month it riſes up to the navel, it is very probable that there are twins. If after the delivery of one child the uterus is contracted into a firm hard ball above the os pubis, it is thereby known that there is not another; if, on the contrary, it is much diſtended, we ſhall find a child yet to come forth; and on examining there is another ſet of membranes. When one child is delivered, tie the funis in two places, then wait for pains coming on, to deliver the next, except it preſents in a bad poſition, in which caſe bring it away by the feet. Except the placenta of the firſt child is looſe, and preſents itſelf for excluſion, leave it until the other child or children are delivered. The placentæ generally adhere to each other, but they are two diſtinct ones; though it ſometimes happens that ſome of their veſſels communicate; whence the neceſſity of tying the cut end of the funis when the firſt child is delivered.

17. MONSTERS.—Theſe are when two children are ſo united as to be one, or when one child hath, in ſome remarkable inſtances, the parts of two, and but one funis and placenta are found. When theſe are ſmall, they ſometimes paſs by the common method of delivery, but when they are large they occaſion ſome difficulty. Rules cannot eaſily be laid down, becauſe of the variety of the ſubjects; the ſagacity and dexterity of the operators muſt here be wholly left to themſelves, both in ſuggeſting the method, and in executing the plan for delivery.

18. THE HEAD LOW AND THE POSITION RIGHT, THE PAINS HAVING CEASED.—The head being long confined in the pelvis, is equally dangerous to the mother and the child, as a mortification may be induced in the firſt, whoſe influence will extend to the laſt, and prove fatal to both. To complete the delivery, the operator introduces one hand into the vagina, and puſhes it on

until the ends of his fingers enter the orifice of the uterus; then with the other hand he paſſes one blade of the forceps between the introduced hand and the head of the child, withdrawing the hand, and holding the handle of the blade ſteady, he introduces the other hand in the ſame manner as the firſt. and after it he introduces the other blade of the forceps, then with both hands he puſhes them up until the locking part is within an inch of the child's head; he then locks and ties them ſo together that they may be ſteady, and proceeds by pulling them gradually from ſide to ſide, reſting a little now and then; when thus the head is brought ſo low as conſiderably to ſtretch the perinæum, and to protrude from under the os pubis, the handles of the forceps muſt be raiſed gradually towards the woman's belly, and thus the head will be completely delivered: this done, and the forceps removed, the procedure will be as when the labour is natural.

19. THE HEAD TOO LARGE OR THE PELVIS TOO SMALL.—In theſe caſes the head being brought as low as the natural pains can force it, its ſize is leſſened by boring into it with a pair of STOP-SCISSARS contrived for that end, and diſcharging the brains; then with the curved crotchets ſecured on the head in the ſame manner as it directed for the forceps; or with a blunt hook introduced into the perforation made with the ſciſſars, the head of the child is brought forward. When the pelvis is diſtorted, the child muſt never be turned with a view of delivering it by the feet; but if it preſents by the feet, endeavours muſt be made to deliver it that way.

20. THE OCCIPUT PRESENTING.—When this happens, ſuppoſe the occiput lies over the os pubis with the face upwards, the operator muſt thruſt up the child, and preſs back the ſacrum, that the vertex may be brought to preſent; but if this cannot be done, fix one ſide of the forceps betwixt the os pubis and the occiput, ſo as that the point may be in the neck of the child, and ſtrive thus to move it; this done, fix the blades on the moſt convenient parts, and deliver. See the authors mentioned under the article OBSTETRICATIO.

In the operative part of delivery, one direction is abſolutely neceſſary; that is, *always to adapt the largeſt diameter of the part to the largeſt axis of the pelvis*; and this obſerved, will expedite the delivery, whether the fault lies in the part preſenting, or the part through which it is to be extracted.

PRANDIUM, alſo *Ariſton*. DINNER.

PRASIUM ALBUM. See MARRUBIUM ALBUM.

PREHENSIO. See CATALEPSIS.

PREMNON. See OCULUS.

PRESBYTÆ, from πρεσβυς, *old*. Thus thoſe are called whoſe eyes are too flat to refract the rays ſufficiently, ſo that unleſs the object is at ſome diſtance, the rays coming from it will paſs through the retina before their union, conſequently viſion is confuſed; old people are uſually the ſubjects of this diſeaſe. In order to remedy, or at leaſt to palliate this defect, the perſon ſhould firſt uſe glaſſes that do not magnify, and from them paſs gradually to more convex ſpectacles, which ſhorten the focus. It is a ſpecies of AMBLYOPIA.

PRESERVATIVA AQUA. See ANTIVENEREALIS AQUA.

PRESSURA. Inflammation of the ends of the fingers, from the effects of cold. It is an inſtance of the *phlogoſis erythema* of Cullen.

PRIAPÆIA. See NICOTIANA MINOR.

PRIAPISMUS, from *Priapus, the heathen god*, whoſe penis is always painted erect. A PRIAPISM. It is an erection of the penis without any concomitant pain, or the conſent of other parts. It is thus called, becauſe the perſon in this ſtate reſembles the lewd god *Priapus*. Cœlius Aurelianus ſays it is a palſy of the ſeminal veſſels, and other nerves diſtributed to the parts about the penis, by the diſtenſion of which this diſorder is produced.

PRIAPUS. See PENIS.

—— VEGETABILIS. See NEPENTHES.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The FIRST PASSAGES; that is, the ſtomach and inteſtinal tube,

PRIMULA VERIS. See PARALYSIS. For that called ODORATA, ſee AURICULA URSI.

PRINCEPS ALEXIPHARMACORUM. See ANGELICA.

PRINCIPIA. The PRINCIPLES OR ELEMENTS of BODIES. To know the virtues of *bodies*, or how mixed *bodies* ſtand related to the human *body*, either for preſerving, or for reſtoring it, we muſt know the *principles*, and alſo the mixture and proportion of ſuch *principles* in which their virtues conſiſt: ſuch ſimple parts, therefore, as all mixed bodies can be reſolved into, are called *principles* or *elements*.

In analyſing mixed *bodies*, a ſpirit, or mercury as the ancients call it, ſulphur, that is oil, ſalt, water, and earth, are obtained. Modern chemiſts deny that either ſalt or oil are *principles*; for ſulphur and oil may be reduced to ſalt, earth, and water.

On this ſubject, what Beecher hath advanced, though very obſcure, is yet the ſource of many valuable diſcoveries in chemiſtry. Stahl hath improved on Beecher, and by the aid of theſe great men it is demonſtrated, that fire, water, and earth, enter into the compoſition of *bodies*. Sir Robert Boyle and Dr. Hales have as clearly proved that air is a conſtituent of moſt *bodies*. Thus, as Ariſtotle taught, long before chemiſtry furniſhed its aids for the eſtabliſhing this truth, the four *elements*, viz. earth, air, fire, and water, are now ſaid to be the *principles* of all compound *bodies*. However *bodies* are decompoſed, theſe conſtituents are always obtained, and as theſe cannot be decompoſed any farther, they are conſidered as ſimple ſubſtances, and are called primary *principles*, or *elements*. CHAPTAL, ſpeaking of theſe elements, ſays, "But, as ſoon as chemiſtry had advanced, ſo far as to diſcover the principles of bodies, the profeſſors of that ſcience preſumed to mark the number, nature, and character of the elements; and every ſubſtance that was unalterable by the chemical method of decompoſition, was conſidered by them, as a ſimple or elementary principle. By thus taking the limits of analyſis, as the term for indicating the elements, the number and nature of theſe muſt vary according to the revolutions and progreſs of chemiſtry. This has accordingly happened, as may be ſeen, by conſulting all the authors who have written on this ſubject, from the time of Paracelſus to the preſent day. But it muſt be confeſſed, that it is no ſmall degree of raſhneſs to aſſume the extent of the power of the artiſt, as a limit for that of the creator; and to imagine, that the ſtate of our acquiſitions is a ſtate of perfect knowledge.

The denomination of principles, or elements, ought, therefore, to be effaced from chemical nomenclature; or, at leaſt, it ought not to be uſed, but as an expreſſion, denoting the laſt term of our analytical reſults; and it is always in this ſenſe that he uſes the word. CHAPTAL's Elements of Chemiſtry, p. 7. vol. i.

In decompoſing *bodies* that are much compounded, they are not by a firſt analyſis reduced to their primary *principles*; but ſubſtances are obtained from them that are more ſimple than the original one was; and as theſe do the office of *principles* in the compoſition of *bodies* leſs ſimple than themſelves, they have been called *principiate principles*. Moſt chemical agents, as acids, alkalies, &c. are of this kind. *Principiate principles* have very different degrees of ſimplicity, and ſo are diſtinguiſhed into firſt, ſecond, &c. orders. See Nicholſon's Dict. of Chem. 1795.

PRIVATIVI. DIMINUTION of the SENSES. Defect of appetites. It is ſynonymous with *dyſæſtheſiæ* and *dyſorexiæ* in Cullen's Noſology, particularly in the inſtances of deficiency.

PROBOLE. See APOPHYSIS.

PROBANG. A flexible piece of whalebone, with ſponge fixed to the end. See DEGLUTITIO.

PROCARDION. The PIT of the STOMACH.

PROCATARCTICA CAUSA. The PROCATARCTIC CAUSES, from προκαταρχομαι, *antigredior*. The pre-exiſtent cauſe. See CAUSA.

PROCESSUS. A PROCESS, from *procedo, to ſtart out*. In CHEMISTRY, it is a ſeries of operations tending to the production of ſomething new.

In ANATOMY it is a *proceſs*, and is a protuberance or eminence of a bone; called alſo *condylus*. Many bones have *proceſſes* riſing out of them. If the *proceſs* ſtands out in a roundiſh ball, it is called *caput*, and the narrow part is called *cervix*; when the head is rather oblong, and unequally rounded, it acquires the name of a condyle; a rough, unequal protuberance is called a tuberoſity; ſuch *proceſſes* as terminate in a ſharp point, have the name of *corone* or *coronoid*: ſuch as form a longitudinal ridge are called *ſpina*, and ſometimes *criſta*, the *labia* are each ſide of a broad ſpine; ſuch as form brims of cavities are named *ſupercilia*. The uſe of *proceſſes* is to give bones their neceſſary ſhape, and to adapt them for motion; they ſometimes ſerve to give cavities, and generally are uſeful in allowing a greater ſurface for the origin, larger attachment

attachment, and more advantageous direction of muſcles. *Proceſſes* are of two kinds, viz. the APOPHYSIS, and the EPIPHYSIS, which ſee.

PROCESSUS CILIARIS. See CILIARE LIGAMENTUM.

—— MAMILLARES. See OLFACTORII NERVI, and PROCESSUS MAMMIFORMES.

PROCIDENTIA. See PROLAPSUS.

PROCIDENTIA ANI, from *procido, to fall down*, called alſo *prolapſus ani, exitus ani, exania*. The FALLING DOWN of the FUNDAMENT. It is a relaxation of the ſphincter to ſuch a degree that the internal villous or rugous coat of the inteſtine, turneth out and beareth down, making a ſwelling proportionably.

The cauſes are, a weakneſs in the part, which is aggravated by coſtiveneſs, diarrhœas, and particularly a teneſmus: an acrid humour falling on this part, the hæmorrhoides, hard labour, a ſtone in the bladder, or whatever can occaſion a paralyſis of the levatores and ſphincter ani. Hoffmann ſays the cauſe is not in a relaxation of the inteſtine, but of its ligaments.

Infants are the moſt frequent ſubjects of this diſorder, by reaſon of the tenderneſs of their frame and their frequent ſtraining, either from coſtiveneſs, or the *falling down* of a ſharp humour on theſe parts.

The ſigns are evident to the ſight; the inſide of the inteſtine is turned outward; the tumor is of a fleſhy colour, ſometimes it is wrinkled, at others it is ſmooth and ſhining, and is accompanied with an uneaſineſs, and an ineffectual deſire to go to ſtool.

Sometimes this diſorder is miſtaken for the piles; indeed any tumor about the anus, when of a conſiderable ſize, may be miſtaken for the deſcent of the part, and vice verſa; therefore attention is not unneceſſary. Through miſtake, a ligature hath been applied about the prolapſed anus, in order to extirpate it.

The cure is difficult, but leſs ſo in children than in grown people. When coſtiveneſs, a ſtone in the bladder, or labour, gives riſe to this complaint, the cure is ſometimes effected: when a diarrhœa follows it, the cure is very difficult; if ſucceeded by the hæmorrhoids the difficulty is yet greater.

When acrid matter is obſerved to occaſion fruitleſs ſtraining, ſo as to force down the inner coat of the rectum, give a gentle doſe of rhubarb every third or fourth day; and in the intervals of purging give abſorbents and ſtrengtheners, ſuch as chalk, in frequent and ſmall doſes; if pain is conſiderable, give ſmall doſes of the tinct. opii, at proper intervals. *If the habit is coſtive*, give laxatives in ſuch doſes as will procure a ſtool or two every day:—*if a diarrhœa attends*, it ſhould be gradually checked;—*if there are ulcers in the inteſtines*, or *if by the ſharpneſs of the humours the mucus is abraded*, the ſtarch clyſter, with a few drops of the tinct. opii ſhould be now and then injected.—*If a teneſmus comes on*, let a clyſter be injected every night, or oftener, in which is the Venice turpentine diſſolved with yolk of egg.—*If the prolapſed inteſtine is ſwelled*, apply diſcutients; when the tumor gives way uſe gentle aſtringents; then, by gently preſſing the part with your fingers, the whole will return to its proper ſituation; after the reduction the part may be ſuſpended by the T bandage. It is the moſt eaſily reduced by the patient himſelf lying on his back, and writhing himſelf from one ſide to another, croſſing his legs, &c. But, as in all other caſes, let the cauſe be firſt attended to.—*If it goes up and down of its own accord*, there is no occaſion for ſurgery; the beſt method will be to remove the irritation, and ſtrengthen the whole ſyſtem, which is generally in a relaxed ſtate. The irritation is frequently produced by an acrid mucus, which is generally relieved by alkaline medicines. Avoid aſtringents; even omit the bark, if it proves aſtringent.—*Sometimes the inteſtine is not only thruſt forth, but is ſo bound by the ſphincter ani above, that it cannot readily be returned*; in ſuch caſe Mr. Pott adviſes to bleed, to give opium as required, to foment, and wrap up the part in an anodyne and emollient poultice; thus in a little time its ſtate is ſo altered, that it generally is returnable, until which time, the more we handle it the worſe it will be; but now having gently wiped it clean, it may be returned.—*If extirpation proves neceſſary*, it is beſt performed by ligature; exciſion is not to be attempted, for fear of hæmorrhage, which, ſhould it follow, it would be from veſſels that nature muſt ſtop, for art could not reach them.—*If the prolapſus is large*, take a ſtrong needle, double threaded, and paſs it through the inteſtine, tie it above on one ſide, and then below on the other, or above and below properly. *If the prolapſus is ſmall*, paſs a double ligature round its whole diameter; in both caſes leave it to drop off. The pain is allayed by poultices, opium, &c. The ſphincter afterwards does its office, and this moſt troubleſome complaint is entirely got rid of.

When the prolapſus ani is cauſed by ſtone in the bladder, or *other diſeaſe*, it will be reſtored when thoſe complaints are relieved on which it depends: therefore, great care ſhould be taken before extirpation is attempted, that the caſe is ſimply the relaxed *prolapſus*.—*If a gangrene affects the inteſtinal fold*, ſlightly ſcarify the diſcoloured part, apply ſtupes wrung out of warm red wine, or other antiſeptics; repeat them every two or three hours, and betwixt the uſe of theſe continue the catapl. e cumino on the part.—*When the prolapſed part cannot eaſily be kept up in grown people*, Cheſelden recommends to "take away a piece of the prolapſed gut lengthways, for after the cicatrix is formed, the gut will never deſcend." But on this Mr. Pott remarks, "I am ſorry for this, leſt Mr. Cheſelden's authority ſhould tempt any other perſon to make the ſame trial." Gooch, in his Caſes and Remarks, gives the draught of a convenient machine by which the parts may be ſupported. See Turner's, Wiſeman's, and Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 268. White's Surgery, p. 380.

PROCIDENTIA OCULI. See MALUM.

—— UTERI. The FALLING DOWN or DESCENT of the WOMB; called alſo *metroproptoſis, ecptoma hyſteroptoſis*. Different ſpecies of this diſorder are thus diſtinguiſhed: 1. RELAXATIO, a BEARING DOWN of the WOMB; it is when the womb deſcends down to the middle of the vagina, or even with the meatus urinarius. 2. PROCIDENTIA; the PRECIPITATION or FALLING OUT of the WOMB: it is when it deſcends to the labia pudendi. 3. The PROLAPSUS; the deſcent, or falling through the labia pudendi. 4. INVERSIO or PERVERSIO, the inſide turning out: and, 5. RETROVERSIO, which ſee.

In the leſſer degrees of theſe diſorders they are diſcovered by the touch, and the greater degrees by the eye. If the woman ſtands upright, and a finger is introduced into the vagina, the bearing down of the womb is diſcovered, and by meeting with the os tincæ the caſe is diſtinguiſhed from a deſcent of the vagina; though, in ſome inſtances, much difficulty attends the diſtinction of theſe accidents. If the woman is pregnant, ſhe finds a weight at the bottom of her belly, and the cervix uteri preſſes ſo low that ſhe cannot walk but with pain and ſtraddling; towards the latter end of pregnancy, the womb ſinks ſo low as to cauſe numbneſs in the hips and ſleepineſs in the thighs, a difficulty of urine and at going to ſtool, by preſſing the rectum and the neck of the bladder; a conſiderable pain is alſo felt in the loins, about the inſertions of the ligamenta lata.—When there is a PERVERSIO UTERI, it appears like a piece of fleſh; and when this is the caſe, it is always attended with a *procidentia veſicæ urinariæ*.

Girls are ſometimes the ſubjects of this diſeaſe, but it moſt frequently happens to women who have had children, in whom it is generally cauſed by hard labour, or getting out of bed too ſoon after delivery, though ſometimes it is owing to a weak relaxed habit. A ſhort funis umbilicalis, and the placenta adhering, may be the cauſe, particularly if force is uſed in delivering them.

If any ſpecies of this diſorder is neglected, the woman ſuffers much pain, with a difficulty in voiding her urine; and ſometimes an inflammation, ulcers, or a cancer, will be formed in the womb.

In general the cure is only palliative, and conſiſts of introducing a peſſary into the vagina, by which the uterus is kept from falling down any lower; ſometimes this proves a means towards a radical cure, by giving the relaxed parts an opportunity of recovering their tone. Sometimes, when a leſſer degree of this diſorder hath happened, the uſual confinement in bed during the next lying-in hath effected a cure; a peſſary ſhould be introduced as ſoon as it conveniently can, after delivery being completed, and worn for ſome time after the woman walks abroad. A round peſſary is the beſt, and ſhould be ſo large as to occaſion ſome uneaſineſs in paſſing it up, or it will be apt to fall down again. See PESSARIUM. *If a lacerated perineum is the cauſe of the womb bearing down*, a peſſary will not be very uſeful; in this caſe a ſort of cuſhion may be placed with its convex ſide to the os externum, and ſecured there by the T bandage.—*If the prolapſus hath been long neglected, ſo that a ſwelling*

and

and inflammation is come on upon the part, bleed, keep the bowels open, and apply fomentations and poultices.—*If a mortification appears*, give the bark, and uſe the juſt named applications, until the ſloughs ſeparate and the parts heal, after which apply a peſſary, if the patient can bear it. Whenever a gangrene or a cancer appears, reduction increaſes the attending ſymptoms, or produces new and fatal ones; *but if there are ulcers*, the part ſhould be reſtored with all convenient ſpeed.

THE INVERSIO is when the uterus not only deſcends, but is turned inſide outward. This never happens but immediately after delivery, the os tincæ then being nearly as large as the fundus; and, beſides this, ſome violence, ſuch as pulling the funis forcibly to bring away the placenta, is uſed, otherwiſe the contraction of the womb, after being freed from its principal burden, the child, would abſolutely prevent all poſſibility of this kind of diſorder. Whatever be the cauſe, the part muſt immediately be reſtored, or the conſequence will ſoon be fatal, for its orifice will contract in this unnatural ſtate, and ſo prevent the needful relief. Firſt empty the bladder, if it contains much urine; then lay the patient on her back with her hips raiſed, and with the hand reſtore the uterus; gently return it into the vagina with three fingers, and then with the whole hand place it in the belly, after which, clench the fiſt, and retain it there, until the uterus contracts upon it; laſtly, ſupport it as in the caſe of a prolapſus.

Dr. Leak, in his Medical Inſtructions, adviſes, that after the parts are reduced, the intention of contracting the relaxed vagina, ſo as to prevent its future deſcent, may be effected by the frequent uſe of the following aſtringent injection. ℞ Alum. r. & vitriol. alb. ää ʒ i. aq. bullient. ℔ j. m. & filtr. per chart. Inject it into the vagina, milk warm, with a womb-ſyringe. At the ſame time endeavour to ſtrengthen the whole bodily ſyſtem by nouriſhing diet, chalybeate waters, and ſuch as the following ſtrengthening mixture. ℞ Cort. Peruv. pulv. ʒ i. cort. aurant. ʒ iii. aq. bullient. ℔ i. colaturæ adde ſpt. lavend. c. ʒ iij. cap. cochl. iv. vel vj. bis in die. If the internal parts are free from decay, the cold bath will give great relief. Though the parts bearing down be ulcerated, return them and inject them with barley-water to keep the ulcer clean. The T bandage may be worn with advantage. Should the deſcent of the tumor prevent the patient from walking about, a fine ſponge wrung out of alum water may be dried in a compreſſed ſtate, and cut into any convenient form, ſo as to be introduced as high as poſſible; this will act by its aſtringency, and by its preſſure, in a gentle and uniform manner: during the uſe of this application, the above aſtringent injection may be uſed twice a day; and the ſponge tent ſhould be made gradually ſmaller as the vagina contracts.

In the Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. ii. p. 43. is the following account. A woman of ſingular fortitude, about fifty years of age, was much afflicted with *prolapſus uteri*. After trying many remedies in vain, and being tired out with the continuance of her complaint, ſhe at length cut into the ſubſtance of the uterus with a common kitchen knife. A conſiderable hæmorrhage enſued; after which the uterus gradually contracted, and ſhe had neither a return of the *prolapſus*, nor was ſhe afflicted with any other ſymptoms. Having boaſted of her ſucceſs, many women in the neighbourhood afflicted with the ſame complaint, applied for her aſſiſtance, and by a ſimilar operation were effectually cured.

In the PROLAPSUS VAGINÆ the ſame method of cure is ſtill more ſtrongly recommended.

It is ſuppoſed that ſcarifications may ſucceed, inſtead of inciſions on the *procidentia uteri*; ſee Ruyſch's Obſ. No. 1, 7, 9, 10. and Saviard. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 8—6. Med. Muſeum, vol. i. p. 227—230. Heiſter's Surgery. Hamilton's Midwifery, edit. 2. p. 133, 239. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. ii. p. 43. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 387. White's Surgery, p. 460. Leake's Med. Inſtruct. edit. 5.

PROCIDENTIA UVULÆ. See HYPOSTAPHYLE.

—— VAGINÆ, BEARING DOWN of the VAGINA; called alſo *colpoptoſis*. The degrees of this diſeaſe are different; but when a part of, or all the vagina appears through the pudendum, it may be called a prolapſus; when it deſcends to the labia pudendi, it may be termed a *procidentia*; and when not ſo far, a *relaxatio*. Widemannus gives a caſe of a *prolapſus vaginæ* which had all the appearance of a prolapſus uteri, and which was not properly diſtinguiſhed until it was too late to afford any relief; *but generally they are known by obſerving the os tincæ, which diſtinguiſhes the womb from all other caſes of a deſcent, and from the inverſio*, by its only happening after labour. When the whole vagina is prolapſed, it appears like crude bloody fleſh. If the prolapſed vagina ſwells violently, and is attended with inflammation, there is immediate danger of a ſphacelus; if the prolapſed part be affected with little or no ſwelling, or if there is no inflammation, the tumor will be very little trouble, and without danger. This diſorder ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a tumor, a fungus, a ſarcoma, &c. of the part.

The part may be reſtored with the fingers; which when done, the patient ſhould reſt in bed for ſome days, and uſe an injection of warm vinegar and water, or red wine and water; or inject a little water, in which is diſſolved a little ceruſſa acetata. In moſt caſes of procidentia vaginæ, the firſt object ſeems to be ablution, then reduction, and afterwards corroborants, ſuch as cort. Peru. acid. vitrioli dilutum, cold bath, and avoiding at leaſt all ſtrong exerciſe. But if theſe fail, the T bandage muſt be worn.* In the ſecond vol. of the Edinb. Med. Com. p. 46. it is propoſed to make inciſions; or rather ſcarifications in the deſcending vagina. If inflammation, &c. attend, the ſame procedure will be proper as when the like ſymptoms happen to the uterus. See Heiſter's Surgery. Hamilton's Midwifery, edition ii. p. 247.

PROCIDENTIA VESICÆ URINARIÆ. DISPLACED BLADDER. The inverſion of the uterus never happens without the bladder being diſplaced. They get down to the perinæum, and there make a protuberance. The bulb of the bladder being thus prolapſed or forced down, it is now no longer expoſed to the preſſure of the abdominal muſcles as before, and not having force enough in this poſture, to contract and preſs out the urine, the poor woman in this ſtate never makes any water, without firſt ſqueezing the bladder with her hands, or between her thighs. When the bladder is thus diſpoſed, if the catheter is to be introduced, it muſt not be thruſt inward, but downward, the bulb of the bladder being below the meatus urinarius. S[illegible]ond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 1.

PROCONDYLOS, from προ, *after*, and κονδυλος, *finger*. The firſt joint of each *finger* next the metacarpus, ante internodium.

PROCTALGIA, } Alſo *cluneſia*. INFLAMMATION
PROCTITIS. } of the ANUS, with pain. Dr. Cullen places it as a variety of phlogoſis, Gen. 7, Ord. 2, PHLEGMASIÆ. It is alſo called *cyſtitis*. This is diſcovered by a hot and acutely painful tumor at the anus, which is irritated by preſſure; the bowels become coſtive, and often continue ſo for ſome days, and generally a fever comes on. The cauſe is commonly riding; violent blow, or fall; acrid applications; obſtructed piles, &c. It is, though, ſometimes, very difficult to cure; and, if it yields not ſoon to the applications, and modes generally efficacious in other inflammatory complaints, it terminates in abſceſs, and often ſucceeded by fiſtula. See INFLAMMATIO for the mode of cure—ABSCESSUS IN ANO, and FISTULA IN ANO.

PROCTOLEUCORRHŒA. The ſame as *proctorrhœa*, but thus named becauſe of the diſcharge reſembling that called the whites.

PROCTORRHŒA. A flux, that is ſometimes yellowiſh, or ſtreaked with blood; probably from the external hæmorrhoidal veſſels, or perhaps in ſome inſtances from the internal ones; this diſcharge is accompanied with heat and itching about the anus.

PRODUCTIO. See APOPHYSIS.

PRODROMI. See ETESIÆ.

PRŒBIA, PRŒBRA. See AMULETA.

PROEGUMENE, from προηγεομαι, *antecedo*. A PRECEDENT CAUSE; by the Latins, called *antecedens*. See CAUSA.

PROFLUVIA. This forms the 5th ORDER of the 1ſt CLASS of Dr. Cullen's Noſology. A pyrexy, with encreaſed excretion, not naturally bloody, under which he includes two GENERA—*catarrhus* and *dyſenteria*; and ſays, that for the ſame reaſon from which I have placed hemorrhages under the claſs of febrile affections, ſo have I ſome febrile PROFLUVIA. A *catarrh*, indeed, from febrile ſymptoms, and inflammatory diatheſis, is very nearly allied to inflammations; and the *dyſentery* is not only always accompanied with fever, but differs in many points from all other fluxes.

PROFLUVIUM. A FLUX of any kind.

PROFLUVIUM URINÆ. See DIABETES.

PROFUNDA BRACHII VENA, vel PROFUNDA SUPERIOR. It is a branch from the baſilica vena, ſent off from it below the neck of the os humeri; and near the hollow of the axilla; it runs along the ſide of the brachial artery, and ſpreads in the adjacent muſcles.

PROFUNDUS MUSCULUS MANUS. See FLEXOR INTERNODII, TERTII DIGITORUM MANUS.

PROFUSIO. PASSIVE HÆMORRHAGES. Dr. CULLEN places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER APOCENOSES; and defines it a flux of blood; and diſtinguiſhes it from active hæmorrhages, as not being the effect of fever, but occurring from wounds, leeches, &c.

PROGERMINUS ABSCESSUS. An abſceſs ariſing from a viſcid and almoſt corrupted phlegm.

PROGLOSSIS. See LINGUA.

PROGNOSIS, from *προ, before*, and *γινωσκω, to know*. Some chemiſts, to expreſs this term, uſe the word *erodinium*. PROGNOSTIC. It is the foretelling of what may happen to the patient, either with reſpect to a diſeaſe which will occur, and has not yet affected the habit; or of many things in the progreſs, or the termination, of the diſeaſe, from a thorough acquaintance with the ſigns which are the præcurſors of ſuch circumſtances. In this Hippocrates excelled; his *prognoſtics* are at this day eſteemed; yet it muſt be allowed that ſome of them are fallacious, from the difference of climes and conſtitutions.

In forming *prognoſtics*, attend to, 1. What will be the future event of the diſeaſe. 2. From like diſeaſes having proceeded in the ſame body. 3. And from a knowledge of the preſent ſtate of the vital powers, and a compariſon thereof with the ſtrength of the morbific cauſe.

The ſigns of health, and death, are more fallacious in acute than in chronical diſeaſes.

See the Engliſh tranſlations of Hippocrates's *Prognoſtics* in Acute Diſeaſes; and of Proſper Alpinus's Preſages on Life and Death.

PROHIBENS. See ANTENDEIXIS.

PROJECTIO. PROJECTION. In CHEMISTRY, it is the caſting any ſubſtance to be calcined into a crucible, by a ſpoonful, or a ſmall quantity at a time. *Projection* is alſo an addition of a ſmall quantity of ſomething to a greater quantity of a metal, in order to meliorate the metal. See Wilſon's Chemiſtry.

PROJECTURA. See APOPHYSIS.

PROLABIUM, *pro, before, labium, the lip*. The RED PART of the LIPS. Under the epidermis, which in this part is called *epithelium*, is a collection of fine long villous papillæ, cloſely connected together, and covered not only by the epidermis, but alſo that pelicle which covers the glandulous membrane of the cavity of the mouth: this villous ſubſtance is of exquiſite ſenſibility.

PROLAPSUS. PROCIDENTIA. *Delapſio—exania—proptoma*—PROPTOSIS, which ſee. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs locales, and order ectopiæ. A *prolapſus*, a procidence, or exany, is the miſplacing of a ſoft part, and ſo that it is generally obvious to the ſight; or, it is a tumor ariſing from the diſlocation of a ſoft part, as a membranous or fleſhy part, as is inſtanced in the bearing down of the rectum, an inteſtinal hernia, &c. See, under PROCEDENTIA, the ſpecific circumſtances.

PRONATIO. PRONATION. When ſpoken of the hand, it is when the thumb is turned towards the thigh; ſo that if the body is laid on its back, the palm of the hand will be downwards.

PRONATOR QUADRATUS. This muſcle is alſo called *tranſverſus*. It ariſes tendinous from the inner part of the ulna, and is inſerted into the inner part of the radius. One end of it is fixed to the lower part of the ulna, and by the other in the concave ſide of the lower extremity of the radius.

—— TERES. } It riſes from the internal in-
—— RADII TERES. } ferior part of the os humeri, and is inſerted into a line at the lower end of the radius. This muſcle is alſo called *obliquus*.

PROPHYLACE. PROPHYLAXIS, from *προ, before*, and *φυλασσω, to preſerve*; called alſo *diaphylactices, diaſoſtica*. The method of preſerving health, and averting diſeaſes.

PROPOLIS, called alſo *ceranthemus*. BEE-GLUE, or BEE-BREAD. It is a wax-like kind of glue, found in the entrance of bee-hives. It ſoftens indurations; but it is not noticed in the preſent practice.

PROPRIETATIS ELIXIR, i. e. *elix. aloes*, and *tinct. aloes, comp.* See ALOE, N° 1.

PROPRIETATIS ELIXIR VITRIOLICUM. See ALOE, N° 2.

PROPTOMA. See PROLAPSUS.

PROPTOSIS, from *προπιπτω, to fall out*. The ſame as *procidentia*; to fall from its natural ſituation. When the eye is ſo enlarged, that the eyelids cannot cover it, it ſometimes burſts; and this diſorder is called *oculus elephantinus*; *oculus bovinus*, and *bubulus*.

In the Medical Communications, vol. i. p. 409, &c. is the following mode of cure of *Hydrophthalmia* or *Proptoſis*.

The cure of the diſeaſe by ſeton is to be adopted only in ſuch caſes as where the viſion is entirely loſt; the intent of the operation being merely to remedy the inconveniencies occaſioned by the increaſed bulk of the eye. Theſe inconveniencies are, frequent pain, inflammation of the diſeaſed eye, head-ach, reſtleſſneſs, difficulty of cloſing the eye-lids, a conſtant effuſion of tears down the cheek, and a great deformity from the bulk of the tumor. The other eye alſo frequently becomes liable to inflammation, and the patient is commonly incapable of reading, &c.

The following mode of cure is not very painful, and may be eaſily performed. To do it with convenience, the ſurgeon and his patient ſhould be ſeated in the ſame manner as for extracting the cataract. The ſeton needle being armed with ſix threads of white ſewing-ſilk, is to be paſſed from the external angle, about a quarter of an inch from the edge of the cornea, through the poſterior chamber of the eye, and brought out at the ſame diſtance from the inner edge of the cornea.

The author of this paper ſays, I have not lately uſed the ſpeculum oculi in this operation, as the pain it cauſes by preſſure ſeems to over-balance the advantage that is gained by its fixing the globe of the eye.

In faſtening the threads, we muſt be cautious not to draw them tight, leſt they ſhould cut through the cornea before the cure is completed.

The external applications ſhould be of the ſedative kind; perhaps we have none more proper than the ſaturnine water of Goulard, applied warm. A certain degree of inflammation and fever come on ſoon after the operation, but I have found that theſe readily give way to a cooling regimen, bleeding, and gentle laxatives. A ſwelling of the eye-lids, and a thickening of the coats of the eye, muſt likewiſe be enumerated among the ſymptoms that follow the operation; but theſe commonly begin to ſubſide about the eighth or ninth day, at which time I uſually take out ſome of the threads, and the ſwelling then gradually ſinking within the orbit, the patient finds a comfortable alleviation of thoſe painful ſymptoms with which he was before affected.

For a month after the operation I keep in ſome of the threads, which, after the firſt inflammation is removed, do not occaſion much irritation. See Lond. Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 346.

PRORA. See OCCIPUT.

PRORÆ SUTURA. See LAMBDOIDES.

PROSARTHROSIS. See ARTICULATIO.

PROSTATA. See SUPPOSITORIUM.

PROSTATÆ, from *προ, before*, and *ιστημι, to ſtand*, from *προσιστασθαι, to be adjacent to*. The PROSTATE GLAND, called alſo *corpus glanduloſum, adenoides*. The *proſtatæ* are ſituated at the neck of the bladder, are ſhaped like an heart, the lower ſurface is the largeſt, and the upper ones are both flat. The membranous part of the urethra runs through it: it is about the ſize of a walnut. When cut open, the eminence called *caput gallinaginis* is ſeen. The vaſa deferentia paſs through its ſubſtance. When the *proſtate gland* is inflamed from a ſuppreſſed gonorrhœa, every means ſhould be uſed to reſtore the diſcharge; for, if this inflammation terminates in ſuppuration, whether the abſceſs breaks into the urethra, bladder, inteſtinum rectum, or perinæum, it will always be attended with diſagreeable conſequences. The ſymptoms of an inflammation or ſwelling of this gland are known from the pain and difficulty of making water; beſides, if we ſhould be doubtful whence they proceed, the finger will clearly teach us. If a ſuppuration has already taken place, we have only to obſerve, that mercury internally and externally will be neceſſary, and afterwards proper injections, the compoſitions of which muſt be left to the judgment of the practitioner. The remedies proper for indurated teſticles or bubœs, will be ſuitable in this caſe;

but eſpecially bliſters repeatedly applied to the perinæum, and internally hemlock in large doſes. If a total ſuppreſſion of urine is feared, bring on the ſuppuration to prevent worſe miſchiefs.

PROTORRUTOUS. See CAPNELÆUM.

PROTUBERANTIA. See APOPHYSIS.

PRUNA. PRUNES. Botaniſts enumerate nine ſpecies of *prune-trees*. *It is a name alſo for carbunculus.* It has alſo different diſtinguiſhing epithets joined with it, viz.

—— DOMESTICA,—Gallica parva ſativa. COMMON or FRENCH PRUNES, called by our gardeners, the LITTLE BLACK DAMASK PLUMB. The PRUNUS DOMESTICA, *pedunculis ſubſolitariis, foliolis lanceolato-ovatis convolutis, ramis muticis*, CLASS Icosandria, ORDO Monogynia. Linn. Gen. Plant. 620.

This ſpecies of plum-tree grows much higher than the prunus ſylveſtris; it is without ſpines, and covered with a ſmooth bark, of a dark brown colour. It is a native of Britain, and flowers in April and May.

Our garden plumbs, when ripe, and eaten of moderately, are a pleaſant and wholeſome food, but unripe they produce colicky pains, diarrhœa, or cholera.—MEDICINALLY they are emollient, cooling, and laxative, particularly the FRENCH PRUNES imported into this country from Marſeilles. Though by drying they loſe ſome of their laxative power, they are more efficacious this way than the other dried fruits. In coſtive habits, they are found often peculiarly uſeful, and are given boiled with ſenna, or other purgatives. This fruit is one of the articles in the Electarium è Senna.

2. —— BRIGNOLENSIA, called alſo *prunello*, or BRIGNOLE PLUM. It is ſo called from Brignole in Provence. It is of a reddiſh yellow colour, and of a very grateful, ſweet, ſubacid taſte.

3. —— DAMASCENA. The DAMASK PRUNE, called DAMSONS, alſo *damaſcena pruna noſtrata*. This ſpecies is generally ſupplied by the common prune. Their general qualities are to cool, quench thirſt, and render the bowels lax. The *prunelloes* quench thirſt more than the others; and the *French prunes* are moſt laxative.

PRUNELLA. See BRUNELLA and BUGULA.

PRUNELLO. See PRUNUS, N° 2.

PRUNUS BRASILIENSIS. See ACAJA.

—— DOMESTICA. See PRUNA, N° 1.

—— PRUNIFERA. See NUX VIRGINIANA.

—— SYLVESTRIS.—*Spinoſa domeſtica agriococcimela.* The BLACK THORN, or SLOE-BUSH. The PRUNUS COMMUNIS, *pedunculis ſolitariis, foliis lanceolatis glabris, ramis ſpinoſis*, CLASS Icosandria, ORDO Monogynia. Linn. Gen. Plant. 620. It is a prickly buſh, very common in hedges, produces an auſtere fruit, which is ſmaller than an ordinary cherry. This fruit is too harſh to be eaten before the froſts have ſoftened them. The juice expreſſed from them before they are ripe, or affected by the froſt, if inſpiſſated by a gentle heat, is called *acacia Germanica*, and is generally ſold for the *acacia Egyptiaca*, from which it differs in being harder, heavier, darker-coloured, and of a ſharper taſte, and yet more remarkable in its giving out its aſtringency in a good meaſure to ſp. vini r. whereas the Egyptian acacia is not at all diſſoluble in ſpirit. This fruit is an agreeable and uſeful aſtringent.

A conſerve is made of the *floes* by ſteeping them in hot water, care being taken that they do not burſt, and when they are ſoft enough to pulp, they are paſſed through a hair ſieve, and to one part of the pulp, three parts of lump-ſugar muſt be added. Pharm. Lond. 1788. *Sloes* have been recommended in diarrhœas, hæmorrhages, in tumefactions of the tonſils and uvulæ, as gargles. Dr. CULLEN conſiders the floe as the moſt powerful of the FRUCTUS ACERBI, and has often found it an agreeable and uſeful aſtringent. The conſerve poſſeſſes theſe properties. The flowers with their calyces are moderately purgative, and for this purpoſe an ounce infuſed in a ſufficient quantity of water, or rather whey, was experienced to be an uſeful and pleaſant laxative. The powdered bark, in doſes of a dram, is ſaid to cure agues. The tender leaves dried, are uſed, and conſidered as the beſt ſubſtitute for tea, that has yet been tried. See ACACIA GERMANICA.

—— LAUROCERASUS. See LAUROCERASUS.

PRURIGO, } A VIOLENT ITCHING, or the ITCH,
PRURITUS. } called alſo *ſcabies*; *pſora*; *dartra*; *libido*; *pavoni* Dr. Cullen names this genus of diſeaſe PSORA, amongſt the ORDER of IMPETIGINES; he places it in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DIALYSES, and defines it puſtules, or ſmall pruriginous ulcers, affecting the hands, which are contagious. Many are the appearances on the ſkin, and various the diſorders that are accompanied with, or manifeſted by an *itching* therein; but the *itch* is a ſkin-diſeaſe, and hath for its cauſe a very ſmall kind of animalcula of a whitiſh colour, and ſhaped like a tortoiſe, each having ſix feet, and a ſharp head, with two ſmall horns on its point. They are very hard, ſo are not eaſily deſtroyed by rubbing them.

This diſorder uſually appears at firſt about the wriſts and fingers, then on the arms, legs, and thighs, but never affects the head. In the evening, when the patient approaches to the fire, or begins to grow warm in bed, the *itching* is moſt troubleſome; in ſome patients there are blotches here and there, in others there is a ſcurfy or ſcaly kind of eruption; this laſt is called the DRY ITCH. The moiſt kind moſt frequently happens to children, and the drier ſort to adults. The humour in the moiſt ſort is ſanious and purulent, and an inflammation is obſervable about the baſis of each eruption; but in the dry kind, the puſtules are of a ſmall ſize, and are filled with a ſerous ichor, which, by irritating the highly tender fibres under the cuticle, occaſion both heat and *itching*.

The moiſt kind of *itch* is more eaſily cured than the dry ſort: this diſorder is obſtinate in old people, and ſtill more ſo in thoſe whoſe viſcera are unſound. There is alſo a kind of *itch* where the ſkin is rough; it is then called *depetigo*.

Whether the cauſe be a morbid ſerum in the blood, or the animalcula above mentioned, ſulphur alone is to be depended on for a cure; it ſhould be taken inwardly, ſo as to keep the bowels lax; but if it agitates the blood, and occaſions eruptions to appear on the ſkin, it may be mixed with the cream of tartar. As to its external uſe, it need not be applied like other medicines to every part of the body; but if rubbed on the palms of the hands, and the ſoles of the feet, it ſuffices: and thus uſed there is leſs objection to the ſmell, and the uncleanlineſs complained of, than when the whole ſkin is anointed.

Dr. Pringle recommends the following ointment to be uſed at four times, each portion to be applied at bed-time; and to prevent any diſorder from too many pores being ſtopped at once, he directs that one fourth part of the body only ſhould be rubbed at once.

℞ Flor. ſulph. ʒ i. p. rad. cleb. a ʒ ii. vel ſal ammon. crud. ʒ ii. axung. porc. ℥ ii. m.

The *ſulphur vivum, in fine powder, is always more effectual than the flowers of ſulphur*; as the ſulphur loſes much of its ſtrength by the proceſs of ſublimation, it ſhould never be employed for any cutaneous eruption.

During the uſe of ſulphureous applications clean linen is neceſſary; it ſhould often be changed, but not worn again before being well waſhed and bleached.

Many other applications have been uſed, and ſtill are preferred by ſome. The following are recommended by eminent practitioners:

℞ Hydrargyri muriati ʒ i. alum. rup. ʒ ii. ſal. prunel. ℥ ſs. aq. calcis ℔ ſs. m. f. lotio.

℞ Hydrargyri muriati gr. x. calc. hydrargyri albi ʒ i. ung. pomat. ℥ i. ſs. m.

℞ Acidi vitriolici ʒ ſs. adipis ſuillæ ℥ j. bene commiſceantur in mortario vitreo.

℞ Hellebori alb. pulv. ℥ j. adip. ſuillæ ℥ iv. m.

℞ Hellebori alb. pulv. ℥ j. aq. diſtill. ℔ ij. ſpt. vin. rect. ℥ ij. coq. helleb. cum aqua. ad lb. j. quando frig. adjiciatur ſp. vini, & f. lotio.

Dr. Turner prefers a ſolution of the kali in the proportion of a dram to an ounce of water: of this a tea ſpoonful is to be taken two or three times a day in any ſmall drink. The body at the ſame time to be waſhed with a weak ley.

The extr. cicutæ hath been found uſeful in ſome obſtinate caſes, which reſiſted all other common methods.

Baths ſhould be uſed in the dry ſpecies particularly; and perſpiratives are uſeful in both ſorts of this complaint.

The venereal *itch* requires the uſe of mercurial alteratives, and the decoction of guaiacum. See Biſs's Eſſays; Turner on the Diſeaſes of the Skin; Barbette's Chirurgia, lib. i. c. viii. Wepfer's Obſ. 214. Philoſ. Tranſ. Abr. vol. iv. Bell on Ulcers, p. 371.

PSALLOIDES. So the ancients called the inner ſurface of the fornix, becauſe it appears as if ſtringed like a dulcimer.

PSELLISMUS, } STAMMERING, or a faulty articu-
PSELLOTIS. } lation of words. Dr. Cullen places this

this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DYSCINESIÆ, which he defines, a defect in pronouncing words. He diſtinguiſhes ſeven ſpecies. 1. *Pſelliſmus hæſitans*; alſo called *battariſmus*; *iſchnophonia*, when there is difficulty to pronounce the firſt ſyllable or word, which is not effected before repeated trials are made. 2. *Pſelliſmus ringens*; called alſo *blæſitas*; *traulotis*; & *rottaciſmus*, when there is a fault in pronouncing the letter R, which is always aſpirated, and as if doubled. 3. *Pſelliſmus lallans*; *lambdaciſmus*; when the letter L is ſounded improperly, or in the place of the letter R. 4. *Pſelliſmus emolliens*; *traulotes*; when the harſh letters are expreſſed too ſoft, as the letter S is too frequently ſounded. 5. *Pſelliſmus balbutiens*, called alſo *balbuties*; *aranula*; when from a large tongue the labial letters are too much heard, and are often ſounded inſtead of others. 6. *Pſelliſmus acheilos*; *mogilalia*; when the labial letters are difficultly ſounded, or not at all. 7. *Pſelliſmus lagoſtomatum*; *cocatiſmus*; when, from a diviſion in the palate, the guttural letters are not well pronounced,

PSUCHROLUSIS. BATHING in COLD-WATER.

PSEUDES. FALSE or BASTARD. Hence is derived the word *pſeudo*, with which many names begin.

PSEUDO ACORUS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

—— ASTHMA. An aſthma excited by an abſceſs, or a vomica in the lungs.

—— BLEPSIS, called alſo *phantaſma*, *ſuffuſio*. FALSE SIGHT; as when a man ſees what does not exiſt, and the things that do exiſt are ſeen differently from what they are perceived by others, whoſe eyes are in a proper ſtate. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DYSÆSTHESIÆ. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Pſeudoblepſis imaginaria*; in which things that do not exiſt are ſeen, as luminous appearances, ſuddenly paſſing by of various colours, &c. For a variety of this, ſee MARMARYGÆ. 2. *Pſeudoblepſis mutans*; as when any objects in fact exiſting appear changed by ſome means. See DIPLOPIA.

—— BUNIAS. See BARBAREA.

—— BUNIUM. See BUNIAS

—— CADMIA. See ANTICADMIA.

—— CASSIA. See FOLIUM.

—— CHINA. See CHINA OCCIDENT. and SUPPOSITA.

—— CORALLIUM. See CORALLIUM NIGRUM.

—— COSTUS. See PASTINACA OLUSATRA.

—— DICTAMNOS. BASTARD DITTANY. It is alſo called GNAPHALIUM VETERUM. It is a plant which reſembles the horehound in its virtues, but it is not uſed in the preſent practice. Boerhaave takes notice of ſeven other ſpecies, but they are of as little value in medicine as the juſt named.

—— HELLEBORUS. See CALENDULA PALUSTRIS.

—— IRIS. See IRIS PALUSTRIS.

—— LIEN. A name for ſome glands which Ruyſch obſerved near the ſpleen.

—— LOTUS. See GAUJACANA.

—— MELANTHIUM. See NIGELLASTRUM.

—— MOLA. See MOLA.

—— NARCISSUS ANGL. See NARCISSUS LUT. SYLV.

—— NARDUS. See LAVANDULA LATA and ANGUSTI-FOLIA.

—— PLATANUS. See ACER.

—— PYRETHRUM. See PTARMICA.

—— SANTALUM. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

—— SELINUM. See CAUCALIS.

—— SENNA. See COLUTEA.

—— SYCOMORUS. See AZEDARACH.

PSIDA, or PSIDIUM. See GRANATA MALA.

PSILOTHRA. See DEPILATORIUM.

PSILOTHRUM. See BRYONIA ALBA.

PSIMMYTHION. See PLUMBUM, N° 1.

PSOÆ. The name of two pair of muſcles in the loins, called alſo *alopeces*; *nephrometræ*; *neurometeres*; According to Galen, Pollux, &c. the loins were called ψοαι.

PSOAS, alſo called *lumbalis*, and *lumbaris internus*, *pſoas magnus*. It is placed obliquely on the ſides of the loins, and runs under Poupart's ligament to that thigh on which ſide it is. It riſes fleſhy from the ſides of the upper vertebræ lumborum; and from the roots of their tranſverſe proceſſes paſſes down under Poupart's ligament, and is there joined by the iliacus internus, which lies upon the concave part of the ilium, and takes its origin from the anterior edge of the bone; it runs down before the *pſoas*, and makes one maſs with it; they then run over the head of the bone, and paſs upwards to be inſerted, tendinous, into the little trochanter, and fleſhy into the bone a little below that proceſs. Its office is to bend the femur, by bringing it forwards, partly to rotate it, and to turn the toes out. The kidneys often preſs upon this muſcle, over which runs a nerve; hence thoſe who have ſtones therein often feel a numbneſs in the thigh of that ſide. From the name of this muſcle, abſceſſes happening in the loins have been called

PSOAS, ſeu LUMBORUM ABSCESSUS, PSOADIC, or LUMBAR ABSCESS. It is a ſpecies of ARTHROPUOSIS, in the definition of which, the pſoas abſceſs is involved. See ARTHROPUOSIS. It receives different appellations from different writers. Mr. POTT obſerves, that it receives this name from the matter of it ſliding in its fall upon the ſide of the *pſoas* muſcle, or betwixt that and the iliacus internus; Dr. G. FORDYCE, that between the *pſoas* muſcle and the muſcle of the back, lies a quantity of looſe cellular membranes, from which an inflammation often takes place, which terminating in an abſceſs, forms this diſorder.

Mr. Pott thinks this diſorder originates in the lymphatic glands, near the receptaculum chyli, the vertebræ about which are generally diſeaſed and carious in theſe caſes.

Mr. Abernethy thinks that the *pſoas abſceſs*, being frequently connected with, and often cauſing a caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, is too prevalent an idea. Becauſe, ſays he, the cellular ſubſtance interpoſed between the peritonæum and the loins is the common ſeat of theſe abſceſſes; this ſubſtance is in greater quantity at the ſides, where it connects that membrane to the *pſoas*, and quadratus lumborum muſcles, than in the middle where it attaches it to the ſpine. Where this ſubſtance is moſt abundant, *there* moſt frequently are abſceſſes formed; and this probably is the reaſon why we *generally* find theſe ſuppurations limited to either ſide of the vertebræ, and ſeldom extending acroſs them. If matter was formed in the middle, oppoſite to the bodies of the vertebræ, its gravity and the want of reſiſtance would determine the deſcent to either ſide. As the peritonæum would readily yield to the protruſion of the matter collected behind it; as the cellular ſubſtance connecting it to the vertebræ would be eaſily ſeparated; ſo the preſſure which the collected pus would make againſt theſe bones, would be quite inſufficient for the production of diſeaſe. The matter of ſuch an abſceſs is perfectly mild, and could not ſtimulate except by its mechanical properties. Therefore it is improbable that a caries of the bones ſhould be the conſequence of an ordinary lumbar abſceſs. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that matter is ſometimes lodged in this part at the criſis of a fever, and he hath ſeen inſtances of matter proceeding from the liver into this ſituation, after making its way through the peritonæum. As there is a great quantity of cellular membrane over the *pſoas* muſcle, and a conſiderable way toward the ſkin, the matter ſeldom points outwardly on the back, where it is formed; but running down on the courſe of the muſcle, makes its way into the groin, thigh, ham, the inner condyle of the os femoris, &c. or when on the right ſide, it may penetrate the colon which lays upon it, and thereby occaſion a large diſcharge of matter per anum, and poſſibly a fiſtulous ſore.

The *pſoas* abſceſs often exiſts a conſiderable time before it is ſuſpected.

The ſymptoms in the beginning are ſimilar to thoſe of inflammation of the liver, excepting for the ſituation; its progreſs and termination is like that of the liver too. The pains are ſituated in the back, for the moſt part, rather lower than the region of the kidneys. The pain is but ſlight, and ſo moderate are the ſymptoms for a time, that frequently it hath not been attended to until ſuppuration had taken place. This circumſtance perhaps makes us too little attentive to ſuch complaints from our patients. For when the inflammation has been begun, it may be checked, and by timely care many a lumbar abſceſs might be prevented by early attention, by bleeding, purging, and ſuch other medicines as are proper in other inflammations, aided by local applications; ſcarifications, bliſters, fomentations, and ſetons in the loins, promiſe advantage by deriving inflammation to the ſurface. After the abſceſs is formed, the pain often becomes greater than before; for, the pus fermenting in the cellular membrane ſpreads itſelf, and produces a great degree of general inflammation. This cellular membrane communicates itſelf

ſelf with the cellular membrane in other parts, and the pus ſometimes makes its way through the peritonæum into the cavity of the abdomen, whence ariſe hectic heats; and is fatal. The matter may alſo paſs down the *pſoas* muſcle, and make its exit externally a little further than the inguinal glands, or it may paſs further down the thigh, diſſect the muſcles, and form ſinuous abſceſſes. Sometimes the matter paſſes through the muſcles of the back, but may take its courſe into the cavity of the back part of the pelvis: thus it appears that the pus is capable of paſſing ſeveral different ways, and may communicate with all the parts at once, which makes it a dangerous abſceſs, not ſo much with regard to its ſize, as to the parts which it affects. Uſually the firſt ſymptom that the patient feels in caſes of the *pſoas* abſceſs, is not where the diſeaſe originates, but a pain in the lower part of the thigh of the ſide affected; he ſtands on his toes, &c. and does not complain of the part for ſome time, but by attending to the circumſtances from the beginning, and laying the perſon affected on his back, lifting up his thigh, then, between inſpiration and expiration, carefully examining the part, you will probably feel the tumor near, or in the region where the diſeaſe originates. The leg of the affected ſide ſeems to be ſhorter than the other, but it is not ſo. In ſome caſes the diſeaſe proceeds rapidly, in others very ſlowly; at length it appears in the groin, and the affected ſide; the muſcles of the thigh become exceedingly emaciated, and the whole body waſtes. When it proceeds thus far, the patient rarely, if ever, recovers; the ſymptomatic fever that generally attends cloſes the ſcene.

This diſeaſe is often confounded with the abſceſs of the hip-joint, yet they are very diſtinct and different in their origin, ſeat, and progreſs. The *pſoas* abſceſs originates often in the lymphatic glands near the receptaculum chyli, the vertebræ about which are ſometimes diſeaſed and carious; in other inſtances it originates in or about the loins, if not higher in the abdomen. The firſt ſymptoms mentioned above continue for ſome time. At length the diſeaſe appears in the groin, the limbs waſte, and, indeed, the whole body alſo, &c. *The hip-joint abſceſs* originates in the hip-joint; when it attends, the leg of the affected ſide is ſhorter than the other; the pain begins in the part where the diſeaſe originates, and about the great trochanter. The moſt frequent ſituation of the *pſoas abſceſs* is before, or by the ſides of the pſoas muſcles, from whence the fluid collected ſometimes extends itſelf laterally, and making its way between the three ſtrata of abdominal muſcles, preſents itſelf beneath POUPART's ligament, and elevates the faſcia of the thigh. To diſtinguiſh it from a local external abſceſs, lay the patient on his back, and ſqueeze the tumor; if it be a *pſoas* abſceſs, the matter will be preſſed into the cavity of the belly, but if it be in the part itſelf, no alteration takes place; and further, if there be two lumbar abſceſſes, by compreſſing, one will fill the other. A ſtone in the kidneys hath been taken for this diſeaſe; but there is this difference between them, the ſtone in the kidney will ſometimes produce but ſlight inflammation, but at other times very conſiderable; beſides, the pain reaches from the kidneys down the groin to the bladder, paſſing ſtony concretions, and ſometimes blood with the urine; theſe ſymptoms do not exiſt in the *pſoas* abſceſs. See ABSCESSUS ISCHIATICUS.

If an abſorption take places before the abſceſs hath burſt externally, the patient often dies. It is generally of the ſtrumous kind, but when not, it is often fatal. If a fetid ichor is diſcharged, or the bones are affected, little or nothing is to be hoped for. The matter of this abſceſs ſometimes makes its way from the region of the kidneys down to the bottom of the thigh of the affected ſide, but before this, the miſchief it hath done is not to be repaired; and if an opening is made, the patient is likely to be deſtroyed by the exceſs of the diſcharge.

A ſymptomatic fever generally attends this complaint, and cloſes the ſcene. But what is very remarkable, this fever does not come on during the time the matter is confined, nor to any great degree for forty-eight hours after the matter is let out; this circumſtance is extraordinary, as it cannot ariſe from the abſorption of matter, for that muſt have been greater before the opening; nor from a waſting in conſequence of the evacuation of the matter, as that was before extravaſated, and was an extraneous body with reſpect to the conſtitution; nor from the admiſſion of air, for that in other caſes does not produce ſuch effects: we are therefore at a loſs to know why the ſymptomatic fever does not occur till after the diſcharge of the matter.

This diſeaſe, whilſt in its inflammatory ſtate, is generally neglected or miſtaken; otherwiſe it probably would eaſily be cured, and that principally by bleeding. Dr. Fordyce obſerves, that this diſorder ſhould be treated in the ſame manner as inflammation of the liver, except for the ſituation, both in the ſtate of inflammation and ſuppuration. He further adds, that in all internal ſuppurations, the lungs become affected; hence hectic heats, &c. are produced; thence it is neceſſary, that if the patient reſides in a large town, he ſhould remove into the country for the benefit of air. Correſpondent with this, Dr. Hunter obſerved, in his Lectures, A. D. 1771, that the moſt likely means to prevent the fatal effects of this diſeaſe are, endeavours to keep up the patient's ſtrength ſufficiently to enable him to undergo the diſcharge, which is moſt likely to be accompliſhed by a nouriſhing diet, and clear air, the bark, dilute acid of vitriol, &c. Dangerous as this complaint always is, and fatal as it has generally been conceived to be; Mr. Abernethy has ſupplied ſome caſes, where ſucceſs has attended his endeavours, and to which he was led by the following conſiderations. He obſerves, that whilſt the condenſed cellular ſubſtance, which forms the cyſt of an abſceſs, remains entire, it continues free from inflammation, and the contained pus ſuffers no putrefaction, or evident alteration of quality; but whenever the abſceſs is opened either by ulceration, or the hand of the ſurgeon, a ſudden, and generally conſiderable inflammation, extends itſelf over the whole cyſt; this is followed by a copious diſcharge of frequently fetid pus, which effects cannot but derange greatly and exhauſt the conſtitution of the patient, which is generally irritable, and already much enfeebled by the effort attending the formation of the diſeaſe. It is well known that when we evacuate fluids from the cavities of the body, if we immediately cloſe the aperture through which they were diſcharged, we prevent the inflammation which would otherwiſe enſue; and alſo, that if the matter of an abſceſs is diſcharged, its cavity becomes much diminiſhed by the contraction of the cyſt; which contraction will be greater in a chronic lumbar abſceſs, than in thoſe of a more phlegmonoid nature. From theſe obſervations, it occurred to him, that if, after the evacuation of a lumbar abſceſs, the aperture were directly cloſed, and its immediate union procured, no inflammation of the cyſt would ſucceed, which being now relieved from preſſure, would by its contraction and rarefaction greatly diminiſh the cavity; the pus, though, doubtleſs would readily reaccumulate; yet he thought by repeatedly evacuating this fluid before diſtenſion of the cyſt could happen, the cavity would be ſo much reduced, and the cyſt be made ſo much leſs extenſive that the future admiſſion of air would be productive, comparatively but of little conſequence. The practice founded on theſe principles ſeems to have anſwered the intent, which is purſued on the following plan. The pus is diſcharged by introducing a lancet through the integuments, then paſſing it obliquely for a ſmall diſtance between the ſkin and the faſcia, and by depreſſing the point of the lancet there puncturing the cyſt. The matter ſhould be drawn off in an uninterrupted current, if poſſible; and the abſceſs completely evacuated; then the aperture ſhould be immediately and exactly cloſed, by dreſſing the orifice (made in a longitudinal direction with regard to the thigh) with lint, and bringing the edges into cloſe contact with ſticking plaiſter, as wounds made in bleeding are commonly treated. The ſecond diſcharge of the pus has generally been poſtponed for a fortnight; but if the cavity ſoon fills again, and the newly healed punctures are irritated by the preſſure of the contained fluid, there is an abſolute neceſſity for evacuating the contents of the abſceſs at an earlier period. And in this mode muſt the matter be evacuated from time to time, until the abſceſs becomes ſo ſuperficial as to be treated in the method common on ſuch occaſions.

Elements of the Pract. of Phyſ. part ii. by G. Fordyce, M. D. Abernethy, on Lumbar Abſceſs.

PSOAS PARVUS. When there is a little *pſoas*, it is on the anterior part of the great *pſoas*. It ariſes fleſhy from the upper vertebræ of the loins laterally; is inſerted by a long, flat, thin tendon, into that part of the os pubis where it joins the ilium. Its uſe is to aſſiſt the recti abdominis in drawing the os pubis upwards, as in raiſing ourſelves from a decumbent poſture.

PSOPHOS. Crackling or rattling of the bones.

PSORA. See PRURITUS.

PSORIASIS. SCROTAL ITCH. A ſpecies which affects the ſcrotum, from ψωρα, *ſcabies laboro*. The ſcrotum is alſo unuſually hard.

PSORICA. Medicines for the itch.

PSOROPHTHALMIA. An itchy or ſcurfy diſorder of the eye-lids, which renders them ſore, and ſometimes ſcabby. See TRACHOMA.

PSUCHAGOGICA. Medicines which recall life in an apoplexy or ſyncope.

PSYCHOTRIA EMETICA, vel HERBACEA. See IPECACUANHA.

PSYDRACIA. A ſpecies of puſtule, or of ſmall tubercles on the head, which reſemble puſtules, and corrode the ſkin. Trallian thus deſcribes them, in lib. i. c. 5. Phlyctenæ, or ſmall watery puſtules, when ſeated on the head, are called *pſydracium*. *Pſydracia* a veſpis, ſignifies the humour, &c. from the ſtinging of waſps. Others deſcribe the *pſydracia* as hydatids, or ſanious puſtules.

PSYLLIUM. FLEA-WORT. It is alſo called *pulicaris herba*, by Oribaſius *cryſtallion* and *cynomoia*. It is the PLANTAGO PSYLLIUM Linn. It is an herb of the plantain kind, agreeing with it and the *coronopus*, only the ſtalks are leafy and ramous, or divided into a multitude of branches. It grows wild in the warmer parts of Europe, and is raiſed in our gardens. The ſeeds have formerly been brought from the ſouth of France; they are ſmall, ſmooth, ſlippery, of a ſhining brown colour, of an oblong flattiſh figure, ſuppoſed to reſemble that of a flea, whence the name of the plant.

A dram of the ſeeds renders a pint of water moderately ſlimy, and gently laxative. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

PTARMICA, called alſo *pſeudo-pyrethrum*, *dracunculus pratenſis*, *draco ſylveſtris*, *ſternutatoria*, SNEEZE-WORT, BASTARD PELLITORY. It is the ACHILLEA PTARMICA of Linn. It is a plant with long, narrow, ſerrated leaves, and radiated diſcous flowers, ſet in form of umbels on the tops of the branches. It is perennial, grows in moiſt ſhady grounds, and flowers in June, &c. throughout the ſummer. The roots have a hot biting taſte, much like that of pyrethrum, with which they agree in their pharmaceutic and medical properties. See Lewis's Mat. Mat.

PTERIS. See FILIX.

PTERNA. See Os CALCANEUM.

PTERO-CARPUS. SANTOLINUS. See SANTALUM RUBRUM.

PTERYGION, } A film FILM ON THE EYE, called
PTERYGIUM. } a WEB. See ALBUGO and UNGUIS. In Celſus, lib. vi. cap. 19. it is a diſorder of the fingers, which he thus deſcribes: "In the nails there is a ſpecies of caruncle, accompanied with great pains, which the Greeks call *pterygion*." To theſe a mixture of alum and honey, in equal parts, is applied.

PTERYGODEES. So Hippocrates calls thoſe people whoſe cheſts are narrow and flat, ſo that their ſcapulæ are prominent, like wings. Such perſons are ſubject to conſumptions.

PTERYGOIDEUS EXTERNUS, vel MINOR, called alſo *alare externum*, from taking riſe from the wing like proceſſes of the os ſphenoides. Fallopius firſt deſcribed theſe muſcles. They riſe from the ala externa, and from the neighbouring parts of the os ſphenoides, and are inſerted into the neck of the condyle of the lower jaw, and likewiſe into the cartilage of the condyle, which cartilage is hollowed, to move upon the tuberoſity of the os temporis.

—— INTERNUS, vel MAJOR. It riſes from the cavity between the lamellæ of the proceſſus *pterygoidæus*, and is inſerted into the inſide of the angle of the lower jaw. It lies on the inſide of the lower jaw, almoſt as the maſſeter does on the inſide, being of the ſame figure with it, only it is ſmaller and narrower.

—— PROCESSUS, from πτερυξ, *a wing*, and ειδος, *form*, alſo called *aliformis*. See SPHENOIDES Os.

PTERYGO-PALATINUS. See SPHENO-PTERYGOPALATINUS.

PTERYGO-PHARYNGÆI, from πτερυξ, *a wing*, and φαρυγξ, *the palate*. It is a name of the *cephalo-pharyngæus*. In the edge of the internal alæ of the apophyſes pterygoidæi, theſe muſcles riſe, then run backward, and are inſerted into the linea alba of the pharynx. See PHARYNX.

PTERYGO STAPHYLINUS SUPERIOR. The muſcles which bear this name are only the external portions of the ſpheno-ſalpingo-ſtaphylini.

—— STAPHYLINUS INFERIOR. Theſe muſcles are very ſmall. They are inſerted at one extremity into the uncus pterygoidæus, and by the other into the ſeptum, near the uvula.

PTILOSIS, from πτιλος, a perſon who hath loſt his eye-laſhes. A baldneſs of the eye-laſhes, from a callous thickening of the edges of the eye-lids, ſo that it is a complication of a madaroſis, and a hard lippitude.

PTISANA, vel PTISSANA, from πτισσω, *to decorticate, bruiſe* or *pound*. PTISAN or PTISSAN. Properly it is barley deprived of its hulls; or *pounded* barley, becauſe formerly the barley was *decorticated* by *pounding*, after having ſteeped it a little in water, and then it was dried. After this *pounded* barley was ground into meal, it was made into balls by firſt boiling, and then drying it to a due conſiſtence for this end.

Ptiſan was alſo made of other kind of grain; but then to *ptiſſana* was added the name of the grain from which it was made.

A quantity of theſe *ptiſans* was boiled in from ten to fifteen times their quantity of water, until the meal ſwelled very much; then they added a little vinegar, a little oil, and a ſprinkling of ſalt. The *ptiſan* thus boiled is called *cremor*, the cream, or ſoup of *ptiſan*; the broth, gruel, or juice of *ptiſan*. HIPPOCRATES to this applies the word *adipſon*, becauſe by its glutinouſneſs it prevents or cures thirſt.

PTOSES. Tumors cauſed by protruſion, called alſo *phalangoſis trichia*.

PTOSIS, from πιπτω, *to fall*. It is a diſorder conſiſting in the deſcent of the upper eye-lid, either on account of a palſy of the muſcles which ſhould elevate it, or a flux of humours which depreſs it. It is the *blepharoptoſis genuina* of Sauvages. In the London Medical Journal, vol. iv. p. 340. notice is taken of a patient afflicted with a periodical complaint of this ſort, which returned at irregular intervals. Smoking tobacco never failed to bring it on, and the patient obſerved, that by putting on a pair of ſpectacles he inſtantly got rid of the paroxyſm, and prevented its return, ſo that at laſt he ſeldom went without them. After cleaning the primæ viæ, our author adminiſtered aſſa fœtida and valerian, and at the ſame time directed a bliſter to be applied to the patient's forehead near his eye-brows. After this the complaint never returned. In another caſe, the diſeaſe was occaſioned by an injury done to the muſculus levator palpebræ ſuperioris, ſome of the fibres of which were lacerated, ſo that the patient was unable to raiſe that portion of the eye-lid. The diſeaſe was cured by dividing the lacerated fibres with a knife. In a third inſtance, the complaint was purely ſpaſmodic. The patient was a young woman twenty years of age, who was ſubject to occaſional ſpaſms, not only of her eye-lids but of the other muſcles of her face. In this caſe the affection gave way to muſk and ſmall doſes of emetic tartar.

PTYALISMOS, or PTYALISMUS. A frequent and copious diſcharge of ſaliva; but at preſent is generally underſtood to be a ſalivation excited by mercury. See SALIVATIO. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER APOCENOSES, which he defines a flux of ſaliva, and ſays, if this is ever to be conſidered idiopathic, it is when it ariſes from relaxation. It is generally ſymptomatical, of which no leſs than nineteen ſpecies are enumerated. A ſingular caſe of a troubleſome *ptyaliſm* being cured, by chewing dry bread, and ſwallowing it, is related in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 34. &c.

PUBA. See CASSADA.

PUBIS INTEROSSEUM LIGAMENTUM. It is a ſtrong triangular membrane, fixed by two of its edges in the inferior branches of theſe bones, all the way up to their common ſymphyſis; the third edge, which is the loweſt, is looſe: and this whole membrane, the middle of which is perforated by a particular hole, is ſtretched very tight between the two bones, and under their cartilaginous arch, to which it adheres very cloſely.

—— OSSA, alſo *epheba̅on*; *epiſchion*; *pecten-cteis*; *pubes*, or SHARE-BONE, *epiſtion*. They are ſituated in the middle, anterior, and internal part of the os innominatum. On their ſuperior part is a ridge, which runs on a continued line with another of the os ilium: it diſtinguiſhes the cavity of the belly from that of the pelvis. Betwixt the *pubes* and iſchium, is the foramen magnum ovale, which

in the recent ſubject is filled up with a ligament. The ſymphyſis of the os *pubis* is a compoſition of two cartilages and one ligament; the two cartilages cover the ſurface of each bone, and the ligament is betwixt them. On this ſymphyſis, ſee Dr. Hunter's Obſ. in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. p. 333.

As a ſubſtitute for the Cæſarean operation, the ſection of the ſymphyſis of the *pubis* is ſubſtituted by the French, and is thus directed to be performed: the inſtrument uſed on this occaſion, is a common diſſecting knife with a convex edge, a little blunt in the point, leſt it ſhould injure the bladder, and rather thin, becauſe it cuts the better. The proper ſituation for performing this operation, is to place the woman on her back at a height convenient to the accoucheur; the thighs being ſomewhat opened, and the mons veneris being ſhaved, introduce a catheter into the bladder. The inferior part of the integuments muſt be drawn down, and the inciſion begun about two or three lines above the *pubes*, and no higher. The firſt inciſion muſt not be carried further than the middle of the ſymphyſis. Another method may be uſed; viz. take the integuments between the fingers on each ſide the ſymphyſis, and make the inciſion in the middle: this way would be eaſier for the ſurgeon, and leſs painful for the patient: but the tenſion of the integuments makes it difficult. From this firſt inciſion you will have but little hæmorrhage, and the cartilage will be expoſed to the ſight, ſo that you may chuſe exactly where to proceed with the next inciſion. By cutting in the middle of the ſymphyſis, the ſuſpenſory ligament of the bladder will be divided, and in procuring the neceſſary ſeparation, it will be lacerated, which may occaſion an incontinence of urine. There are caſes, in which this complaint can be attributed to no other cauſe than the laceration or relaxation of the ligament of that viſcus; it will therefore be right to avoid cutting in the middle of the cartilage. There are ſeveral advantages from cutting on either ſide: 1ſt. Part of the ſuſpenſory ligament of the bladder will be preſerved; and it is likely by ſo doing, that the bone on that ſide will be touched; the ſhooting out from it will procure a ſpeedy agglutination and reunion: 2dly. The left *pubes* appearing after the ſection to recede more than the right, there will be a greater opening on that ſide: beſides, 3dly. The neck of the bladder being rather more inclined to the right, and the fundus being ſo always, all theſe reaſons ought to determine us rather to chuſe the left ſide. The integuments being cut as far as the middle of the *pubes*, the ſuperior part of the cartilage will be expoſed; you muſt then begin the inciſion, and continue it as far as the ſymphyſis, taking care to direct the catheter to the ſide oppoſite that on which the operation is performed; then finiſh the ſection of the integuments, and afterwards that of the cartilage. As you are in the moſt danger of wounding the bladder in dividing the upper part of the cartilage, it is very important not to be obſtructed by any hæmorrhage. This method, on account of its facility and readineſs, together with its ſucceſs, ſeems hitherto to be the beſt. The moment the ſymphyſis is divided, the *pubes* recedes, and this the more, according as the thighs are kept opened. If the ſeparation is very ſudden and conſiderable, as the poſterior articulations act in the nature of hinges, the interior ligaments which cover them will be diſtended too ſuddenly, which may be of bad conſequence; it is therefore adviſeable to keep the thighs moderately opened during the operation; and afterwards, upon raiſing them, to widen them gradually, until you have obtained the ſeparation neceſſary to finiſh the delivery.

With regard to the delivery, if the child preſents by the head, ſome adviſe to leave it to nature; I hope the following reaſons will induce to a different practice. After the ſection there is an arterial hæmorrhage, but however trifling it is, we ſhould not diſregard it. If, after the operation, we leave delivery entirely to nature, it would probably occaſion pains in the poſterior articulations, irritate and inflame the ſurrounding parts; hence, we ought not to leave the expulſion of the child to nature. As to the forceps, inaſmuch as they are ſuppoſed to diminiſh the ſize of the head, they appear to be of ſome uſe, but their preſſure is often of fatal conſequence, the beſt way is, to turn the child, and deliver it footling; after which the woman's thighs are to be lowered and placed near one another. The integuments which were greatly diſtended during pregnancy, now will ſubſide, ſo as to cover the ſymphyſis. A bladder muſt be fitted to the end of the catheter, in order that the patient may not be obliged to ſtir when ſhe wants to diſcharge her urine, and alſo in caſe the bladder hath been injured, that the wounded part may heal without any inconvenience from urine.

As to the wound, nothing more is neceſſary than dry lint, moiſtened with brandy, beat up with the white of an egg, and diſcutient embrocations upon the poſterior articulations of the pelvis. A bandage muſt be applied, to keep the parts in contact, to which there muſt be two tapes faſtened, to be conveyed between the legs, and tied before. The mother ſhould ſuckle the child for eight or ten days, to prevent bad conſequences from the milk; laxatives, with tonics, may then be directed, according to circumſtances. Care muſt be taken to keep the parts at reſt as much as poſſible, in order to favour a ſpeedy reunion. There is great reaſon to expect, that by obſerving the above directions, the cure may be effected in about three weeks in general, and that without any alarming ſymptoms.

Mr. Sigault, of Paris, is the firſt who propoſed and performed this operation, in which he was aſſiſted by M. le Roy, M. D. of the ſame place. They, with ſome others, obſerve, that the bones of the pelvis are connected by a ſubſtance which, during the latter period of pregnancy, ſwells and ſoftens, ſo that it may very eaſily be cut through; and that by ſuch an inciſion the two fore parts of the *pubes* recede from each other to the diſtance of from two inches to two inches and a half, more or leſs, according to the ſwelling and ſoftneſs in the cartilaginous ſubſtance: thus the capacity of the pelvis is enlarged; for, in proportion to the ſeparation of the *pubes*, they alſo diverge forwards.

When the diameter of the brim of the pelvis from the ſacrum to the *pubes*, meaſures from two inches and a half to three inches and a quarter, this operation is recommended.

See Dr. Le Roy's Practical and Hiſtorical Enquiries, on the Section of the Symphyſis of the *Pubes*.

On this ſubject it may be proper to relate ſomething of what has been attempted in England, with a view to eſtabliſh the practice of it, particularly in ſuch caſes as have hitherto demanded the ſeverer operation called the Cæſarean ſection. To Dr. Leake we are indebted for a caſe, in which the requiſites are afforded, for an encouraging view of this new operation; alſo for anſwers to the objections advanced in oppoſition to it. The reaſons for preferring it are as follow: In December, 1778, a woman died in the Weſtminſter Lying-in Hoſpital about a fortnight after her delivery; after the neceſſary examinations for the cauſe of her death, the *ſection of the ſymphyſis pubis* was performed in order to aſcertain *how much ſpace may be gained between the divided bones*. The cartilage being laid bare, it was cut through with great eaſe, and without wounding the neck of the bladder, or any of the contiguous parts. The *oſſa pubis* immediately receded from each other about one inch, and with very gentle force were ſeparated *two inches and an eighth*. The contents of the pelvis were afterwards removed, and on examination, the internal poſterior ligaments of the bones of the pelvis were neither lacerated, or in the leaſt injured.

The objections, with Dr. Leake's anſwers, are as follow: firſt, that the cartilage at the ſymphyſis of the *pubes* may happen to be oſſified, which would prevent its diviſion with a knife. It is anſwered, that cartilage being a ſubſtance eſſentially diſtinct from bone, is never found oſſified, except in a *præternatural ſtate*; or in *old age*, after the time of child-bearing is paſt, and where there could be no occaſion for the operation. Secondly, the neck of the bladder may be wounded. It is anſwered, the neck of the bladder being only ſlightly attached to the ſymphyſis of the *pubes*, by cellular membranes, and not in cloſe union with the cartilage, there *never can be the leaſt danger of wounding it*, except through ignorance of the ſtructure and ſituation of the parts. Thirdly, that the ſpace gained by the ſection of the *pubes*, may not, in a narrow pelvis, be ſufficient to allow the child's head to deſcend through the cavity. It is anſwered, in the caſe of Mrs. Braſier, M. Le Roy found a ſeparation of *two inches and a half*: and as the caſe at the Weſtminſter Lying-in hoſpital affords inconteſtible proof, that, after the ſection of the cartilage, the bones of the *pubes*, without violence, receded from each other full *two inches and an eighth*; there can be no doubt but ſo much additional ſpace will, in general, be ſufficient to let the child's head paſs, even in a pelvis ſo preternaturally narrow, that no other means but the Cæſarean operation could be deviſed for its birth. It is generally allowed, even by the opponents of this operation, that the ſpace gained by the aperture between the divided bones, is nearly *two inches and a half*, even in the dead body, which

is

is leſs yielding than the living one; and, it may be added, that the ſpace gained from the ſacrum to the *pubes* will be equal to the enlargement of the pelvis from ſide to ſide. Fourthly, that the union of the cartilage may not be effected. It is anſwered, from obſervations and unqueſtionable authority of Petit and De la Faye, we are aſſured, that cartilages will as firmly unite after diviſion as bones after a fracture. But to put this matter out of doubt, Camper, a Dutch phyſician, made experiment upon a quadruped, by cutting through the cartilage of the *pubes*, and after diſſecting the parts, he found they were firmly united. Fifthly, that the internal poſterior ligaments uniting the ſacrum and ilia, may be torn aſunder, by dividing the bones of the *pubes*. It is anſwered, reſpecting this, we may refer to the caſe above mentioned at the Weſtminſter hoſpital, where the ſection of the *pubes* was made in the preſence of ſixteen medical gentlemen, and where, notwithſtanding the ſpace gained was two inches and an eighth, no laceration, or the leaſt mark of violence appeared; but, on the contrary, theſe ligaments were found perfectly firm, and in their natural ſtate.

If a comparative view is taken of the Cæſarean operation, and the ſection of the *pubes*, the advantages are conſiderably in favour of the latter. The ſection of the *pubes*, which allows the child to be born by the natural paſſage, carries not with it thoſe ideas of cruelty which attend the Cæſarean operation, where the patient is, as it were, emboweled alive. No formidable apparatus is neceſſary, the ſection being made with expedition, and without pain or danger; no blood-veſſel, nerve, or other parts, eſſential to life, are wounded: thoſe divided, being only cutis, cellular membrane, and inſenſible cartilage, from which neither hæmorrhage, or ſymptomatic fever are to be apprehended. Theſe are my reaſons for preferring the ſection of the *pubes*, by which the mother and the child may probably *both be ſaved*; but where the mother, at leaſt, to whoſe ſafety our principal attention ſhould be directed, would generally be loſt by the Cæſarean ſection.

See Practical Obſervations on the Child-bed Fever, by Dr. Leake, edit. 5. page 238—255. See alſo Comparatio inter Sectionem Cæſaream & Diſſectionem Cartilaginis & Ligamentorum Pubis in Partu, &c. Auctore, C. C. Siebold, M. D. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. p. 141 Bell's Surgery, vol. vi. p. 143.

Dr. Hunter is leſs ſanguine with reſpect to this operation. He very early ſuggeſted its difficulties and diſadvantages; and ſince that, Dr. Walter, of Berlin, diſputes its uſefulneſs ſo much, as to prefer the Cæſarean operation to it. See his work De Diſſectione Synchondroſeos Oſſium Pubis in Partu difficili.

PUDENDA, the GENITALS, the ſame as ÆDOIA, called alſo *patrimonium*; *naturalia*; by PARACELSUS, *chordæ*. See GENERATIO.

PUDENDI ABSCESSUS. See ALÆ.

—— ARTERIA. See PUDICA ARTERIA.

PUDENDAGRA, from *pudendum*, and ἀγρα, *captura*, alſo called *cedma*. So ſome have called the venereal diſeaſe; *pudenda*, from *pudor*, *ſhame*. Others define it to be, pain or uneaſineſs in the genital parts of men or women, ſomewhat reſembling a diarrhœa, but without a dyſuria. But Dr. Berdoe aſſerts, in his Eſſay on the *Pudendagra*, that it is diſtinct from the venereal diſeaſe, and alſo that it is proper to women. It is an affection of the uterus alone in the beginning, however other parts may ſuffer in time. The prediſpoſing cauſe is a too rigid chaſtity, or a deprivation of the venereal act; the primary cauſe is a morbid affection in the nerves of the uterus; and the more immediate cauſe is an indulgence of the venereal appetite, at times when the uterus is ſo diſordered as to ſuffer thereby. An exceſſive flux of the menſes, and the fluor albus, aggravate the *pudendagra*, which is not properly confirmed until the uterine nerves having entirely loſt their ſenſibility, are no longer capable of diſtributing the menſtrual flux. Exceſſive venery haſtens the inſenſibility of the uterine nerves.

The *pudendagra* may affect the conſtitution many years without ſpreading its influence beyond the limits of the uterus.

In this diſorder there is a diſcharge of a purulent ichorous matter from the uterus, which may produce ſome inflammatory ſymptoms in the penis when a man cohabits with a woman who is thus affected; but though the woman is a great ſufferer, the infection which the man receives is ſoon removed by bleeding, and a few doſes of manna, or other more cooling laxatives.

On diſſecting thoſe who have died whilſt labouring under the *pudendagra*, it hath been obſerved, that the parts leading to the uterus were particularly relaxed, and that the uterus itſelf was enlarged by ſcirrhous and other tumors.

PUDENDORUM CARIES. See CHANCRE.

PUDENDUM MULIEBRE, called alſo by ſome *hortus*; *porcus*; *boubalios*; *byſſus*; *caverna*; by others, though not medical writers, *amphicauſtis*. The external *delta*, the hairs on which are named *gynæcomyſtax*. See GENERATIO.

PUDENDUM VIRILE, called alſo *genitura*. See GENERATIO.

PUDICA vel PUDENDA ARTERIA. It comes out between the pyriform muſcle, and the ſpine of the iſchium; it runs downwards between the two ligaments, the one of which comes from the tuberoſity of the iſchium to the ſacrum, and the other from the ſpine of the iſchium to the ſacrum, on the inſide of the tuberoſity: as it goes on, it gives ramifications to the anus, which are called the *external hæmorrhoidal*, and then goes to the crura penis.

PUDICÆ EXTERNÆ ARTERIÆ. See CRURALES ARTERIÆ.

PUDICÆ EXTERNÆ VENÆ. As the crural vein paſſes from under the ligamentum Fallopii, it ſends out branches to the inguinal glands, the muſculus pectineus, and the parts of generation; theſe are called *pudicæ externæ*, and they communicate with the *pudicæ internæ*.

—— INTERNÆ VENÆ. The veins that ſpread about the parts of generation are thus called. They are branches from the venæ hypogaſtricæ.

PUERITIA. See ÆTAS.

PUERPERA. A LYING-IN WOMAN. Much care is uſually neceſſary when women are in this ſtate, for they are liable to many diſorders. As ſoon as delivery is effected, the woman ſhould have every thing that is wet removed; dry warm linen ſhould be in readineſs for her uſe; and as oft as they become very wet with the uſual diſcharges, freſh ones ſhould be ſupplied. If fainting fits come on after delivery, let the patient be laid with her hips higher than her head. It is generally neceſſary to keep the breaſts warm, by means of flannel cloths, until the milk flows freely. The air in the room ſhould be kept warm or cool, as is moſt agreeable to the ſenſations of the *lying-in-woman*. During the firſt three or four days, the diet ſhould be thin, but yet not ſo as that the ſtrength is not duly ſupported by it. The common allowance is caudle, which is oatmeal boiled in water until it is of the conſiſtence of a thin jelly, and then rendered agreeable to the palate, by the addition of a little ſugar, and as much ale as will make it duly cordial; it is then called BROWN CAUDLE; but if inſtead of ale a quantity of wine is added, it is named WHITE CAUDLE. If the ſtomach is ſubject to windineſs and acidity, the addition of a little brandy is to be preferred. Reſt muſt by every means be promoted; and, if required, opiates may be given for this end. Nor ſhould the neceſſary care to keep up a gentle perſpiration be wanting. Coſtiveneſs ſhould be guarded againſt, notwithſtanding that a diarrhœa at this time would be an unfavourable circumſtance. The child ſhould be applied to the breaſt in about ten or twelve hours after its birth, if the mother intends to ſuckle it; for the ſooner the ſecretion of milk can be promoted, the leſs danger will there be of the fever called a milk-fever.

PUERPERILIS FEBRIS. The PUERPERAL FEVER, or the CHILD-BED-FEVER. A fever happening from any diſeaſe in conſequence of pregnancy, or delivery of a child, and happening during the time of lying-in, may properly be called a *puerperal fever*. This is Dr. Cullen's PERITONITIS OMENTALIS. See PERITONITIS.

The cauſes are various, and ſometimes the diſorder is inflammatory, but it ſoon tends to the putrid kind; it often is from the beginning a putrid fever. The omentum and peritoneal coat of the inteſtines are generally the parts inflamed, but other of the abdominal viſcera may be alſo thus affected; but which ever of them is the ſeat of inflammation, a putrid matter is ſoon abſorbed therefrom, or there is an abſorption of putrid matter from without. But notwithſtanding that in many inſtances the womb hath been found, on diſſecting the deceaſed body, to be free from any appearance of a diſeaſe, *it is moſt probable that the origin of this fever is ſometimes in that viſcus*. Conception is immediately followed with an increaſed ſpaſmodic irritability, which produces the ſymptoms of pregnancy: this irritability is increaſed by labour. In the pregnant ſtate the uterus is more irritable than uſual, and this circumſtance extends itſelf throughout the whole frame, whence pregnant women are violently affected by any cauſe that can increaſe their preſent preternatural ſtate, and hence the taking of cold, being kept too hot, or any

other

other circumſtance that can excite a fever, may now be the cauſe of that which comes under this denomination. —*The occaſional cauſes* may be a ſudden emptying of the womb, when there was a great quantity of water contained in the membranes; for then the blood ruſhing into the emptied parts with too much violence to be returned, excites inflammation there;—coagulated blood lodged in the uterus, after delivery, and becoming putrid by the acceſs of the air;—obſtructed lochia,—a putrid air,—the coming of the milk,—inflammation in the breaſts,—the abſorption of acrid milk, and the retention of the excrements. Dr. Hulme, and many others ſuppoſe, *that an inflammation of the omentum and inteſtines* is always the cauſe of this fever, to which they are prediſpoſed by the preſſure of the gravid uterus.

In the *puerperal* ſtate, the following diagnoſtics, which attend, according as the cauſes are various, ſhew the preſence of this fever. At firſt rigors come on, which are followed by a quick, weak pulſe, thirſt, pain in the head, want of ſleep, ſighing, load at the præcordia, reſtleſſneſs, great weakneſs, dejection of ſpirits, a wildneſs or elſe deſpair in the countenance, and often an inflammation in the eyes;—ſometimes there is a difficulty of breathing, pain in the ſide, the ſkin is dry, the tongue is of a gloſſy brown colour, and alſo very dry;—ſometimes in the advanced ſtage of the fever, if a hand is laid on the patient, one feels the ſame kind of prickling ſenſation in a leſs degree, as is felt after having the fingers in warm putrid blood. There is nothing to be learnt from the urine, as it is mixed with black putrid blood, which is conſtantly drained through the vagina. A diarrhœa ſoon follows the feveriſh ſymptoms, the ſtools are fetid, liquid, and blackiſh; the tongue is browniſh, or of a reddiſh colour; the ſkin is very dry and hot; often there are aphthæ in the mouth; the breaſts are flaccid, and upon drawing them, blood, inſtead of milk, is frequently diſcharged. Milk may indeed appear in the breaſts when the putrefaction is ſeveral days before it takes place, yet they ſoon become perfectly flaccid. Sometimes the belly ſwells during the courſe of the diſeaſe; *but a forenefs and tenderneſs of it, is a never-failing attendant ſoon after the fever begins.* Dr. Hulme obſerves, that as the child ſeems chiefly ſupported in the abdomen, by reſting upon the brim of the pelvis, the greateſt preſſure will commonly be upon the ſmall inteſtines, either on the right or left iliac region, or directly in the middle above the os pubis; and from this circumſtance he accounts for *the pain and tenderneſs of the hypogaſtric region, which is the conſtant and inſeparable companion of this diſeaſe*, and *therefore conſtitutes the chief pathognomonic ſymptom:* a delirium is common through a great part of the diſorder.

It may be obſerved that a tenderneſs and foreneſs in the belly, or flaccidneſs of the breaſts, are not to be feared if there is not a fever at the ſame time.

When an inflammation of the uterus is the cauſe, the pulſe is quick, a fever attends, pains reſembling after-pains, and which ſhoot from the loins and belly into the groin and thighs, without any perfect intermiſſions; ſoon after theſe ſymptoms, the anus and the neck of the bladder ſometimes become very ſenſible; the tongue is white and moiſt; the belly coſtive; the lochia are ſuppreſſed, or only a brown ichor is diſcharged from the uterus. The breaſts are flaccid.

When this fever is produced by inflammation of the abdominal viſcera, a dull weight and pain at firſt is felt in the belly, the pulſe is not very quick, nor the heat very conſiderable; the patient is generally coſtive; but ſometimes the fever runs higher, and a diarrhœa comes on, and in general the patient is affected like thoſe who die of bruiſes in the belly.

If putrid effluvia from without are the cauſes, they at the firſt occaſion ſymptoms of local inflammation, yet the diſorder may be diſtinguiſhed from an original diſorder of the uterus, unleſs the patient is ſeized with an epidemic diſeaſe previous to, or during labour, by the lochia being at firſt regular, and the after-pains, if there are any at the ſame time, unaccompanied with ſymptoms of inflammation.

Theſe ſymptoms are generally more or leſs of them in all theſe fevers, be the cauſe what it will. They vary alſo according to the time of ſeizure, as well as from the difference of cauſes. The pulſe is commonly more quick in *puerperal* than in other fevers, becauſe of the extraordinary irritability attendant on thoſe patients; and in conſequence of the diſcharges during delivery, it will be generally very weak.

The *puerperal fever* ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the milk-fever, from after-pains, and from colic-pains.

A ſmall degree of fever in lying-in women is more dangerous than in any other ſtate. That ſtate of increaſed irritability, &c. which renders lying-in women liable to ſo many accidents, ſeems to be much abated after the diſcharge of the lochia, and the coming of the milk; whence, after theſe, whatever diſorders attend, their danger will be conſiderably leſſened.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, if the patient did not loſe much blood in the time of delivery, and the pulſe is full and quick, take away a little; but if the evacuation when delivered was ſufficiently large, though the pulſe is hard, defer bleeding, and proceed with ſuch medicines as the caſe requires. If the patient is coſtive, a clyſter may be given; and after it, a dram of natron vitriolatum every three or four hours, or at greater intervals, according to the effect produced by each doſe; if the ſalt runs too faſt through the bowels, a few drops of the tinct. opii will reſtrain it. If the ſalt is rejected, give two or three grains of calomel, with half a grain of the antimonium tartariſatum. After a few ſtools, antiphlogiſtics and ſudorifics may be uſed, e. g. ℞ Kali acetati, ʒ ſs. vin. antim. gut. xxx. vel antimonii tartariſati, gr. ½ aq. diſtill. ℥ j. ſyr. ſacch. ʒ ij. m. f. hauſt. 4ta vel 5ta quaq. hora. If theſe run off too freely by ſtool, add to each doſe two or three drops of the tinct. opii. If a ſweat comes on, continue theſe draughts; if not, when there ſeems to be no farther need of evacuating the inteſtines, give the following bolus and draught every four or five hours.

℞ Sal ammon. crud. gr. xv. vel ℈ i ſp. ceti & pulv. e. chel. c. āā gr. x. conſ. lujulæ q. f. f. bol.

℞ Aq. ammon. acetat. & aq. menth. ſat. āā ℥ i. m. f. hauſt. theſe produce a ſweat.

The patient's drink may be tepid or cold water, in which toaſted bread is ſteeped.

A mixture of ſpiritus ammoniæ compoſitus and water, in equal parts, may be rubbed on the belly.

Hitherto the diſorder is conſidered in its firſt or inflammatory ſtate;—but if a diarrhœa comes on, THE PUTRID OR SECOND STAGE is commenced. The diarrhœa is not to be immediately or ſuddenly checked, but nature muſt be aſſiſted by rendering the matter leſs active which irritates the inteſtines, by correcting the whole ſtate of the fluids, by leſſening the irritability of the habit, that the materia morbi may have the leſs effect, by giving antiſeptic diuretics, and by defending the nerves of the primæ viæ againſt irritation, ſo that, whatever putrid matter gets into the inteſtines, it may paſs off without acting as a violent purge. The columbo-root with rhubarb may be given as a cordial, to leſſen irritability, and carry off putrid matter from the primæ viæ; and the above purpoſes are anſwered where the pulſe is full, and the heat great, by giving a powder compoſed of the pulv. flor. chamomil. and amyli; this may be repeated every four or five hours with a little ſp. æth. nitroſi, vel acid. muriaticum, in any thing that the patient drinks. But in this ſecond ſtage of the fever, the bark is moſt to be depended on; as ſoon as the pulſe ſinks, and the heat is leſſened, or that the ſtomach will bear it, it hath relieved both the fever and the diarrhœa, by going off in two or three ſtools, and a ſweat; but whilſt the heat is conſiderable, always join a little of the ſp. ætheris nitroſi with every doſe of the bark; and if two or three drops of the tinct. opii are alſo added, the heat is more effectually abated, provided it does not wholly ſuppreſs the purging. If the diarrhœa goes off without the fever abating, inſtead of tinct. opii, give rhubarb with the bark. If the pulſe ſinks, and the nervous oppreſſion comes on, the miſtura camph. will leſſen preternatural irritability, keep the diarrhœa within bounds, and by its immediate action on the nerves, revive and ſupport the ſpirits; an ounce is a ſufficient doſe, and may be repeated every four or five hours. What the patient drinks may be acidulated with the acid. muriaticum.—*When blood pent up in the uterus corrupts there, and gives riſe to this diſorder*, however inflammatory the firſt ſymptoms may appear to be, bleeding muſt be omitted; purging and ſaline medicines are alſo alike improper; the abſorbed matter is more than ſufficiently attenuating, and often cauſes greater diſcharges by ſtool than the patient can bear; in this caſe, give a doſe or two of rhubarb, with the columbo-root, to evacuate the bowels, and then ſupply the patient with antiſeptics as above, of which the chief is the bark.—If the patient is weak, join the rad. ſerp. V. with the bark.—If the fever is cauſed by obſtructed

ſtructed lochia, from inflammation, give antiphlogiſtics, but, if the lochia is obſtructed from the coagulated blood choaking up the os uteri, internal medicines are uſeleſs —If a putrid air produced this fever, the mucus, the bile, &c. in the primæ viæ will be contaminated, and unleſs removed, will be a conſtant fomes to the diſeaſe; in this caſe begin with an emetic, keep the room filled with pure cool air: the emetic ſhould be given before the inflammation of the viſcera comes on. If it does not give way to this treatment, the diſeaſe is deeply ſeated, and an abſorption of putrid matter from the uterus may be ſuſpected to contribute to the diſorder, or that the blood is contaminated and then the above antiſeptics will be required. In the epidemic *puerperal fever*, which ſometimes occurs in hoſpitals, no practice which yet has been recommended has proved ſucceſsful in the cure; but, by way of ſtopping its progreſs, cleaning the wards, white-waſhing them, and purifying the beds and bed-cloaths, by airing them well, and expoſing them to heat, &c. have had the deſired effect; and, when this fever has ariſen in private practice, from ſome accidental cauſe, an early uſe of ſaline purgatives, and warm fomentations, have been, from experience, conſidered as the moſt ſucceſsful method of treatment. See Clark's Paper on the Puerperal Fever. Med. Comment. Edinb. 1790. Dr. Foſter's Principles and Practice of Midwifery. Kirkland, Denman, Holme, Leake, and White, on the *Puerperal*, or Child-bed Fever. London Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 411.

PUGILLUS. A PUGIL. Called alſo *dragmis*. The eighth part of an handful.

PULEGIUM. PENNYROYAL. It is a plant of the mint kind, differing from the mints ſtrictly ſo called, in the flowers being diſpoſed, not in ſpikes on the tops, but in thick cluſters at diſtances round the joints of the ſtalks, and the upper ſegment of the flower not being nipped at the extremity.

PULEGIUM VULGARE, called alſo *pulegium regale*, *pulegium* latifolium *glechon*. PUDDING-GRASS, COMMON PENNY-ROYAL. It hath oval obtuſe leaves, and trailing ſtalks, which ſtrike root at the joints. It grows wild on moiſt commons, and flowers in June. It is the MENTHA PULEGIUM *floribus verticillatis, foliis ovatis obtuſis ſubcrenatis caulibus ſubteretibus repentibus, ſtaminibus corolla longioribus*. CLASS DIDYNAMIA. ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 713.

All the *pennyroyals* are warm and pungent, ſomewhat ſimilar to mint, but more acrid, and leſs agreeable, both in ſmell and taſte. They are leſs proper than mint in the common naufeas, but more efficacious as warm carminatives and deobſtruents in hyſteric caſes and diſorders of the breaſt. This ſpecies is the ſtrongeſt, though the leaſt ungrateful. This plant ſeems to poſſeſs the ſame powers as the menthæ, but in weaker degrees; it has been conſidered as uſeful in the chincough, as an antiſpaſmodic, and emmenagogue, but theſe powers are diſputable. Cullen's Mat. Med. However, HALLER recommends an infuſion of the herb, with ſteel in white wine, for promoting uterine evacuation, which he never knew fail of ſucceſs.

The active principle of the *pennyroyals* is their eſſential oil, which is more valuable than that of mint. It comes over at the beginning of the diſtillation with water, and riſes in great part with ſpirit of wine; it taſtes and ſmells ſtrongly of the plant. Its doſe is from gtt. i. to v.

The London College directs a ſimple water, and a ſpirit to be diſtilled from *pennyroyal*, from a pound of which they make a gallon of the aqua and ſpiritus *pulegii*; beſides the eſſential oil, which they order to be procured by diſtillation; but an infuſion of it is equal, if not ſuperior: and the whole virtue of the herb may be thus extracted, either by water or by ſpirit. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

PULICARIA. See CONYZA MINOR, &c.

PULICARIS HERBA. See PSYLLIUM.

—— MORBUS. See PETECHIA.

PULMONARIA. A name for the *muſcus pulmonarius*, and for the *hieracium Alpinum*.

—— MACULOSA, alſo called *pulmonaria* ſymphitum maculoſum, SAGE of JERUSALEM, JERUSALEM COWSLIPS and SPOTTED LUNGWORT. PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS Linn. It is an hairy ſcabrous plant, with leaves of a dark browniſh green colour on the upper ſide, and ſpotted for the moſt part with white; underneath it is of a paler green; the lower leaves are oval, and ſet on broad pedicles; thoſe on the ſtalks are narrower, long-pointed, ſet alternately without pedicles: the flowers are monopetalous, of a purple or blue colour, and ſometimes white, followed each by four ſeeds incloſed in the cup. It is perennial; it grows wild in many parts of Europe, and flowers in April or May. Their virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the herb *adianthum nigrum*.

PULMONARIS ARTERIA. } See PULMONES.
PULMONARIÆ VENÆ. }

PULMONES. The LUNGS. They are two ſpongy bodies, which are reddiſh in children, greyiſh in adults, and bluiſh in the aged. They are divided into two principal lobes, which Hippocrates calls *hyperchoryphoſes*, which are incloſed in two diſtinct bags, formed of the pleura; ſo that the right and left lobes have not the leaſt communication. On the right ſide, the lobe is divided into three leſſer ones; one inferior, one ſuperior, and one anterior, the loweſt lying upon the diaphragm. On the left ſide, there are two lobes divided by a fiſſure. The ſpace betwixt the *lungs* is filled up by the heart below; above by the thymus and trachea; behind by the œſophagus and ſpine. The *lungs* are narrow above, and broad below, correſpondent to the ſhape of the thorax. The *lungs* are univerſally covered on their external ſurface by the pleura, and an inner lamella of it runs into their ſubſtance, as we find in infants.

The whole maſs of the *lungs* is compoſed of air-veſſels, blood-veſſels, lymphatics, nerves, and cellular membranes.

The air veſſels are very ſmall branches continued from the wind-pipe, with which, in a ſound ſtate, they have a free communication, ſo as, at every inſpiration, to be filled with air. See BRONCHIA. The blood-veſſels are the pulmonary, and the bronchial arteries and veins. The pulmonary artery riſes from the right ventricle, runs upwards to the left of the aorta; on the curvature it divides into two branches, which diviſion lies before that of the trachea, the right branch is longer than the left, for the ſame reaſon as the trachea is ſo: juſt as it is plunging into the *lungs*, it divides into two or three branches. When this artery hath divided into very ſmall branches, they do not anaſtomoſe like the ſmall branches of the aorta, but they join again, and form veins, which uniting together, go to the left auricle of the heart, commonly in four or five trunks. The bronchial arteries. See ARTERIÆ BRONCHIALES. The large veſſels run in the large interſtices, and in the ſmall parts, the branches ſtill run on in the interſtices of ſmaller lobuli, and are connected by a cellular membrane, as in the other part of the body; at laſt the arterial ramifications terminate in a fine net-work, upon the cells called *rete Malph.* where it is ſuppoſed that the blood undergoes the alteration, as there it is neareſt to the air; from this net-work the veins begin, and carry the blood back. The *pulmonary artery* receives and returns the whole maſs of blood which circulates through the *lungs* before it paſſes to the reſt of the body, to the end that ſuch parts of this fluid ſhould be ſeparated, and carried off by reſpiration as they were unfit to be circulated, or unneceſſary in the œconomy of nature. The bronchial arteries are deſtined to the nouriſhment of the lungs. The lymphatic veſſels are diſtributed on the ſurface of the lungs, and convey the lymph which they imbibe to a certain duct, whence it is returned to the maſs of blood. The nerves are from the eighth pair chiefly; they are very ſmall branches. The cellular membrane fills up the intermediate ſpaces between the veſſels. See BRONCHIALES ARTERIÆ.

As to the uſe of the *lungs*, Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, ſays, that the good ſtate of them ſeems to have an influence on ſanguification; he ſays, that they are of more conſequence than any other viſcus for making good blood, and that, whenever their action is weakened, the blood grows thinner in proportion. Many other conjectures are made on this ſubject; among which the moſt important are, that from the air received by inſpiration, a neceſſary principle is imbibed in order to life and health; and that with the air carried out from the *lungs*, a quantity of matter is alſo carried from the blood, which if retained, would either be a redundant load, or otherwiſe injurious. Dr. Prieſtley aſſerts, that a principal uſe of the *lungs* is, to carry off redundant phlogiſton from the blood.

The *lungs* differ from every other part of the body in many reſpects, particularly in the following: their ſubſtance is more vaſcular, and a greater quantity of blood paſſes through them in a given time. The aſpera arteria, minutely ramifying through every part of the ſubſtance, terminating in air-veſicles, is peculiar to them, and

by reſpiration they are kept in a perpetual motion; theſe differences ſubſiſt through life, in ſickneſs and in health. When the *lungs* are diſeaſed, their motion is not only increaſed by the reſpiration being quickened, but they ſuffer, for the moſt part, violent concuſſions by means of coughing. This circumſtance attending no other viſcus, renders ſuch diſorders more difficult to cure; for all authors agree in this, that reſt is abſolutely neceſſary to parts when inflamed. If by any means the cough could be prevented, it is moſt probable that diſeaſes of the *lungs* would be nearly in the ſame ſtate, and admit of a cure as readily as any other internal part, equally inflamed. The increaſed frequency of reſpiration does not appear to be in theſe caſes of great importance, becauſe it is natural and familiar, as it takes place upon any exertion or quick motion of the body.

PULMONIA. See PERIPNEUMONIA.

PULPA. PULP. It is a ſoft ſort of fruit which ſurrounds the ſeeds.

PULPEZIA. See APOPLEXIA.

PULSATILLA. NIGRICANS. Storck, Ph. Edinb. It is the ANEMONE *pratenſis* pedunculo involucrato, petalis apice reflexis, foliis bipinnatis. CLASS POLYANDRIA, ORD. POLYGAMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 694. It is a ſpecies of ANEMONE, much reſembling the *pulſatilla* vulgaris, or paſque flower; but its flower is leſs, and of a darker hue. It is a native of the ſouth of Germany, and other neighbouring countries. All the anemones have a conſiderable degree of acrimony; but this ſeems to poſſeſs the largeſt ſhare. The whole plant, when chewed, impreſſes the tongue with a ſharp, burning, durable taſte; the root is milder than the other parts. On diſtilling the plant with water, the liquor which comes over is ſtrongly impregnated with its virtues; and the remaining extract is alſo conſiderably active. From numerous trials, Dr. Storck, of Vienna, celebrates the efficacy of this plant in various chronic diſeaſes of the eye; in venereal nodes and nocturnal pains, in foul ulcers with caries, in ſerpigo, and ſuppreſſed menſes, he relates inſtances of its curing blindneſs of many years continuance, by diſſipating and diſſolving films and obſcurities of the cornea. In theſe caſes, its good effects were firſt indicated by conſiderable pain excited in the eye. The ſenſible operation of the medicine was naufea and vomiting, particularly when the diſtilled water was uſed; an increaſed flow of urine, and ſometimes gripes and looſeneſs, with increaſed pain at firſt in the affected parts. From all theſe circumſtances, the *pulſatilla* ſeems to be endued with very active and penetrating powers; yet ſuch as may be employed with perfect ſafety, if proper caution be uſed. Many German phyſicians have tried the effect of this remedy in diſeaſes of the eyes with ſucceſs; but Schmucker, Bergius, and Richter, bear teſtimony of its inefficacy in theſe diſeaſes, though the doſes were encreaſed beyond what Storck himſelf directed.

Dr. Cullen ſays this plant is an acrid ſubſtance, and therefore capable of being active; and from the ſingular matter reſembling camphor, which water diſtilled from it contains, it may have peculiar powers and virtues. But notwithſtanding from Storck's aſcribing to it ſuch wonderful virtues, it has been hurtt in the opinion of many. Dr. Cullen recommends the trial of it, in that otherwiſe incurable remedy, the amauroſis; as the diſeaſe may depend upon different cauſes, ſome of which may yield to remedies, though others do not. Materia Medica.

The doſes of the diſtilled water to adults is about half an ounce twice or thrice a day; of the extract, reduced to powder, with the addition of ſugar, five or ſix grains. The Edinb. College had adopted the diſtilled water of *pulſatilla*, but has now changed it for the extract. See Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3.

PULSUS, alſo *phlebopalie*. The PULSE. This is occaſioned by the reciprocal action of the heart and arteries, the blood being propelled from the left ventricle of the heart into the arteries, ſo as to be diſtributed through the whole machine, and in ſo perceptible a manner, that the diſtenſion of the arterial tube can be felt by the finger. But before the time of HIPPOCRATES, the pulſes were not attended to, and indeed very ſlightly by him, as there are only one or two places in which he makes mention of them, throughout the whole of his works. HEROPHILUS was the firſt who conſidered the pulſe with accuracy, and wrote elaborate treatiſes on it. In CELSUS's time the pulſe was very much attended to, and conſulted, though he calls it *res fallaciſſima*. GALEN, however, wrote moſt voluminouſly and laboriouſly upon this ſubject, a very good epitome of which may be ſeen in PROSPER ALPINUS *de Præſagienda Vita & Morte*. BOERHAAVE in his Inſtitutes, gives an account of all the ancients knew concerning the pulſe in a ſhort compaſs, which is well explained by his commentator, HALLER. Long experience, however, has rather confirmed than contradicted the opinion of Celſus, as moſt publications on this ſubject will ſufficiently prove to an accurate obſerver. For, notwithſtanding the multiplicity of pulſes which have been enumerated, it is to the different degrees of irritability in conſtitutions that the variety of *pulſes* is owing, with reſpect to their being quick or ſlow; every accident that happens to the body, and every affection in the mind, hath an influence on them; ſo that very little can be determined from them whence concluſions may be made in practice.—The *hard* and the *ſoft pulſe* are very often owing to a quantity of fat, or of a cellular membrane being ſituated betwixt the artery and the finger, or from the almoſt total abſence of theſe in this ſituation.—The *full* and the *ſmall pulſes* are owing chiefly to the different diameters of the arteries; and, except the *quick*, the *ſlow*, and *irregular pulſes*, there are none of the kinds which are ſo ingeniouſly diſtinguiſhed by authors, but what will, on proper enquiry, be found to be fallacious.

There are adults in health, whoſe *pulſe* exceeds not *forty* ſtrokes in a minute;—others, whilſt they are at reſt, have a *pulſe* ſo quick that it may be counted to 120, and during the preſence of a fever, *the pulſe* hath been obſerved in ſome inſtances to beat 220 times in the ſame ſhort period.

SCHWALBIUS, of Prague, contented himſelf with three *pulſes*, viz. the *equal* and *unequal*; the *quick* and *ſlow*; and the *ſtrong* and the *weak*.—SYLVIUS reduces *pulſes* to three kinds, viz. the *ſtrong* and *weak*; the *large* and *ſmall*; and the *quick* and *ſlow*.—FERNELIUS obſerves, that "the ordinary affections of the body change the *pulſe*; ſo that without duly adverting to theſe affections, the *pulſe* cannot be certainly underſtood, nor can it be determined how far it recedes from a natural ſtate in conſequence of diſeaſe."

Dr. Heberden hath inſerted ſome obſervations on the *pulſe*, in which it appears how little is to be depended on it alone, or without the conjunction of other ſymptoms; in how few caſes an attention to the *pulſe* is of any conſequence: and as to various diſtinctions concerning *pulſes*, how groundleſs they are.—The QUICK AND THE SLOW PULSES he fixes on, as thoſe on which uſefulneſs and certainty attend, when they are the ſubjects of our remarks, and leaves for our notice the following obſervations, viz. That the *pulſe* of a child under two years old ſhould be felt whilſt it is aſleep, becauſe it is ſo eaſily quickened by every new ſenſation;—that the pulſe of an healthy infant on the day of its birth, and when it is aſleep, is between 130 and 140 in a minute, the mean rate during the firſt month is 120, and rarely, if ever, below 108. During the firſt year, the limits may be from 108 to 120, the ſecond year at 90 and 100, the third year at 80 and 108; the fourth, fifth, and ſixth nearly the ſame as the third, the ſeventh year it is ſometimes at 72, but generally more; the twelfth about 70; in adults it is uſually from a little below 60 to a little above 80.

A full meal quickens the *pulſe* to about 10 or 12 ſtrokes in a minute more than its number of *pulſations* were before the advantage of refreſhment.

If the *pulſe* is quickened, ſo as to exceed the healthy ſtandard by ten *pulſations* in a minute, there is ſome diſorder; but the irritability of a child is ſuch, that a very ſlight fever will make the artery beat 140, or even 160, when no danger attends; and as there is much difficulty in counting the *pulſe* when it is at 180 and upwards, we are better enabled *to judge of the danger of fevers in children by the thirſt, quickneſs of breathing, averſion to food*, and *want of ſleep*, than by the *pulſe*.

A child of two years old will die of an inflammatory fever, though the artery beats only 144 in a minute; yet children of four years ſometimes recover from fevers when the *pulſe* is at 156.

If the *pulſe* of a child be 15 *or* 20 *below the healthy ſtandard at its loweſt limits*, and there be at the ſame time the ſigns of conſiderable illneſs, it is a certain indication *that the brain is affected*, conſequently ſuch a quiet *pulſe* ſhould alarm us with the probability of danger.

In

In adults labouring under an inflammatory fever, the danger is generally not very great, *where the beats are fewer than one hundred. An hundred and twenty shew the beginning of danger*, and they ſeldom exceed this number, unattended with delirioufneſs, and where the caſe does not prove fatal. To this there are two exceptions: firſt, *before ſome critical ſwelling begins to ſhew itſelf in fevers*, then the *pulſe* hath riſen to 150. Secondly, *in acute rheumatiſm, the pulſe riſes to* 120, *without danger*; but in both theſe caſes the appetite, the ſenſes, ſleep, and ſtrength, deviate leſs from their natural ſtate than when the life of the patient is in danger.

When aſthmatic patients are ſeized with a ſudden fit, the *pulſe* ſometimes beats 120 times in a minute, in which caſe danger is great; but if this is exceeded, they rarely recover.

When the *pulſe*, from being very quick, ſuddenly becomes quiet, all other ill ſymptoms continuing, it is a proof not of the decreaſe of the diſorder, but of the leſſened irritableneſs of the patient, the diſeaſe is tranſlated to the brain, and that a palſy, an apoplexy, or death, will be the conſequence.

In an inflamed ſcirrhus ſeated in any of the viſcera, in a cancer, ulcers in the internal parts, a quick *pulſe* is a more certain ſign of danger than a quiet *pulſe* is of ſafety. In hectic and rheumatic patients, the appetite continues, and an ability to take ſmall journies, when the *pulſe* is ſo quick that in an acute fever, with ſuch a quickneſs in the *pulſe*, they would be forced to keep in bed.

In low fevers, and in exhauſted old men, the pulſe will often continue below 100, or even 90; and yet the diſtemper be attended with want of ſleep, delirioufneſs, reſtleſſneſs, and a parched tongue, and end in death, without any comatous or lethargic appearance.

A good *pulſe*, with a loſs of appetite, ſtrength, and ſleep, with thirſt, and a quickneſs of breathing, is a dangerous ſituation; on the contrary, a bad *pulſe*, the appetite, ſleep, and ſtrength not much affected, with moderate thirſt, and the breathing but little affected, is ſafe. See Lond. Med. Tranſact. vol. 2. p. 18, &c.

PULVINAR. See EPITHEMA.

PULVINARIA. Cuſhions made with chaff, in which is mixed ſome medical ingredients coarſely powdered.

PULVIS. A POWDER. This form receives ſuch materials only as may be reduced and kept in this ſtate a ſufficient time without any loſs of their virtues, and yet do not poſſeſs ſuch qualities as render them ſo bulky for a ſufficient quantity to be taken in each doſe, or to render them very diſguſtful to the taſte. Bitters, fetids, acrid medicines, alkaline ſalts, gums, emollients, and mucilaginous ſubſtances, are generally improper for keeping and giving in this form. The doſe of *powders* are from ℈ i. to 3 ſs.

Compound *powders* uſed to be called ſpecies.

—— ALOETICUS. See HIERA PICRA.

—— ANTILYSSUS. See LICHEN CINEREUS.

—— AD GUTTETAM. } See GUTTETA.
—— EPILEPTICUS. }

—— REFRIGERANS FALCK. See DYSURIA.

PUMEX, alſo called *lapis bibulus, lapis ſcyrus*. PUMICE STONE. It is found in volcanos. It hath been uſed as a dentifrice, but, if freely uſed, it wears away the enamel. It is a ſpongy maſs of a ſtony nature, but light and brittle: the beſt is of a white or greyiſh colour.

PUNCTA LACHRYMALIA. LACHRYMAL POINTS. They are two ſmall holes, one on each upper and one on each lower eye-lid, on their inner edge, near the internal angles, where may be ſeen a ſmall eminence. Theſe orifices are ſituated oppoſite to each other. They convey away the tears when they have anſwered their purpoſe on the anterior ſurface of the eye, and carry them into the *ſaccus lachrymalis, lachrymal* ſac, and ſo into the noſe.

PUNCTICULA. PUNCTICULARIS, vel PUNCTULA. See PETECHIÆ.

PUNCTUM AUREUM, } It is when an hernia of
PUNCTURA AUREA. } the inteſtines is reduced, an inciſion is made through the ſkin and membrana adipoſa, quite down to the upper part of the ſpermatic veſſels; then a golden wire is to be fixed and twiſted ſo as to prevent the deſcent of any thing down the tunica vaginalis.

PUNCTURA. A PUNCTURE, or SMALL WOUND. Synonymous with *vulnus*.

PUNICA. See GRANATA MALA.

PUNICA GRANATUM, &c. See BALAUSTINUM.

PUORRHŒA. A purulent diſcharge from the belly.

PUOTURIA. See URINA.

PUPILLA OCULI. The PUPIL of the EYE; called alſo *core*; becauſe it repreſents your image, when looked into, no bigger than the *pupilla*, a *puppet*. The choroides is continued on the inſide of the cornea tranſparens of the eye, and forms the iris, but it is perforated in the middle, and ſo forms the *pupilla*; as the iris contracts or expands, the *pupil* is larger or leſs. The black circle about the pupil is termed *phos*. The uſe of the *pupil* is, to tranſmit the rays of light to the humours of the eye.

PUPILLARIS MEMBRANA. In the fœtus of five, ſix, and ſeven months, there is no pupil, but a fine vaſcular membrane, with large arteries going quite acroſs the part where the pupil is afterwards ſeen. It cannot be ſeen without injecting it; nor is it known what becomes of it after the birth. It is alſo called *velum pupillæ*.

PURGAMENTUM STELLARUM. See CŒLIFOLIUM.

PURGANTIA. PURGATIVE MEDICINES, called alſo *cathartica; catocathartica; catoretica; catasterica; dejectoria; alviduca*. The firſt *purge* on record is Melampus's giving hellebore to the daughter of the king of Argos. *Purging medicines* are thoſe that facilitate, or increaſe the natural diſcharge of the alvine fæces. Thoſe which gently facilitate the natural diſcharge, are called *lenients, laxatives*, or *ſolutives*, and by the Greeks *eccoprotics*. When theſe medicines increaſe the natural diſcharges more powerfully, they are called *purgatives*, or *cathartics*, &c. They are of different degrees of ſtrength and action; the more rugged are called *draſtic*.

Eccoprotics are ſuch as give no diſturbance to the body, and expel but little from it; of this kind are ſoft oils, or they are ſuch as are now called *lenitives*, but by the ancients were called *minoratives*; they do not evacuate much fæces at once, but by degrees: of this ſort is the ol. ricini, which, whilſt it ſtimulates, it alſo lubricates, and its conſiſtence is ſuch as hinders its eaſy paſſage into the lacteals.

Draſtic purges act by a fine cauſtic inflammatory ſalt, which operates much in the ſame manner as poiſons do. The reſinous extracts of *purging* vegetables cauſe vomiting, convulſions, and death; and, on opening the ſtomach and bowels after their uſe, they are found inflamed, and marked with red ſpots, as when arſenic is taken.

For the milder kind of *purgatives*, we are indebted to the Arabians.

Eccoprotics ſhould be uſed in caſe of coſtiveneſs; when women are pregnant, and, in all very irritable habits; for in general *purges* are unfriendly to the ſtomach, and to thoſe whoſe nervous ſyſtem is ſubject to diſorderly motions. But in dropſies, and when there is a torpid ſtate of the inteſtinal fibres, draſtic purges are neceſſary; they ſhould be confined to the hydropic, lethargic, paralytic, apoplectic, and ſuch like.

Purgatives are excellent alteratives. In order to their uſefulneſs when given in this character, let ſuch a quantity as would ſuffice for a *purging* doſe, be divided into leſſer doſes; all which muſt be taken at proper periods, in the ſpace of twenty-four hours.

Diluting drinks are taken during the operation of *purging medicines*, to aſſiſt the increaſed ſecretion of the inteſtinal juice, in waſhing off the ſtimulus, alſo to ſoften the fæces. See Quinſey's Pharmaceutic Lectures, ſect. iii. and iv. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Cullen's Materia Medica.

PURGATORIUM. In Paracelſus it is a name for any diſeaſe.

PURPURA ALBA—RUBRA. See MILIARIS FEBRIS.

PURPURA ALBA. A ſpecies of eruption to which men with a phlegmatic plethora are inclined.

—— SCORBUTICA. It is the *herpes* of Vogel; the *purpura* of Hoffmann; and the true *ſerpigo* of ſome other writers. Hoffmann ſays, it is to be conſidered as entirely the progeny of a *ſcorbutic* diſpoſition. It is diſtinguiſhed by the eruption of exanthemata, of a very peculiar kind on the ſurface. Sometimes it is accompanied with an acute, and even a malignant fever; on other occaſions, it runs its courſe without fever, continuing for a greater length of time, and diſturbing the functions in a more gentle manner. In this diſeaſe, the ſmall papillæ which appear on the ſurface, are ſometimes of a red, ſometimes of a white colour. In the former caſe, there

are veſicles more or leſs broad, containing a fluid; but the latter conſiſts of ſmall knots, fixed as it were deep in the ſkin; theſe are about the ſize and figure of millet ſeed, rough to the touch, and filled with a thick purulent matter. When the eruption firſt appears, it is attended with corrugation, roughneſs and dryneſs of the ſkin; none of the exanthemata are in their nature apt ſo ſuddenly to diſappear and return again. This return of the eruption is in general attended with a ſenſe of heat or coldneſs, of itching or pricking in the part; while other exanthemata appear on every part of the body, the *purpura* is chiefly obſervable on the neck, breaſt, back, and arms, very rarely affecting the inferior extremities.

To prevent this diſeaſe, it is recommended to avoid all kinds of malt liquors. Patients diſpoſed to it are adviſed to uſe for their common drink, either mineral water, or pure water, with a mixture of wine. Exerciſe, change of air, tranquillity of mind, and amuſement, are of great ſervice in the prevention. Avoid all that produces coſtiveneſs, or that leſſens perſpiration. High-ſeaſoned animal food, and pork, are to be avoided. Milk and whey are very ſerviceable. After the diſeaſe hath taken place, the patient ſhould ſleep in a large bed-chamber, of a moderate temperature. He ſhould ſhun great heat in bed, and not lie in it very long together: thus exceſſive ſweats, which aggravate the diſeaſe, are avoided; but though exceſſive ſweating is injurious, a moderate perſpiration is beneficial. The mineral anodyne liquor is here of ſingular efficacy. See Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffmann.

—— URTICATA. See URTICARIA.

PURPURATÆ. See PETECHIÆ.

PURULENTIA. See SUPPURATIO.

PUS. MATTER. The *matter* which appears on the ſurface of the wounds that are healing; alſo what is met with on opening well-digeſted abſceſſes, is called *pus*. It is unctuous, yellowiſh, nearly of the conſiſtence of freſh cream, without any particular ſmell, and of a mild taſte, which reſembles that of chyle. See Dr. Gaber's Experiments with reſpect to the Nature and Formation of *Pus*, in the Med. Muſeum, vol. iii. p. 269, &c. and the Tentamen Phyſiologicum de Secretione Glandularia of Dr. James Hardy, who endeavours to prove that the concluſions drawn from the experiments of Dr. Gaber are not juſt, and that *pus* is never formed from putrid ſerum. See ABSCESSUS.

When mucus is detained in the lungs for a time, and then ſpit up, it often reſembles *pus*; to diſtinguiſh rightly, if *pus* (or *matter*) is mixed with water, let it be ſlightly agitated with a whiſk, it is eaſily diffuſed, and after ſtanding a few hours falls to the bottom of the veſſel. Mucus is with difficulty diffuſed in water, requiring ſtrong agitation, and then forms with it a permanent ropy fluid. When the *matter* ſpit up by conſumptive patients is agitated in water, it mixes without difficulty; and on ſtanding a ſhort time, a *matter* falls to the bottom, reſembling *pus*; and the fluid above remains ropy, reſembling the mucus and water.

See Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 55, 72. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 53.

But there is another experiment which is conſidered as more concluſive. When any one wiſhes to aſcertain the compoſition of expectorated *matter*, let it be diſſolved in vitriolic acid, or in cauſtic alkaline lixivium; and then to both ſolutions add pure water. If there be a fair precipitation in each, it is certain that ſome *pus* is preſent. If in neither a precipitation occurs, it is a ſure teſt that the *matter* is entirely mucus; and if it cannot be made to diſſolve in the alkaline lixivium, there is alſo reaſon to believe that it is *pus*. Med. Comment. Edinb. vol. vii. p. 103.

PUSTULA. A PUSTULE, or little pimple, from *pus*, *corruption*, called alſo *ecthyma*; it is very hot and painful; it is called *eczema*; *eczeſma*. Theſe particularly appear in the ſpring, and are of various kinds; for ſometimes a certain roughneſs appears all over the body, reſembling that which is produced by the application of a nettle, or the obſtruction of ſweat, and are called by the Greeks *exanthema*. They are red and white, and of different ſizes. There are alſo *puſtules* of a black, livid, or any other colour; they are produced by cold, fire, or medicine, as the epynictis, &c. Celſus recommends, as the cure of all *puſtules*, a due proportion of exerciſe, and to leſſen the quantity of aliment.

PUSTULA ORIS. See APHTHÆ.

PUTREDO, vel PUTREFACTIO. PUTREFACTION. *Putrefaction* is a ſpecies of fermentation, in which the phlogiſtion and the fixed air of the putrefying ſubject, are ſeparated, and by which a diſſolution of the parts of the ſame body are not only effected, but a fetor is always induced in it. In order to *putrefaction* taking place, it is neceſſary that there ſhould be a degree of heat, moiſture, and of atmoſpheric air; but whenever a ſmall portion of matter is become putrid, it eaſily diffuſes itſelf through a large quantity, like leaven in paſte; this is in nothing more manifeſt than in the human body, wherein a ſmall portion of putrid matter being abſorbed, eaſily and ſoon contaminates the whole.

From *putrefaction* it is that the plague, the ſpotted fever, the true ſcurvy, and other diſorders of the like kind, take place. In all theſe diſorders the ſtrength is diminiſhed, and ſo is the vital heat. In general, if a recovery is within the power of medicine, the bark, acids, fixed air, warm perſpiratives, camphor, &c. are the moſt powerful antiputreſcents, and the moſt ſucceſsful means for removing theſe diſorders.

On this ſubject, ſee the Appendix to Sir John Pringle's Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of the Army; Biſs's Eſſays; Macbride's Eſſays.

PUTRIDA FEBRIS. PUTRID FEVER. Called alſo *frigeraria*, *febris continua putrida*. Under this general name may be included the *plague*, *ſpotted* or *petechial* fevers, *peſtilential*, *malignant*, *camp*, *jail* fever, &c. The more mild inſtances are of the typhus kind. Dr. Cullen obſerves, in the firſt volume of his Firſt Lines, that the ſynochus ſeems not ſo properly a genus as a variety of typhus; that the typhus ſeems to be a genus comprehending ſeveral ſpecies, but that theſe are not well aſcertained by obſervation; and in the mean time we can perceive, that many of the different caſes obſerved do not imply any ſpecific difference, ſeeming to be merely varieties, ariſing *from a different degree of power in the cauſe*;—*from different circumſtances of the climate, or ſeaſon* in which they happen, or *from different circumſtances in the conſtitution of the perſons afflicted*. One effect ariſing from theſe circumſtances is, a putreſcent ſtate of the fluids. From the diſſolved ſtate of the blood, as it appears when drawn out of the veins, or as it appears from the red blood's being diſpoſed to be effuſed, and run off by various outlets, and ſeveral other ſymptoms, we have no doubt that real *putreſcency* of the fluids takes place in *fevers*. This *putreſcency*, however, often attends intermittent as well as continued *fevers*; and of the continued kind, both the ſynochus and typhus, and all of them in very different degrees, ſo that whatever attention it may require in practice, there is no fixing ſuch limits to it as to admit of eſtabliſhing a ſpecies under the title of *putrid*.

Dr. Cullen thinks that in typhus there is always a proneneſs of the humour running into a putreſcent ſtate, but that is in different degrees, ſo that the greater or leſs putrefaction can only vary, not change the diſeaſe; and therefore it is ſufficient to point out thoſe *fevers* which are particularly called *putrid fevers* by the term TYPHI GRAVIORES. See TYPHUS.

Theſe *fevers* are often inflammatory in their beginning, but they ſoon become *putrid*, and they are all of the continued kind. Indeed in ſome caſes, diſorders of a very oppoſite nature, by continuance, degenerate into *putrid* ones.

Thoſe who are weakly, who live poorly, and labour hard, the luxurious, thoſe who ſit up late, people of cold, phlegmatic, or irritable conſtitutions, the penſive, and thoſe who are oppreſſed with grief, are moſt ſubject to *putrid fevers*.

The ſame cauſes which produce the plague, if applied in a leſs degree, produce the other ſorts of *putrid fevers*.

The REMOTE CAUSES are, improper diet, and ſuch as are *putrid* when eaten;—corrupted grain, as well as corrupted animal diet;—a too free uſe of alkaline ſalts, and ſuch other medicines as diſſolve the blood;—a moiſt ſouth wind long continued, eſpecially if much heat attends it;—putrid effluvia;—warm, calm, ſultry weather, with a moiſt atmoſphere.—The PROXIMATE CAUSE is a diſſolution of the blood, which is ſoon produced by *putrid* miaſmata, received either into the lungs by inſpiration, into the ſtomach with the food, or being generated in ſome part, is abſorbed, as from *putrid* ulcers, &c. According to the quantity of *putrid* matter received into the conſtitution, and the different parts which it firſt impreſſed, the ſymptoms excited will be ſomewhat various; if *received from the atmoſphere by the lungs*, as when *putrid* vapours are diffuſed in a country where theſe diſorders are epidemical, or in cloſe confined places, ſuch as ſhips,

ſhips, jails, &c. In this caſe, nervous ſymptoms are firſt produced.—*If the ſtomach is firſt diſordered thereby*, a ſickneſs, vomiting, or great anxiety, is brought on;—*when it enters into the blood by abſorption*, the blood is at firſt diſſolved, then proceed heat, delirium, a diarrhœa, high-coloured fetid urine, &c.

PUTRID FEVERS attack with more violence than the nervous; and Dr. Huxham obſerves, that "the rigors are greater, the heat ſharper and more permanent, yet, at the firſt, they are ſudden, tranſient, and remitting; the pulſe is more tenſe and hard, though ſometimes quick and ſmall, and at others ſlow and regular, then fluttering and unequal. In the beginning it generally happens, that during the firſt twenty-four hours the alternate heat and cold are conſiderable, and ſymptoms of ardency are attendant, but theſe ſoon vaniſh; the *fever* increaſes every evening, and in the ſecond week the patient becomes delirious, and the ſymptoms which at firſt came on, increaſing, prove deſtructive; or gradually decreaſing, about the end of the ſecond week the delirium changes to a ſtupor; and other ſymptoms taking place, the patient, from the end of the ſecond, or beginning of the third week, grows better; but in ſome caſes, and under ſome kinds of management, the *putrid* ſymptoms increaſe from the ſecond week, both in their number and degree, and the patient ſinks under them. In the beginning, the head-ach and vomiting are violent; there is often a pain in the temples, or over the eyes and in the bottom of the orbit; the eyes are full and heavy, yellowiſh, a little inflamed, then the countenance becomes bloated; the temporal arteries throb, though at the ſame time the pulſe at the wriſt is ſmall; there is a ringing in the ears, great dejection of ſpirits and faintneſs, reſpiration is difficult, mixed with ſighing, and the breath is hot and offenſive; pains are complained of in the loins and limbs, an univerſal wearineſs, and often a load at the ſtomach, attended with pain and heat there, alſo a nauſea, and often a diſcharge of blackiſh or bilious matter. In the beginning the tongue is white, then grows drier and darker coloured: in ſome it is livid, in others black, or of a dark pomegranate colour. In the increaſe of the *fever*, the thirſt is the greateſt, but no liquor pleaſes.; moſt things are mawkiſh and bitteriſh to the taſte, but often the ſenſe of thirſt is little or none during the whole of the diſeaſe; the lips and teeth are furred with a black tenacious ſordes; in the beginning the urine is pale and vapid, high coloured in the advance, and at laſt grows very brown and blackiſh, and hath more or leſs of an offenſive ſmell; the ſtools are blackiſh and very offenſive; they often run off inſenſibly; after profuſe evacuations by ſtool, the belly becomes ſwollen and tenſe; livid ſpots appear on the ſkin; hemorrhages, and cold clammy ſweats, in ſome inſtances, on the fourth or fifth day, in others not till the eleventh, but generally they uſher in death.

As it is of great uſe to diſtinguiſh, as ſoon as poſſible, the preciſe nature of fevers in general, but this in particular, we ſhall mark down ſuch ſigns as are conſidered characteriſtic in this fever. The degrees of *debility*, *oppreſſion*, and *nauſea*, are more conſiderable than in any other fever; the *proſtration of ſtrength*, *ſudden* and *violent*, has, for its aſſociates, *extreme deſpondency*, or *inſenſibility*, and *want of apprehenſion to an uncommon degree*, which beſpeaks great danger. The loſs of appetite, or loathing of food, ſickneſs, languor, dull pain of the head, are, in the beginning, always more ſevere than in the *inflammatory*, though ſeldom ſo much ſo as in the *nervous* fever. Beſides the ſmallneſs of the pulſe, the dejection of the ſpirits, the broken texture of the blood, the purple ſpots, and the putrid ſtate of the excrements, diſtinguiſh it from the *inflammatory fever*, whilſt the degree of heat, the very high-coloured urine, the thirſt, the ſpots, and putreſcency, do alſo from the *nervous*. And its formation is rendered perceptible by *coldneſs* and *ſhivering*, accompanied with *nauſea*, *vomiting*, *confuſion of the head*, *an extreme* and *ſudden proſtration of ſtrength*.

Moſt, if not all the ſymptoms, that are obſerved in putrid diſorders, *it is ſaid*, may be accounted for, whether they attack ſanguine or ſerous habits, from the putrid infection both diſſolving the craſſamentum, and repelling the vital heat; as theſe two laſt mutually depend upon each other, ſo that one cannot be injured or deſtroyed, but the other muſt experience in proportion ſimilar effects. Perhaps, if the term *nervous energy* was to ſupply the place of *vital heat*, it would give us a more intelligible and rational conception.

The PROGNOSTICS are generally very uncertain. *A red raſh*, or *an inflamed ſcab below the noſe*, or *about the lips*, are favourable for the moſt part;—*deafneſs at the decline* is frequently, not always, a promiſing ſymptom; but *a change of voice*, —*wild ſtaring eyes*,—*difficulty of ſwallowing*,—*inability to put out the tongue*,—*a conſtant inclination to uncover the breaſt*,—*urine that depoſits a dark or blackiſh ſediment*,—*no thirſt*,—*inflamed fauces*,—*a diarrhœa with a ſwelled belly*,—*bloody ſaliva*,—*purple or livid ſpots on the ſkin*,—*black aphthæ*,—*laborious reſpiration*,—*ichorous and fetid ſtools*,—*cold ſweats*,—*convulſions*, beſpeak very great danger; and if a number of them attend, little can be expected but a ſpeedy diſſolution.

The INDICATIONS OF CURE ARE, to check the *putrefaction*, and to recall the vital heat. In order to which the air in the patient's room, and the linen which is worn by the patient, ſhould be often changed; the ſtools and urine ſhould be immediately conveyed under ground, to prevent their impregnating the air with their morbid qualities. Acid vapours may be diffuſed in the apartments of the ſick, or fumigations of myrrh and other aromatic and antiſeptic ingredients may be uſed. In the adminiſtration of medicines, the doſes ſhould be ſo repeated as to ſupport the heat of the patient in as equal a degree as is poſſible; the medicines and diet may be given in ſmall doſes, and proportionably frequent, and the heat of the patient ſhould be ſupported as near to that of health as may be.

The diet ſhould be *acid* or *aceſcent*. The drink ſhould be *acidulated*, and often mixed *with red wine*; *whey made with muſtard* is both agreeable to ſome and uſeful to moſt. The diluted vitriolic acid, or Clutton's febrif. ſpt. may be uſed for acidulating what the patient drinks. *Beef* that is boiled long enough to extract only its finer parts, is an excellent part of diet in theſe caſes; but it ſhould not be continued boiling until the groſſer parts are drawn out.

As to medicines, in may caſes, the *bark* and *vitriolic acid*, accompanied with the *camphor mixture*, ſucceed without any other aids.

Bleeding is rarely, if ever, to be admitted, for the *putrefaction* ſoon produces all that can be effected by it. Some bleed if the pulſe is quick and tenſe, the pain in the head and back is violent, the breathing difficult, and other ſymptoms of ſtrength appear; but, as the *putrid* miaſmata ſoon produce all that bleeding can effect, and as the greateſt point is to ſupport or to recover the vital heat, bleeding, as a leſſer ill, may probably be ſometimes admitted, but much caution is required before the operation is determined on.

In general, *an antimonial emetic ſhould begin the cure*; or the pulv. ipec. may be given with the antimonium tartariſatum and a cordial draught, or a doſe of the miſtura camph. may immediately ſucceed its operation.

After the emetic and the ſucceeding draught have been taken, give frequent ſmall doſes of the vin. antim. or of the antimonium tartariſatum with proper antiſeptics and cordials. *Neutral ſalts are generally hurtful*, and even *the aq. ammoniæ acetatæ is better omitted*.

The bark is a principal means of relief, and ſhould be given very early in the diſorder: at the lateſt it ſhould be begun with as ſoon as ſymptoms of inflammation or of ardency diſappear; and, if theſe do not attend, begin with it immediately after the operation of the emetic. The bark may be given in ſubſtance, in a cold infuſion with water, and in conjunction with ſaffron, ſnake-root, or other ſuch like medicines, acording to the intention of the preſcriber.

Whilſt the pulſe is quick and full, *bliſters* are not adviſeable; but generally they are uſeful in the early ſtages of theſe *fevers*, and if one is applied as a former one begins to dry, the advantage will be conſiderable in every ſtage. If a delirium approaches, the head or back may be bliſtered, as alſo if the patient is comatous. If, in the earlier ſtage of a *putrid fever*, the patient is delirious, and other ſymptoms ſeem to forbid the uſe of bliſters, ſinapiſms may be applied to the feet.

Clyſters are convenient, both for carrying off *putrid* matter from the inteſtines, and for conveying antiputreſcents there. Though, for ſimply regulating the ſtools, perhaps a little *antimonium tartariſatum and rhub.* may be the moſt proper; and when any purging medicine is uſed for carrying off the contents of the bowels, the patient ſhould be ſupported during its operation with cordial liquors.

Camphor is both uſeful as an antiſpaſmodic and antiſeptic, but is moſt eminently ſerviceable in the beginning of the diſeaſe.

Amongſt the antiſeptics, *fixed air* is found to be peculiarly uſeful, and may be commodiouſly adminiſtered in clyſters.

The vis vitæ muſt be carefully ſupported; the principal means of which are, acids, the bark, red wine, and a ſupine poſture.

If a diarrhœa comes on, give gentle opiates, ſuch as the pulvis e creta com. cum opio, &c. Aſtringents are uſeful, but acids are the moſt ſo in theſe kinds of looſeneſſes, eſpecially if accompanied with perſpiratives.

If the petechiæ ſuddenly diſappear, a delirium will come on, and the pulſe ſink; in this caſe bliſter the head or the inſides of the thighs, or apply ſinapiſms to the feet. Bliſters remarkably relieve the nervous ſymptoms attendant on theſe diſorders.

However deſirable a general diaphoreſis may be, *it ſhould never be forced by the uſe of medicines:* to promote it, when there is the leaſt degree of tendency thereto, and to ſupport it when preſent, ſub-acid diluents, with cordials, may be freely uſed.

When petechiæ appear, give ſtrong red wine negus, well acidulated.

Sometimes *a vomiting continues to afflict the patient, after having emptied the ſtomach by means of an emetic:* if in this caſe the warm opiated cordials, given with the ſaline draught, fail to relieve, apply a cataplaſm of the confectio opiata to the region of the ſtomach.

If a grain or two of the antimonium tartariſatum with a ſmall quantity of rhubarb is given, whenever a diſagreeable taſte is perceived in the mouth, or even without this indication, if it is repeated every two or three days, much putrid colluvies will be carried off, which would otherwiſe prove a pabulum to ſupport the violence of the diſorder.

See Huxham and ſir John Pringle on *Putrid Fevers*. Fordyce's Elements, part ii. An Enquiry into the Cauſes, Symptoms, and Cure of *Putrid Fevers*, by W. Fordyce, M. D. Wallis's Sydenham, p. 201.

PYCNOTICA. See INCRASSANTIA.

PYGÆ. See CLUNES.

PYLORICA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the hepatic artery, which runs and is ramified on the pylorus, and from thence to the cardia, and anaſtomoſes with the arteria gaſtrica dextra, and terminates on the pylorus by an anaſtomoſis with the coronary artery of the ſtomach.

—— VENA. It is a branch from the venæ portæ ventralis. Sometimes it is only a branch of the gaſtrica recta; it paſſes over the pylorus to the ſhort arch of the ſtomach, where it anaſtomoſes with the coronary vein thereof.

PYLORUS, from πυλη, *a door*, and ωρεω, *to guard*. The word ſignifies a *porter*, and thus the Greeks called the right orifice of the ſtomach. It is alſo called *janitor*; *portorarium*, *oſtiarius*,

PYOSIS. See HYPOPYON.

PYRACANTHA. See LYCIUM BUXI FOLIIS.

PYRAMIDALES MUSCULI The PYRAMIDAL MUSCLES of the BELLY, alſo called *ſuccenturiati*, *auxiliarii*. They preſent themſelves next to the aſcending and deſcending oblique muſcles. They were firſt diſcovered by Fallopius. They are ſituated before the extremities of the recti, ariſing from the fore part of the os pubis, cloſe to the ſymphyſis. They grow ſmaller as they proceed: they end in a point, and are loſt in the linea alba. Their figure gives them their name. They pull down the linea alba. Fallopius called them ſuccenturiati, or *auxiliarii*, auxiliary muſcles, from a ſuppoſition that they are only ſupplemental to the recti in their action, the order of their fibres in both agreeing; and theſe being always abſent when the recti are continued fleſhy to the juncture of the oſſa pubis.

PYRAMIDALIA CORPORA. See MEDULLA OBLONGATA, and alſo a name for the SPERMATICA CHORDA.

PYRAMIDALIS NASI MUSC. It is alſo called *triangularis* and *anterior*. One extremity is inſerted in the ſynarthroſis of the os frontis, and oſſa naſi; it runs down the ſide of the noſe, and is again inſerted into the cartilage there.

PYRAMIS. See CONUS FUSORIUS.

PYRETHRUM, from πυρ, *fire*, becauſe of the fiery heat of the root. It is alſo called *buphthalmum Creticum*, *bellis montana putescens acris*; *ſalivaris herba*; PELLITORY of SPAIN. It is the *anthemis pyrethrum*, *caulibus ſimplicibus unifloris decumbentibus*, *foliis pinnato-multifidis*, *radice longe fervida*, *flore bellidis*, CLASS SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 970. It is a trailing perennial plant, with finely divided leaves like thoſe of fennel or chamomile, and naked thick ſtalks, bearing each a large flower, with a yellow diſk, ſurrounded with petals of a pure white colour on the upper ſide, and of a fine purple underneath. The root ſinks deep in the ground like a carrot, is of a browniſh colour on the outſide and white within. It is a native of the warmer climes, and is brought to us from Italy, but bears the cold of our climate. It flowers from January to May. The roots which grow in England are larger than thoſe from abroad.

The root is hot and pungent to the taſte, but has little or no ſmell. Its pungency is in its reſin, which is of a fixed kind. Water extracts but little of the reſin, ſpirit of wine takes up the whole of it. In diſtillation, neither water nor ſpirit takes up any thing with it. The watery extract is the moſt in quantity, but the ſpirituous contains moſt of the active parts. From the ſtimulating qualities of the pyrethrum united with its aroma, there can be little doubt but that it might be found an efficacious remedy, and equally fitted for an internal remedy, as many others of this claſs now in uſe. It is though chiefly uſed as a maſticatory, and as ſuch preſcribed in toothachs and rheumatic affections of the face, in order to produce ſalivary diſcharge, and it has alſo been recommended as a ſtimulant in lethargic complaints, and paralyſis of the tongue. It has been uſed in the ſame manner as arum root. Doſe, powdered, five grains to ten; Dr. Lewis recommends a decoction of theſe roots with the tinct. aloes in clyſters for the ſaturnine colic. As a ſtimulant gargle, it has been conſidered uſeful; ℞ Pyrethri contuſi ʒ ſs. aquæ diſtillatæ ℔ i. coq. ad dimidium, colaturæ adjiciantur aquæ ammoniæ ʒ ij. m. It is not certain that the *pellitory* of the moderns is the ſame with that of the ancients. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's Mat. Med.

PYREXIÆ, πυρετικοι, from πυρετος, *febris*. FEBRILE DISEASES. See FEBRIS.

PYRIFORMIS MUSCULUS. It riſes from the lower part of the os ſacrum, where it is joined to the os ilium; it paſſes through the ſciatic notch, and is inſerted into the inſide of the tip of the trochanter major, ſerving as a rotator, an extenſor, or an abductor, according to the direction of the thigh. See alſo QUADRAGEMINI. It is called *pyriformis* from its figure, and *iliacus externus* from its ſituation.

PYRITES. FIRE-STONES. They are alſo called *marcaſita*. They are called *fire-ſtones*, becauſe they ſtrike fire with ſteel. By expoſing them to the air they become vitriolic; ſome are calcined, and then expoſed to the air. They vary much in their appearances, being of different colours, ſhapes, and internal ſtructure. In moſt parts they are found near the ſurface of the earth. They conſiſt chiefly of ſulphur, iron, and unmetallic earth; in ſome there is a little copper; in the yellow ſort there is much ſulphur; in the white there is but little.

When *pyrites* are expoſed to the air, the inflammable part of their ſulphur is diſſipated, the ſtones become powdery, and acquire a vitriolic taſte; the rain now falling on them, waſhes away the remaining acid of the ſulphureous contents, and veſſels are placed underneath to receive it; and from this the green vitriol is generally made.

Pyrites are not uſed medicinally in ſubſtance, but in Saxony they obtain the common ſulphur therefrom; artificial vitriols are prepared from them; and it is ſuppoſed that the chalybeate ſprings receive their impregnation from them. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works.

PYRIUS PULVIS, from πυρ, *fire*. GUNPOWDER.

PYRMONTANA AQUA. PYRMONT WATER. It is one of the principal of the chalybeate kind.

It is found in the county *Pyrmont*, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany. The ſpring is ſituated at one end of the village of *Pyrmont*: and the water, as it riſes up from the ſprings, ſeems to boil in its baſon, and when taken up in a glaſs, ſparkles like the brighteſt champagne; and Dr. Monro ſays, to him it had ſomething the taſte of old hock, and a ſpirity chalybeate ſmell, but it did not ſtrike the leaſt ſhade of red, or purple, when mixed with ſyrup of violets. It ſeems to yield different quantities of ſolid matter, at different times, when evaporated according to the experiments of Dr. Hoffman, Turner, Rutty, and ſir T. Bergman. Dr. Rutty mentions that the reſiduum which he obtained was of a pale brown colour, had a naſeous bitter taſte, and did not moiſten in the air: and that about one third of it was calcareous nitre, that is, vi-

triolated magnesia, mixed with a pittance of sea-salt, and that the remainder was made up of selenites, calcareous earth, and ochre. Sir T. Bergman says that the Swedish Kanneful, containing 42,351 grains of this water, is sometimes impregnated with ninety cubic inches of aerial acid; though in general the quantity is smaller; which is in the proportion of 130¼ cubic inches from the English gallon of 61,440 grains, and the solid contents on his analyzation, were, from the English gallon of aerated iron, 4½ grains; of aerated lime, 29$\frac{1}{5}$; of vitriolated lime-selenite, 55½; of aerated magnesia, 65$\frac{1}{7}$; of vitriolated magnesia, 36$\frac{1}{7}$; of common salt, 10⅜. At *Pyrmont*, the people generally drink this water by glassfuls in a morning, to the quantity of two, three, or more English pints. Its common operation is by urine, but if taken copiously, it generally proves laxative; and when it has not this effect, and that effect is wanted, they commonly mix with the first glass drank in the morning, from one to five or six drams of some purging salt. Monro's Medical, &c. Chemistry, vol. ii. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ.

PYROLA ROTUNDI-FOLIA. See PARNASSIA.

PYROPUS. See PHOSPHORUS.

PYROSIS. In Scotland this is called the WATER-BRASH: in England, BLACK-WATER. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus of disease in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI, which he defines, a burning pain of the epigastrium, with a quantity of aqueous humor, for the most part insipid, sometimes acrid, discharged by the mouth. This disorder is named *pyrosis Suecica* by Sauvages, but Linnæus calls it *cardialgia sputatoria*. Dr. Cullen considers the *pyrosis* as an idiopathic disease, and seems to be the first who hath treated of it in a system. He observes, that it is a disease frequent among people in lower life, but occurs also, though more rarely, in people of better condition. It appears, he says, most frequently in persons under middle age, but seldom in any persons before the age of puberty. When it has once taken place, it is ready to recur occasionally for a long time after, but it seldom appears in persons considerably advanced in life. It affects both sexes, but more frequently the female; it sometimes attacks pregnant women, and some women *only* when they are in that condition. Of other women, it more frequently affects the unmarried; and of the married, most frequently the barren; it frequently happens to women labouring under the fluor albus. The fits of this disease usually come on in the morning and forenoon, when the stomach is empty. The first symptom of it is a pain at the pit of the stomach, with a sense of constriction, and as if the stomach was drawn towards the back; the pain is increased by raising the body into an erect posture, and, therefore, the body is bended forward. This pain is often very severe; and after continuing for some time, it brings on an eructation of a thin watery fluid in considerable quantity; this fluid hath sometimes an acid taste, but very often is without this, and absolutely insipid. The eructation is for some time frequently repeated, and does not immediately give relief to the pain which preceded it, but does so at length, and puts an end to the fit. The fits come on without any evident exciting cause; they attack persons using animal food, but more frequently those who live on milk and farinacea. Cold applied to the lower extremities seems often to be an exciting cause, and so is every considerable emotion of mind. The doctor goes on to observe, that the nature of this affection is not very obvious, but he thinks it may be explained as follows: it seems to begin by a spasm of the muscular fibres of the stomach, which is afterwards, in a certain manner, communicated to the blood-vessels and exhalants, so as to increase the impetus of the fluids in the vessels, while a constriction takes place on their extremities. The increased impetus pours out a larger quantity of fluid than usual, while the constriction upon their extremities allows only the pure watery parts to be poured out, analogous, as I judge, in every respect to what happens in the diabetes hystericus. As to the cure, little can be done. Opium relieves the paroxysm. The vitriolic æther, volatile alkali, &c. are sometimes of service. Linnæus speaks of the nux vomica being useful; but to prevent the returns of this disorder is not easy. See Cullen's First Lines, vol. iv.

It is also the name of a disease in the ear, which affects the patient as if a heat was excited there by a burning coal.

PYROTECHNIA, from πυρ, *fire*, and τεχνη, *art*. See CHEMIA.

PYRUS. The PEAR-TREE, called also *apios*. The tree and fruit are sufficiently known not to need any description. From pears the liquor called perry is obtained by expression.

PYRUS CYDONIA. See CYDONIA; and

—— MALUS. See MALUS SYLVESTRIS.

PYTHON. See OB.

PYULCON, from πυον, *pus*, and ελκω, *to draw*. An instrument to fetch out the matter from the cavity of the breast or any sinuous ulcer.

PYURIA.
PYURIA ARTHRITICA.
—— MUCOSA.
—— VISCIDA.
} See DYSURIA

Q.

QUA

QUADRAGESIMUS DIES. The fortieth day. The ancients fixed on this day as the laſt to which acute diſtempers could extend; calling all thoſe chronical which continue longer. But Dr. James obſerves, that he hath ſeen an acute diſeaſe which continued ſixty days.

QUADRANS. See CYATHUS.

QUADRATI MUSCULI. Four-ſquared muſcles. See OCCIPITALIS MUSCULUS. DEPRESSORES LABII INFERA.

QUADRATUM. See CUBOIDES.

QUADRATUS BUCCAS DETRAHENS. See ADDUCTOR AURIS, N° 2.

QUADRATUS FEMORIS. This muſcle riſes from the outſide of the tuberoſity of the iſchium, and is inſerted into the line between the trochanter major and minor, ſerving to rotate the thigh.

—— GENÆ. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

—— LUMBORUM. This muſcle riſes from the ſpine of the ilium, whence it goes to the tranſverſe proceſſes of the four upper lumbar vertebræ, and partly from theſe tranſverſe proceſſes, which part goes to the laſt rib. This muſcle lies between the contained parts of the belly and the erectors of the back, and ſerve to pull the body to one ſide, by bringing the laſt rib down. This muſcle is alſo called *quadrigeminus*, and *lumbaris externus*; underneath it a troubleſome abſceſs is ſometimes formed. See ABSCESSUS LUMBORUM.

QUADRIFOLIUM. See TRIFOLIUM.

QUADRIGA, alſo CATAPHRACTA. A bandage for the ſternum and ribs. It is twenty-four feet long, three or four fingers broad, with two heads; it binds upon the thorax and ſternum more firmly when the ribs are fractured. The middle is placed on one ſide of the body; the two heads are carried ſo as to interſect on the oppoſite ſhoulder; they are brought back to where they begin, and then paſs circularly round the body.

QUADRIGEMINI. A name for the following muſcles taken together, viz. *pyriformis*, *gemini*, and the *quadratus femoris*.

QUADRIGEMINUS. See QUADRATUS LUMBORUM.

QUANTICAMOTLI. See CASSADA.

QUAQUARA. See CHINA ORIENTALIS.

QUARTANA CONTINUA. CONTINUED QUARTAN. The paroxyſm returns every fourth day, after previous pandiculations and horripilations, but does not very exactly obſerve its period; nor when the paroxyſm abates does it totally intermit, but is only milder on the intermediate days than in that in which the paroxyſm happens. The heat is alſo preternaturally intenſe, the pulſe increaſed, the appetite languid, the ſtrength low, the mouth dry, the head giddy, the ſleep reſtleſs, the urine red, thick, and with a high-coloured ſediment.

QUARTANA DUPLEX. A DOUBLE QUARTAN. It is when within four days two ſucceeding paroxyſms happen, in ſuch a manner, that each preſerves its proper type, and peculiar time of acceſſion, alternately correſponding to the preceding paroxyſm, and the third day only being totally free from the fever.

QUA

QUARTANA FEBRIS, vel QUARTANA LEGITIMA. AN AGUE, OF QUARTAN INTERMITTENT FEVER. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER FEBRES, which he defines, ſimilar paroxyſms within the ſpace of ſeventy-two hours, or thereabouts; the acceſſions coming on in the afternoon. It varies with regard to its type. 1ſt. *The legitimate quartan* hath its paroxyſms every fourth day, on other days not any. 2d. *Duplicated quartan* hath two paroxyſms every fourth day, the other days free. 3d. *Triplicated quartan* hath three paroxyſms every fourth day, not any on the intermediate days. 4th. *Double quartan* hath out of four days only the third free from fever, the paroxyſms being free every fourth day. 5th. *Triple quartan*, occurs every day, the paroxyſms being ſimilar every fourth day. With regard to the ſymptoms, with which it is accompanied, and other diſeaſes with which it is complicated, there is a great variety, and from them it receives different names, viz. quartana comatoſa; quartana ſyphilitica; &c. &c. See Synopſis Noſologiæ Methodicæ CULLENI. A quartan is uſually both more violent and obſtinate than a tertian. It is called ſpurious when the fit begins at any other time of the day than about four or five o'clock in the evening. The cure is as related for intermitting fevers.

—— SPURIA. SPURIOUS QUARTAN. It hath no certain period for its returns, which, however, is in the forenoon generally; the heat alſo is greater, and affects the patient more than the cold fit does.

QUARTARIUS. A meaſure which contains about four ounces.

QUARTATIO, } *Quartation.* It is an operation
QUARTURA. } in chemiſtry, by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to a fourth part of the quantity of another. Thus when gold, allayed with ſilver, is to be ſeparated, we are obliged to facilitate the action of the aqua fortis by reducing the quantity of the former of theſe metals to one fourth part of the whole maſs, which is done by ſufficiently increaſing the quantity of the ſilver, if it be neceſſary. Some extend this name to the operation of parting, called DEPART, which ſee

QUASSI LIGNUM, vel QUASSIA AMARA. QUASSI WOOD, OF BITTER QUASSIA. This wood is ſo called from a negro who was named *Quaſſi*; he lived at Surinam; and uſed it medicinally. He had great ſucceſs by giving it in fevers of the intermittent, malignant, and putrid kinds. It is the QUASSI AMARA, *floribus hermaphroditis, foliis impari-pinnatis, foliolis oppoſitis ſeſſilibus, petiolo articulato alato, floribus racemoſis.* CLASS DECANDRIA, ORDER MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. p. 529. The wood hath no ſmell, is very bitter, and ſtronger and more concentrated than that of any one medicament yet known: it is totally void of ſtyptic-city. As a bitter, it may be uſed as is common with bitters in general; it may be given in the form of pills, powders, or infuſion. *Quaſſi* made a tincture with it in brandy, but an infuſion of it in boiling water ſeems to be the beſt preparation. A dram may be infuſed in a pint of boiling water, and an ounce may be given for one

doſe;

doſe, though ſome infuſe three or four drams of the wood in twelve ounces of water, or give the extract in form of pills; doſe gr. ten to twenty every four or ſix hours, though the infuſion is generally preferred. When the Peruvian bark could not be taken, in the intermiſſion of fevers, the *quaſſi*, with an equal quantity of rad. ſerpent. v. infuſed in boiling water, anſwered every end that was expected from the bark; it allayed vomiting, and appeared powerfully to reſiſt putrefaction. The medicinal virtues aſcribed to quaſſia, are thoſe of a tonic, ſtomachic, anteſeptic, and febrifuge. It has been found very effectual in reſtoring the tone of the ſtomach, expelling flatulency, and removing habitual coſtiveneſs, produced by debility of the inteſtines, and common to a ſedentary life. In *hyſterical atony*, it has been ſaid, that quaſſia affords more vigour and relief to the ſyſtem than Peruvian bark, eſpecially when united with the *vitriolum album*, and ſtill more with the aid of ſome abſorbents. Dr. Lettſom met with ſeveral inſtances of low, remittent, and nervous fevers, wherein bark uniformly aggravated the ſymptoms, though given in intermiſſions, the moſt favourable to its ſucceſs, and wherein quaſſia, or ſnake-root was efficaciouſly ſubſtituted. In ſuch caſes, he obſerved, that there was great congeſtion in the hepatic ſyſtem, and the debility at the ſame time diſcouraged copious evacuations. And in many fevers, without evident remiſſions to warrant the uſe of the bark, whilſt at the ſame time increaſing debility begun to threaten the life of the patient; the doctor found that quaſſia, or ſnake-root, ſingly or combined, upheld the vital powers, and promoted a critical intermiſſion of fever, by which means an opportunity was offered for the bark to effect a cure. See Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 150.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid in its favour, it is conſidered by the practitioners in Scotland, only as a pure bitter, by thoſe who had much experience in it, and that it will only do what any pure and ſimple bitter will do. Cullen's Mat. Med.

QUASSIA, *ſimaruba*. See SIMARUBA.

QUATRIO. See ASTRAGALUS.

QUERCERA. See EPIALA.

QUERCULA. CALAMANDRINA. See CHAMÆDRYS.

QUERCUS. The OAK-TREE. It is the *quercus robur*, foliis *oblongis glabris ſinuatis, lobis rotundatis, glandibus oblongis*; AITON, Hort. Kew. CLASS MONOECIA, ORD. POLYANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1070. The COMMON ENGLISH OAK-TREE. It is a common foreſt-tree, and is known in all parts of Europe. HIPPOCRATES calls it *Balanos* in his Treatiſe de Affectionibus. The bark is a ſtrong aſtringent, moderately bitter, having no particular ſmell; with a ferruginous ſolution it ſtrikes an inky blackneſs. It hath been uſed with ſucceſs in intermittent fevers, for reſtraining hæmorrhages, alvine fluxes, and other immoderate evacuations; and in gleeting gangrenous wounds and ulcers, in which caſes, ſome ſay, its extract is as good as the extract of the bark. Both water, and rectified ſpirit, take up its virtues. It has been much employed as an aſtringent medicine, in decoction, in ſlight tumefactions of the mucous membrane of the fauces; to a prolapſus uvulæ from ſlight cold, and a cynanche tonſillaris, as a fomentation, or lotion in *procidentia ani & uteri*. Alum has been often joined with it, and rendered more efficacious. In powder given to the quantity of half a dram every two or three hours during the intermiſſion of a fever: and both by itſelf, and joined with chamomile flowers, the returns of paroxyſms of intermittents have been prevented. All theſe virtues, in a conſiderable degree, belong to the cupulæ, or ſcaly cup which embraces the bottom of the acorns; theſe are called *glandes*, and *balani*. Cullen's Mat. Med.

The bark is more uſed for tanning than as a medicine, though in the following form it is often exhibited as an aſtringent lotion.—DECOCTUM QUERCUS. ℞ quercus contuſi ℥ j. aquæ diſtillatæ ℔ ii. coquantur ad ℔ i. The virtues of this bark are ſimilar, though perhaps more powerful than thoſe of galls. See GALLÆ.

QUERCUS COCCIFERA. See CHERMES.

—— MARINA. See KALI.

QUERQUERA. See PHRICODES.

QUIETALES. Diſeaſes in which the voluntary and involuntary motions, and the ſenſes, are diminiſhed.

QUINA QUINA. See CORT. PERUV.

QUINCUNX. See CYATHUS.

QUINQUEFOLIUM, alſo called *pentaphyllon*. COMMON CINQUEFOIL, FIVE-FINGERS, or FIVE-LEAVED GRASS. Is the POTENTILLA REPTANS, *foliis quinatis, caule repente, pedunculis unifloris*. CLASS Icosandria, ORDER Polygynia. LINN. Gen. Plant. 634. It is a trailing plant, with ſerrated leaves, ſet five together, on long pedicles. It is perennial, grows wild on clay grounds, and flowers in June. The roots are aſtringent; they give out their virtue to water and to ſpirit. The leaves are of the ſame nature as the roots. See Raii Hiſt.

It was known to Hippocrates and Dioſcorides, and by the former particularly employed in the cure of intermittents. RAY ſays that they are ſtill employed by the peaſantry with this intention. The external or cortical part of the root contains the medicinal quality, and acts ſolely by its aſtringency; conſequently have been chiefly employed *internally* in diarrhœas and other fluxes, and *externally* in gargles, and aſtringent lotions. From the cinquefoil being inferior in efficacy to many other plants of the ſame claſs, it is now rarely uſed, though, in large doſes, ſome are of opinion it will be found no bad ſubſtitute for ſeveral of the other aſtringents. Doſe in ſubſtance, one dram.

QUINQUINA. See CORT. PERUVIANUS.

QUINQUE NERVIA. See PLANTAGO MINOR.

QUINTA ESSENTIA. QUINTESSENCES, called alſo *hæccéitas*. The chemiſts expreſs this by the word *forma*. They are made by adding to any eſſential oil twelve times its quantity of pure alcohol of wine, and ſhaking them ſo together, that the oil may not appear. If theſe are diſtilled in a cloſe veſſel, with a fire of 90 deg. by Fahrenh. therm. the alcohol will riſe with only the preſiding ſpirit of the oil; and if with care the thinner part is ſeveral times ſeparated from the thicker, by repeated gentle cohobation, the alcohol will at length be ſo impregnated with thoſe oily ſpirits as to appear to be almoſt pure ſpirit itſelf, leaving a groſs exhauſted oil behind.

Dry *quinteſſences* are made by diſſolving an aromatic oil in alcohol of wine, then adding to them ten times their weight of ſugar, finely powdered, the placing them in a proper place and veſſel for exhaling the ſpirit from the ſugar, but preſerving it from being loſt. Thus the ſugar will remain dry, but with the virtues of the aromatic oil in it. ℈ i. in a glaſs of wine is a good cordial.

QUINTANA. An AGUE, the paroxyſm of which returneth every fifth day; the ſecond, third, and fourth, are free from fever. This as well as the *ſextana, ſeptana, octana, nonana*, and *decimana*, &c. is generally denominated *erratica*, and is conſidered as belonging to the *quartana intermittens*, and as ſuch treated; therefore to ſpecify or produce the various diviſions would be uſeleſs; they may be ſeen in SAUVAGE's Noſologia Methodica.

QUISQUILIUM. See CHERMES.

QUOTIDIANA CONTINUA. The continued quotidian of Vogel is the continued quartan of Cullen.

—— FEBRIS, *amphemerina, amphemerinos, methemerinos*. A QUOTIDIAN INTERMITTENT FEVER. It intermits, but returns every day, and that generally early in the morning: when the fit approaches at any other time of the day, it is called ſpurious or anomalous. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER FEBRES, and defines it a *quotidian fever*, wherein ſimilar paroxyſms occur in the ſpace of twenty-four hours: the paroxyſms attacking in the morning. He forms two varieties; 1ſt, When its attack is *general*, returning at the ſame hour in the morning, this is called *ſimple* or *true quotidian*; when it is partial, it then receives the name of the part affected, viz. if of the head, *quotidiana cephalalgica*, &c. &c. 2d, When it is accompanied with any other diſeaſe, as *quotidiana iſchiadica*, &c. &c. The *hyſteric, catarrhal*, and *ſtrangurious*, which have evening paroxyſms, appear to be only ſymptomatic.

In this quotidian intermittent, the blood is more denſe than in any other ſpecies. For the general method of cure, ſee INTERMITTENS FEBRIS.

—— SOPOROSA, vel TERTIANA CAROTICA. A fever of the intermittent tertian kind, attended with comatous affections.

R.

R A C

RABDOIDES. See SAGITTALIS SATURA.
RABUXIT. See BAXANA.
RACEMUS. A CLUSTER, ſuch as a bunch of grapes, or of ivy-berries, or other fruit which grows in cluſters; or rather a ſtalk divided into ſeveral branches, ſuſtaining each a flower or fruit, ſet thick together, as is ſeen in grapes, &c.

RACHIALGIA. See COLICA.

RACHIALGIA PICTONUM,
—— METALLICA,
—— AB ADIAPNEUSTIA,
—— TRAUMATICA.
} See COLICA.

RACHITÆ, or RACHIÆI. The muſcles belonging to the back.

RACHITIS, ſo Dr. Gliſſon called it, from ῥαχις, *the ſpine of the back*, becauſe he ſuppoſes a fault in the ſpinal marrow produces it. The RICKETS. This diſorder is alſo called *cyrtoneſus*. In ſome countries it is called the ENGLISH DISEASE, though it is much more frequent elſewhere; it did not appear in England until about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, from whence it is ſaid to have ſpread all over Europe, and whence it obtained the name of Engliſh. Dr. Gliſſon ſays, that it was firſt obſerved in the Weſt of England, in the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet, betwixt the years 1600 and 1620, and that afterwards it ſpread.

It is a chronical diſeaſe, and a ſpecies of cachexy. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and the ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines, the head large, and much ſwelled anteriorly; the knees ſwelled; the ribs depreſſed; the abdomen tumid, and the other parts of the body emaciated. He diſtinguiſhes two varieties. 1. *Rachitis ſimplex*; when there is no other diſeaſe. 2. *Rachitis, aliis morbis complicata*, when complicated with other diſeaſes. The whole habit is affected, but more particularly the heads of the bones or joints, with their ligaments and cartilages; and alſo the whole cranium. Bodies that have been diſſected after the death of rickety patients, were found to have pale and flaccid muſcles, ſwelled lungs, enlarged livers, indurated meſenteric glands, ſpongy bones, the nodes on them were ſoft, and the marrow within them like bloody ſerum. Some obſerve, that the top of the ſpinal marrow is uncommonly hard and obſtructed, that water is lodged between the dura and pia mater, and that the brain is large.

Uſually the ſubjects are children from ſix months to ſix years of age, though ſometimes its attack is not before the ſixth year, or even after. Mr. Bromfield gives an inſtance of a woman being afflicted with, and at length dying under this diſorder. See his Chirurg. Obſ. vol. ii. c. 2. Children who cut their teeth late are diſpoſed to this complaint.

THE REMOTE CAUSES are, whatever hinders digeſtion, generates a viſcid chyle, or in general leſſens the vis vitæ. A cold moiſt atmoſphere diſpoſes to the *rickets*, whence the greater frequency thereof in marſhy countries. In Holland, and at Haſle in Saxony, this diſorder prevails very much, on account of their atmoſphere being filled with moiſt, and otherways unſalutary exhalations. Bad nurſing, a too aceſcent diet, &c. are alſo cauſes of this kind. THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES are, ſuch an indiſpoſition of the ſpinal marrow as prevents a due paſſage of the vital heat along it, or renders the nervous energy too weak, whence all thoſe parts which receive nerves therefrom are but poorly nouriſhed; whilſt a redundance of this neceſſary principle is conveyed to the head, whence its extraordinary increaſe, and the florid complexion uſually obſerved in patients thus afflicted; and, as Dr. Hunter obſerves, a deficiency of the oſſeous, or of the earthy matter of the bones.

The chief differences in this diſorder, are from the greater or leſſer number of the following ſymptoms being attendant in one and the ſame patient; and from the different degrees of their violence. Uſually the firſt appearance of this kind is in the eighth or ninth month of the child's age; by degrees, ſeveral parts of the body become diſproportioned, the ſkin grows lax, the belly becomes flaccid, the muſcles wear away, particularly thoſe of the neck, the joints of the hands, arms, knees, and feet grow large, ſo that there ſeems to be excreſcences on the bones of the wriſts and ankles; the bones at length are too weak to ſupport the body, and, as well as the ſpine, they grow crooked; the child walks with more and more difficulty, until it entirely loſes the uſe of its feet; the carotids and jugulars ſwell, but the other blood-veſſels ſeem leſs: the head grows large; the futures are viſible; the fontanel is often membranous; the neck is too weak to ſupport the head ſteadily; the countenance is lively; the child is more ſenſible than is common to children of the ſame age; the breaſt is ſtrait, and compreſſed on its ſide. The ſternum riſes up ſharp, and in a point, and the extremities of the ribs are knotty; the diſeaſe at length increaſing, a fever comes on, which is followed by a cough, a difficulty of breathing, and other ſymptoms which continue during life; the wriſts are knotty and diſtorted, ſo are the ankles; the ribs protuberate, and grow crooked; the hypochondres ſwell; other ſymptoms reſembling the conſumption come on, and at length deſtroy the patient. Children who are old enough to walk, go tottering and waddling along; but they like beſt to ſit ſtill; and as their diſorder increaſes, they would always lie down; the teeth come forward very ſlowly, and with much uneaſineſs, ſoon decay and fall out: and it is remarkable that moſt of this time, the appetite fails not, nor does the patient ſeem to digeſt with difficulty what he eats.

The *rickets* do not often prove fatal; but when an hectic fever, conſumptive ſymptoms, or an aſthma, &c. ſucceed, the patient is carried off by them. If the diſorder continues after the fifth year of the child's age, it proves difficult of cure, and the body uſually continues weakly and deformed for ſome years after. When a faulty air or a bad diet are the cauſe, or if it is ſucceeded by the ſmall-pox, the itch, or other cutaneous eruptions, and is not accompanied with conſiderable incurvation of the bones, and inability to motion, the cure is not very difficult. The bones of the legs, though very crooked, will become nearly and often quite ſtraight during the growth of the child, if it becomes ſtrong and healthy.

THE INTENTIONS OF CURE ARE, to diſſolve the viſcidity of the juices, open obſtructions, and promote a free circulation, and then to increaſe the vital heat and ſtrengthen the ſolids.

The *diet* ſhould be light, cordial, and nutritious; ſuch as broth, in which cray-fiſhes are boiled; this is excellent, or beef broth alone, ſpiced meats are uſeful; rice

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with wine, and a little cinnamon mixed with it, will be a proper change. *The air* ſhould be dry and warm; *exerciſe*, according to the ability of the child, ſhould be regular, gentle, and frequent. To keep the child dry and clean, conduces much to relief.

Gentle emetics and *lenient purges* ſhould begin the cure, particularly the tinct. aloes and tinct. rhab. mixed in equal parts; theſe may be repeated two or three times: or equal parts of calomel and rhubarb may be given, and repeated ſo as not to ſalivate: after theſe, when the children's bellies are ſwelled, give pills *of the gall of eels*, or *pikes*, as deobſtruents; or, if the patient is emaciated, or the viſcera are not ſound, *ſaponaceous medicines* ſhould be given, particularly the *kali acetatum*.

Liniments may be uſeful both by their efficacy as medicines, and by the friction uſed in the proper application of them. ℞ Ol. palmæ ʒ ii. balſ. Peruv. & ſp. ammoniæ, āā ʒ ii. ol. n. m. per expr. ʒ i. ol. carioph. & ſuccin. āā gut. xx. with this or even with ſp. vini camph. let the ſpine and any of the affected joints be rubbed twice a day. If before the uſe of the liniment, &c. the parts are rubbed before the fire with a large flannel cloth, their efficacy will be more increaſed. *Dry frictions* alone are peculiarly uſeful.

If on trial *cold-bathing* is found to excite a glowing warmth, it may be continued with advantage; if on the firſt uſing the cold bath, the child ſhivers, put it between blankets until it grows warm, or ſweats a little; afterwards uſe *warm water*, and gradually proceed to the uſe of colder.

To warm the conſtitution and ſtrengthen it, nothing excels the *cort. Peruv.* and *ferrum ammoniacale*. The firſt may be given in powder, or in the form of an infuſion, and the latter alſo in ſubſtance or tincture. Inſtead of theſe the *unruſted fine filings of iron* may be mixed with mild aromatics, and waſhed down with any bitter infuſion. Dr. Zaviani gives the ferrum ammoniacale, gr. v. more or leſs, every day for two weeks, interpoſing the pul. rhab. gr. v. once in four or five days; he then omits the medicines during two weeks, after which he repeats them as before. But if the patient is feveriſh, give him the infuſ. cort. Peruv. cum acido vitriolico diluto, inſtead of the iron, or any of its preparations.

The *kali pp.* is highly extolled in this diſeaſe. In the fourth vol. of the Edinb. Med. Comm. is the following account of its efficacy: A boy of ſeven years old, who laboured under *rickets* to a great degree; his inferior extremities were become ſtiff and immoveable; the abdomen flaccid; he was emaciated with a diarrhœa and conſtant ſweatings, and had five fiſtulous ulcers all running at the ſame time. The following was preſcribed: ℞ Decoct. cort. Peruv. ʒ viii. kali pp. ʒ ſs. m. Half of this mixture was taken every day. In the courſe of one month, the patient was ſo far recovered as to be able to riſe from his bed, and to walk with ſome ſupport. At that time the bark was changed for the rubia tinctorum; and in leſs than four months, the boy was ſo recovered as to walk with a crutch, and the ulcers by that time were nearly healed. Many *ricketty* people have been cured by a watery ſolution of the fixed vegetable alkali, without any other means being uſed.

The *oſmunda regalis*, (flowering fern) if given in decoction, powder, or extract, is recommended as of great efficacy in this diſorder.

A glaſs of claret, with a morſel of bread, ſhould be given to the child, an hour before dinner every day, and again in the evening.

See Boerhaave's Aphoriſms; F. Hoffmann's Oper. tom. iii. p. 487, &c. Wallis's Sydenham. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 66. 71. Shaw's Practice of Phyſic. Zaviani's Treatiſe on the *Rickets*. Edin. Med. Com. vol. ii. p. 47. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv.

RACHOSIS. Excoriation of the relaxed ſcrotum.

RADIÆUS. See FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS.

—— EXTERNUS. See EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS.

RADIALIS. The nerve ſo called. See CERVICALES.

RADIALIS, vel RADIÆA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the humeral artery. It runs down the ſide of the radius, covered by the ſupinator longus; at the wriſt it divides into two, one of which paſſing over the palm of the hand, is loſt in the fleſhy part of the thumb; the other paſſes on, and between the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and the firſt bone of the thumb, plunges into the palm, and forms a ſort of arch there. In its courſe, it ſends off branches which run on both ſides of the hand, communicate with the cubical branches, and are loſt among the metacarpal bones.

RADIALIS MUSCULUS. See FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS.

—— EXTERNA VENA. When the cephalica hath reached the bend of the arm, it divides into two principal branches; one is called the *radialis externa*; it ſpreads about and along the fore-arm.

—— INTERNA VENA. It is a long branch from the mediana cephalica.

RADICULA. See RAPHANUS HORTENSIS.

RADIUS. RADIUS, A STAFF OR BEAM. It is one of the bones of the fore-arm, which is ſo called from the reſemblance it bears to the ſpoke of a wheel; called alſo *cercis*; *ſcile*. Its upper extremity is formed into a ſmall circular head, which is hollowed for an articulation by arthrodia, with the tubercle of the os humeri at the ſide of the trochlea and the half of the round circumference of the head, next to the ulna is ſmooth, to be received into the ſemilunated cavity of that bone. The lower extremity of the *radius* is much larger than the ſuperior; it is flattened before, and grooved backwards by the tendons of the muſcles. The extremity of the *radius* is hollowed for the reception of the bones of the wriſt. The reaſon why the fibres of the interoſſeus ligament run obliquely upwards from the ulna to the *radius* is, that as this laſt is very ſlightly articulated to the os humeri, in a fall the force of it would be communicated to its upper extremity, and eaſily diſlocate it, if this ligament was not to take off the force of the fall. The *fibula* is alſo ſo called.

RADIX. A ROOT. It is that part of a plant by which it naturally receives its nouriſhment. Some roots are fleſhy, others are fibrous, and others again are woody.

Roots are divided into different ſpecies. Linnæus divides them into *fibrous*, *bulbous*, and *tuberous*, which are again ſubdivided by other diſtinctions, the chief of which are the following:

RADIX ASPHODELI. ASPHODEL-ROOT. It is that which is compoſed of ſeveral oblong fleſhy knobs. Of this kind are the king's-ſpear, and the day-lily.

—— BULBOSA. The BULBOUS ROOT, ſee plate 3, N° 6, 7, 8, 9, IN THE BOTANICAL PLATES. It is that which is compoſed of ſeveral coats, involving one another, or of ſeveral ſcales lying one over another. The firſt of theſe is called a tunicated root. Of this ſort are onions, &c. The laſt is called a ſquamous, or ſcaly root. Of this ſort are the lily, &c.

—— CARNOSA. FLESHY ROOT. Amongſt botaniſts, the term fleſh is applicable to that part of root, fruit, &c. that may be eaten; hence in roots where this abounds, they are called fleſhy, as the carrot, &c. See plate 3, N°. 4.

—— FISTULARIS. TAP ROOT. It is that part which runs perpendicularly deep into the ground; hence in digging up trees, care ſhould be taken, that it is neither cut, nor broken; and, in planting them, that a hole ſufficiently deep and wide be made proper for its reception, otherwiſe the tree will pine and be deſtroyed. See plate 3, N° 5.

—— FIBROSA. A FIBROUS ROOT. It is one which conſiſts only of ſmall fibres like hairs. Of this ſort are thoſe of GRASS and CORN.

—— GRANULOSA. A GRANULOUS or CLUSTERED ROOT. See plate 3, N° 10. It is a kind of granulous root, conſiſting of many ſmall fleſhy knobs, which reſemble grains of corn. Of this kind is the white ſaxifrage.

—— GRUMOSA. A GRUMOUS PENDULOUS ROOT. It is one which conſiſts in many oblong fleſhy knobs, joined to one centre at the top. Of this ſort is the ranunculus. See plate 3, N° 12.

—— PALMATA. A HANDED ROOT. It is a tuberous root, divided, as it were, into ſeveral fingers, ſo as to reſemble a hand. Of this ſort is the handed-orchis.

—— TESTICULATA. A TESTICULATED ROOT. It is a double tuberous *root*, for it conſiſts of two knobs, reſembling a pair of teſticles. Of this ſort are ſome of the orchis ſpecies.

—— TUBEROSA. A TUBEROUS ROOT Plate 3, N° 11. It conſiſts of an uniform fleſhy ſubſtance, and is generally roundiſh. Of this kind is the ſow-bread. Beſides, the term RADIX is uſed to many other ſubſtances, viz.

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RABDOIDES. See SAGITTALIS SATURA.
RABUXIT. See BAXANA.
RACEMUS. A CLUSTER, ſuch as a bunch of grapes, or of ivy-berries, or other fruit which grows in cluſters; or rather a ſtalk divided into ſeveral branches, ſuſtaining each a flower or fruit, ſet thick together, as is ſeen in grapes, &c.

RACHIALGIA. See COLICA.
RACHIALGIA PICTONUM, } See COLICA.
—— METALLICA, }
—— AB ADIAPNEUSTIA, }
—— TRAUMATICA. }

RACHITÆ, or RACHIÆT. The muſcles belonging to the back.

RACHITIS, ſo Dr. Gliſſon called it, from ῥαχις, *the ſpine of the back*, becauſe he ſuppoſes a fault in the ſpinal marrow produces it. The RICKETS. This diſorder is alſo called *cyrtoneſus*. In ſome countries it is called the ENGLISH DISEASE, though it is much more frequent elſewhere; it did not appear in England until about the middle of the ſeventeenth century, from whence it is ſaid to have ſpread all over Europe, and whence it obtained the name of Engliſh. Dr. Gliſſon ſays, that it was firſt obſerved in the Weſt of England, in the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet, betwixt the years 1600 and 1620, and that afterwards it ſpread.

It is a chronical diſeaſe, and a ſpecies of cachexy. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and the ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines, the head large, and much ſwelled anteriorly; the knees ſwelled; the ribs depreſſed; the abdomen tumid, and the other parts of the body emaciated. He diſtinguiſhes two varieties. 1. *Rachitis ſimplex*; when there is no other diſeaſe. 2. *Rachitis, aliis morbis complicata*, when complicated with other diſeaſes. The whole habit is affected, but more particularly the heads of the bones or joints, with their ligaments and cartilages; and alſo the whole cranium. Bodies that have been diſſected after the death of rickety patients, were found to have pale and flaccid muſcles, ſwelled lungs, enlarged livers, indurated meſenteric glands, ſpongy bones, the nodes on them were ſoft, and the marrow within them like bloody ſerum. Some obſerve, that the top of the ſpinal marrow is uncommonly hard and obſtructed, that water is lodged between the dura and pia mater, and that the brain is large.

Uſually the ſubjects are children from ſix months to ſix years of age, though ſometimes its attack is not before the ſixth year, or even after. Mr. Bromfield gives an inſtance of a woman being afflicted with, and at length dying under this diſorder. See his Chirurg. Obſ. vol. ii. c. 2. Children who cut their teeth late are diſpoſed to this complaint.

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—— EXTERNUS. See EXTENSOR CARPI RADIALIS.

RADIALIS. The nerve ſo called. See CERVICALES.

RADIALIS, vel RADIÆA ARTERIA. It is a branch of the humeral artery. It runs down the ſide of the radius, covered by the ſupinator longus; at the wriſt it divides into two, one of which paſſing over the palm of the hand, is loſt in the fleſhy part of the thumb; the other paſſes on, and between the metacarpal bone of the fore-finger, and the firſt bone of the thumb, plunges into the palm, and forms a ſort of arch there. In its courſe, it ſends off branches which run on both ſides of the hand, communicate with the cubical branches, and are loſt among the metacarpal bones.

RADIALIS MUSCULUS. See FLEXOR CARPI RADIALIS.

—— EXTERNA VENA. When the cephalica hath reached the bend of the arm, it divides into two principal branches; one is called the *radialis externa*; it ſpreads about and along the fore-arm.

—— INTERNA VENA. It is a long branch from the mediana cephalica.

RADICULA. See RAPHANUS HORTENSIS.

RADIUS. RADIUS, A STAFF OR BEAM. It is one of the bones of the fore-arm, which is ſo called from the reſemblance it bears to the ſpoke of a wheel; called alſo *cercis*; *ſcelle*. Its upper extremity is formed into a ſmall circular head, which is hollowed for an articulation by arthrodia, with the tubercle of the os humeri at the ſide of the trochlea and the half of the round circumference of the head, next to the ulna is ſmooth, to be received into the ſemilunated cavity of that bone. The lower extremity of the *radius* is much larger than the ſuperior; it is flattened before, and grooved backwards by the tendons of the muſcles. The extremity of the *radius* is hollowed for the reception of the bones of the wriſt. The reaſon why the fibres of the interoſſeus ligament run obliquely upwards from the ulna to the *radius* is, that as this laſt is very ſlightly articulated to the os humeri, in a fall the force of it would be communicated to its upper extremity, and eaſily diſlocate it, if this ligament was not to take off the force of the fall. The *fibula* is alſo ſo called.

RADIX. A ROOT. It is that part of a plant by which it naturally receives its nouriſhment. Some roots are fleſhy, others are fibrous, and others again are woody.

Roots are divided into different ſpecies. Linnæus divides them into *fibrous*, *bulbous*, and *tuberous*, which are again ſubdivided by other diſtinctions, the chief of which are the following:

RADIX ASPHODELI. ASPHODEL-ROOT. It is that which is compoſed of ſeveral oblong fleſhy knobs. Of this kind are the king's-ſpear, and the day-lily.

—— BULBOSA. The BULBOUS ROOT, ſee plate 3, N° 6, 7, 8, 9, IN THE BOTANICAL PLATES. It is that which is compoſed of ſeveral coats, involving one another, or of ſeveral ſcales lying one over another. The firſt of theſe is called a tunicated root. Of this ſort are onions, &c. The laſt is called a ſquamous, or ſcaly root. Of this ſort are the lily, &c.

—— CARNOSA. FLESHY ROOT. Amongſt botaniſts, the term fleſh is applicable to that part of root, fruit, &c. that may be eaten; hence in roots where this abounds, they are called fleſhy, as the carrot, &c. See plate 3, N°. 4.

—— FISTULARIS. TAP ROOT. It is that part which runs perpendicularly deep into the ground; hence in digging up trees, care ſhould be taken, that it is neither cut, nor broken; and, in planting them, that a hole ſufficiently deep and wide be made proper for its reception, otherwiſe the tree will pine and be deſtroyed. See plate 3, N° 5.

—— FIBROSA. A FIBROUS ROOT. It is one which conſiſts only of ſmall fibres like hairs. Of this ſort are thoſe of GRASS and CORN.

—— GRANULOSA. A GRANULOUS or CLUSTERED ROOT. See plate 3, N° 10. It is a kind of granulous root, conſiſting of many ſmall fleſhy knobs, which reſemble grains of corn. Of this kind is the white ſaxifrage.

—— GRUMOSA. A GRUMOUS PENDULOUS ROOT. It is one which conſiſts in many oblong fleſhy knobs, joined to one centre at the top. Of this ſort is the ranunculus. See plate 3, N° 12.

—— PALMATA. A HANDED ROOT. It is a tuberous root, divided, as it were, into ſeveral fingers, ſo as to reſemble a hand. Of this ſort is the handed-orchis.

—— TESTICULATA. A TESTICULATED ROOT. It is a double tuberous *root*, for it conſiſts of two knobs, reſembling a pair of teſticles. Of this ſort are ſome of the orchis ſpecies.

—— TUBEROSA. A TUBEROUS ROOT Plate 3, N° 11. It conſiſts of an uniform fleſhy ſubſtance, and is generally roundiſh. Of this kind is the ſow-bread. Beſides, the term RADIX is uſed to many other ſubſtances, viz.

RADIX BRASILIENSIS. See IPECACUANHA.

—— DULCIS. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

—— INDICA LOPEZIANA. See RAIS DI JUAN, &c.

—— RHODIA. See RHEDIA.

—— RUBRA. See RUBIA.

RAIFORT. See RAPHANUS HORTENSIS.

RAIS DI JUAN LOPEZ LUSITANIS. It is the *radix Indica Lopeziana*, Pharm. Edinb. Radix Indica, a Joanne Lopez, denominata Gaubii Adverſar. cap. vi. The root of an unknown tree, growing, as ſome ſay, at Goa, others ſuppoſe in Malacca, from whence it is ſometimes brought to Batavia. It is met with in pieces of different thickneſs, ſome at leaſt of two inches diameter. The woody part is whitiſh and very light; ſofter, more ſpongy, and whiter next the bark, including a denſer, ſomewhat reddiſh, medullary part. The bark is rough, wrinkled, brown, ſoft, and as it were woolly, pretty thick, covered with a thin, paler cuticle; neither the woody nor cortical part hath any remarkable ſmell or taſte, nor any appearance of reſinous matter. On boiling in water, no odour is emitted, and the ſtrained liquor, which is of a yellow hue, is almoſt inſipid, only impreſſing the tongue with a very light, obſcure bitteriſhneſs, and without viſcidity. The extract obtained by evaporating the decoction, is equally void of ſenſible activity. Rectified ſpirit is tinged by the root of a brown colour, but acquires no particular taſte. After drawing off the ſpirit from the tincture, a matter remains reſembling balſam, which bubbles and flames in the fire, and has a bitteriſh taſte, like that of opium.

This *root* is regarded in the Eaſt Indies as a medicine of *extraordinary efficacy in diarrhœas*. Gaubius, in his Adverſaria, ſhews ſome experiments made with it, which, in ſome degree, confirm its reputation; it appeared remarkably effectual in abating colliquative diarrhœas, which had reſiſted the uſual remedies, and thoſe attending the laſt ſtage of conſumptions were particularly relieved by its uſe. It ſeems not to act by an aſtringent power, but by a faculty of reſtraining and appeaſing ſpaſmodic and inordinate motions in the inteſtines. Gaubius compares its action to that of ſimarouba, but thinks it more efficacious than this medicine. The powder is given with any proper vehicle, in doſes from fifteen to thirty grains, repeated three or four times a day. A tincture made with common ſpirit is ſaid to be equally effectual with the *root*; of this tincture the doſe was a tea-ſpoonful three times a day. Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3.

RAIJIS DE MOSAMBIQUE. See COLUMBO.

RAMALIS VENA. See PORTA VENÆ.

RAMEX. See HERNIA.

—— VARICOSUS. See CIRSOCELE.

RAMUS. A BRANCH. It is the ſubdiviſion of a ſtem, or a tree; it is called a BOUGH.

—— INFERIOR. See MAXILLARIS INFERIOR NERVUS.

—— SUPERIOR. See FRONTALIS NERVUS.

RANA. The FROG, or PADDOCK. The ſpawn of *frogs* was formerly uſed for cooling, but now wholly neglected; alſo it is the name of a diſeaſe. See RANULA.

—— RUBETA. See BUFO.

RANGIFER. See CERVUS RANGIFER.

RANINÆ ARTERIÆ & VENÆ, RANULÆ. } See SUBLINGUALIS. Quia nigræ ſunt inſtar ranularum.

RANULA. The name of an inflammatory tumor, ſeated under the tongue; eſpecially in children.—ÆTIUS ſays, particularly in the veins:—it hath been thought to reſemble a little frog, whence the name of *ranula*; though ſome ſay that it is thus named, becauſe it alters the voice of the patient, ſo as to make him croak like a frog. It is alſo called *batrachos*, *hypogloſſus*, *hypogloſſum*, *rana*. This tumor is formed in the ſalivary glands under the tongue, and is ſeated on either ſide of the frænum; it is generally of the ſcrophulus kind. It is defined by VOGEL a folliculous tumor containing a thick, or toſaceous matter. The matter varies much in different inſtances of this diſorder, being ſometimes like the white of an egg, at others it is more ſolid; in ſome inſtances it is purulent, in others it differs from all theſe. It ſometimes grows ſuddenly, impedes both the ſpeech and ſwallowing, and alſo cauſes much pain; but generally its growth is more gradual, and its effects not ſo violent. Inſtances have occurred of theſe tumors having degenerated into cancers. They are all of the encyſted kind, and are with great difficulty either diſperſed or brought to ſuppuration, generally requiring the knife for their removal. If a tumor of this kind is ſeated where the ſalival ducts enter into the mouth, inciſions muſt never be attempted, becauſe of the danger of wounding theſe ducts, with the nerves or blood-veſſels; in this caſe wait until nature opens a paſſage for the contents:—if it is ſeated on either ſide, great care is required, leſt the nerves or the blood-veſſels there ſhould be injured:—however, in ſuch caſes, hold up the tongue of the patient, and make an inciſion tranſverſely into the tumor; the matter being diſcharged, dreſs the wound with honey of roſes acidulated with ſpirit of vitriol, that the cyſt may alſo be deſtroyed. See Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 325. White's Surgery, p. 275.

RANUNCULOIDES PRATENSIS. See CALENDULA PRATENSIS.

RANUNCULUS. CROWFOOT. It is a plant with pentapetalous flowers, that are alſo roſaceous; they are ſet in five-leaved cups; they are followed each by a round cluſter of naked ſeeds, and are perennial. Boerhaave enumerates ſixty-nine ſpecies, ſome of which are inert, and others are very cauſtic. It is alſo a name for the *myoſuros*.

—— BULBOSUS, vel *tuberoſus major*; ROUND-ROOTED, or BULBOUS CROWFOOT. It hath a round tuberous root, the ſize of an olive; the leaves are divided commonly into three ſegments, and theſe are further ſubdivided; the ſtalks are erect; the flowers are of a bright gloſſy yellow, their cups turned downwards It is common in paſture-grounds, and flowers in May. This is one of the cauſtic ſpecies.

—— LONGIFOLIUS PALUSTRIS MINOR, called alſo *flammula*, *citrinula*, SPEARWORT, or SMALLER WATER CROW-FOOT, with fibrous roots, long narrow leaves, acuminated at both ends, and leaning on procumbent ſtalks; it grows in watery places or moiſt meadows, and flowers in June. The roots and leaves have no ſmell, but have an acrid fiery taſte. Taken *internally*, they appear to be deleterious, even when ſo far freed from the cauſtic matter by boiling in water as to diſcover no ill quality to the palate. The effluvia of the leſs acrid ſpecies, or varieties, cultivated in gardens, when freely inſpired, have occaſioned head-achs, anxieties, vomitings, and ſpaſms. The leaves applied externally bliſter the part, the roots do ſo too, and as ſuch have been uſed; their pungency is diminiſhed by drying, and deſtroyed by long keeping. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— VIRIDIS. The name of a ſpecies of frog; beſides, the term *ranunculus* is given to ſeveral other of the vegetable claſs, viz.

RANUNCULUS *ficaria & vernus*. See CHELEDONIUM MINUS.

—— NEMOROSUS. See MOSCHATELLINA.

—— PHRAGMITIS. See ANEMONOIDES.

—— TRIDENTATUS VERNUS. See HEPATICA NOBILIS.

RAPA. The TURNIP, commonly called the ROUND-ROOTED TURNIP, called alſo *rapum*. It is a plant with a round root, with jagged leaves, yellow flowers, with ſmall round, ſmooth, reddiſh, or blackiſh ſeeds, lodged in long pods. The garden *turnip* is ſuppoſed to be a variety produced by culture from the ſmaller ſort, which grows wild in ſandy grounds in ſome parts of England. It is biennial. Botaniſts enumerate ten ſpecies.

Turnips are uſeful and agreeable food; they are *detergent*, *laxative*, and *diuretic*. They are a watery and tender ſubſtance, and therefore eaſily digeſted, and occaſion little flatulency. They have ſome ſweetneſs, and do not ſeem to contain much nouriſhment in proportion to their bulk. Sugar cannot be extracted from them, and very little amylaceous matter. They are of two kinds, the white and yellow; the latter has a ſweeter and more mucilaginous taſte, and therefore apparently the moſt nutritious, and more hardy in ſuſtaining the winter. Cul. Mat. Med. *The liquor* preſſed from them, after boiling, is taken medicinally *in coughs and diſorders of the breaſt*; the *ſeeds* are alexipharmic and *diaphoretic*; they have no ſmell, but to the taſte are mildly acrid. The female ſpecies, which are longiſh, are thought the beſt; the male ſpecies are round. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. This term is alſo applied to the *rapiſtrum*.

RAPHANIA. CRIPPLE DISEASE; called alſo *convulſio ſolanienſis*, *eclampſia typhodes*, *necroſis uſtilaginea*. It is a nervous affection, of the ſpaſmodic kind, in which there is a violent contraction of the joints, with convulſive agitations, and great pain at various periods. Linnæus giveth this name to this diſeaſe, from its ſuppoſed cauſe, viz.

taking the ſeeds of the *raphanus raphaniſtrum*, Linn. i. e. *the baſtard radiſh*, or *charlock*. Dr. Rothman, who wrote on this diſeaſe, ſuppoſes it to be cauſed by the raphanus above named, becauſe of its prevalence when the ſeeds of that plant abounded amongſt the corn. Linnæus alſo having fed ſome birds with the ſeeds of the raphaniſtrum, and finding that they died convulſed, he gave this diſeaſe the name of *raphania*. The Germans call this diſorder, *kriebel krankheit*. Sauvages names it *eclampſia typhodes*; alſo *convulſio raphania*, vel *ab uſtilagine*.

It is defined "a ſpaſtic contraction of the limbs or joints, attended with convulſions, and excruciating periodical pain." Dr. Cullen places it in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI.

In the ſixth volume of Amœnitat. Academicæ, Dr. Rothman gives the hiſtory of this diſeaſe, and a full deſcription of it. He obſerves that it had been frequently epidemical in Sweden, notwithſtanding that many phyſicians think it is a new diſtemper: he has traced it in the writings of many authors, from the year 1596 to 1727, by which it appears to have been common in other parts of Europe; he adds, that this dreadful diſtemper ſometimes held the ſick for three or four weeks, and thoſe who periſhed, generally ſunk under a diarrhœa, or died in convulſions. The poorer people were the chief ſubjects of this complaint; they were uſually attacked in autumn, ſoon after eating bread made of new corn.

In order to its relief, valerian, caſtor, camphor, and other ſimilar antiſpaſmodics were given with ſome advantage. See Pulteney's View of Linnæus; Memoirs of the Royal Med. Society, at Paris, A. D. 1779, but particularly Dr. E. Roſen, and Dr. Rothman's Diſſertatio *Raphaniæ*.

RAPHANISTRUM. This plant is ſo called from its likeneſs to the raphanus minor, with which it alſo agrees in its medical virtues. It is alſo a name for MIAGRUM.

RAPHANUS AQUATICUS. See SISYMBRIUM AQUAT.

RAPHANUS HORTENSIS, called alſo *radicula*, *raifort*. COMMON GARDEN RADISH. It is ſufficiently known, not to need a deſcription. Its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of the cochlearia. The root is attenuating, and occaſionally carminative: all the parts of the plant are antiſcorbutic. The roots are more acrid after drying than they are whilſt freſh, but this acrimony is ſoon diſſipated by boiling. It is commonly eaten with its cortical part, in which its acrimony conſiſts, and this rather ſerves as a condiment to its aceſcent ſubſtance, and which therefore ſeldom proves flatulent.

—— RUSTICANUS, } *Armoracia*, HORSE-RADISH. It
—— MARINUS, } is the COCHLEARIA ARMORA-
—— SYLVESTRIS. } CIA, *foliis radicalibus lanceolatis crenatis, caulinis inciſis, floribus albis*, CLASS. TETRADYNAMIA, ORDO SILICULOSA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 803. Its flowers and ſeeds reſemble thoſe of ſcurvy-graſs, the leaves are large and long, and are indented about the edges. It is found wild about the ſides of ditches and rivulets, but for medicinal and culinary purpoſes it is cultivated in gardens. It is perennial, and flowers in June. It rarely perfects its ſeeds, but is propagated by tranſverſe cuttings of the roots.

The roots impreſs both the noſe and the palate with a quick penetrating pungency; they alſo contain in certain veſſels a ſweet juice, which ſometimes exudes in little drops upon the ſurface. Its pungent matter is a very volatile ſalt, which is all diſſipated in drying, and is carried off in diſtillation, both by water and by ſpirit of wine. As the pungency exhales, the ſweet matter becomes more ſenſible, though this alſo is in a great meaſure diſſipated. It impregnates both water and ſpirit by infuſion or diſtillation very richly with its active matter; in diſtillation with water it yields a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil, exceedingly penetrating and pungent. This root agrees with creſſes and ſcurvy-graſs, and differs from muſtard-ſeed in the volatility of its pungent matter, and its ſolubility in ſpirit. It is properly employed as a condiment with animal food, as it ſtimulates the ſtomach and promotes digeſtion. Whether *externally* or *internally* employed, it proves a ſtimulant, hence a rubefacient uſeful in palſy, and rheumatiſm. Its infuſion formed into ſyrup often cures hoarſeneſs, when it depends, as it often does, on the interrupted ſecretion of mucus. It readily proves emetic, taken in infuſion, and a large portion of warm water taken after it; hence it may be given as, or taken with a vomit. Infuſed in wine, it ſtimulates the nervous ſyſtem, and is thereby uſeful in palſy; and employed in large quantity it proves heating to the body, hence uſeful in chronic rheumatiſm, whether ariſing from ſcurvy or other cauſes. Cut down into very ſmall pieces, without bruiſing, and ſwallowed without chewing, it may be taken in a large quantity, to that of a table ſpoonful. BERGIUS ſays, "taken in this manner for a month together every morning, it has been extremely uſeful in arthritic caſes," perhaps of the rheumatic kind. The matter of *horſe-radiſh* paſſes to the kidneys readily, and proves a powerful diuretic, uſeful therefore in dropſy; and by promoting urine, and perſpiration, it has long been known to be a moſt powerful antiſcorbutic. Held in the mouth it proves a certain and good ſialagogue. The ſyrup of *horſe-radiſh* is made by infuſing one dram of the root in four ounces of water, and forming that into a ſyrup, in a moderate heat, with ſugar. An infuſion of it with bruiſed muſtard-ſeed, either in wine or boiling water, acts as a ſtimulant, and diuretic, and is often preſcribed with ſucceſs againſt dropſical and paralytic complaints. Dr. Withering ſays, that an infuſion of this root in milk, makes one of the ſafeſt and beſt coſmetics.

If the root is kept in a cool place, and buried in dry ſand, its virtues are retained a long time. Dr. Alſton ſays, that it may be ſo dried as to powder, and ſtill to retain an uſeful portion of its virtue.

The London College directs a compound ſpirit, called SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS, COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH, to be thus made.

Take *horſe-radiſh* root freſh, the exterior rind of Seville orange dried, of each two pounds; freſh garden-ſcurvy-graſs, four pounds; bruiſed nutmegs, an ounce; proof ſpirit of wine, two gallons; water, a ſufficient quantity to avoid an empyreuma: diſtil two gallons. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Lewis's and Cullen's Materia Medica.

RAPHANUS SYLVESTRIS. See LEPIDIUM.

RHAPHONTICOIDES LUTEA. See BEHEN ALBUM.

RAPISTRUM, called alſo *lampſana*, *miagra*, *ſinapi arvenſe præcox*, *ſemine nigro*, CHARLOCK, CHADLOCK, KEDLOCK, or WILD MUSTARD. This plant is called *rapa*. All the ſpecies, of which ſix are enumerated by Boerhaave, are antiſcorbutic, but their efficacy is too inſignificant to obtain a place in practice.

RAPOCAULIS. See BRASSICA CONGYLODES.

RAPUNCULUS, } Plants which much reſemble the
RAPUNTIUM. } campanula in external appearance. See CERVICARIA.

RASPATORIUM, from *rado*, *to ſcrape*. RASPATORY. A SURGEON'S RASP.

RAUCEDO, vel RAUCITAS. An HOARSENESS. It is a diminution of the voice, ſometimes attended with a preternatural aſperity or roughneſs thereof: the parts affected are, the aſpera arteria, and particularly the larynx. Dr. Cullen obſerves, that it is generally a ſymptom of catarrh, but ſometimes it is a ſpecies of PARAPHONIA, which ſee.

Its cauſes are, a ſort of catarrh, which ariſes from too great acrimony and viſcidity of the lymph: in which caſe a ſmall quantity of horſe-radiſh juice, mixed with honey, may be ſwallowed every morning, with a draught of new milk whey. See RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS. 2. A copious effuſion of thin lymph upon the larynx and parts adjacent; and when from this cauſe, relief may be expected from the pulv. e. trag. c. amylo, terr. Japon. &c. 3. In the ſmall-pox, puſtules in the membranes of the larynx, &c. produce an *hoarſeneſs*, which is relieved by the uſe of attenuants and lubricants, which aſſiſt the variolous matter in its paſſage through the ſkin. 4. A tumor, or inflammation, in or about the larynx: to remove the complaint from this cauſe, let vapours of warm water be received into the throat, or frequently uſe the following gargle: ℞ decoct. fol. vel rad. altheæ lb. i. ſp. ammoniæ compoſiti, gt. 60. m. 5. A dryneſs about the larynx and the muſcles ſubſervient to ſpeech. Here nitrous and acid attenuants, mixed with diluents, are very uſeful. 6. The ſpittle becoming thick or acrid, hence a viſcid tough matter ſticks to, and renders the ſurface of the larynx, &c. unequal, and conſequently the voice *hoarſe*; to remove which cauſe, things that attenuate and dilute the lymph, that render the ſpittle thin, ſoft, and copious, and empty the glands, will be the proper means; ſuch are emollients and expectorants.

In many inſtances the moſt ſpeedy relief is obtained from continuing the feet in warm water, for the ſpace of half an hour, about bed-time.

RAUCITAS. See BRANCHUS, and RAUCEDO.

REALGAR, called alſo ARLADA, or ARLADAR, *auripigmentum rubrum*, *arſenicum rubrum factitium*, alſo *abeſſi*. A compoſition of ſulphur, orpiment, or yellow arſenic, and unquenched lime. It is of a red colour, always gloſſy, but not always tranſparent. See ARSENICUM.

REBIS. The alvine fordes are ſo called by ſome of the more ancient authors: it alſo denotes the hair of choleric and plethoric men. Amongſt gold refiners it means the *ſemen auri*, from whence gold is generated; and is the gold, and its own quickſilver.—It is called by the barbarous name *rebis*, becauſe it is at firſt compoſed of two ingredients, which at length, by long coction, become one in ſpecies and number; by ſome of the more modern authors, the *mercurius duplicatus philoſophicus*, conſiſting of ſolar ſulphur and mercury, is called *rebis*; alſo AZOTH.

RECEPTACULUM CHYLI. The RECEPTACLE of the CHYLE. It is alſo called *receptaculum Pecqueti*, becauſe Pecquet firſt demonſtrated it at Paris, 1651,—1652, *diverſorium*, *ſacculus chyliferus*. Euſtachius and Aſellius were in ſome degree acquainted with it. It lies on the right ſide of the aorta, *at the union of the laſt vertebra of the back with the firſt of the loins*, climbs up between the aorta, and vena azygos, behind the œſophagus. It is a ſort of membranous veſicle, of various ſhapes in human ſubjects. Sometimes it ſurrounds the aorta like a collar. Its coats are very thin. The upper portion is contracted between the aorta and the vena azygos, and forms a particular canal which runs up through the thorax, and is called the DUCTUS THORACICUS, which ſee, alſo MONRO'S OSTEOLOGY.

RECEPTACULUM. In BOTANY. A RECEPTACLE, from *recipio*, to *receive*; by RAY, it is called *ſedes*; by BOERHAAVE, *placenta*; and by VAILLANT, *thalamus*. It is the baſis upon which the other ſix parts of fructification are connected.—1ſt, *Receptaculum commune*; connecting many floſculi, ſo as that taking any of them away would cauſe irregularity. 2. —— *Floris*, a baſis to which are fixed the parts of the flower excluſive of the germen. 3. —— *Fructificationis*, common to the flower and fruit. 4. —— *Fructus*, a baſis for the fruit only. 5. —— *Proprium*, belonging to the fructification only. 6. —— *Seminum*, the baſis on which the ſeeds are fixed within the pericarpium.

RECIPE. TAKE. It is uſually placed at the beginning of preſcriptions, and is generally wrote thus, ℞, or with the character for tin, ♃.

RECTIFICATIO. See DEPURATIO.

RECTOR SPIRITUS. See SPIRITUS.

RECTUM INTESTINUM, called alſo *apeuthyſmenos*, *longanon* or *longaon*, *archos*, *cyſſaros*. In Paracelſus it is called *monocolon*. The laſt of the large inteſtines, called the *rectum*, or the STRAIT GUT, is every where covered by longitudinal muſcular fibres, and hath ſtrong circular ones for expelling the fæces. It is not furniſhed with bands as the colon is, nor is it covered with the peritonæum, as are the other inteſtines. At the lower extremity of the *rectum* are certain cryptæ, which are ſuppoſed to be the ſeat of worms, and certain vaſcular ridges between the cryptæ where the piles are ſituated, which are external or internal, according to their ſituation. This gut is a continuation of the laſt convolution of the colon, which having paſſed below the laſt vertebra of the loins to the inſide of the os ſacrum, is bent backward in the concave ſide, to which it is connected, and having reached the os coccygis, it runs in the direction thereof, and bends a little forward, terminating beyond the extremity of the os coccygis. The inner coat is furniſhed with many glands, which ſeparate a mucus to keep it ſupple. The arteries are from the hæmorrhoidalis interna, the laſt branch of the meſenterica inferior, which communicate with the hypogaſtrica, and particularly with the hæmorrhoidalis externa. The veins are branches from the meſaraica minor, or hæmorrhoidalis interna, which communicate with the hypogaſtrica. The nerves are from the plexus meſentericus inferior, and the plexus hypogaſtricus.

Sometimes, there are hard, ſcirrhous lumps, without pain, ſeated at the bottom of the *rectum* or near the anus; theſe are thruſt out at every effort to void the ſtool, and then indeed is perceived a degree of uneaſineſs; but at no other time, except after handling them. If they have a ſmall baſis, Mr. Pott adviſes to remove them as ſpeedily as poſſible; for, if they continue, they certainly prove fatal. In the inſtances that cannot be removed, the beginning ſymptoms do not give any light into their nature: the firſt ſymptom is felt as if the patient wanted to void a large ſtool; on making the attempt, nothing is voided; this unavailing needing is frequently returning; at length he tries a glyſter; but when the pipe is about to be introduced into the gut, it is obſtructed by a lump there; thus he is alarmed. The judicious ſurgeon, on introducing a finger, ſoon perceives the nature of the caſe, but he only offers a palliative remedy.

Another diſeaſe of this gut, is a fungous or general relaxed ſtate of its whole ſubſtance. When it is extruded through the anus, it is bound by the ſphincter muſcle, and puts on the appearance of a fungus with a narrow baſis; the mere fungus is uniform, and may be got round; it is ſoft to the touch, yet from the irritation of the part this may be as painful as a cancerous one. It is, therefore, proper juſtly to diſtinguiſh them, as the firſt may be cured, but the latter cannot. The cancerous fungus within the *rectum* is ſeldom uniform, but generally unequal, ſpreading from a large baſis, and diſcharges an offenſive ichor or gleet.

RECTUS is the name of ſeveral muſcles, as follow: they are ſo called from the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

RECTUS ABDOMINIS. The recti muſcles of the belly ariſe from the os pubis, are inſerted into the ſternum, and are expanded upon the cartilages of the fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and ſometimes of the eighth ribs. In their courſe they are divided into four or five portions, by three or four tendinous interſections. They lie on the fore-part of the belly, immediately under the integuments, betwixt the linea alba and the lineæ ſemilunares. The veſſels which paſs underneath the upper parts are the mammary artery deſcending, and its vein aſcending; thoſe of the lower part are the epigaſtric artery aſcending, and its vein deſcending. In this muſcle there are certain white lines and impreſſions perceptible, which VESALIUS calls *perigraphæ*.

—— ANTERIOR. See RECTUS CRURIS.

—— ANTICUS BREVIS. See RECTUS INTERNUS MINOR.

—— ANTICUS LONGUS. See RECTUS INTERNUS MAJOR.

—— ATTOLLENS. See GENIO-HYOIDÆUS.

—— CRURIS. Some call it rectus femoris, and others call it *rectus anterior*. WINSLOW calls it *gracilis anterior*. It riſes by a ſtrong tendon from the anterior and ſuperior proceſs of the ileum, and from the cartilaginous tip of the acetabulum, and is inſerted into the upper part of the patella.

—— DEPRIMENS OCULI. } See DEPRESSOR OCU-
—— INFERIOR OCULI. } LI.

—— EXTERNUS OCULI. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, N° 5.

—— INTERNUS. It riſes cloſe to the edge of the os pubis, where it joins to the iſchium, and runs to the internal condyle. It ſerves to bend the thigh forward. It is alſo called *gracilis internus*.

—— INTERNUS MAJOR, called alſo *flexor capitis*. It lies before the rectus internus minor. It riſes commonly by ſo many tendons from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the fifth, fourth, third, and ſecond cervical vertebræ, and is inſerted into the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis, and bends the neck forward. Winſlow calls it RECTUS ANTICUS LONGUS.

—— INTERNUS MINOR, ANNUENTES. Winſlow calls it *rectus anticus brevis*. It is alſo named, *renuens muſculus*, and riſes from the root of the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas, and is inſerted into the cuneiform proceſs of the os occipitis, juſt behind the groove where the lateral ſinus forms the beginning of the internal jugular. This muſcle gives the head a lateral jerk upon the atlas.

—— INTERNUS OCULI. It riſes from the bottom of the ſocket near the hole by which the optic nerve paſſes into the orbit, paſſes on the ſide of the globe next the noſe, and is inſerted into the ſclerotica. It draws the eye towards the noſe. See ABDUCTOR OCULI, N° 8.

—— LATERALIS. It riſes from the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas, and is inſerted into the os occipitis and os temporis, near the maſtoid proceſs. It bends the head to one ſide.

—— MAJOR. It riſes from the upper part of the ſpinal proceſs of the dentata; it runs upwards and outwards, and is inſerted near where the os occipitis is joined to the os temporis, ſerving to bring the head backwards.

It

It is alſo partly a rotator of the head, called alſo *capitis poſticus*.

RECTUS MINOR. This riſes from the knob which anſwers to the ſpinal proceſs of the atlas, and paſſes thence, to the head. It can only move the head upon the atlas, called alſo *capitis rectus*; *obliquus minor*.

—— SUPERIOR OCULI. See ELEVATOR OCULI.

RECURRENS. The RECURRENT NERVE. See PAR VAGUM.

REDUC, vel REDUX. A FLUX. It is a powder by which calcined metals, or minerals, are reduced to a reguline form. *Fluxes* are generally either of the vitreous, or of the ſaline kind;—*by the vitreous*, are meant all thoſe that are of themſelves, or that readily aſſume a gloſſy form in the fire; the chief of which are the glaſs of lead, glaſs of antimony, and borax;—*by the ſaline*, all thoſe that are compoſed of ſalt, whether of nitre, or tartar, or the like.—There are *fluxes* of a yet cheaper kind; ſuch are *dried wine-lees*, *dried cow-dung*, *dried horſe-dung*, *dried river-mud*; *fuller's-earth*, *iron-filings*, &c. There are a variety of compound *fluxes*, ſome of which are better adapted for ſome ores than others are, and, indeed, almoſt every operator hath his favourite kind. The common black *flux*, ſee in the article CALCINATIO.

REFECTIVA. See CARDIACA.

REFRIGERATIO. See HORROR.

REFRIGERATORIUM. A REFRIGERATORY. It is the veſſel filled with water, through which the worm paſſes in diſtillations: its uſe is, to condenſe the vapours as they paſs through the worm.

REGALIS REGIS. } See NITRUM, N° II.
REGIA AQUA. }

REGIMEN. The REGIMEN, or the regulation of the diet, with a view to preſerve, or to reſtore health. In chemiſtry it is the regulation of fires.

REGIONALIS MORBUS. See EPIDEMIUS.

REGISTERES. REGISTERS. They are openings in different parts of furnaces, which are to be ſhut occaſionally with ſtoppers or burnt clay. By means of theſe *regiſters* the fire may be governed as we pleaſe, for their heat is increaſed or diminiſhed by the cloſing, or opening of theſe holes. Theſe holes ſhould be from two to four inches wide, if the diameter of the furnace is a foot within.

REGULIS BARBADENSIS vel JAMAICENSIS. See PALMA NOBILIS.

REGULUS. Thus the *chemiſts* have called metallic matters when ſeparated from other ſubſtances by fuſion. *The alchemiſts* firſt invented this name, becauſe they expected to find gold in the metal. At preſent the word is confined to the metallic part of certain ſemi-metals which have no proper name, as the *regulus* of antimony, the *regulus* of cobalt, the *regulus* of arſenic, &c.

RELAXATIO, alſo *chalaſis*. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI, and ATONIA.

REMEDIUM, a REMEDY, called alſo *bocthema*, a medicine by which any illneſs is cured.

REMITTENTES. REMITTING DISEASES. They are when a diſtemper abates, but does not go quite off before it returns again. This moſt frequently happens in thoſe fevers which only go near to a diſtinct intermiſſion, without completely effecting it.

REMORA ARATRI. See ANONIS.

REN, called alſo *nephros*, *a kidney*. See RENES.

RENALES ARTERIÆ, alſo called *emulgentes arteriæ*, are generally two in number, and go out laterally from the lower deſcending aorta, immediately under the meſenterica ſuperior, one to the right hand, the other to the left. The right is ſituated more backward, and is longer than the left, becauſe of the vena cava which lies on the right ſide, between the aorta and the kidney; they run commonly without diviſion, and almoſt horizontally to the kidneys, into the depreſſions of which they enter by ſeveral branches, which form arches in the inner ſubſtance of the viſcera. From theſe arches many ſmall branches go out toward the circumference, or ſurface of the kidneys. Sometimes two arteries go into one kidney. Generally the right renal artery paſſes behind the vena cava, and the renal vein in the other ſide; and the left artery firſt behind, and then before the vein. Sometimes they ſend branches to the glandulæ renales, membrana adipoſa of the kidneys, and even to the diaphragm.

——VENÆ, alſo called *emulgentes venæ*. Theſe ſpring from the inferior vena cava, when it arrives at the kidneys, into which theſe branches are ſent. Theſe are the largeſt veins that go from the vena cava, betwixt the liver and the bifurcation. The right emulgent is the ſhorteſt, becauſe of the ſituation of the kidney; the left is longer, becauſe it hath to croſs the trunk of the aorta. Uſually the left emulgent vein furniſhes the left ſpermatic vein.

RENELIUS. See RHENCOS.

RENES. The KIDNEYS. They are two oblong flattened bodies, extending from the eleventh and twelfth ribs, to the fourth lumbar vertebra. The right *kidney* lies under the great lobe of the liver, and is lower than the left, which is ſituated under the ſpleen. The *kidneys* are ſhaped like a large bean; their circumference is concave on the ſide next the vertebræ, and convex on the oppoſite ſide. The aorta deſcendens, and the vena cava inferior, lie between the *kidneys*, pretty cloſe to the bodies of the vertebræ, and each of them commonly ſend off one capital branch, ſometimes two or three, which enter into the ſinuous part of the *kidney*, and dividing into two or three branches before it enters, ramifies through the whole. With theſe veſſels the nerves enter. The *kidneys* are covered on one ſide by the peritonæum, and the whole ſubſtance is inveſted by a capſula, compoſed of two laminæ connected together by a cellular ſubſtance. The external lamina is thin and ſmooth, and makes the *kidney* uniform. In children we may obſerve this convex ſubſtance is divided into little lobules, and we ſometimes find it ſo in adults. There are two ſubſtances obſervable in the *kidney*, the external or cortical, and the internal, which is called tubular or mamillary, which laſt is made up of a number of pyramidal portions, about twelve in each *kidney*, whoſe points are received into the pelvis, ſo that the cortical part not only lies round the outer ſurface of the *kidney*, but throws proceſſes into the interſtices. The cortical part is quite vaſcular; in minute injections are obſerved certain appendages, called by ſome CORPORA LOBOSA, but which are natural cryptæ, or cells, where the ſmall arteries ſeem to be expanded. Ruyſch ſays they are arteries coiled up in a little ſpace. The veins have none of theſe cryptæ; whence it is plain that they are not extravaſations; beſides, they are uniform, and only in the cortical part. Each mamilla lies in a kind of membranous calix, or *infundibulum*, which opens into a common cavity, called the pelvis, which is membranous like the infundibula, of which it is a continuation. After the infundibula have contracted into a conical form round the apices of the mammillæ, each of them forms a ſmall ſhort tube, which uniting at different diſtances along the bottom of the ſinus of the *kidney*, form three large tubes, which go out from the ſinus in an oblique direction from above downwards, and, immediately after, unite into one trunk, which is called

The URETER: this runs down obliquely, with a ſmall degree of inflexion, to the lateral parts of the inner-ſide of the os ſacrum, and paſſing between the rectum and bladder, it terminates in the latter in its inferior part, near the veſiculæ ſeminales; the ureters perforate each coat diſtinctly in a ſlanting manner; ſo that their oblique inſertion anſwers the ſame end as a valve. The internal ligamentary membrane of the ureter does not end with their inſertion into the bladder, but is continued toward the proſtate gland, where it ſeems to be inſerted; this ligament keeps the lower part of the bladder from ſtretching, and keeps the *ureters* fixed. The ſituation of the *ureter*, with reſpect to the renal artery and vein, is thus: the artery is in the upper part of the ſinus of the *kidney*, and partly before the vein; the vein is about the middle, and between the artery and the *ureter*, which is in the lower part, ſomething behind the vein, and partly ſurrounded by a branch of the artery, whence appears the impoſſibility of nephrotomy, and that the operation, however repreſented, is no other than opening an abſceſs in the loin, through which opening the ſtone paſſes. See NEPHROTOMIA.

RENES SUCCENTURIATI. See CAPSULÆ ATRABILIARIÆ.

RENISUS; ANTITYPUS. RESISTENCE. It properly belongs to hardneſs, which *reſiſts* contact; hence it is always connected with that which is hard. The renitentes corporis diſpoſitiones, are the *reſiſting* powers or diſpoſitions of the body, which do not eaſily permit a paſſage to the morbific miaſma, or contagion; and are with difficulty affected or injured. In theſe ſenſes, Galen and Linden make uſe of the word.

RENOVATIO. RENOVATION. In CHEMISTRY it is the reſtoration of a mineral body to a perfect ſtate, from one which is imperfect.

RENUENS MUSCULUS. See RECTUS INTERNUS MINOR.

RENUNCIATIO. RENUNCIATION, from *renuncio, to declare openly.* By Paré, called *elogium*; an opinion or judgment given by a phyſician or ſurgeon to a magiſtrate or judge concerning the ſtate of the ſick, with reſpect to the mortality of a wound; of poiſon being taken, &c. See Ambroſ. Paræus, Tractatus annexus Chirurgiæ de Renunciationibus.

REPELLENTIA. REPELLENT MEDICINES. By theſe are meant thoſe which prevent ſuch an afflux of a fluid to any part as would raiſe it into a tumor. Whatever other medicines may occaſionally produce the effects of repellents, thoſe only are properly of this tribe, which cool, dry, aſtringe, and ſtrengthen the parts, and enable them to reſiſt the afflux of ſuch matter as is lodged there.

REPULSIO. REPULSION. The cauſe which oppoſes itſelf to abſolute attraction hath been acknowledged by all who were converſant in phyſics, with reſpect to the celeſtial bodies; and it hath been termed *repulſion*, that is, a power as real as attraction, which repels bodies after they have approached each other to a certain point, and prevents their uniting together. This *repulſion*, though a ſecond cauſe, and ſubject to the laws of attraction, is properly inherent in matter; this properly acts conjointly with attraction in the elements of bodies, and in all the operations of chemiſtry. It appears that it is from theſe two effects reunited, and from their different degrees of action, that the variety reſults, which is obſerved in the hardneſs and denſity of bodies. Many have rejected this *repulſion*, which ſir Iſaac Newton had allowed in ſublunary things; but if we juſt glance on many of the operations of chemiſtry, it is impoſſible to help admitting a retropulſive property in bodies.

RES FALLACISSIMA. See PULSUS.

RES NATURALES. The NATURALS. According to Boerhaave, theſe are life, the cauſe of life, and its effects. Theſe, he ſays, remain in ſome degree, however diſordered a perſon may be. See alſo CIRCUMSTANTIÆ.

RESEDA. See BARBAREA.

RESINÆ. RESINS. All ſorts of exudations, from evergreens, as turpentine, tar, &c. are in a general acceptation included under the name of *reſin*. Eſſential oils, indurated by age, or by acids, are called *reſins*. When the eſſential oil of the exudations from ever-green trees is exhaled, the remaining maſs is called *reſin*. As *reſin* conſiſts of oil and acid, it is artificially produced by the admixture of vitriolic acid and ſpirit of wine, or the ſpirit of turpentine. The *reſina alba* of the Pharm. Edinb. Coll. is from the *pinus ſylveſtris*, and the *pinus abies*. The *reſina flava* is alſo from the ſame.

Reſins in general diſſolve in ſpt. vin. r. It is chiefly by this means that they are extracted from the ſubjects in which they are contained. Indeed thoſe parts of vegetables which abound with eſſential oils, and with reſins, and are poſſeſſed of flavours and aromatic qualities, ſhould be reduced into an extract with this menſtruum. RESINS alſo diſſolve in expreſſed oils, and in eſſential ones; and may be united with water by means of the ſame intermedia which render fluid oils miſcible with water. In a heat leſs than that of boiling water, they melt into an oily fluid, and in this ſtate they may be incorporated one with another. In their reſolution by fire, in cloſe veſſels, they yield a manifeſt acid, and a large quantity of empyreumatic oil.

The *acrid reſins* exhibited by themſelves tenaciouſly adhere to the coats of the inteſtines: by their ſtimulating power they irritate and inflame them, and thus produce ſpaſms, inflammations, &c. Theſe inconveniences are remedied by alcaline ſalts, by ſoap, and in a good meaſure by ſugar, if they are triturated with the *reſin*, before the patient takes it. Some rub eſſential oils with *reſins* to correct them, but the oil is ſoon ſeparated therefrom in the ſtomach, and the *reſin* is rendered more active, and ſo becomes more virulent, or, at leaſt, the ſame effects being produced in a degree by the oil which is obtained from the *reſin*, the *reſin* will act with more advantage.

Reſins act principally by irritating the ſtomach and bowels, and by attenuating the fluids; if the irritation is quick they prove emetic; if not ſo ſudden, they paſs off by ſtool. They operate more violently in robuſt conſtitutions than in thoſe of a contrary habit: the veſſels of the former being more tenſe, ſo leſs capable of bearing irritation. The action of theſe medicines is extended beyond the primæ viæ, as is evident from the children being purged by the milk of thoſe nurſes who take them. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem.

RESINA ANIME. See ANIME.

—— FLAVA. This remains after the diſtillation of oil of turpentine, and is the common roſin of the ſhops: it is chiefly made uſe of in external application. It forms part of the compoſition of ſeveral plaſters, and gives the name of one ointment, unguentum reſinæ flavæ. See BASILICON UNGUENTUM. LEWIS ſays, in taſte it is conſiderably bitter, and ſometimes given as an internal corroborant, in preference to the turpentines themſelves, as being diveſted of their ſtimulating oils. Materia Medica, p. 553. See ABIES.

—— TOSTA, FRICTA, NIGRA. See COLOPHONIA.

RESINÆ FLAV. UNG. See BASIL. FLAVUM.

RESPIRATIO. BREATHING, called alſo *anapneuſis*. It is the action of taking in and diſcharging the air from the lungs, including, therefore, inſpiration and expiration. As ſoon as the child is born, the air ruſhes into its lungs and diſtends them, and as heat rareſies the air, its force is ſo increaſed, that by expanding the lungs the whole breaſt is diſtended: thus the rareſying air, diſtending the lungs every way by its natural ſpring, increaſed by heat, may be conſidered as the firſt mover in the action of reſpiration. By this firſt diſtenſion of the lungs it happens that the blood which had hitherto paſſed by the foramen ovale, whilſt the fœtus continued in the womb, is now obliged to take a different way, and paſs by the pulmonary artery and veins; and the former paſſage, by this means, is rendered uſeleſs. *This makes it neceſſary that reſpiration be continued for ever after during life.*

As the ſpring of the air is increaſed by the heat of the lungs, ſo the ſame air, rareſied by the heat it meets with, becomes lighter than the external air, and is made to reaſcend by the contraction of the diaphragm and intercoſtal muſcles, which are antagoniſt powers to the dilating one of rareſied air.

After the firſt expiration, a portion of the inſpired air remains, which is rareſied by the heat to which it is ſubjected; thus the external or atmoſpherical air again deſcends into the lungs; and as in the firſt inſtance of *reſpiration* the ſame circumſtances follow, ſo inſpiration and expiration continue to ſucceed, until with the laſt expiration death is uſhered in.

Reſpiration is partly voluntary and partly involuntary; but, as we determine this or the other muſcle to action by the influence which our wills have on them, ſo we exert a ſimilar power on the organs of *reſpiration* by the ſame means.

Some aſſert that the elevation of the breaſt by means of the intercoſtal muſcles is neceſſary to inſpiration; but perhaps a due attention to theſe muſcles will diſcover to us that their action is only during expiration, and if ſo their theory falls to nothing.

The uſes of *reſpiration* are many, ſome of which are as follow: by *inſpiration*, air is duly received into the lungs, in order to the exerting of our voices, and to impregnate the blood with a general ſtimulant of the habit, conſidered by ſome as *matter of heat*, by which the circulation of the fluids is ſupported, and the different offices of the animal œconomy performed with regularity: *by expiration* the defect of perſpiration through the ſkin is in a good degree regulated; for much of the perſpirable matter is carried off from the body with the air which is expired; and in cold weather, &c. when the diſcharge is leſſened through the ſkin, there is a proportionable increaſe of the ſame from the lungs.—Again, as the pulſe is accelerated by heat; ſo is the action of the lungs, whence an advantage of inſpiration is, the cooling of the blood by the application of cold to that portion of it which is paſſing through the lungs, as well as by expiration, to carry off a portion of redundant heat along with the matter perſpired. Laſtly, by the action of the parts ſubſervient to *reſpiration*, the progreſs of the aliment through the ſtomach, &c. as alſo of the fæces through the inteſtines, is facilitated and haſtened.

See Haller's Phyſiology, ſect. 10. Hoadley on *Reſpiration*. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic, and PULMONES in this work.

RESTA BOVIS. REST-HARROW. See ANONIS.

RESTAURANTIA, } RESTORATIVES. Medicines
RESUMPTIVA. } ſuited to reſtore loſt ſtrength; but commonly applied to thoſe which reſtore loſt ſtrength

ſtrength depending upon the waſte of fluids, and in that ſenſe nearly the ſame with the nutrientia, and come under the claſs ANALEPTICA. They differ not much from agglutinant corroboratives, and their manner of operation in the ſame way may be accounted for, only that *reſtoratives* are more adheſive and ſubtil, whereby they enter into the nouriſhment of the remoteſt parts. Cordials are known by this name. See CARDIACA.

RETE MALPIGHI. See PULMONES.

—— MIRABILE. It is the name of a congeries of blood-veſſels in the brain, called alſo DICTYOIDES.

—— MUCOSUM. The true ſkin on its whole ſurface is covered with two lamellæ: one is the *rete mucoſum*, the other is the cuticula. The *rete mucoſum* is the principal ſeat of colour in man; in Europeans it is tranſparent, in mulattoes it is brown, and in negroes it is black. One uſe of the *rete mucoſum* is, to keep the papillæ moiſt, which would otherwiſe grow rough and unfit for ſenſation. The *rete mucoſum* is alſo called *corpus mucoſum*, and *corpus reticulare*. Mr. Sheldon thinks that the colour of the *rete mucoſum* depends on the blood, which he ſays is darker in the Africans than in the Europeans: he was informed by a phyſician, on whoſe veracity he had the greateſt dependence, that the bile and ſemen of the Africans are darker than the Europeans. This obſervation contributes in favour of Mr. Sheldon's opinion. Wherever the cuticle thickens, the *rete mucoſum* thickens in proportion; as is exemplified by thoſe laminæ of integuments in the hands and feet of Africans. It is alſo obſerved, that in the fœtus of nine months, the *rete mucoſum* is yellower than the cuticle. In Africans the *rete mucoſum* is more eaſily ſeparated from the cuticle than in Europeans.

RETENTA and EXCRETA. See EXCRETA.

RETICULARIS MEMBRANA. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

RETICULUM, the ſecond ſtomach of a ruminating animal. See ABOMASUM; alſo the *omentum*.

RETIFORMIS, called alſo *amphibleſtroides* is an epithet applicable to any net-like appearance, and is uſed to expreſs the coat of the eye, called *tunica retiformis*, encircling the vitreous humour according to Galen. It is the *choroides*, and forms the plexus choroides, called alſo plexus reticularis vel *retiformis*. See CHOROIDES, and PLEXUS CHOROIDES.

RETINA. Thus the expanſion of the optic nerve on the inner ſurface of the eye is called alſo *amphibleſtroides*. Though this expanſion is ſuppoſed to be a production of the medullary ſubſtance of the optic nerve, which is ſpread like a membrane, and from its reſemblance to a net, is called *retina*; yet by laying open the coats of the nerve, its medullary ſubſtance cannot be clearly traced, as continuing on to form it. This inner coat of the eye is moſt probably the ſeat of viſion, notwithſtanding the objections lately made to this opinion.

RETRAHENS AURICULAM. See ABDUCTOR AURIS, N° 1.

RETROVERSIO UTERI. The RETROVERSION of the UTERUS. See PROCIDENTIA UTERI. This diſorder occurs when the womb ſo falls from its natural poſition, that the urinary bladder is either preſſed by it, or drawn from its uſual place, and the fundus uteri preſſes upon the inteſtinum rectum; or it may be that the fundus uteri is thrown upon the os pubis, and its orifice towards the rectum. Moſt of theſe caſes happen in the early ſtages of pregnancy, ſeldom ſo late as the fourth month; they occaſion firſt a difficulty, then by degrees a ſuppreſſion of urine, and ſoon after, a ſuppreſſion of the inteſtinal diſcharge. For the moſt part the following treatment, where the fundus uteri hath fallen back upon the rectum, which is moſt commonly the caſe, hath been ſucceſsful. Firſt, the urine is to be drawn off by means of the catheter, then a ſtimulating clyſter muſt be injected, that the inteſtines may be duly evacuated; theſe done, place the woman on her knees and elbows, with her head downwards, and by introducing one hand up the vagina, endeavour to draw it forwards, then with two fingers in the anus endeavour to puſh up the fundus uteri. See an account of ſome inſtances of this nature in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 388, &c. Dr. Hunter's Tables of the Gravid Uterus. Denman on the *Retroverſion of the Uterus*. White's Surgery, p. 163.

REX METALLORUM. See AURUM.

—— VEGETABILIUM. See CROCUS.

REXIS ANEBION. See ANCHUSA.

RHA VERUM ANTIQUORUM. See RHAPONTICUM.

RHABARBARUM. RHUBARB, alſo called *rheon*; *rheum*; *rhæum*; *barbaria*; *lapathum Orientale*; *lapathum Chineſe*. The Greeks called it *rhabarbarum*, from its growing on the banks of the river Rha, i. e. Wolga, in the barbarous country of Ruſſia. But the latter Greeks are ſaid to have called it *barbaricum*, becauſe it was brought to Barbaria, a country lying on the Sinus Barbaricus, whence it was ſent to other countries.

Rhubarb is a plant of the dock kind. It is the RHEUM PALMATUM, or RHEUM CHINENSE, *foliis palmatis acuminatis ſcabriuſculis, ſinu baſeos dilatato, petiolis ſupra obſolete ſulcatis margine rotundatis*, AITON. Hort. Kew. CL. ENNEANDRIA; ORD. TRIGYNIA; LINN. Gen. Plant. 506. The leaves are ſomewhat heart-ſhaped, acuminated, and ſlightly hairy. The root is the only part in uſe; it is brought from China, and from Siberia, by way of Ruſſia. As good *rhubarb* plants have been raiſed in our phyſic gardens as any that are met with abroad; they grow with vigour in open ground.

Two ſorts of the roots are met with in our ſhops, viz. one from Turkey, or perhaps much of this is from Ruſſia; for in the Ruſſian territories the fineſt *rhubarb* grows in large quantities. The Turkey *rhubarb* is generally in flattiſh pieces, more compact and hard than the Ruſſian; that which grows in Tartary and Siberia is in round lumps, leſs weighty than the Chineſe, but of a finer grain, and always perforated; the reaſon of this difference in weight and form is owing to the different methods of curing them. In China they cut their *rhubarb* into ſlices, and preſs it cloſe before drying; in Ruſſia they hang it up to dry without cutting it into ſlices or preſſing it. The Chineſe pieces are externally of a yellow colour, and within there is a mixture of bright reddiſh ſtreaks with the yellow. The ſecond ſort is brought from the Eaſt Indies; it is in longiſh pieces, harder, heavier, and more compact than that from Turkey. Dr. Alſton thinks this as good as the Turkey ſort. The firſt ſorts muſt be kept dry, or they grow mouldy, or are deſtroyed by worms. The Indian *rhubarb* is not ſo ſubject to theſe inconveniences, and the finer pieces, after being rubbed with the powder of Turkey *rhubarb*, are ſold for it.

Whether *rhubarb* is of the Turkey or of the Eaſt India kind, chuſe that which is of a *lively colour when cut, firm* and *ſolid*, but not hard, that is *eaſily powdered*, and when powdered is of a *bright yellow colour*; that on being chewed imparts to the ſpittle the ſame colour, but that *does not grow ſlimy whilſt in the mouth*; to the taſte it ſhould be ſub-acrid, bitteriſh, and ſtyptic, and its ſmell lightly aromatic.

Rhubarb gives out its purgative quality moſt freely to water; after digeſting it with water it becomes inactive, but after ſeveral digeſtions with ſpirit of wine, it retains ſome of its purgative virtue. The powder purges the moſt; doſe, from ℈ i. to ʒ i. The next to it is an infuſion in water; the ſpirituous tincture purges the leaſt, but hath more of the aroma and of the aſtringency of this root. The watery infuſion, when reduced to an extract, hath its virtue much diminiſhed; the ſpirituous loſes leſs, ſo that ʒ ſs. of it will operate moderately, but not more ſo than an equal quantity of the powder.

The London College directs three tinctures, two of which are ſpirituous, one vinous, and are thus made.

1. TINCTURA RHABARBARI. *Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* ſliced, two ounces; ſmaller cardamom ſeeds, huſked and bruiſed, half an ounce; ſaffron, two drams; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints: digeſt for eight days and ſtrain.

2. TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA. *Compound Tincture of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* ſliced, two ounces; ginger, powdered, ſaffron, of each two drams; liquorice root bruiſed, half an ounce; diſtilled water, one pint; proof ſpirit of wine, twelve ounces by meaſure. Digeſt for fourteen days and ſtrain.

3. VINUM RHABARBARI. *Wine of Rhubarb.*

Take of *rhubarb* ſliced, two ounces and an half; ſmaller cardamom ſeeds, bruiſed and huſked, half an ounce; ſaffron two drams; Spaniſh white wine, two pints; proof ſpirit of wine, eight ounces by meaſure. Digeſt for ten days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Theſe are intended for ſtomachics and ſtrengtheners, as well as for purgatives. Spirituous liquors excellently

extract that part of the *rhubarb* in which the two firſt qualities reſide. When given in the firſt intentions, a ſpoonful or two is a doſe; but when they are intended as purgatives, from two to three ounces muſt be given.

The Edinburgh College directs an infuſion in water as follows:

4. INFUSUM RHABARBARI.

℞ Rad. rhab. inciſ. ʒ i. aq. bullient. ℔ i. infund. per noct. & colaturæ adde aq. cinnam. ſp. ʒ i. When *rhubarb* is given as a purge, this is one of the beſt preparations.

Whether *rhubarb* is taken in powder or infuſed in water, if the doſe is mixed with a diſh of coffee, the patient will rarely object to its taſte.

The practice of toaſting *rhubarb* is attended with no real advantage; but if it is not removed from the fire as ſoon as it is fit for powdering, it will be injured. If, inſtead of toaſting it, a ſmall quantity of any thing aſtringent is added, the end of toaſting would be better anſwered.

Rhubarb is a mild cathartic, and alſo a mild aſtringent; it ſtrengthens the inteſtines, leaves the belly coſtive, and is hence preferred in diarrhœas and dyſenteries. In the latter of which, it is conſidered though by ſome as diſſerviceable from its aſtringent property. It is often given more with a view to its ſtrengthening than to its purgative quality; in coſtiveneſs, given in the common way, it is of no uſe, but rather hurtful, from its producing oppoſite effects to its purgative power, when that operation is over. If it can be ſerviceable in this caſe, it ought to be only chewed; leſs of its aſtringent and more of its purgative power is obtained by this mode, and in this way it is particularly uſeful to dyſpeptic perſons: from its bitterneſs it fits better on the ſtomach than many other purgatives do. Its operation joins well with thoſe of neutral laxatives, and both together operate in ſmaller doſes than either of them would do ſingly. It has lately been introduced into practice as an application to ulcers, in which caſes it has been attended with much ſucceſs, though it has not yet been explained to what particular ſpecies of ulcers it was beſt adapted, nor on what principle it is ſuppoſed to act: probably from its being a ſtimulant and aſtringent. It is ſprinkled over the wound lightly once a day, and ſometimes twice; but in caſes of great irritability, one part of powdered opium is added to eight of rhubarb. The compound powder of rhubarb, which is formed of equal parts of rhubarb and ipecacuanha, has been employed for the removal of warts. That which is bright, of a light texture, moſt fragrant, and ſound, contains leſs reſin, in proportion to its earthy and ſaline parts, than that which is heavy, tenacious and fetid; and therefore we find it milder in its operation, more grateful to the ſtomach, and better to anſwer the intention of an aſtringent, a diuretic or an alterant; and the other more to naſeate the ſtomach, and to operate more ſtrongly as a purge in the firſt paſſages. *Rhubarb* changes the urine to a yellow colour before it operates as a purge: it is a good ſubſtitute for aloes, when aloes are productive of the piles, which are ſeldom occaſioned by *rhubarb*; at the ſame time, as an attenuant, it is very little inferior to aloes. In acute fevers, when there is apprehenſion of producing a diarrhœa by purging medicines, *rhubarb* is ſafe. In diarrhœas and dyſenteries, *rhubarb* is doubly uſeful; 1ſt, by carrying off the peccant matter; 2dly, by ſtrengthening the bowels againſt a further afflux. A peculiar excellency in *rhubarb* is its evacuating viſcid bile when lodged in the bile-ducts; in this caſe, next to aloes, it is the beſt amongſt purging medicines; and it hath this advantage over aloes, viz. that it may be given where inflammation is attendant, provided bleeding be premiſed. In groſs habits, *rhubarb* is an uſeful aſſiſtant to ſecure the efficacy of the bark, if joined with it. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

Other ſubſtances in the vegetable world receive alſo this name, viz.

RHABARBARUM ALBUM. See MECHOACHANA ALBA.

—— DIOSCORIDIS. See RHAPONTICUM.

—— MONACHORUM. See LAPATHUM HORTENSE.

RHABDOIDES from ῥάβδος, *a ſtrait twig*, and εἶδος, *form*. See SAGITTALIS SUTURA.

RHACHIS See SPINA.

RHACHISAGRA, from ῥάχις, *the ſpine of the back*, and ἄγρα, *a prey*. See ARTHRITIS.

RHACHITÆI, or RHACHITÆ, from ῥάχις, *the ſpine of the back*. The muſcles belonging to the ſpine of the back.

RHACOSIS, alſo *detritio*. Excoriation of the relaxed ſcrotum.

RHAEUM. See RHABARBARUM.

RHAGADES, from ῥήγνυμι, *to break off*. CHAPS, CLEFTS, or FISSURES in the ſkin. If ſeated in the anus, and recent, the patient muſt ſit ſtill and ſit over the ſteam of warm water. The cerat. lapidis calaminaris may alſo be applied. If the lips of theſe fiſſures are callous, cut them, or otherwiſe treat them ſo that they may become new ulcerations. See Turner's, Wiſeman's, and Heiſter's Surgery. *Rhagades* may be cauſed by extenſion, contraction, or acrimony; and are amongſt equivocal ſigns or productions of the firſt infection of the pox. They are ſeated about the anus and various parts of the pudendum muliebre, corners of the mouth, noſtrils, eye-lids, nipples, &c. From theſe chaps iſſue forth ſometimes a thin, ſharp ichor, which is either venereal, or the product of other kinds of acrimony; at times they are very painful. If they are freſh contracted, they are not difficult to remove, but if their lips are deep, callous, and inflamed, difficulty increaſes. See a Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſeaſe, by N. D. Falk, M. D. edit. 2. 1774.

Different from the *rhagades*, in appearance, are the chaps in the palms of the hands, and ſoles of the feet; both proceed from the acrimony of the virus, ſearching as it were for the cuticula, by which it is ſhrunk together.

RHAMNUS, alſo called *ſpina cervina*, *hippophæs*, *ſpina ſolutiva*, *ſpina purgatrix*, *ſpina infectoria*, *cervi ſpina*. BUCKTHORN, and PURGING THORN. It is the RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS, *foliis ovatis, ſpinis terminalibus, floribus quadrifidis dioicis, caule erecto*. CLASS. PENTANDRIA. ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 265. It is a prickly buſh, or a low tree, common in hedges, having pointed leaves; in June it produces ſmall green flowers, and in the beginning of October it ripens into black berries, which contain a dark green juice, with four ſeeds in each.

It is uſual to find theſe berries mixed, when brought to the markets, with the berries of the black elder, and alſo of the dog-berry tree; but they are thus diſtinguiſhed; the *juice* of the *buckthorn* berries *is green*; that of the others not ſo, the *buckthorn* berry hath *four ſeeds*, that of the elder hath *but two*, and the dog-berry hath *but one*.

Buckthorn berries have a faint unpleaſant ſmell, and a bitteriſh, acrid, nauſeous taſte; they operate briſkly by ſtool, and have frequently been employed as *hydragogues*, though at the ſame time they occaſion dryneſs in the mouth and throat, with thirſt, and griping in the bowels; but if plenty of warm ſmall liquor is drank during the operation, theſe effects are not ſo much obſerved; they are conſidered as draſtic purgatives. Doſe, twenty of the freſh berries; forty or ſixty in decoction; a dram, or a dram and an half of the dried berries: an ounce of the expreſſed juice, or half an ounce of the rob, or extract, obtained by inſpiſſating the juice; but the juice made into a ſyrup is generally preferred by phyſicians, though it is rarely preſcribed, except in conjunction with other medicines of the ſame claſs in infuſion or tincture. The inner bark of the tree is ſaid to be a ſtrong purgative, and to occaſion vomiting.

The London College order a ſyrup to be made, under the title of SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ. *Syrup of buckthorn*, in the following manner. Take of the juice of the berries of *buckthorn*, ripe, and freſh gathered, one gallon; ginger bruiſed, one ounce; pimento in powder, one ounce and an half; ſugar, ſeven pounds. Let the juice ſtand for ſome days, that the fæces may ſubſide, then ſtrain; in a pint of which, macerate the ginger and pimento for four hours, and ſtrain. Boil down the remaining juice to three pints: then add that part in which the ginger and pimento had been macerated, and put to the whole, the ſugar to form the ſyrup. Pharm. Lond. 1788. From one to two ounces are given for a doſe, but it is rarely uſed, on account of its nauſeous taſte and churliſh operation.

Thoſe who fell the juice often mix it with water. See LEWIS's Mat. Med. NEUMANN's Chem. Works. CULLEN's Mat. Med. SYDENHAM by WALLIS.

It is alſo a name for the *paliurus*, *hippophæs*, *alnus nigra*, and *frangula*.

RHAMNUS ZIZIPHUS. See JUJUBA.

RHAPONTICUM. The TRUE RHAPONTIC. It is alſo called *rheon*, RHEUM; RHEUM PONTICUM; *rha verum antiquorum*; *rheum Dioſcoridis*; *rhaponticum Alpini*; *rhabarbarum Dioſcoridis*; *rhab. forte Dioſcoridis*; ENGLISH RHUBARB. It is, as the true *rhubarb*, a ſpecies of dock, with ſmooth, roundiſh leaves, ſomewhat channelled pedicles: it grows wild on the mountains of Thrace whence Alpinus brought it into Europe about the year 1610. It bears the hardeſt winters in our climate. The roots are often mixed with thoſe of the true *rhubarb*, but are detected by their mucilaginous taſte when chewed, and by their not tinging the ſaliva of ſo bright a yellow as the true *rhubarb* does; when the *rhapontic* is cut through, it appears regularly marbled in a radiated manner; it is duſky on its ſurface, and of a looſe ſpongy texture, more aſtringent than the modern true *rhubarb*, and leſs purgative; as a purge, two or three drams are required, but it is a better ſtomachic than the true *rhubarb*. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

RHAPONTICUM VULGARE, called alſo *rhaponticum folio heleni incano*, *centaurium majus*, *centaurium magnum*, GREAT CENTAURY, COMMON RHAPONTIC. It is the *centaurea centaurium*, Linn. It is a large plant, with leaves compoſed of oblong ſerrated ſegments ſet in pairs on a middle rib, edged in the intermediate ſpaces with a ſerrated margin; the ſtalk divides towards the upper part into ſeveral branches, which bear on their tops round, ſoft, ſcaly heads, from which come forth bluiſh floſculi, followed by down, incloſing the ſeeds. It is perennial, a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and raiſed with us in gardens. The root is of a dark black colour on the outſide, it is internally reddiſh, and yields, when freſh, a juice of a deep red. It hath a ſlight ſmell, which is not diſagreeable, and in chewing it diſcovers a viſcous ſweetneſs, and roughneſs, with ſome degree of acrimony. It is reckoned to be an aperient and corroborant, and is ſuppoſed to be particularly uſeful in alvine fluxes. It is very much inferior to the true *rhapontic*. See Raii Hiſt. Tournefort's Mat. Med.

RHENCHOS. SNORING, alſo RHOCHMOS; RONCHUS; *Renelius*. This affection is otherwiſe called *ſtertor*, which is in ſound like that of the *cerchnos*, but greater and more manifeſt. A *ſtertor* is that ſound which is ſuppoſed to be made betwixt the palate and noſtrils, by perſons aſleep, or a rattling in the throat. It is alſo a noiſy reſpiration as in an apoplexy, in which the mucus from the fauces is forced through the noſtrils; *cerchon*, or *cerchnos*, is that bubbling noiſe which is made in reſpiration, from the larynx, or the aſpera arteria. Theſe affections are owing to a weakneſs of nature.

RHEON, and RHEUM. See RHAPONTICUM, RHABARBARUM.

RHENOPHONIA, from ῥινοφωνια, *vox peregeina*. See PARAPHONIA.

RHEUMA, from ῥεω *to flow*. } See CATARRHUS.
—— CATARRHALE. }
—— EPIDEMICUM. }

RHEUMATICA. The RHEUMATIC FEVER.

RHEUMATISMUS. The RHEUMATISM, from ῥεω, *to flow*. It is a painful diſeaſe, affecting the intermediate ſpaces between the joints and muſcles in different parts of the body; ſometimes the viſcera are alſo attacked. It is with or without a fever; when a fever attends, it is called the *acute*, and where there is no fever, it is called the *chronic rheumatiſm*. Dr. Cullen places the acute *rheumatiſm* as a genus in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER PHLEGMASIÆ, which he defines, a diſeaſe ariſing from an external, and for the moſt part from a perceptible cauſe, attended with febrile affections; pain about the joints, following the courſe of the muſcles, affecting the knees and larger joints, rather than thoſe of the hands and feet, increaſed alſo by external heat. The varieties of the one ſpecies take their name from the parts affected; as, 1. *Myoſitis*; when the pain is ſeated more in the muſcles that proceed from the joints. 2. *Lumbago*, called alſo *lordoſis*, *nephralgia rheumatica*, and by the Latins *tabes dorſalis*; when the muſcles of the loins are the ſeat of the complaint. 3. *Iſchias*; when the muſcles of the hip are the ſuffering parts. 4. *Pleurodyne rheumatica*, and *pleuritis ſpuria*; when the muſcles of the thorax are attacked.

The *chronic rheumatiſm* is conſidered by Dr. Cullen as generally the mode of an *acute rheumatiſm* terminating, which he ſtyles ARTHRODYNIA, and defines it after the rheumatiſm, ſome violent exertion, or ſubluxation, pains of the joints or muſcles, much increaſed, particularly in motion, more or leſs erratic, and alleviated by the heat of the bed, or other external heat. The joints are weak, rigid, very readily, or ſpontaneouſly growing cold, not attended by any febrile affection, and for the moſt part without any tumefaction.

The LUMBAGO and ISCHIAS are ſometimes acute diſeaſes: but ſeeing that they are often chronic, they for the moſt part belong to this ſpecies. On the ARTHRODYNIA, the doctor makes the following remarks. If, according to the opinion of ſome, the chronic rheumatiſm ſhould be altogether a different genus from the acute; it ought, like every other genus of diſeaſe, to have a ſimple name, and I think I have given it a name not inapplicable. Moreover, ſince I have always eſteemed that rheumatiſm, called chronic, a conſequence of the acute rheumatiſm, or rheumatiſm ſimply ſpeaking, and ſince, betwixt each of theſe diſeaſes, there cannot often be ſet proper limits, I therefore could not arrange the chronic rheumatiſm as a different genus. Still a violent chronic rheumatiſm becomes ſo different in its nature from an acute rheumatiſm, and requires ſo different a mode of cure, it ought juſtly to have a different appellation; and if any one pleaſes, he is at liberty to rank it as a different genus.

Whatever part of the body the *rheumatiſm* affects, or whatever ſpecies of this diſorder is complained of, the cellular membrane is the immediate ſeat thereof.

Perſons of any age may be afflicted with the *rheumatiſm*, but uſually thoſe in the prime of life, and particularly thoſe of an active diſpoſition, are the ſubjects of the acute ſpecies. The cauſes of which are, whatever may conduce to the production of an inflammation in the part affected.

The chronic *rheumatiſm* hath for its principal cauſes, *an irritating acrimony in the juices ſecerned into the parts complained of*.

The ACUTE or INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM is attended with a fever, called RHEUMATICA FEBRIS; pains in the limbs, which are generally in the joints, preventing their motion, and are accompanied with heat, redneſs, and ſwelling of the part. When the redneſs is fixed, the fever abates, though with ſome it continues many days, always increaſing in the evening. After ſome days, the pain commonly quits one part and affects another, as from the knee to the foot, from thence to the hip, &c. The knees, hips, loins, nape of the neck, ſhoulders, ſhoulder-blades, arms, and elbows, are the uſual ſeats of the pain; ſometimes the feet, ankles, and wriſts are ſimilarly affected. So great is the tenderneſs of the parts affected, that the patient complains of the leaſt motion, as when violence is uſed. The parts in which the pain is uſually moſt afflictive, are the neck, the loins, and the hips. The violence of the acute *rheumatiſm* ſeldom continues above fourteen days, though a weakneſs and puffineſs, &c. will remain long, ſometimes many months, eſpecially if the diſeaſe attacks the patient in autumn. Some, after the pains are gone off, complain of a laſſitude, which does not leave them till an eruption of ſome kind appears on the ſkin.

The chronical *rheumatiſm*, called *arthrodynia*, is known by the pains, and the abſence of fever, by the long continuance of the pain, and by a few parts only being attacked at once. Generally there is no viſible alteration in the affected part, though ſometimes it is hot, red, and ſwelled.

When the pain is in the hip, and extends down the thigh, it is called *ſciatica*. See ISCHIADICUS MORBUS.

When the ſymptoms of a ſcorbutic habit attend theſe pains, the diſorder is called a *ſcorbutic rheumatiſm*.

When a violent pain is fixed on the loins, reaching ſometimes to the os ſacrum, attended with nephritic ſymptoms, it is called a *rheumatic* LUMBAGO; in this caſe the patient is forced to ſit upright, and to keep his body perpetually forward.

When the *rheumatiſm* is unattended with a fever, it muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the gout; when the loins are the ſeat of the diſorder, care is required to diſtinguiſh it from the gravel, from a ſtone in the kidneys, and from an inflammation in the ureter; alſo from an abſceſs in the parts about the loins. A *rheumatiſm* in the muſcles of the belly muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the colic. One ſpecies of *rheumatiſm* ſhould alſo be diſtinguiſhed from another.

Whilſt the ſeat of the pain is in the external parts, there is not great danger; but *if the internal organs are the ſeat, the danger is great.*—If the brain is attacked, a delirium is the conſequence;—if the lungs are affected, a ſuffoca-

tion

tion diſturbs the patient;—if the ſtomach or the bowels are the ſeat of the diſorder, an inflammation there may be ſoon expected.—If the pain continues long in any joint, its motion will be impaired for life; a wry neck hath ſometimes been the conſequence of preceding *rheumatic pains*. Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, obſerves, that *wherever a rheumatiſm is ſeated, that part never ſweats, and that as ſoon as a ſweat can be raiſed in the pained part, the diſorder will be conquered*; it may alſo be obſerved, that when in either the acute or chronical *rheumatiſm* the ſymptoms vaniſh, and at the ſame time a free perſpiration comes on, and the ſame is obſerved on the parts affected, and the urine is turbid and copious, a cure may certainly be expected.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE WILL BE, to diminiſh the fever, when attendant, and to moderate the pain; to eliminate the morbid matter, and to ſtrengthen the weak parts.

As to the acute *rheumatiſm*, an obſtructed perſpiration and an inflammatory diatheſis conſtitute the moſt general cauſes. This laſt concurring cauſe muſt be immediately removed; for whilſt it ſubſiſts, a perſpiration is not to be expected, and hence, as in other inflammatory diſorders, we are in general to proceed, and have recourſe to

BLEEDING. By this operation the hardneſs of the pulſe is abated, and though the pains ſtill continue, the patient is not ſo reſtleſs, the tenſion of the veſſels is removed, the fever reduced, and makes room for attenuants and diluents. But, as fizy blood is no rule for bleeding in this diſorder, ſo too free diſcharges this way do but lay a foundation for the *chronic rheumatiſm*. When weakly people are attacked with the *acute rheumatiſm*, much care is required before bleeding is preſcribed; for, if imprudently admitted of, it produces diſorders in them that are not removed but with the greateſt difficulty; in ſuch patients, a cooling but moderately nouriſhing diet ſhould be uſed; whey, for inſtance, may be ſubſtituted inſtead of bleeding. Bleeding is ſafe and uſeful when the ſymptoms are violent and threatening, as when the fever is violent; when the wandering pains ſhift ſuddenly from the extremities to the internal parts, and affect the ſides or the breath.

CLYSTERS OR PURGES. A laxative clyſter may be given, and, if the head is uneaſy, repeat the clyſter every night and morning: but, in general, a cooling purge, given every other day, or as may ſeem neceſſary, is preferable to clyſters: when bleeding is required, a purge ſhould be given after each time the blood is taken away. Clyſters with nitre, for moderating the fever, are uſeful; but, for purging, give medicines by the mouth. If purges are duly adminiſtered, leſs blood may be taken away, and opiates can be more freely uſed. Indeed, in conſtitutions that are rather ſerous than ſanguine, purging is more a proper evacuant than bleeding.

NITRE. In the inflammatory *rheumatiſm* this ſalt is peculiary uſeful; it may be diſſolved in every draught of the patient's drink, and given as freely as the ſtomach will admit. In the decline of acute, and in every ſtage of *chronical rheumatiſms*, it may be given to advantage in conjunction with the ſal c. c. Imperial water, ſo called, is an agreeable liquor for common drink, and may be freely taken.

OPIUM. The pains are moſtly increaſed in the night, whence opiates are given, but bleeding ſhould be premiſed, and purges adminiſtered as above mentioned; otherwiſe the advantages from opium will not equal the inconveniences they often occaſion. When this medicine is allowed and excites a ſweat, it ſhould be given rather to moderate the pain than to cauſe ſleepineſs. Hence the compound powder of ipecacuanha is the beſt.

GUAIACUM. The tincture of this gum, in *chronic rheumatiſm*, may be given from ʒ ii. to ℥ ſs. twice a day in any thing that the patient drinks; if it paſſes off too freely by ſtool, add a few drops of the tinct. opii to each doſe.

ANTIMONY. The preparations from this drug which paſs off by perſpiration are never to be omitted; they may be given at proper intervals, betwixt the doſes of ſuch other medicines, as circumſtances may require.

THE BARK. In *old chronic rheumatiſms*, when the blood is poor, the bark is the principal remedy, if given when free from febrile ſymptoms. And in the *acute rheumatiſm*, as ſoon as it puts on the appearance of an intermittent, the bark is neceſſary; and whether it intermits or not, as ſoon as plentiful ſweats break out, and the urine depoſits a copious ſediment, the bark will ſhorten the diſeaſe.

WARM BATHS. They may be made of pure ſoft water, and heated ſo as juſt to produce an agreeable ſenſation in the ſkin. In theſe the patient may be placed for a quarter of an hour, more or leſs, as circumſtances indicate; and then being preſerved from cold, he muſt be rubbed dry, and put between blankets, if poſſible to excite a perſpiration.

BLISTERS, if placed on the part affected are ſometimes uſeful. Dr. Cullen ſays, that they ſeldom fail of ſucceſs if applied before the ſwelling comes on. In chronic *rheumatiſms* their efficacy is more frequently uſeful.

After the cure, the cold bath is beneficial in preventing returns; and the ſtrength ſhould be confirmed by the uſe of bitters, aromatics, and chalybeates.

In *chronical rheumatiſms*, mild mercurials, given in ſuch doſes as not to ſolicit the excretions too much; daily frictions with a flannel cloth, particularly on the parts that are, or were pained; bliſters on or near the ſuffering part; iſſues in the inſide of the lower parts of the thigh; and a decoction of the rad. ſeneka, which is called a ſpecific, are chiefly to be depended on. The tinct. guaiac. in large doſes, is alſo of ſingular efficacy; alſo the ol. terebinth. &c.

If, with *rheumatic* diſorders, there is a ſcorbutic habit, the ſulphureous waters of Harrowgate, &c. ſhould be both drank and bathed in.

In the *lumbago*, apply iſſues and bliſters on the thigh, and then, (having premiſed proper evacuations,) opiates, and mercurial alteratives, if properly perſiſted in, will moſt effectually anſwer the expectations of the patient. See Wallis's Sydenham; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic; Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 9—37. London Practice of Phyſic, edit. 4. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 405.

RHICNOSIS. LEAN and WRINKLED.

RHIGOS. RIGOR. When any ſenſible part of the body is affected with ſpaſms, all the other parts are readily drawn into conſent with it; hence the *horror* and *riger* on the ſurface of the body, the coldneſs, &c. Irritation in the primæ viæ is often the cauſe. Galen ſays, a *rigor* is a ſtrong and urgent ſenſe of a refrigeration of the natural heat. *Rigor* ſometimes ſignifies an inflexible hardneſs and tenſion of the nervous and muſcular parts, but theſe are better expreſſed by the word *rigiditas*. Others define a *rigor*, as being a general chillineſs, with a ſenſe of coldneſs inwardly, and a contraction of the lower jaw. See alſo HORROR.

RHOCAS. See EPIPHORA.

RHOCHMOS. See RHENCHOS.

RHODACINA RHODACINEA. See PERSICA.

RHODINA RADIX, RHODIUM LIGNUM. See ASPALATHUS.

RHODODENDRON, RHODODAPHNE. See NERION.

RHODODENDRON CHRYSANTHEMUM, foliis oblongis impunctatis ſupra ſcabris venoſiſſimis, corolla rotata irregulari, gemma florifera ferrugino-tomentoſa, CLASS. DECANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA, LINN. Gen. Plant. 548. YELLOW FLOWERED RHODODENDRON, or ſpecies of DWARF ROSE-BAY. This hath been recommended in rheumatic pains, particularly the chronic kind; and other painful affections of the joints; and is now very generally employed in chronic rheumatiſms in various parts of Europe. It has not yet been introduced into Britain; it is a native of Siberia, affecting mountainous ſituations, and flowering in June and July. Dr. Koelpin, of Alten-ſtetin, uſed an infuſion of it in water, kept twenty-four hours in nearly a boiling heat. The proportion was, *from two drams of the leaves and tops of the plant to half an ounce, to ten ounces of water*; THE DOSE TWO OUNCES, to be repeated after a few hours, and continued as required. Dr. Home obſerves, in his Clinical Experiments, &c. that it is aſtringent, and powerfully ſedative; he directs it in infuſion, from half a dram to three drams for a doſe. Dr. Koelpin remarks, with reſpect to the infuſion of this vegetable, that when taken internally, it produces a feveriſh heat, a kind of intoxication, and ſometimes a ſtupor and loſs of the ſenſes; at the ſame time the patient feels a ſingular pricking ſenſation in his limbs, or other parts of his body; the intoxication ſoon goes off, leaving behind it neither head-ach nor naufea. During the heat produced by this remedy, the patient complains of intenſe thirſt, and if

cold water is drank in this ſtate, there enſues a violent but ſalutary vomiting, eſpecially in complaints of the bowels. Beſides the vomiting and purging, this medicine produces a ſweat on the parts affected with the rheumatiſm or gout. Large doſes produce a ſtupor and anxiety. In ſome inſtances the pains grow worſe on the firſt uſe of the infuſion; but this increaſe of diſeaſe is ſoon followed by a remarkable degree of relief; inſtead of quickening the pulſe, it renders it weaker and ſlower. In the inſtances of venereal rheumatiſm, its effects are very conſiderable. Many who drank this infuſion, complained of a heat and conſtriction in the fauces: a proof that the plant poſſeſſes a little acrimony; but this effect ſpeedily paſſes off. In robuſt habits, it operates quickly, and with a degree of violence; in the infirm and feeble, it is very ſlow in its effects, hence in ſuch inſtances the patient ſhould not be uneaſy to increaſe the doſe.

RHOMBOIDES MUSCULUS, from ῥόμβος, *a four-ſquare figure*, and εἶδος, *form*. It riſes from the ligamentum colli, the ſpinal proceſſes of the third, fourth, fifth, ſixth, and ſeventh cervical vertebræ; and the firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth dorſal; and is likewiſe attached below to ſome of the ribs: it runs beneath the latiſſimus dorſi, and is inſerted into the whole length of the baſis of the ſcapula to bring it upwards and backwards. Some divide the *rhomboides* into the major and minor; and, if ſo, the minor is above, the major below.

RHOPALOSIS. See PLICA POLONICA.

RHUS, from ῥέω, *to flow*, becauſe it ſtops fluxes. It is alſo called *obſoniorum*, and *coriariorum rhus*, called alſo *hyrſodepſicon*, *coriaria*. COMMON SUMACH.

It is a ſhrub, or low tree, with oval, pointed, ſerrated leaves, and cluſters of yelloviſh or greeniſh flowers, each of which is followed by a ſmall, red, flattiſh berry, including a roundiſh, reddiſh, brown ſeed. It is a native of the ſouth of Europe, and is cultivated in our gardens. The berries have an acid, auſtere taſte, are cooling and reſtringent. The leaves and young twigs are reſtringent; but it is chiefly uſed by dyers. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

RHUS, —— SYLVEST. } See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

RHYAS or RHŒAS, from ῥέω, *fluo*, *to flow*. Though the exiſtence of this diſeaſe is doubted by ſome, ſtill we have deſcriptions of it given by GALEN: he ſays, it is an affection of the eye, diametrically oppoſite to ENCANTHIS, conſiſting of a too great diminution of the lachrymal caruncle, in the larger angle of the eye. RIVERIUS allows the cauſe of it to be a conſuming, exſiccating, or corroſive matter, and ſo it either ſucceeds or accompanies a fiſtula lachrymalis; according to FŒSIUS, eyes thus affected are denominated by AETIUS, ῥυάδες vel ῥωαδες ὀφθαλμοι. WALLIS's Noſologia Methodica Oculorum.

RHYSSEMETA. A WRINKLED FACE.

RIBES RUBRUM, *groſſularia non ſpinoſa*. This is the RIBES *inerme*, *racemis oglabris pendulis*, *floribus planius culis*, CLASS. PENTANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 281. RED CURRANT. The different ſorts of fruit which currant trees produce have a cool, acidulous, ſweet taſte, agreeable both to the palate and the ſtomach; they agree in general with the other ſubacid fruits in their medicinal qualities. They have a large proportion of acid, and are eſteemed to be moderately refrigerant, antiſeptic, attenuant, and aperient. They may be uſed with conſiderable advantage to allay thirſt in moſt febrile complaints; leſſen the increaſed ſecretion of bile; to correct a putrid, and ſcorbutic ſtate of fluids, eſpecially in ſanguine temperaments. Hoffmann and Boerhaave had great confidence in the efficacy of theſe fruits in obſtinate viſceral obſtructions. The white currant tree is merely a variety of the red; the fruit therefore poſſeſſes ſimilar properties.

RICÆ, ῥῖκος. A covering on the heads of the Roman and other women during the time of ſacrifices; hence *rica*, *the kerchief*.

Kerchief (*the great*.) The French call it, *le grand couvre chef*. It is uſed after trepanning, &c. It is made of a ſquare cloth, and, when dexterouſly applied, it keeps the dreſſings on. As to the method of applying it, ſeeing and practiſing only can obtain a dexterity therein.

Kerchief (*the triangular*). The French call it, *couvre chef en triangle*. It is a ſquare cloth, folded in the form of a triangle. The middle of the longeſt ſide of which is applied to the forehead, the two ends of the ſame tied behind the head, and the angle, which falls behind the head, ſecured there to the confined ends of this *kerchief*. Its uſe, in general, is to ſecure the dreſſings on the face and head.

RICINI OLEUM, RICINOIDES, RICINUS VULGARIS. } See CATAPUTIA.

RICINUS AMERICANUS MAJOR, &c. See CATAPUTIA MINOR;—*minor*. See CASSADA.

—— NOV. HYSPAN. See HUCIPOCHOTL.

RICINOIDES, *cataputia minor*. See HELIOTROPIUM TRICOCCUM.

RIGOR. See RHIGOS.

—— NERVOSUS. See TETANUS.

RINÆUS. See NASALIS.

RISAGALLUM. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

RISAGON. See CASSUMUNIAR.

RIST. See CIST.

RIVINIANÆ GLANDULÆ. See SUBLINGUALES GLANDULÆ.

RIZIAS. See CAULIAS.

ROB, alſo called *robub*. See EXTRACTIO and SAPA.

ROBORANTIA. See CORROBORANTIA.

RODATIO. See TARSUS.

ROGGA. See SECALE.

RONCHUS. See RENCHOS.

RORELLA, RORIDA, ROSA SOLIS. } See ROS SOLIS.

RORISMARINUM SYLVESTRE. See LEDUM PALUSTRE.

RORISMARINUS. See ROSMARINUS.

ROS CALABRINUS. See MANNA.

ROSA. The ROSE. Miller enumerates no leſs than forty-nine ſpecies of this flower, amongſt which the white, the damaſk, and the red, are in uſe.

White roſes are the weakeſt, ſo that when the damaſk *roſa* pallida vel *roſa* centifolia, Linn. can be had in ſufficient quantities, they only are uſed. They give out their agreeable ſcent both to water and to ſpirit, but moſt ſo to the latter. They do not loſe much by drying, if carefully managed, nor do they ſoon loſe their qualities by keeping. On diſtilling large quantities, a ſmall portion of a fragrant butyraceous oil, of a yelloviſh colour, is obtained; it concretes in a ſlight degree of cold: both the water and the oil are chiefly uſed as perfumes.

The red *roſes* have but little of the fine flavour of the pale ſort; to the taſte they are bitteriſh and ſomewhat aſtringent. The tree is the ROSA CENTIFOLIA germinibus ovatis pedunculiſque hiſpidis, caule hiſpido aculeato petiolis inermibus, CLASS. ICOSANDRIA, ORDO POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 631. The aſtringency is the greateſt before the flower opens, and this quality is improved by haſty drying in a gentle heat, but by ſlow drying, both the colour and aſtringency are impaired. They give out their virtues to water and to ſpirit. Water they tinge with a deep red, colour and ſpirit with a pale one. The extract from a watery infuſion is auſtere, bitter, and ſubſaline; that from ſpirit more ſo in each of the inſtances. See Lewis's Mat. Med. The chief virtue of theſe flowers is ſuppoſed to be ſlightly aſtringent. The London College have ſeveral preparations of the firſt.

1. AQUA ROSÆ. ROSE-WATER.

Take of the freſh petals of damaſk *roſes*, the white heels being cut off, ſix pounds; water ſufficient to prevent an empyreuma; draw off one gallon.

2. CONSERVA ROSÆ RUBRÆ. CONSERVE *of* RED ROSES.

The leaves of the red *roſes* are here employed, the heels being taken off, and the flowers gathered before the petals have unfolded themſelves, and treated in the ſame manner as the wormwood; ſee ABSINTHII MARITIMI CONSERVA. The virtue of the *roſes* is ſuppoſed to be found in this compoſition, and probably their beſt effect will be produced when given in ſubſtance, and in conſiderable quantity. In phthiſical caſes much has been ſaid in favour of theſe flowers, and it is not improbable that aſtringents internally given, may contribute to the cure of certain ulcers. However, where theſe have been conſidered as uſeful, they have always been joined with a diet of milk, and farinacea, and gentle exerciſe in open air. At moſt, two parts of ſugar to one of *roſes*, would be ſufficient, and afford a better medicine than when mixed with three.

3. A cataplasm is made of the conserve under the title CONSERVÆ ROSÆ CATAPLASMA, and considered as useful in the latter stages of ophthalmy—in which one dram of alum finely powdered is mixed with two ounces of conserve.

4. MEL ROSÆ. HONEY *of* ROSES, *formerly* MEL ROSACEUM.

Take the petals of the red *rose* not yet unfolded, the heels being taken off, first dried, four ounces; boiling distilled water, three pints; clarified honey, five pounds; macerate the petals in the water for six hours; afterwards with the strained liquor mix the honey, and boil the mixture to the consistence of a syrup.

5. SYRUPUS ROSÆ. SYRUP *of* ROSES.

Take of the petals of the *damask roses* dried, seven ounces; purified sugar, six pounds; distilled water boiling, four points; macerate the petals in the water for twelve hours, and strain, evaporate the strained liquor to two pints and a half, and add the sugar to form the syrup. For infants the dose, as an aperient, from half an ounce to an ounce. Though the purgative effect of this is esteemed very inconsiderable.

6. INFUSUM ROSÆ. INFUSION *of* ROSES *formerly called* TINCTURA.

Take the petals of the *red rose* in bud, the heels taken off, half an ounce; diluted vitriolic acid, three drams by weight; boiling distilled water, two pints and a half; purified sugar, one ounce and a half. Pour the water first to the petals in a glass vessel, then add the acid, and macerate them for half an hour; strain the liquor cold, and add the sugar. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

The virtue of this last, though an elegant preparation, is considered to consist more in the vitriolic acid than the *roses*. See Cullen's Mat. Med.

7. The ATTAR, or ESSENTIAL OIL OF ROSES, so much in estimation as a perfume, is acquired from this flower, in the following manner: forty pounds of roses, with their calyces, are put into a still with sixty pounds of water, under which, after the ingredients have been well mixed, a gentle fire is put, and when fumes begin to arise, the cap and pipe are properly luted on; when the impregnated water begins to come over, the fire is lessened by slow degrees, and the distillation continued till 30 lb. of fluid is come over, which generally takes up four or five hours. This water is to be poured upon 40 lb. more roses; 15 or 20 pounds of which are to be drawn off in the manner above directed. It is then to be poured into pans of earthen ware, or tinned metal, and exposed to the fresh air for the night. In the morning the *attar* will be found congealed, and floating upon the surface of the water. The smell of this exactly resembles that of roses. It is only slightly pungent, and has been strongly recommended for its cordial, and analeptic qualities.

ROSA CANINA & SYLVESTRIS. See CYNOSBATOS.

ROSACEA; ROSEA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

ROSATUM. See DROSATUM.

ROSÆ ODORÆ LIGNUM. See ASPALATHUS.

ROSMARINUS, } called also *libanotis coronaria*,
RORISMARINUS. } *alchachil*; *dendrolibanus*. COMMON ROSEMARY. ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS, *corolla inequalis*; *labio superiore bipartito*. *Filamenta longa, curva simplicia cum dente*. Ess. Gen. Ch. CLASS. DIANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 38. The flowers are called *anthos* in the Edinburgh Dispensary. *Rosemary* is a large shrubby plant, with long, narrow, stiff leaves, set in pairs, of a dark green colour above, and hoary beneath, with flowers of a pale bluish colour. It is a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it grows wild in dry gravelly ground. It is common in our gardens, where it smells stronger in proportion as the soil is dry and gravelly.

Rosemary hath a warm, pungent, aromatic, bitter taste, and a fragrant smell, approaching to that of lavender, but more of a camphorated kind; the leaves and tender tops are the strongest; next to these the cup and the flowers. The flowers by themselves are much the weakest, but most pleasant; it is chiefly in the cup that the active matter of the flowers resides; for the bluish petalum, carefully separated, hath but little either of smell or taste. The calyces, or the leaves of the plant, especially those at the extremities of the branches, retain the medicinal power in the greatest degree; they are said gently to stimulate and corroborate the nervous system and have therefore been recommended for certain headaches, deafnesses, vertigoes, palsies, &c. and in some hysterical and dyspeptic symptoms which are supposed to proceed from debilities, or defective excitemen of the brain and nerves. The power of rosemary though by Dr. CULLEN it has been supposed to be too weak to reach the sanguiferous system; BERGIUS considers it as an emenagogue, and states it only to be useful in chlorosis. For distillation, the calyces, and leaves are best used in somewhat a dry state.

The leaves and tops give out their virtue completely to rectified spirit, which, when, distilled from them, becomes considerably impregnated with their fragrance, leaving, however, in the extract, the greatest share of both their flavour and pungency.

The active matter of the flowers is more volatile than that of the leaves, the greatest part of it arising with spirit; the Hungary water is a strong spirit distilled from the flowers.

Spiritus RORISMARINI, vel AQUA HUNGARICA. *Spirit of* ROSEMARY, or *Hungary water*.

Take of the fresh tops of rosemary, one pound and an half: proof spirit of wine, one gallon. Distil in a water bath, five pints. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This with the essential oil are the only preparations now kept in the shops, except rosemary being an ingredient in compound spirits of lavender, and some other preparations. A conserve used to be formed of its flowers, though it is now expunged both from the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias.

To make the Hungary water in perfection, the spirit must be very pure, the leaves at their full growth, gathered without bruising, and committed to distillation. If the flowers were hung in the still, or retort, in a wicker basket, the spirit being first put therein, and a gentle heat applied just sufficient to make the spirit rise, the vapour, lightly percolating through the flowers, will imbibe their fine parts, and leave their grosser behind.

Pure spirit extracts in great perfection all the aroma of the *rosemary*; but in distillation, it leaves so much behind that the resinous mass left upon abstracting the spirit, proves an elegant aromatic, and very rich in the peculiar qualities of the plant.

Aqueous liquors extract a useful portion of the virtues of *rosemary* by infusion, and elevate them by distillation. Along with the water, arises a considerable quantity of essential oil, which is light, thin, pale, and almost colourless: it hath a cast of a green and yellow.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Cullen's Mat. Med.

ROSMARINUM STŒCHADIS FACIE. See POLIUM CRETICUM.

ROS SOLIS, also called *rosa solis*, *rorella*, *sponsa solis*, *rorida*. RED-ROT, SUN-DEW. It is a small low plant, with a little fibrous root, from which spring small, round, hollowish leaves, on foot-stalks of about an inch long, covered with short red hairs, which make the whole leaf appear red. It grows in boggy ground, and flowers in June and July. Some commend it as a cordial, but it is injurious to cattle if they happen to eat it, and is very caustic; so it hitherto hath not obtained a place in practice. See Raii Hist.

ROSTELLUM, a little beak. See CORCULUM.

ROSTRUM LEPORINUM. The piece of flesh which hangs betwixt the division of the hare-lip. See LABIA LEPORINA.

ROTATOR MINOR, }
—— MAJOR, } See FEMORIS OS.
—— NATIS. }

ROTULA. See PATELLA. In pharmacy it is a troche.

ROTUNDA LIGAMENTA. The ROUND LIGAMENTS. On each side of the womb there is one: they are two vascular ropes, composed of arteries and veins, lymphatics and nerves, arising from the fundus uteri, and running under the duplicature of the broad ligaments to the rings of the abdominal muscles, and passing under Poupart's ligament, are lost on the crural vessels, &c. or vice versa: they run in a contorted form, and thus are capable of being lengthened. It is probable that the nerves of these ligaments, being compressed in time of labour between the uterus and abdominal muscles, cause

the

the pain which the patient feels and complains of in the inside of her thighs.

ROTUNDUS MUSCULUS. See TERES MAJOR.

ROUCOU. See ACHIOTL, and ORLEANA.

RUBEDO. MACULOSA SIMPLEX.—PUSTULOSA, —ULCEROSA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

RUBEOLA. See MORBILLI; and RUBIA CYNANCHICA.

RUBEOLA MONTANA ODORA. See ASPERULA.

RUBERCUM MACULIS. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

RUBETA. See BUFO.

RUBIA, alſo called *rubia* tinctorum, Linn. *Erythrodanum*, *rubia* major. DYER'S MADDER. RUBIA *foliis annuis caule aculeato*. CLASS TETRANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 127. The root is called *radix rubra*.

It is a tough procumbent plant, with ſquare jointed ſtalks, and five or ſix oblong pointed leaves, ſet in form of a ſtar at every joint; on the tops come forth greeniſh yellow flowers, which are followed by two black-berries. The root is long, ſlender, juicy, of a red colour both externally and internally, with a whitiſh woody pith in the middle. It is perennial, and cultivated in different parts of Europe for the uſe of dyers.

The roots are bitteriſh, and ſomewhat auſtere; they have but very little ſmell. They impart to water a dark red tincture; to rectified ſpirit and diſtilled oils a bright red. Both the watery and the ſpirituous tinctures taſte ſtrongly of the *madder*. Taken internally it tinges the urine red and milky; and if fowls, &c. have it mixed with their food, their bones become red and brittle, but the fleſh and the cartilages are no way affected by it. The bones, thus tinged, preſerve their colour, though boiled in water, or ſteeped in ſpirit of wine. The ſubtil parts of which this root is poſſeſſed, render it eminently uſeful as a reſolvent and aperient in obſtructions of the viſcera, particularly thoſe of the liver and kidneys; it has been recommended ſtrongly as an emmenagogue; but, from repeated trials, ſome authors doubt its efficacy: in ricketty affections it has been ſuppoſed to be of uſe.—Doſe in powder ℈ i. to ʒ ſs. or in decoction, two, three or four times a day, in coagulations of blood from falls, in the jaundice, and in the dropſy. It is alſo a name for the *rubeola*; a ſpecies of *croſs-wort*; and of *horſe-tail*.

RUBIA SYLVATICA LÆVIS, alſo called *gallium*, *mollugo*, *anonymos Americana*, MOUNTAIN-BASTARD, or WILD-MADDER. Its virtues are ſimilar to the above kind.

—— CYNANCHICA, called alſo *rubeola*, *cynanchica Lugdunenſis*, *aſperula*, *ſaxifraga*, SQUINANCY-WORT. It hath a black, thick, woody root, which runs deep into the earth, with many capillary fibrils, divided into a multitude of heads, and ſhoots up many ſmooth, ſlender, ungulous ſtalks, a ſpan long or more; at every joint of the ſtalk are four leaves, which are ſhort and broad; the flowers are on the top of the ſtalks and branches, and form umbels of a red colour, and agreeable ſmell, like that of the jaſmine; each flower is followed by two ſeeds, which are rough, and when dry, of a yellow colour.

It is found on chalky grounds, and is ſaid to be of uſe in quinſies, but the preſent practice does not own it.

RUBICAPRA. See CAPRA ALPINA.

RUBINUS VERUS. See CARBUNCULUS.

RUBRICA FABRILIS, ſeu RUBRICA. See OCHRA.

RUBUS. See DUMUS.

RUBUS ALPINUS and PALUSTRIS HUMILIS. See CHAMÆMORUS.

—— IDÆUS. Alſo *batinon*, *moron*. RASPBERRY-BUSH. It is the RUBUS IDÆUS, *foliis quinato-pinnatis ternatiſque*, *caule aculeato petiolis canaliculatis*. CLASS ICOSANDRIA, ORDER POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 632. This plant is a native of Britain, uſually growing about woods and hedges, rocky mountains, and in moiſt ſituations, producing its flowers in May and June. The raſpberry is (though) commonly cultivated in our gardens, where we frequently obſerve three ſorts; the *red*, *white*, and *ſmooth*. This fruit has a common ſweet taſte, accompanied with a peculiar grateful flavour, on account of which it is chiefly valued: as to its virtues, they conſiſt in allaying heat, and quenching thirſt, and promoting the natural excretions, though theſe it poſſeſſes not in ſo great a degree as ſome other of our ſummer fruits. A ſyrup is made of the juice in the following manner: Take of raſpberry juice, ſtrained after the fæces have ſubſided, two pints; double refined ſugar, by weight, fifty ounces; diſſolve the ſugar that it may form a ſyrup.

RUBUS VULGARIS. The COMMON BRAMBLE; BLACK, or DEW-BERRY BUSH. RUBUS FRUTICOSUS, Linn. called alſo *batos*, *chamæbatos*. It grows wild in hedges and in woods. The berries, called *humirubus*, have a faint taſte, with an agreeable flavour. The leaves are moderately aſtringent. The flowers appear in July, and the fruit is ripe in Auguſt and September; but no part of this buſh, or its productions, are under the preſent practice.

RUCTATIO, } A diſcharging of wind upwards.
RUCTUS. } When a diſeaſe, it is an inſtance of dyſpepſia, and is better relieved by means that help digeſtion than by ſpirituous liquors, and warm carminatives.

RUFI PILULÆ, now PILULÆ EX ALOE cum MYRRHA. ALOETIC PILLS with MYRRH. ℞ Aloës ſocotorinæ ʒ ii. myrrhæ, croci, ää ʒ i. ſyrupi croci quantum ſatis ſit. Let the aloes and myrrh be ſeparately reduced to powder, then beat the whole together into a maſs. For their medicinal power, ſee the article ALOE.

RUMEX ACETOSUS
—— PRATENSIS,
—— SCUTATUS, vel
—— HELVETICUS } LINNÆI. See ACETOSA.
—— AQUATICUS,
—— HYDROLAPATHIUM, } See LAPATHUM AQUATICUM.
—— and RUMEX ACUTUS. See LAPATHUM ACUTUM.

RUONIA. See GUTTA ROSACEA.

RUPICAPRA. See CAPRA ALPINA.

RUPELLENSIS SAL. It is alſo called *ſel de ſeignette*, and ROCHELLE SALT, now *natron tartariſatum*. It is a ſoluble tartar, made with the mineral fixed alkaline ſalt after its being melted by the heat of the fire, by which it forms more eaſily into cryſtals. ʒ vi. to ℥ i. of this *ſalt* is a gentle cooling purge: but like all the other neutral ſaline purgatives, ſhould be mixed with a copious quantity of water.

RUPTURA. A RUPTURE. The word *hernia* is tranſlated by the Engliſh word *rupture* (ſee HERNIA); but this tranſlation was in conſequence of the idea that the peritonæum was ruptured when the abdominal contents protruded through the teguments. The word *ruptura*, or *rupture*, is moſt properly ſpoken of a cartilage, a ligament, or a tendon; when they are divided by violence, then a ſpecies of wound is produced, viz. the part is lacerated.

RUSCUS, alſo called *bruſcus*, *oxymyrrhine*, *oxymyrſine*, *myrtacantha*, *myacantha*, *ſcopa regia*. WILD-MYRTLE, KNEE-HOLLY, BUTCHER'S BROOM. It is the RUSCUS ACULEATUS Linn. It is a low woody plant, with oblong, ſtiff, prickly leaves, joined immediately to the ſtalks; from the middle ribs of the leaves on the upper ſide iſſue ſmall yellowiſh flowers, which are ſucceeded by red berries. The root is pretty thick, knotty, furniſhed with long fibres matted together, of a pale browniſh colour on the outſide, and white within. It grows wild in woods and heaths, is perennial and evergreen; it flowers in May, and its berries open in Auguſt. The root taſtes ſweet, and is ſlightly bitter; it is *aperient* and *diuretic*; its virtues are extracted by water and ſpirit; and on inſpiſſating the tincture, they remain entire behind. The young ſhoots are moſt powerful, and are eaten inſtead of aſparagus. See Miller's Bot. Off.

RUSCUS HIPPOGLOSSUS, or LATIFOLIUS. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

RUTA. RUE. *Ruta* graveolens, or *ruta* ſylveſtris major, fol. decompoſitis, petalis laceris, floribus lateralibus quadrifidis, Linn. LARGE WILD-RUE; called alſo *armala*; *beſaſa*; *peganon*. It is a ſmall ſhrubby plant, with thick bluiſh green leaves, divided into numerous roundiſh ſegments; on the tops of the branches come forth yellowiſh flowers, followed each by a capſule, which is divided into four partitions full of ſmall, blackiſh, rough ſeeds. It is cultivated in gardens, flowers in June, and holds its leaves all the winter.

Rue hath a ſtrong unpleaſant ſmell, and a penetrating pungent bitter taſte; if much handled it is apt to inflame and exulcerate the ſkin. It is commended as a powerful ſtimulant, aperient, antiſeptic, and in ſome degree antiſpaſmodic. In crudities and indigeſtion, and the ill effects of corrupted air, in uterine obſtructions, and hyſteric diſeaſes, its efficacy is ſaid to be conſiderable. It is uſeful in cold phlegmatic habits, or weak hyſterical conſtitutions, ſuffering from retarded and obſtructed ſecretions; for it quickens the circulation, diſſolves tenacious juices, and promotes the fluid ſecretions. Externally it

is diſcutient and antiſeptic, if applied by way of fomentation.

Its virtues are extracted by water and by ſpirit of wine, but moſt perfectly by the latter. On inſpiſſating the ſpirituous tincture, very little of its flavour ariſes with the menſtruum, nearly all the active parts of the *rue* remaining in the extract, which impreſſes the palate with a warm, ſubtile, durable pungency; and in ſmell it is rather leſs unpleaſant than the herb in ſubſtance. This is the beſt preparation of *rue*. Though the principal virtues reſide in the eſſential oil, yet this oil not being very volatile, it reſides in the extract.

Diſtilled with water, a yellowiſh or browniſh eſſential oil is obtained; and if the liquor which remains in the ſtill is inſpiſſated by evaporation, a warm, pungent, bitteriſh extract is obtained.

When *rue*-leaves are diſtilled for their eſſential oil, they ſhould be uſed whilſt freſh, ſhould be gathered when the flowers are ready to fall off; and as the ſeeds and their capſules contain more oil than the leaves, they ſhould be gathered and diſtilled alſo. They all require to be macerated ſome time before they are diſtilled.

Rue is directed in form of an extract, and is alſo a principal ingredient in the pulvis cum myrrha compoſitus, and often given in the form of tea. To it was attributed, by HIPPOCRATES, the power of reſiſting the action of contagion, and other kinds of poiſons; and in this view highly extolled by BOERHAAVE. Notwithſtanding which, it is not now allowed to poſſeſs any ſuch virtues.

For the mode of making which, ſee CHAMÆMELI EXTRACTUM.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

RUTA CAPRARIA. See GALEGA.

—— SYLVESTRIS. See HARMEL.

RUYSCHIANA TUNICA. See CHOROIDES.

RYSAGON. See CASSUMMUNIAR.

RYTHMUS, from ῥυθμος, *meaſure*, a term uſed by muſicians, with reſpect to time in muſic; but ſince Herophilus applied it to the pulſe, it is uſed to expreſs the time, motion, or modulation of the pulſe. See ARYTHMUS.

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SABADILLA. See CEVADILLA.

SABINA, alſo called SAVINA, *ſabina* ſterilis, *bratbu*, COMMON or BARREN SAVINE. It is the JUNIPERUS SABINA, *fol. oppoſitis erectis decurrentibus oppoſitionibus pyxidatis, ramis ſerratulis*, CLASS DIOECIA; ORD. MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1134. It is an evergreen ſhrub, with ſhort narrow leaves, which are ſo ſtiff as to be prickly: when old, and not till then, it bears blackiſh berries, like thoſe of the juniper. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, and is raiſed with us in gardens. The leaves and tops have a ſtrong ſmell of a diſagreeable kind; of a hot, bitter and acrid taſte. They give out great part of their active matter to watery liquors, and the whole to rectified ſpirit. Diſtilled with water they yield much eſſential oil, which ſmells ſtrongly and taſtes moderately of the *ſavin*: its DOSE is from *two* to *four* drops.

The decoction which remains after diſtilling for the oil, yields an extract, which retains much of the pungency, warmth, and bitterneſs of the plant. On inſpiſſating the ſpirituous tincture, there remains an extract conſiſting of two diſtinct ſubſtances; one is yellow, unctuous, or oily, bitteriſh, and pungent; the other is black, reſinous, tenacious, leſs pungent, and ſub-aſtringent.

Savin is ſtimulant and aperient, uſeful in uterine obſtructions which proceed from a ſluggiſhneſs of the humours and a laxity of the veſſels. It is conſidered as a very powerful and active medicine; it heats and ſtimulates the whole ſyſtem very conſiderably, and is ſaid to promote the fluid ſecretions. It has been proved, by repeated trials, to be an efficacious emmenagogue, and well ſuited to the relaxed and weak habit; but in plethoric habits improper, which ought to be repeatedly bled before it is exhibited. In powder, the doſe is from ℈ i. to ʒ i. twice a day; in ſmaller doſes, it does not prove effectual.

There are ſeveral preparations of this plant, beſides the powder, viz. EXTRACTUM SABINÆ. See CHAMÆMELI EXTRACTUM. Its doſe is from ten grains to thirty grains.

PULVIS SABINÆ COMPOSITUS.

℞ Pulveris foliorum ſabinæ, æruginis pp. ää p. æ. m. This is employed as an eſcharotic, for warts, and excreſcencies, upon which this powder is to be ſprinkled every day. The powdered ſavine alone is uſed for venereal warts very often, foul ulcers, &c. The oil impregnates the urine with its ſmell, and contains the whole of its virtues. See Lewis's Mat Med.; and for the *tinctura ſabinæ compoſita*, ſee ELIXIR MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUM, under MYRRHA.

SABINA BACCIFERA. See CEDRUS CUM FOLYP.

—— GORNSIS. See CEDRUS PHŒNICIA.

SABURRATIO. See ARENATIO.

SACCATA See ŒNUS DIACHŒMENUS.

SACCHARUM. SUGAR. The Arabians call it *ſuchar*, *ſucchar*, *ſutter*, *zuchar*, *zuccara*, and *zozar*; the Greeks called it *ſackchar*, *ſakchari*, *ſalcharion*, and *ſpodion*. It is alſo named *cantion*. That which is put into caſks unrefined, is called *caſſonada*. The plant is the SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM, *floribus paniculatis, foliis planis*, CLASS. TRIANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 73. COMMON SUGAR-CANE.

Sugar is the eſſential ſalt of the *ſugar-cane*, or of whatever vegetable it is obtained from. It is chiefly the produce of the *arundo ſaccharifera*, C. B. called alſo *arundo viba Braſilienſibus*, which grows ſpontaneouſly in the Eaſt Indies and ſome of the warmer parts of the Weſt, and is cultivated in many of the American iſlands: the beſt canes grow in the Canary and Madeira iſlands. The expreſſed juice of the cane is clarified with the addition of lime-water, &c. and boiled down to a thick conſiſtence; it is removed from the fire, and then the ſaccharine part concretes into brown coloured maſſes: this is the SACCHARUM RUBRUM of the Pharm. Lond. and Edinb. It leaves an unctuous liquor, called *melazzo* or molaſſes, from its being of an honey-like conſiſtence, which with us is called *treacle*. This red *ſugar* is clarified in conical moulds, by ſpreading on the upper broad ſurface ſome moiſt clay, whoſe watery part gently percolating through the maſs, carries with it a large portion of the treacly matter. This is further refined by diſſolving it in water and mixing it with the whites of eggs, then draining off the water, and covering it with clay again in the moulds: this is the SACCHAR. ALB. Ph. Edinb. This proceſs again repeated, it is the SACCHAR. PURISSIM. Ph. Lond. Brown *ſugar* boiled to a proper conſiſtence, is placed in a hot room, to ſhoot into cryſtals upon ſticks placed for the purpoſe, and it is then called *ſaccharum candidum* and *candum*; *canthum*; *ſaccharum cantion*; when powdered, *nabit*, in the Pharm. Edinb. or clarified, and the thinner parts evaporated, ſo that it forms a brittle ſubſtance made into ſmall rolls, it is then called BARLEY SUGAR; both of which have the Arabian name *alphenic*.

Sugar, when it is depurated, boiled in roſe water, and caſt into troches, is called CHRISTI MANUS; when pearls are added, *manus Chriſti perlata*.

By the aſſiſtance of heat, *ſugar* diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine, but the greateſt part ſeparates when cold, and concretes into a cryſtalline form. On this foundation ſaccharine concretions are obtained from ſaturated ſpirituous tinctures of ſeveral of the ſweet plants of our own growth, the ſaccharine part ſeparating when the tincture is ſet in the cold, whilſt the reſinous and other matter ſeparated from the plant remains in the ſpirit.

On all trials hitherto made, *ſugar* appears to be perfectly neutral, and unites with moſt kinds of humid bodies without altering their native qualities. It ſerves as an intermedium for uniting together ſome bodies naturally repugnant; in conſequence of this property it is ſuppoſed to unite the unctuous part of our food with our juices. Hence ſome conclude that it increaſes fatneſs, whilſt others ſay it hath the contrary effect by preventing the ſeparation of the oily matter from the blood. Neumann obſerves, that he hath known very lean people who have eaten great quantities of ſugar. Some ſay that it thickens the juices, and makes them ſluggiſh; that it retards the circulation, obſtructs the natural ſecretions, and thus occaſions or aggravates ſcorbutic, cachectic, hypochondriac, and other diſorders; but general experience does not manifeſt that *ſugar* produces any of theſe effects

in a remarkable degree. Its moderate uſe is innocent, and perhaps, of all others, it is the moſt inoffenſive of the ſweets. And when preſent in any unuſual quantity in the maſs of blood, Dr. Cullen ſays, that the medicinal qualities are no other than that of a ſaline mild ſubſtance, that will readily paſs by the excretions, and probably expedite and promote theſe; and that this is the only medicinal virtue he can aſcribe to it.

Sugar preſerves both animal and vegetable ſubſtances from putrefaction, and appears to poſſeſs this power in a much greater degree than the common alimentary ſalt. Animal fleſh hath been preſerved by *ſugar* more than three years from being at all tainted or putrefied. The impure brown *ſugars* are moſt laxative, in conſequence of their oily or treacly matter. The candied *ſugar* diſſolving with difficulty, renders it more fit for gradually melting in the mouth, and thus relieving tickling coughs, and hoarſeneſs. In other reſpects, its principal uſe is to render other medicines more palatable, or to give them a proper form. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

SACCHARUM CANADENSE, and ACERNUM. See ACER.

—— ALUMINIS. See ALUMEN.

—— SATURNI. See PLUMBUM, N° 5.

SACCULI ADIPOSI. The cells of the cellular membrane filled with fat. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

SACCULI MUCOSI. See BURSÆ MUCOSÆ.

SACCULUS and SACCUS. See EPITHEMA.

SACCULUS CHYLIFERUS. See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.

—— CORDIS. See PERICARDIUM.

—— LACRYMALIS. The LACRYMAL SAC is an oblong membranous bag, by which the tears are conveyed from the ſurface of the eye to the noſtril, on each ſide reſpectively. It receives the tears at the *lachrymal* points, from whence it conveys them to the os turbinatum inferius, where it opens into the noſtril. The body of the bag is in the grooves of the os unguis, and os maxillare, which form the paſſage. See PUNCTA LACRYMALIA.

SACCUS. The INTESTINUM CÆCUM, and ŒNUS DIACHEOMENUS.

SACER MUSCULUS. Winſlow calls this muſcle *tranſverſo-ſpinalis lumborum*. It is compoſed of ſeveral oblique, converging, or tranſverſo-ſpinal muſcles; and lies between the ſpinal and oblique apophyſes of the loins, reaching to the os ſacrum. The loweſt is fixed to the upper lateral parts of the os ſacrum, and to the poſterior ſuperior ſpine of the os ilium; the reſt are fixed to the three loweſt tranſverſe apophyſes, and to the four loweſt oblique apophyſes of the loins, and their lateral tuberoſities, from thence they run up to all the ſpinal apophyſes of the vertebræ.

SACERDOTIS VIRILE. See ARUM.

SACKCHAR, SAKCHARI. See SACCHARUM.

SACRA ARTERIA. It goes out from the back part of the aorta, at the bifurcation, on each ſide reſpectively. Sometimes there are three or four of them, and ſometimes but one. Sometimes they take their riſe ſomewhat higher from the lumbares, or from the iliacæ. They are ramified on the os ſacrum and the neighbouring parts of the peritonæum, rectum, fat, &c, and alſo penetrate into the ſubſtance of the bone.

SACRA HERBA. See VERBENA.

—— TINCTURA, NOW ALOES VINUM. ALOETIC WIE.

Take of Socotorine aloes, ℥ viij. canella alba, ℥ ij. vinum album Hiſpanic. m. ℔ vj. ſpt. vinoſi tenuioris, m. ℔ ij.

Let the aloes and canella alba be reduced to powder ſeparately, then mixed, and pour upon them the wine; afterwards let them digeſt for a fortnight, now and then ſtirring them; and then ſtrain it off. It will be of uſe to prevent the aloes, when moiſtened, from running into concretions, to mix the powders with white ſand, cleared from its foulneſs. Ph. Lond. 1788. This is eſteemed a warm purgative, which will generally prove ſo to adults in doſes from ſix to ſixteen drams. Three or four drams, with a dram of ſpirit of lavender, repeatedly taken about noon, or at bed time, has been of great uſe in caſes of indigeſtion, and headachs: large doſes of this, or the *tinctura aloes*, have been taken to produce the bleeding piles where they have been ſuddenly and injuriouſly ſuppreſſed.

SACRA VASA. The veſſels which belong to the os ſacrum and the adjacent parts, as the arteries and veins.

—— VENA. It ſometimes proceeds from the bifurcation of the *vena* cava, at others from the origin of the left iliaca, and accompanies the artery of the ſame name.

SACRI ACUMEN OSSIS. See ACUMEN.

SACRO LUMBARIS, vel LUMBALIS. This muſcle is one with the longiſſimus dorſi at its origin, but ſoon divides, and is inſerted by digitations into the angle of every rib. The uppermoſt tendon is inſerted into the tranſverſe proceſs of the laſt cervical vertebra.

—— LUMBARIS ACCESSORIUS, called alſo *acceſſorius ſacro-lumbalis*, and *ſacro-lumbaris*; *cervicalis deſcendens*, and *cervicalis dorſi*. It is a continuation of the cervicalis dorſi; it lies on the outſide of the complexus, and coming down from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the lower vertebræ colli, is continued down under the ſacro lumbaris to the ribs, which it depreſſes, as well as the ſacro lumbaris.

—— NERVI. Five or ſix branches of nerves from the ſpine paſs through the os ſacrum, whence their name. The three firſt join the fourth and fifth lumbar nerves to form the ſciatic nerve. The third *ſacral nerve* gives ſome branches to the pelvis.

—— COCCYGÆUS. See COCCYGÆUS POSTERIOR.

SACRUM OS. This bone is thus named from its having been offered in ſacrifices. Some call it *os baſilare*, from its being, as it were, the ſupport of the whole ſpine, alſo called *albagiazi*. This bone is of a ſomewhat triangular ſhape, broad above, narrow below, convex behind, and concave before. In the fœtal ſtate it conſiſts of five diſtinct bones, but in adults they are united into one. On the outſide there is a ridge, which is called the ſpine. On the fore part there are four pair of holes for the tranſmiſſion of the nerves. This bone is connected with the oſſa innominata by ſynchondroſis, and forms the poſterior part of the pelvis. Below the *os ſacrum* it is connected with the os coccygis.

SÆVA LEONIS ORA. See ANTIRRHINUM.

SAFFRAN DE TERRA. See CURCUMA.

SAGAPENUM, alſo called *ſerapinum*, GUM SAGAPEN. It is the gummy reſinous juice of an oriental plant, ſuppoſed to be a ſpecies of ferula. See FERULA MAJOR, ſeu FEMINEA. It is brought from Alexandria either in diſtinct tears, or run together in large maſſes; outwardly it is of a yellow colour, internally it is paler, and clear like horn: but ſometimes of a greeniſh hue. It grows ſoft on being handled, ſo as to ſtick to the fingers. Sometimes pieces of bdellium are ſold for it, but they may be diſtinguiſhed by their weaker ſmell. The ſmell of *ſagapenum* is ſtrong and diſagreeable, like that of the leek, or of a mixture of aſſafœtida and galbanum. To the taſte it is moderately hot and biting. It is one of the ſtrongeſt of the deobſtruent gums; ſuperior to the opoponax, galbanum, and ammoniacum, coming neareſt to the aſſafœtida. As an alterative it may be given from gr. iii. to ℥ ſs. and as a purge, ℥ i. muſt be given for a doſe. It is generally uſed as an attenuant, an expectorant, deobſtruent, and antiſpaſmodic. Neumann ſays it is uſed in the ſame caſes as the ammoniacum. Boiling water diſſolves about ⅘ths of this gummy reſin. Rectified ſpirit takes up about one half. Water brings over with it in diſtillation much of the flavour of the *ſagapenum*, and a ſmall portion of eſſential oil, but the diſtilled ſpirit is moſt flavourleſs. It is an ingredient in the pilulæ gummi. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Tourneſort's and Cullen's Materia Medica.

SAGITTA. ARROW-HEAD. At firſt the leaves of this plant reſemble thoſe of plantain, but afterwards the bearded head of an arrow; the fruit conſiſts of a collection of ſeeds like the ſtraw-berry. It is ſaid to poſſeſs ſimilar virtues with the plantain, but is rarely uſed.

SAGITTALIS SUTURA, called alſo *virgata*, *obelæa*, *rhabdoides*; *rabdoides*. The SAGITTAL or STRAIT SUTURE of the head. It runs from the os frontis to the os occipitis, betwixt the parietal bones.

SAGITTARIA ALEXIPHARMICA, alſo called *agutiguepoobi Braſilienſis*, *malacca radix*, *canna Indica*, *arundo Indica*, ARROW-ROOT, DART-WORT. The root is alexipharmic, and is uſed by the Indians to remove the poiſon which they receive from darts when wounded by them. It is found in the Weſt Indian iſlands, and is two or three inches long, as thick as a man's thumb, jointed and white. See Raii Hiſt.

SAGOU. See PALMA JAPONICA.

SAL. SALT, ACALAI. It is a body that is more or leſs hard, having a remarkable ſavoury taſte; is entirely ſoluble in water, and does not precipitate, unleſs there is more than the water can diſſolve; or, as Geoffroy defines it, "It is a ſolid, friable, pellucid, ſapid, mineral body, ſoluble in water, fuſible by fire, and concreſcible into the form of cryſtals." This definition agrees with ſea-*ſalt*, nitre, vitriol, alum, borax, and *ſal* ammoniac. *Salts* are natural or ſimple, and artificial or compound. The ſimple are the acid and alkaline; the compound the neutral, metallic, and earthy; of the acid kind there are the vitriolic, nitrous, muriatic, vegetable, animal, &c. of the alkaline there are the fixed, both vegetable and foſſil; and the volatile, which laſt are chiefly from animal ſubſtances; they are very rarely found in the mineral kingdom. Indeed the term SALT, which is ſynonymous with ſaline matter, or ſaline ſubſtances, when taken in its moſt general ſenſe, is, of all chemical terms, that which is applicable to the greateſt number of individuals. In fact, the different number of bodies, to which chemiſts allow the character of *ſaline*, or which poſſeſs the principal ſaline properties, is ſo great that they are very far from being known. The enumeration of thoſe which are known, with their ſpecific characters, would be infinitely too numerous for this work. We ſhall therefore only obſerve, that the eſſential properties of all matter, which ought to be conſidered *ſaline*, are *to affect the ſenſe of taſte,—to be ſoluble in water*,—and to have all the principal qualities, as *gravity*, and *fixity, in an intermediate degree, betwixt thoſe of water and pure earth*. See CRYSTALLIZATIO. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works; Fourcroy's Chemiſtry, and other chemical writers, who have treated pretty diffuſively on this ſubject. BURAC is a name given to all kinds of ſalt.

SAL is alſo a term affixed to ſeveral ſaline ſubſtances, viz. *ſal vol. ſalis ammoniaci*; *ſal c. cervi*. See ACALI VOTATILE; *ſal abſinthii*;—*tartari—ſodæ*; ſee ALCALI; *ammoniacum*; VOLATILE;—*alkalinus ſalis marini*; ſee ANATRON; *cyreniacus*, ſee AMMONIACUS SAL; *foſſilis, rupeus*, ſee GEMMA SAL; *catharticus Glauberi*; *Dauphiny*; *mirabilis*; *admirabilis*; ſee GLAUBERI SAL; *Sennerti*; ſee DIURETICUS SAL; *fuſionis*; *fixionis*; ſee ALEMBROTH; *gemmæ*; *communis*; *marinus*; ſee MARINUM SAL; *alkali fixum*; ſee CLAVELLATI CINERES; *petræ*; *prunellæ*; *polychreſtum*; ſee NITRUM, &c.

SALAMANDRA. See AMIANTHUS.

SALCHARION. See SACCHARUM.

SALEP, vel SALEB. See ORCHIS.

SALICARNIA. See KALI.

SALITRON. See ANATRON.

SALIUNCA. See NARDUS CELTICUS.

SALIVA, from σιαλος. It is that fluid by which the mouth and tongue are continually moiſtened in their natural ſtate, and is ſupplied by glands which form it, that are called ſalivary glands. This humour is thin and pellucid, incapable of being concreted by the fire, almoſt without taſte and ſmell. By chewing, it is expreſſed from the glands which ſeparate it from the blood, and is intimately mixed with our food, the digeſtion of which it greatly promotes. In hungry perſons it is acrid and copiouſly diſcharged; and in thoſe who have faſted long it is highly acrid, penetrating, and reſolvent. A too copious evacuation of it produces thirſt, loſs of appetite, bad digeſtion, and an atrophy. See Haller's Phyſiology, in the article of Maſtication. Boerhaave's Inſtitutes. Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 23.

SALIVALES GLANDULÆ. The SALIVARY GLANDS. They are commonly reckoned three pair, viz. the parotid, the maxillary, and the ſublingual; but Dr. Hunter would reckon the ſublingual of another kind.

SALIVALIS DUCTUS STENONIS. *Ductus Stenonis*. STENO'S SALIVAL DUCT. It is alſo called the UPPER SALIVAL DUCT. It is the *duct* which carries the *ſaliva* from the parotid gland into the mouth. See BUCCINATOR MUSCULUS.

SALIVANTIA. Medicines which excite a ſalivation.

SALIVARIS HERBA. See PYRETHRUM.

SALIVATIO. A SALIVATION. It is that extraordinary diſcharge of ſpitting which is excited by the uſe of mercury; a practice which is now rarely directed, becauſe all the advantages of mercury are obtained by uſing it as an alterative; and that without the trouble and danger which attends this method of promoting an evacuation by it. However, as occaſionally it may be needful to excite a gentle ſpitting, in general it is beſt done by rubbing a proper quantity of the ungt. hydrargyri every or every other night on the thighs. Mr. Clare recommends the application of calomel, gr. iii. vel iv. to the inſide of the cheek; he directs the patient to moiſten his finger with ſaliva, then therewith to take up the calomel, and rub it on and around that place where the parotid duct opens into the mouth. He adds that a grain or two applied behind the preputium, or to the labia, will, when accompanying the application of it to the inſide of the cheek, greatly advance the cure. This muſt be repeated every or every other day according to the degree of its effect. This mode, he obſerves, is leſs diſagreeable than the uſual one of rubbing the unguent. hydrargyri, as is commonly directed. Before the uſe of the calomel, it is proper to waſh the mouth well with warm water, that the mucus ſpread about on the cheeks may not prevent its abſorption. See an Eſſay on the Cure of Abſceſſes, &c. by P. Clare, Surgeon. Mr. Cruikſhank hath added an Appendix to Mr. Clare's publication, well deſerving the attention of every practitioner. The following are ſome of the many valuable inſtances of information communicated in a few pages. He obſerves, that there is no doubt of abſorption taking place on the inſide of the mouth, of the preputium, of the labia, &c. and that any fine powder, capable of being abſorbed there, will be more readily taken up when mixed with a watery fluid, as ſaliva. The particles of the blood, ſeen in the ſimple microſcope, are at leaſt ten times larger than thoſe of the levigated calomel; yet I have often ſeen the abſorbents turgid with red blood. The particles of quickſilver, in the beſt prepared mercurial ointment, appear in the ſame microſcope, as diſtant as the particles of the blood; and it is well known, they are very readily taken up by the abſorbents of the ſkin. The particles of levigated calomel are not much coarſer than thoſe of its precipitate by the volatile alkali; but this precipitate, we are certain, may be abſorbed from the external ſurface of the body; why then may not calomel be abſorbed from the inſide of the mouth? Mr. Hunter hath frequently directed calomel to be rubbed on the ſkin along with the volatile liniment; and ſeen it have the effects of the unguent. hydrargyri. It is very probable that the calomel, mixed with ſaliva, might make a good mercurial ointment. The ſurface on the inſide of the cheek, is a better abſorbing ſurface, than perhaps any other acceſſible to friction in the body. Though every ſurface abſorbs, they do not all abſorb equally. Calomel taken into the ſtomach frequently gripes, &c. but this effect is not obſerved when it is abſorbed by the inſide of the cheek: probably it becomes milder in its operation this way, as it is known that the divided quickſilver becomes milder when abſorbed by the ſkin. Friction with calomel on the inſide of the cheek, is a leſs tedious, leſs laborious proceſs, than the common one of rubbing the ungt. hydrargyri. To rub half a dram of the ungt. hydrargyri every night on the inſide of the thighs for half an hour, is almoſt intolerable; but what then muſt it be to rub in a larger quantity? The proceſs always tires the patient before it is half performed, and often on this account he omits it. From this circumſtance a cure is often miſſed. Let us ſuppoſe fifteen grains of the ungt. hydrargyri equal to one grain of calomel; and that we can go on with the calomel for twelve or fifteen days with ſenſible advantage: we muſt acknowledge that when the unguent. is uſed, it becomes neceſſary long before the end of this period to increaſe the doſe, in order to keep up the effects. Beſides the unguent. being more viſcid than the calomel mixed with ſaliva, will require a larger ſurface and a longer time before it can be ſufficiently rubbed in. The calomel is ſufficiently rubbed in, in a quarter of an hour. The friction of the unguent. hydrargyri on the thighs and arms makes the ſkin look dirty. It hath an offenſive odour whilſt it is rubbed; as it is greaſy, it does not rub in ſo as to be dry, and thence the ſkin is clammy, and ſticks to every thing about it; many ſkins are inflamed by it, which retards the cure this way, by being a cauſe for its omiſſion. Some ſkins are diſagreeably affected with oil, ſo when the calomel is not admitted as above recommended, the quickſilver may be divided with the ſynovia of cows or ſheep inſtead of oil or lard, which in ſome ſkins produce eryſipetalous inflammation, &c. A warm bath may be entered into two or three times before anointing with the unguent. hydrargyri, after which, the patient being kept in a warm room, and having on a flannel ſhirt, the principal

principal care is not to raiſe the *ſalivation* ſuddenly, or to any conſiderable height. A *ſalivation* ſhould riſe very gradually, and ſhould ſubſide as ſlowly; inattention to this hath been productive of many inconveniences. The body ſhould be prepared by a ſpare diet for a few days, and bleeding as well as uſing the warm barth. Except in ſtrong conſtitutions, from a pint to a quart is a ſufficient diſcharge of the ſaliva in twenty-four hours. Support the patient's ſtrength with plenty of light but nouriſhing diet; give him a pint of gruel, or of a decoction of mallows and liquorice in milk and water, almond emulſion, and barley-water, with gum arabic diſſolved in it, &c. repeat the above quantity every two or at the moſt every three hours; and if he is faint with it, give now and then a little wine-whey, maced ale, or mulled wine. If the patient is a woman, and expects her menſes, defer the procedure until they ſettle. If the neceſſary precautions are taken to raiſe and to carry the *ſalivation* on gently, the many bad accidents mentioned by writers on this ſubject will be prevented; and as to avoid inconveniences is better than to remove them, it may here ſuffice to have put the practitioner on his guard againſt ills which otherwiſe muſt occaſion him much trouble and anxiety. From repeated experience, it has, however, been found, that it is very rarely neceſſary, in the cure of the lues venerea, to raiſe a ſalivation; it will be quite ſufficient, if, after ſome time perſiſting in the uſe of mercury, he finds his mouth and gums ſlightly affected; for then we ſhall be aſſured that the medicine has got perfectly into the habit. In order, therefore, to prevent a *ſaliva-tion* coming on during the uſe of mercury, when the patient feels his gums begin to ſwell, his breath to ſmell diſagreeably, his throat painful on the inſide, or when he is obliged to ſpit oftener than uſual, the uſe of mercury muſt be immediately left off till all the ſymptoms diſappear, and then he may again apply to it. In bad weather, the patient ſhould keep himſelf within doors, in a moderately warm room, not covering his head and neck, ſo as to create much warmth: in fine weather he may go abroad; and, ſhould he be of a weakly habit, Peruvian bark may be adminiſtered twice a day; and coſtiveneſs be particularly avoided, by ſuch gentle means as act at the ſame time upon the urinary paſſages, ſuch as neutral ſalts, whey, &c. But notwithſtanding theſe precautions, ſhould a ſalivation come on, as will ſometimes happen in conſtitutions, whoſe ſalivary ſyſtem is very irritable; beſides deſiſting from the uſe of mercury, and keeping himſelf moderately warm, if the conſtitution will bear it, a gentle purgative may be given, and the warm bath be had recourſe to three or four times a week, he ſhould wear flannel next his ſkin; and ſhould inflammatory ſymptoms occur, bleeding will be neceſſary, and drinking freely of diluting mucilaginous liquids; but ſhould there be much debility attendant, a generous nutritious diet, wine, and bark with chalybeates, will be moſt proper, and a country reſidence, carefully avoiding all expoſure to too cold air: if the ſpitting continues undiminiſhed, gently reſtringent gargles may be uſed, ſuch as tincture of roſes, or decoction of bark with tincture of myrrh; of opium, and honey of roſes: boluſes of flowers of ſulphur, or precipitated ſulphur of antimony, may be taken two or three times a day; theſe alſo may be joined with camphor, which failing, a bliſter may be applied, or a ſeton, or iſſue ſet in the neck, and volatile liniment applied to the throat. Oily emulſions may be freely adminiſtered, which ſometimes appeared as efficacious aſſiſtants; and, in deſperate caſes, pouring cold water upon the head and neck, whilſt the patient has been ſitting in the warm bath, has been recommended.

Ptyaliſms ariſe alſo from different cauſes; ſometimes they are occaſioned by obſtructed viſcera. See alſo a caſe of ptyaliſm occaſioned by a diminiſhed ſecretion of urine, in the Med. Communications, vol. i. p. 155.

SALIX. The COMMON WHITE or the DUTCH WILLOW TREE; called alſo *itea*. It is not noticed in general practice; but ſome who have uſed it in agues have ſucceeded by giving a dram of its bark in powder, and repeating it every four hours during the intermiſſions. This ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed from the other by its oblong, pointed, ſerrated leaves, being hoary on both ſides, though moſt ſo on the lower, and in the branches being tough. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Philoſ. Tranſ. 1763. It is the SALIX FRAGILIS *foliis ſerratis glabris, ovato-lanceolatis, petiolis dentato-glandulosis*. CLASS. DIOECIA, ORD. DIANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1098. CRACK WILLOW.

The bark of the branches of this tree manifeſts a conſiderable degree of bitterneſs to the taſte, and is alſo aſtringent; and has been recommended not only in intermittents, but likewiſe in other caſes requiring tonic and aſtringent medicines.

Dr. Cullen ſays it is as valuable a medicine, and as promiſing a ſubſtitute for the bark, as any he knows to have been offered to the public. The trials he has made have been with the *ſalix pentandra*, the bark taken from its branches the third of an inch diameter, and of four or five years growth. Though he adds, Bergius declares, in intermittent fevers, he has always failed with this bark. Materia Medica.

SALPINGO PHARYNGÆUS. It riſes from about the tuba Euſtachiana, and is inſerted into the pharynx. Valſalva and Douglas ſay it is one of the origins of the muſcle of the pharynx. See PHARYNX.

SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS. This muſcle ariſes fleſhy from the bony part of the tube of the ear, and is inſerted into the baſis of the uvula with its partner muſcle on the other ſide. They draw the uvula upward and backward.

—— STAPHYLINUS INTERNUS. See PETRO SALPINGO STAPHYLINI.

SALSAPARILLA. See SARSAPARILLA.

SALSOLA. See KALI.

SALUTARIS DIGITUS. See DIGITUS.

SALVATELLA VENA, from *ſalus, health*, becauſe it hath been thought that to open this vein, melancholy was cured, called alſo *ſplenitis*. This vein runs on the back of the hand; it comes from the little finger and that next to it; or according to ſome, it proceeds from betwixt the thumb and the fore-finger, and runs up to the ulna.

SALVIA, from *ſalvus, ſound* or *healthy*. SAGE, called alſo *elelisphaces*. Botaniſts enumerate more than twenty ſpecies. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with ſquare ſtalks, obtuſe, wrinkled, dry leaves, and large bluiſh flowers, which are on looſe ſpikes on the tops of the branches. It is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, but bears the cold of our clime. It flowers in May and June. Its ſeeds are called *ebel*.

SALVIA BOSCI. WILD or WOOD-SAGE. Taking its name from *boſcum*, or *boſcus, a wood*, the place where it grows.

—— ÆTHIOPIS. See ÆTHIOPIS.

—— HORMINUM. See HORMINUM.

—— MAJOR. GREATER or COMMON GARDEN-SAGE. It is the SALVIA OFFICINALIS, or SALVIA MAJOR, *foliis lanceolato-ovatis integris crenulatis, floribus ſpicatis cæruleis, calycibus acutis*. CLASS. DIANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 37. Common green *ſage*. The leaves are nearly oval, but pointed; ſome are green, others red, but both ſorts are on the ſame plant. The leaves and tops are moderately aromatic and corroborant, and are uſed in debilities and relaxations both of the nervous and vaſcular ſyſtem. Their ſmell is ſtrong, but not diſagreeable; their taſte is warm, bitteriſh, and ſub-aſtringent; with a ſolution of chalybeate vitriol they ſtrike an inky blackneſs. This ſpecies is more agreeable, but not ſo ſtrong as the leſſer *ſage*. The flowers of both are weaker but more agreeable than their leaves. The beſt preparations are, the watery infuſion, and a tincture or extract made of rectified ſpirit of wine, theſe contain the whole virtue of the *ſage*. The watery infuſion, acidulated with the juice of lemon or of orange, is an agreeable common drink in fevers. From ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. of a conſerve made with *ſage* leaves, cures weak ſtomachs if repeated twice a day. See alſo SALVIA MINOR By diſtillation with water, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained, which only poſſeſſeth the aromatic part of the herb. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— MINOR, alſo called *ſalvia virtutis*. LESSER SAGE, or SAGE of VIRTUE. SALVIA AURICULATA, or SALVIA MINOR AURITA, and NON AURITA, Linn. Its leaves are narrower than thoſe of the greater *ſage*, whitiſh, and never red; they are ſtronger, but not ſo agreeable as the above ſpecies, but in other reſpects their qualities are the ſame.

Sage has been much employed as a ſudorific; and for preventing the recurrence of intermittent paroxyſms, perhaps it may be ſufficiently effectual. But it has alſo been employed for reſtraining improper ſweats, infuſed in ſpirits, or wine, by Van Swieten; alſo the improper continuing of the flow of milk into the breaſts of nurſes, after they had weaned their child, and it is alſo conſidered

as a reſiſter of putrefaction. Cullen's Mat. Med. As poſſeſſing a ſmall ſhare of aromatic and aſtringent power, it may prove a ſerviceable tonic in ſome caſes of debility of the ſtomach and nervous ſyſtem. See alſo SALVIA MAJOR.

SALVIA SYLVESTRIS, alſo called *ſcorodonia*, *ſcordotis*, *chamædrys fruticoſa*, &c. GERMANDER SAGE. WOOD SAGE. TEUCRIUM SCORODONIA, OR TEUCRIUM SYLVESTRE, LINN. It grows in woods and hedges. In ſmell, taſte, and medical virtues, it comes nearer to *ſcordium* than to *ſage*; it is leſs diſagreeable than the former, and more ſo than the latter.

Among the ſpecies of *ſage* is the PHLOMIS, or *yellow ſage*. Boerhaave reckons up eight. It is aſtringent and vulnerary.

SAMBUCUS, alſo called *acte*, *infelix lignum*. COMMON ELDER. SAMBUCUS NIGRA cymis quinquepartitis, floribus umbellatis, caule arboreo. CL. PENTANDRIA, ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 372. COMMON BLACK-BERRIED ELDER. It is a tree or ſhrub whoſe branches are full of fungus; it is covered with an aſh-coloured chap bark, under which lies a thinner green one, and under it is a white one. It flowers in May, and ripens its berries in September.

The young leaves, when budding, are ſaid to purge; but the parts which are propoſed for medicinal uſe, are the inner bark, flowers, and berries. The firſt has ſcarce any ſmell, and very little taſte, on firſt chewing, it impreſſes a degree of ſweetiſhneſs, which is followed by a very ſlight, though durable acrimony, in which its powers ſeem to reſide, and which it imparts both to watery and ſpirituous menſtrua. It is recommended as a ſtrong hydragogue. Sydenham directs three handfuls of the inner bark to be boiled in a quart of milk and water to a pint, half of which is to be drank every night and morning, and repeated for ſeveral days: he ſays it operates upward and downward; and, upon the evacuations it produces, its utility depends. BOERHAAVE gave its expreſſed juice from 3 j. to half an ounce for a doſe. In ſmaller doſes it is ſaid to be an aperient and deobſtruent in various chronical diſorders. Some confine theſe effects to the EBULUS, or DWARF ELDER; but they have both been uſed without any remarkable advantage.—An infuſion of the *freſh flowers* is gently laxative, and of the dried ones is perſpirative; hence by promoting the cuticular excretion, it is ſaid to be particularly uſeful in eryſipelatous and other eruptive diſorders. Externally they are uſed in fomentations, &c. The London College of Phyſicians order an ointment to be made in the following manner: UNGUENTUM SAMBUCI. ℞ Florum ſambuci, p. ℔ iv. ſevi ovilli p. ℔ iii. olei olivæ m. ℔ j. Decoque flores in ſevo & oleo donec friabiles ſint, deinde exprime & cola. The juice of the berries, when inſpiſſated to a rob, is a good diſſolvent and aperient, in colds juſt received, and ſundry chronical diſorders; it gently looſens the belly, and promotes urine or perſpiration, or both; it is recommended in dyſpepſy, and debility of the urinary paſſages, in doſes of from one to two, or three drams. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Anatomia *Sambuci* per M. Blockwitz. Wallis's Sydenham.

SAMBUCUS EBULUS; — HERBACEA; — HUMILIS. See EBULUS. — SANAMUNDA. See EMPETRUM THYM. FOL.

SAMPSUCHUM. See ORIGANUM.

SAMPSUCHUS. See MARUM and MAJORANA MAJ. FOL.

SANCTÆ HELENÆ RAD. Alſo called *Cyperus Americanus*. It is a long knotted root, black without and white within; to the taſte it is like the galangal root. It is brought from St. Helena in the province of Florida. It is there uſed againſt pains in the ſtomach and in nephritic diſorders.

SANCTUM SEM. See SANTONICUM.

SANDARACHA. SANDARACH. A name for a ſort of arſenic; alſo a gummy reſin, of a yellowiſh white colour, ſaid to flow from the *cedrus Lycia major* Dodon. It is in ſmall lumps, dry, brittle, of a pleaſant ſmell, of a reſinous and gently acrid taſte: it is brought from Africa. The gum of the juniper tree is generally ſold for it. See JUNIPERUS, and ARSENICUM RUBRUM.

SANDIVER. See AXUNGIA VITRI.

SANGUIFLUXUS. See HÆMORRHAGIA.

SANGUINIS INOPIA. A tabes from loſs of blood. An inſtance of the atrophia inanitorum of Cullen.

SANGUIS; called alſo *dehene*; *hæma*. BLOOD. The fluid which is contained in the arteries and veins is called the *blood*. On a ſlight examination it may appear homogeneous, but it conſiſts of very diſſimilar parts. When *blood* is taken from the body, immediately it loſes its volatile part, which flies off in the form of a vapour, and is of the nature of ſal ammoniac. When this vapour is diſſipated the remaining *blood* quickly congeals into a trembling maſs. The principal part of this coagulated maſs is the *craſſamentum*, which hath the red colour to itſelf, and gives it to the other parts; when this craſſamentum is freed from its watery part, it is wholly inflammable. In a maſs of healthy human *blood* about one half is craſſamentum; in ſtrong laborious people, the ſerum is not much more than one third part. The next part of the *blood* is the *ſerum*; from this is formed what is called the pleuritic cruſt on the ſurface of the *blood*, after taking it from a vein by the uſual method of bleeding; of this polypuſes and artificial membranes are alſo formed. In this ſerum, beſides the albumen, which hardens like the white of an egg, there is much water, and a ſmall quantity of ropy mucus. Beſides theſe parts, a portion of ſea-ſalt is found in the *blood*, and is manifeſt to the taſte, and oftentimes to the microſcope. BY A CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, a *fine chalky earth* is alſo found to exiſt in the moſt fluid parts of the *blood*; a *portion of fixed air*, to the amount of half a ſcruple in every ounce; and alſo a ſmall quantity of *iron*, which the loadſtone will attract. To theſe may be added the *elementary fire*.

The natural elements of the *blood* formed by the animal œconomy are, the albumen, and the globules. The albumen is the immediate matter of growth and nutrition. The globules never paſs the emunctories, except by exceſs or diſeaſe; as for the ſaline, morbid, bilious, and other particles that are found in the circulating *blood*, they are rather heterogeneous than elementary parts of it.

In an healthy ſtate the *blood* is mild and gelatinous, but by ſome diſorders it is rendered very acrid.

On viewing the *blood* with a microſcope, whilſt it circulates in the veins, the globules are obſerved to be elaſtic, ſo as to change and recover their figure. Mr. Hewſon ſays they are not ſpherical, but almoſt flat.

The uſe of the globules in the *blood* ſeems chiefly to be for the preſervation of heat in the body; and that of the ſerum for nutrition, and by the various ſecretions from it to moiſten the ſeveral ſurfaces in the body, to preſerve the flexibility of the ſolids, &c. A due proportion of the reſpective parts of the *blood* is neceſſary to health; a redundance of the globules diſpoſes to acute fevers, inflammations, &c. and their deficiency, to many chronical diſorders.

As to the red colour of the *blood*, Dr. Hunter thinks it is chiefly owing to the degree to which it is condenſed; but moſt writers attribute it to the acid which it receives from the air in the lungs.

Dr. Cullen ſays, that the maſs of *blood* is every where an heterogeneous aggregate, conſiſting chiefly and eſpecially of red globules, gluten, and ſeroſity, and if it ſhould be alleged that there are other matters preſent, that they may be conſidered as portions of theſe three principal parts. See MATERIA MEDICA.

That life is a property of the *blood*, ſee what Mr. J. Hunter hath taught concerning it. And for an enlargement on what is ſaid above, beſides many other particulars reſpecting the *blood*, ſee Mr. Hewſon on the Properties of the *Blood*; Berdoe on the Nature and Circulation of the *Blood*. Fordyce's Elements, part i. Haller's Phyſiology, in lect. vii.

SANGUIS DRACONIS, called alſo *cinnabaris Græcorum*, *draconthæma*, *aſagen*, *aſegen*. DRAGON'S BLOOD. It is a reſin of a red colour, obtained from certain trees like palm-trees in the Eaſt Indies. The Calamus var. Palmijuncus *Draco*. Rumph. Amb. lib. vii. t. 58. f. 1. & Linn. Sp. Pl. 463. The CALAMUS ROTANG. Curtis's Cat. of the Lond. Bot. Garden. From the fruit of this tree, the *ſanguis draconis* is chiefly taken. One ſort is in oval drops, wrapped up in flag-leaves; another ſort is in large maſſes, which are often impure, but ſometimes as good as the firſt.

This reſin is of a deep red colour, and on being powdered is of a crimſon caſt. It readily melts, and catches flame from a candle. It almoſt totally diſſolves by the help of heat in rectified ſpirit of wine, tinging a large quantity of this menſtruum of a dead red colour: it is ſoluble in expreſſed oils; but it gives out little or nothing to water. The beſt pieces break ſmooth, are of a dark red colour, and when powdered changes to crimſon:

they have no remarkable ſmell or taſte, except when diſſolved, and then they ſeem to be ſomewhat acrid. The Dutch often adulterate this reſin with mixtures of gum arabic, Braſil wood, alum, &c. but theſe are diſcovered by their diſſolving in water, or by their crackling and not burning in the fire. It is not much uſed as a medicine, and Cullen thinks it ought to be expunged from the Materia Medica; though it is recommended as a gentle incraſſant, deſiccative, and reſtringent. See Lewis's Mat. Med. and GUMMI RUBRUM ASTRINGENS GAMBIENSE.

SANGUIS DRACONIS HERBA. See LAPATHUM RUBRUM.

—— HERCULIS. See CROCUS.

SANGUI-SOBRA. See PIMPINELLA.

—— SUGA. See HIRUDO.

SANICULA. SANICLE. It is ſo called from *ſanando*, *healing*, called alſo *cucullata*, *dodecatheon*; *ſymphytum petræum*.

SANICULA ALPINA LUTEA. See AURICULA URSI.

—— MAS, alſo called *diapenſia*, *cortuſa*, SANICLE, SELF-HEAL. It is the SANICULA EUROPÆA Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant, with ſhining, dark green, roundiſh ſerrated leaves: the ſeeds are rough and ſtick to one's cloaths. It is perennial and evergreen; it grows wild in woods, on hilly grounds, and flowers in May. It is mildly aſtringent, taſtes roughiſh and bitter; and it hath an acrimony which chiefly affects the throat. Both the watery and ſpirituous extracts poſſeſs the virtues of this plant.

—— EBORACENSIS, called *pinguicula*, *ſanicula montana* flore calcari donata, *viola paluſtris*. BUTTERWORT, YORKSHIRE SANICLE. It is the PINGUICULA VULGARIS, Linn. It is a ſmall plant, with a few gloſſy unctuous leaves which lie on the ground. It is perennial, grows in elevated marſhy grounds, and flowers in ſpring. Its unctuous glutinous juice is uſed by ſome as a liniment for chaps, and as a pomatum for the hair: it is alſo purgative, but none of the *ſaniclas* are much noted in general practice.

SANICULA FŒMINA. See IMPERATORIA NIGRA.

SANIDODES, alſo, but improperly, SANIODES. Where the breaſt is ſtraightened or flattened like (σανιδος, the genitive caſe of σανις, *a table*.) FLAT-CHESTED.

SANIES. See ICHOR.

SANKIRA. See CHINA ORIENTALIS.

SANTALUM. SAUNDERS. There are three ſorts brought from the Eaſt Indies.

SANTALUM ALBUM. WHITE SAUNDERS. It is of the ſame nature as the yellow, but ſo weak that it is now neglected. The *ſantalum citrinum*, called *ſantalum album* by Linnæus, is the medullary part of the ſame tree, of which the *ſantalum album* is the *alburnum*, or outward ſappy part. See ALBURNUM.

—— CITRINUM, alſo called *ſantalum palidum*. YELLOW SAUNDERS. SANTALUM ALBUM, Linn. It is a pale yelloviſh, or browniſh coloured wood, with a cloſe even grain, an agreeable ſmell, and a bitteriſh aromatic taſte, accompanied with a kind of pungency. Diſtilled with water, it affords an oil which thickens into the conſiſtence of a balſam, and ſmells like ambergriſe; the remaining decoction is bitteriſh. Rectified ſpirit extracts by digeſtion more than water does; and an extract from this tincture is ſix times ſtronger than the wood itſelf. Hoffmann ſays its virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of ambergriſe: but he has been too extravagant in his praiſes.

—— RUBRUM. RED SAUNDERS. PTEROCARPUS SANTOLINUS, vel PTEROCARPUS *foliis ternatis ſubrotundis retuſis glaberrimis, petalis crenatis undulatis*, LINN. This is of a dull red colour; it is ſaid to be aſtringent; it hath little or no ſmell, and as little taſte. It is chiefly uſed as a colouring drug; it tinges water with a yelloviſh hue, and rectified ſpirit with a deep red; but it does not diſſolve in expreſſed oil. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

SANTALUS ADULTERINUS. See BRASILIUM LIGNUM.

SANTERNA. See BORAX.

SANTOLINA. See SANTONICUM.

—— CHAMÆCYPARISSUS. See ABROTANUM.

SANTONICUM, alſo called *cinæ ſem. contra vermes femina*, *lumbricorum ſem. ſanctum ſemen*, *zedoariæ ſem. ſementina*, *ſantolina*, *xantolina*. WORM-SEED. The plant from which theſe ſeeds are obtained is the *artemiſia ſantonica* foliis caulinis linearibus pinnato-multifidis, ramis indiviſis, ſpicis ſecundis reflexis, floribus quinqueflo-

floris. CLASS. SYNGENESIA. ORDO POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 945. In the Flora Auſtriaca, it is called *artemiſia Auſtriaca*. In Curtis's Cat. of the Lond. Bot. Garden, it is called *artemiſia Judaica*, and alſo *abſinthium ſantonicum Indicum*; *grenette*; *hagioſpermon*. It is a ſmall, light, oval kind of *ſeed*, of a yelloviſh green colour, with a caſt of brown, eaſily friable. They are generally mixed with ſmall bits of ſticks and leaves. They are brought from the Levant, and are ſuppoſed to be the produce of a ſpecies of artemiſia. Miller ſays it is a ſpecies of wormwood. They give out their virtue to water and to ſpirit; the ſpirituous infuſion is the moſt agreeable. In evaporating the watery infuſion, all the ill-flavour is carried off, and only a ſimple bitter remains. Theſe *ſeeds* are ſeldom met with genuine; they are mixed with the *ſeeds* of ſouthernwood. The marks of goodneſs are, their full body, their greeniſh colour, ſtrong ſmell, their bitter and aromatic taſte. Theſe ſeeds have a ſtrong diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter ſubacrid taſte. They are eſteemed to be *ſtomachic*, *emmenagogue*, and *anthelmintic*; but it is for this laſt purpoſe they are chiefly uſed, and for their efficacy in this way they have been called *wormſeed*. *For adults*, the doſe is from one to two drams of the powder, twice a day. As a bitter, the watery extract is by ſome eſteemed the beſt preparation; but as an anthelmintic, the ſpirituous extract ſhould be preferred. *For children*, a ſyrup is made of the infuſion, and adminiſtered in this form. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SAPA, alſo called *apechiliſma*, *ſuccago*, *robub*, *rob*, and *Oenus Siræos*. It is the juice of ſome vegetable boiled up with ſugar, or honey, into the conſiſtence of honey, and then called rob. See EXTRACTIO.

SAPHENA VENA MAJOR, ſo called becauſe it is almoſt σαφης, i. e. *viſible*. About an inch below the paſſage of the cruralis from out of the abdomen, it ſends off a large branch, called *ſaphena*; in all its courſe down to the foot, it is only covered with the integuments. It follows the direction of the ſartorius muſcle, until it arrives at the inner condyle of the thigh bone: it then runs on the inſide of the tibia, ſending off branches as it paſſes along; at the lower part of the tibia, it ſends off a branch, which runs over the joint of the tarſus to the outer ankle. The extremity of the ſaphena paſſes on the fore ſide of the inner ankle and runs betwixt the firſt two metatarſal bones, towards the great toe. See CRURALIS VENA.

SAPHENA MINOR VENA. It is a branch from the *ſaphena* major, and ſeparates from it ſoon after its paſſing from the inguen; it runs down below the ham, and communicates with the *ſaphena major*. Another branch, which proceeds from the cruralis a little above the ham, is thus named: it runs to the outer ankle. Some call it *ſaphena* externa.

SAPHERA. See COBALTUM.

SAPIENTIÆ DENTES, called *cranteres*, *genuini dentes*. The laſt of the *molares* are thus called; they do not appear until after puberty, ſometimes not before the twenty ſixth year, and ſometimes not at all. See DENS.

—— OLEUM. See LATER.

SAPO. SOAP, called alſo *aſabon*. It is a compoſition of oils and fats, with alkaline ſalts, ſo incorporated as to diſſolve together in water, into a milky ſemi-tranſparent liquid. *Soap* may alſo be formed by a combination of oil and acids.

SAPO ALBUS, alſo called *ſapo Hiſpanicus*. HARD, or SPANISH SOAP, It is made in Spain, with olive oil and the Spaniſh barilla, by a like proceſs as is directed for the *ſoap* of almonds. *Soap* is an uſeful mixture with reſinous pills, for it renders them more eaſily ſoluble, and more perfectly miſcible with our fluids; it diſſolves mucous matter in the body, and ſo is uſeful to reſolve obſtructions. It acts in the primæ viæ, as well as in the remote and minute veſſels, and by diſlodging viſcid phlegm from the bowels. Cullen thinks this *ſoap* is not a laxative, and that if ever it is ſo, it is owing to the common ſalt that is in it: and if, upon any occaſion, it comes to be employed in nephralgic caſes, and, by becoming laxative, ſhould thereby limit the uſe; it may be diſſolved in ſpiritus vini rectif. the ſalt will be left undiſſolved, and the diſſolved *ſoap* may, by evaporation, be recovered in a dry form, and ſtill remain as fit for the cure of this diſeaſe as ever; and more uſeful, perhaps, as it may be taken in much larger quantity. Mat. Med. It alſo carries off and deſtroys worms, for which end it may be given either by the mouth or clyſter-wiſe. The aſcarides are ſometimes eradicated by clyſters in which is diſ-

ſolved

ſolved a dram or two of *ſoap*. By the diſſolving quality of *ſoap* it alſo proves diuretic, and is uſeful in gravelly complaints, by lubricating, as well as by its gentle ſtimulus. By Bergius, ſoap is eſteemed detergent, reſolvent, and aperient, and recommended in jaundice, gout, calculous complaints, and in obſtructions of the viſcera. In icterical caſes, it was ſuppoſed to have the power of diſſolving biliary concretions; but from diſſection, the contrary has been proved. But in urinary calculous affections, particularly when diſſolved in lime water, it has proved very uſeful; for it becomes a powerful ſolvent of mucus, which by ſome is ſuppoſed to be the chief agent in the formation of calculi. However it can only be in the incipient ſtate of thoſe diſorders, that theſe medicines can be of any effectual benefit, though they generally abate the more violent ſymptoms where they cannot remove the cauſe. Soap is commonly uſed for forming reſinous ſubſtances into pills, in order to render them more ſoluble in, and miſcible with the juices of the ſtomach; but gum-mucilage is allowed to anſwer the purpoſe better: with ſoap, acids ſhould never be uſed, as they decompound it by mixing with the alcaleſcent part.

The common ſoft *ſoaps* are ſo acrid, that they are only fit for external uſes. The whiteſt of them are made with tallow, fat, or coarſe oils; the blacker or greener ſorts are made of whale oil.

All theſe *ſoaps* diſſolve in water, but more plentifully in proof ſpirit; but thoſe ſpirits have a degree of acidity in them which occaſions a milky hue in the ſolutions of *ſoap*. This may be corrected, as obſerved by Geoffroy, who ſays, that twenty-eight parts of good proof ſpirit, with the addition of one part of ſalt of kali, will diſſolve ten parts of good *hard ſoap* into a perfect limpid liquor.

The College of Phyſicians of London order a CERATUM SAPONIS, *Cerate of ſoap*, made in the following manner. Take of *ſoap*, eight ounces; yellow wax, ten ounces; litharge powdered, one pound; olive oil, one pint; vinegar, one gallon. Boil the vinegar with the litharge, with a ſlow fire, conſtantly ſtirring, until the mixture unites and thickens, then mix in the reſt, and make a cerate. Ph. Lond. 1788. In fractures, this is found to be a very convenient application, and alſo as an external dreſſing for ulcers, from its convenient adheſiveneſs, and being poſſeſſed of the uſual properties of a ſaturnine remedy. LINIMENTUM SAPONIS, SOAP LINIMENT; formerly ſtyled *ſaponaceum*, or *ſpodeldoc*. See LINIMENTUM SAPONACEUM.

SOLUTIO SAPONIS. ℞ ſaponis vulgaris mollis ʒ iv. ſp. vini tenuioris ℔ j. digere ſaponem cum ſpiritu donec ſolvatur. An ounce of camphor added to this, forms the *ſolutio ſaponis camphorata*, ſimilar to the linimentum ſaponis compoſitum of the college of phyſicians, and is a medicine much cheaper and more efficacious.

—— AMYGDALINUS. See AMYGDALÆ.

—— VOLATILIS. VOLATILE SOAP. Of this there are three kinds; one is compoſed of fixed alkalies and *volatile* oils; another of *volatile* alkalies and groſs oils; the the third of ſalt and oil that are both *volatile*: but none of theſe compoſitions, in which either the alkali or the oil is *volatile*, are ſo ſaponaceous as thoſe in which they are both of the fixed kind. See Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

SAPONARIA, alſo called *ſtruthium*, *lanaria*, *lychnis ſylveſtris*, *ibixuma*. BRUISE-WORT, SOAP-WORT. It is the SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS, *calycibus cylindricis*, *foliis ovato-lanceolatis*. CLASS. DECANDRIA. ORDO DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 564.

It is a ſmooth herb, with plantane-like leaves, and cluſters of red, purple, and whitiſh flowers; the root is long, ſlender, ſpreading to a great diſtance, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and white within, with a yellowiſh fibre in the middle. It grows in moiſt grounds, and flowers in July.

This plant is called *ſaponaria*, becauſe its juice takes out greaſe from cloaths. The roots and leaves are glutinous and ſweet to the taſte, but in the roots there is alſo a ſlight pungency, and in the leaves a bitteriſhneſs. The ſoapy matter diſſolves either in water or in ſpirit of wine. The Germans uſe the root, and ſay it is preferable to the ſarſaparilla. M. Andry, M. D. of Paris, gives the inſpiſſated juice of the *ſaponaria officinalis*, with great ſucceſs, in caſes of gonorrhœa. The patient takes about half an ounce of this medicine daily; and in general a cure is effected in about a fortnight, without the aſſiſtance of any other remedy. And —— Segey, M. D. of Paris, hath ſucceeded with this plant in the moſt obſtinate caſes of lues venerea. He directs it in the following manner: ℞ rad. *ſaponariæ ſiſſ.* ſicc. ʒ i. ſs. fol. ejuſdem ſicc. ʒ ſs. coque in aq. pur. ℔ vj. ad iv. From two to four pints of this decoction are to be daily taken; and in bad caſes, the patient is to take at the ſame time the plant in powder, or in the form of an extract, or it may be given thus made. ℞ herbæ ſaponariæ recens contuſæ ℔ ſs. aquæ diſtillatæ cong j. decoquantur ad. lb. iv. et colentur. Doſis lb. iij. vel lb. iv. Exhibeantur intra horas viginti quatuor. This is ſaid to be productive of conſiderable good effects in venereal, ſcrophulous, and impetiginous affections. This plant is alſo ſaid to be uſeful when applied externally to venereal ulcers, either in fomentation, or in a dry form, by ſprinkling it in powder over the ſores. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SAPONARIÆ NUCULÆ, alſo called *baccæ Bermudenſes*, vel *Bermudæ*. SOAP BERRIES. BERMUDAS BERRIES. This is a ſpherical fruit about the ſize of a cherry. Its cortical part is yellow, gloſſy, and ſo tranſparent as to ſhew the ſpherical black part which rattles within, and which includes a white kernel. It is the produce of a ſmall tree in Jamaica, and other parts of the Weſt Indies. The kernel, when ſteeped in water, raiſes a froth like ſoap ſuds.

Theſe *berries* are powerful in removing obſtructions in the liver and ſpleen; they mend an ill habit of body, and are a ſpecific in the chloroſis; they help digeſtion. The beſt preparations are, a tincture made with white wine, a tincture in ſpirit, and the extract from the ſpirituous tincture. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 538.

SAPPAN LIGNUM. See CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

SAPPHIRINA AQUA. See CUPRI AMMONIATI AQUA.

SAPRAN. See MORTIFICATIO.

SARA. See ESSERA.

SARASSAS. See CORALLODENDRON.

SARCOCELE, from σαρξ, *fleſh*, and κηλη, *a tumor*. It is a firm, fleſhy kind of enlargement of the teſticle, or the ſcirrhous teſticle. The *ſarcocele*, or *hernia carnoſa*, Mr. Pott ſays, taken in a general ſenſe, means any induration or diſeaſed *fleſh*, though here confined to the teſticle; and further obſerves that the *ſarcocele*, which is diſtinguiſhed by the ancient writers into the *ſarcocele*, the *hydroſarcocele*, the *ſcirrhus*, the cancer, the *caro adnata ad teſtem*, and the *caro adnata ad vaſa*, are really little more than deſcriptions of different ſtates and circumſtances of the ſame diſeaſe. The *caro adnata ad teſtem* is a ſcirrhus begun in the epididymis. The *caro adnata ad vaſa* is a ſcirrhus of the epididymis ſomewhat increaſed, when it ſeems as if it ſprung from the ſpermatic veſſels. The *hydro-ſarcocele* is when the teſticle is enlarged or hardened; or rather when it is both ſcirrhous and dropſical. See POTT's Works, 4to. The *ſarcocele* is a diſeaſe of the body of the teſticle; and, as the term implies, conſiſts, in general, in ſuch an alteration, made in the ſtructure of it, as produces a reſemblance to a hard fleſhy ſubſtance, inſtead of that fine ſoft, vaſcular texture, of which it is, in a natural and healthy ſtate, compoſed. Many paſs ſeveral years with this diſeaſe, under its moſt favourable appearances, and without encountering any of its worſt; but, on the other hand, there are many, who, in a very ſhort time, run through all its ſtages. Sometimes the firſt appearance is a mere ſimple enlargement and induration of the body of the teſticle, void of pain, without inequality of ſurface, and producing no uneaſineſs, nor inconvenience, except what is occaſioned by its mere weight. And in ſome few inſtances it remains thus for a conſiderable time, without viſible or material alteration; but, in other inſtances, very ſoon after its appearance in this mild manner, it ſuddenly becomes unequal and knotty; and is attended with very acute pains, darting up to the loins and back; but ſtill remains entire; that is, it does not burſt through the integuments. In ſhort, ſuch is the variety of the appearances of this diſeaſe, that deſcription can hardly afford an adequate idea of it. Sometimes the diſorder ſeems to be merely local, that is, confined to the teſticle; at other times there is a pallid or leaden countenance, indigeſtion, naufea, colic pains, ſudden purgings, &c. ſufficiently indicating a vitiated habit and diſeaſed viſcera. The progreſs alſo which it makes from the teſtis upward, is very uncertain; the diſeaſe affecting the ſpermatic proceſs, in

ſome

ſome ſubjects, for a great length of time; while, in others, it totally ſpoils the teſticle very ſoon, and almoſt as ſoon ſeizes the ſpermatic cord.

Amongſt the miſtaken cauſes of a ſcirrhous teſticle, Mr. POTT reckons the *hernia humoralis*. He does not ſay that a *ſarcocele* never follows an hernia humoralis, but that it does not at any time neceſſarily cauſe or produce it.—Mr. BELL, in his Syſtem of Surgery, ſays, that a hardened ſtate of the teſtis and epididymis, produced originally by a venereal taint, does in ſome inſtances degenerate into the worſt ſpecies of *ſarcocele*. However, in general, the hernia humoralis is one of the diſeaſes which ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from the *ſarcocele*. A quantity of water is ſometimes collected in the vaginal coat of a ſcirrhous teſtis, and ſome have ſuppoſed that this water renders the teſtis ſcirrhous; but this not being true, the hydrocele and the ſcirrhous teſticle ſhould alſo be diſtinguiſhed.

The only remedy from which any advantage is expected, is the removal of the diſeaſed parts by extirpation. But before the operation is attempted, a conſideration of the manner of the *ſarcocele*'s having been formed, and the ſtate of the ſpermatic cord from the ring to the teſticle, are objects of neceſſary conſideration. When it proceeds from a blow on the part, ſucceſs is more likely to follow than when it is cauſed by a cancerous or ſtrumous acrimony; when either of theſe laſt is the cauſe, they will generally be found to exiſt on other parts alſo; therefore though the diſeaſed teſticle be removed, yet from the ſame cauſe exiſting in the habit, other parts ſoon after become diſeaſed in the ſame manner. *In ſtrumous habits* the glands of the meſentery, the lymphatics, &c. are generally obſtructed; therefore external applications ſignify very little; but ſuch medicines muſt be uſed as firſt acting on the primæ viæ, and then on the lymphatics; for in children they are ſeldom ſeen with this diſorder without an enlarged belly, which, before any further attempts are made, muſt be leſſened.

Mr. Pott obſerves, that ſome writers direct with reſpect to the ſpermatic cord as follows: firſt, if it is ſoft, and of its natural ſize, caſtration may be ſafely performed; which is right. Secondly, if it is much enlarged, the operation is not vindicable. But this is going too far; for though it may be conſiderably enlarged, yet if it has no unequal feel, is not painful, or manifeſts no tendency to ſcirrhus, its being enlarged is of no conſequence; for obſtruction in a diſeaſed gland will frequently occaſion an enlarged varicous ſtate of its veſſels. Lymphatics alſo, from the ſame cauſe, may be dilated or ruptured, which muſt conſequently occaſion an extravaſation in the cells of the ſpermatic proceſs, both which frequently happen in the *ſarcocele*, and muſt certainly give the ſpermatic cord an enlarged feel; but it is not either of them that can be the leaſt objection to the operation; the ſpermatic cord not being diſeaſed, only enlarged, which is a circumſtance worth regarding; for when it is only enlarged, the operation may be of uſe; but, when in an enlarged ſcirrhous, painful ſtate, too high to be able to make a ligature fairly above the part diſeaſed, the operation can be of no uſe, but is moſt likely to prove fatal. Many adviſe to defer the operation until ſuch ſymptoms come on, as darting pains in the teſticles, pains in the loins, &c. which, in truth, inſtead of being a proper time, is too late; the ſpermatic proceſs becomes affected, when a teſticle is become truly ſcirrhous, ſo as never poſſibly after to be of any uſe to the patient. By carrying ſcirrhi too long, though at firſt the diſorder be local, a ſcirrhous habit will be brought on; for before the ſpermatic proceſs becomes affected with ſcirrhous teſticles, the patient's habit is often found affected, and he is attended with colicky pains and other conſequent ſymptoms.

After a venereal gonorrhœa, Dr. SWEDIAR obſerves, that from improper treatment it ſometimes happens that one or both teſticles grow hard, i. e. become ſcirrhous. In ſome of theſe inſtances the diſorder is accompanied with a ſenſation of a painful preſſure; but frequently without any pain at all. He adds, that, in theſe caſes, mercury given internally, or rubbed in externally into the perinæum and ſcrotum, twice a day, with the conſtant application of a warm poultice made of the root of the *atropa mandragora*, &c. are often uſeful. Alſo that the *cicuta*, applied internally and externally, may be tried, with proſpect of advantage. An emetic has been ſometimes found effectual. The decoction of the bark of the *root of Daphne Mezereum*, internally, and a poultice of it externally, has lately been very much recommended; but whatever means are uſed, it too generally happens that theſe ſwellings remain unaffected, except we can bring on the running again from the urethra; one method of effecting which, is to inoculate the venereal virus by means of a bougie introduced a little way into the urethra. However the ſingularity of this laſt propoſition may ſtrike, Dr. Swediar aſſures us, that ſucceſs hath followed ſuch practice: and we have only to conſider, that an undoubted authority bids us to chuſe the leaſt evil of two that attend.—Mr. BELL ſays that, when a hardneſs of the teſticles does not yield to the means commonly employed, ſuch as moderate evacuations of blood, when theſe are indicated; a ſoft eaſy diet, a lax belly; the uſe of a ſuſpenſory bandage; and eſpecially when mercury, which, on the chance of the diſorder being venereal, is very commonly tried, are all uſed without any effect; we may in ſuch circumſtances always have great cauſe to ſuſpect that the diſeaſe is of a real bad nature; and when to this is joined an acceſſion of more inveterate ſymptoms, and if the diſorder, from the ſtate of an indolent hard tumor, becomes painful, &c. no farther delay ought then to be adviſed: caſtration muſt be proceeded to. See Sharp's Operations. Pott's Chirurgical Works. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 498. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. v. p. 32. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. ix. p. 336. White's Surgery, p. 335.

SARCOCOLLA. SARCOCOL, or FLESH GLUE. It was thus called, becauſe of its ſuppoſed power of conglutinating wounds. It is a gummy reſinous juice, from the PENÆA MUCRONATA Linn. According to Curtis, in his Catalogue of the London Botanic Garden: and from the *penæa ſarcocolla*, according to Weſton in his Univ. Bot. and is brought from Perſia and Arabia, in ſmall ſpongy grains of a whitiſh yellow colour, and a few of a reddiſh, and ſometimes of a deep red colour; theſe grains, when entire, are about the ſize of a pea. The whiteſt and moſt bitter is preferred as being the beſt. Its bitteriſh ſubacrid taſte is followed by a ſweetiſhneſs; it ſoftens in the mouth, bubbles and catches flame from a candle: it diſſolves freely in water, and a great part of it in ſpirit of wine. Its medical qualities are not much known. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SARCOEPIPLOCELE. A kind of compound rupture, conſiſting of a deſcent of the epiploon and a ſarcocele. Or a rupture of the indurated epiploon, either umbilical or ſcrotal.

SARCOLOGIA. SARCOLOGY. It includes myology, ſplanchnology, angiology, neurology, and the doctrine of the integuments.

SARCOMA, from σαρξ, *fleſh*. Thus a fleſhy tumor on any part of the body is named; alſo called *porrus*; *ſarcophya*; *nævus*. It is occaſioned by an effuſion of the nutritious juices out of their tubuli. Theſe tumors have no cyſtis; they do not yield to the impreſſion of a finger, nor are they moveable. Dr. CULLEN places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS. LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES, which he defines a ſoft extuberation which is not painful. Extirpation is the only remedy; and if the baſis is narrow, a ligature may be uſed, but if it is broad, the knife will be neceſſary. See Turner's Surgery, vol. i. p. 201. It is alſo a name for *polypus narium*.

SARCOMPHALON, from σαρξ, *fleſh*, and ομφαλος, *the navel*. A fleſhy excreſcence at the navel.

SARCOPHAGUM. See ASSIUS LAPIS.

SARCOPHYIA. See SARCOMA.

SARCOTICA. SARCOTICS, from σαρκοω, *to heal*. Medicines which generate fleſh in wounds.

SARDIASIS, SARDONICUS RISUS, } called alſo *ſpaſmus cynicus*, *gelaſmus*. SARDONIAN LAUGHTER. VOGEL defines it an involuntary laughter, in which the mind is not elated with joy, but affected with pain, and for the moſt part with anger. It is a convulſive involuntary *laughter*, and is thus named from the *herba ſardonia*, which is a ſpecies of ranunculus, and is ſaid to produce ſuch convulſive motions in the cheeks as reſemble thoſe motions which are obſerved in the face during a fit of *laughter*. This complaint is ſometimes ſpeedily fatal. If the ranunculus happens to be the cauſe, the cure muſt be attempted by means of a vomit, and frequent draughts of hydromel with milk. See Aetius Tetrab. iv. ſerm. i. cap. 66.

SARPEDO. See LICHEN.

SARSA, SARSAPARILLA, } alſo called *carivillandi*, *iva pecanga*, *macapatli*, *zarza*, *zarzaparilla*, *ſmilax aſpera Peruviana*, *ſalſaparilla*, *zarcaparilla*.

rilla. It is called *ſarſaparilla* from the Spaniſh words *zarſa*, a *bramble*, and *parilla*, a *little vine*. This plant is a ſmall kind of vine, which reſembles a bramble. Some call it a ſpecies of bind-weed. It is brought from the Spaniſh Weſt Indies; the ſlenderer pale ſort comes from New Spain, the dark and thick from Honduras, the darkeſt and thickeſt from Quito. The ſort moſt eſteemed is the ſmilax aſpera Peruviana, C. B. the SMILAX SARSAPARILLA, *caule aculeato angulato, foliis inermibus ovatis retuſo-mucronatis trinerviis*. CLASS. DIOECIA, ORDO HEXANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1120. VIRGINIAN IVY-LEAVED ROUGH BIND-WEED. It is light, white within, but is not eaſily powdered. The root conſiſts of a number of ſtrings, which are as thick as a gooſe-quill, flexible, free from knots, and compoſed of fibres which run their whole length, ſo that they may be ſlipped from one end to the other. On their outſide is a thin, brown, or yelloviſh aſh-coloured ſkin; under this is a thicker, white, friable ſubſtance, and in the middle is a woody pith.

Theſe roots have a farinaceous bitteriſh taſte, and no ſmell. In 1563, the Spaniards brought a parcel of them into Europe, as a ſpecific in the lues venerea, and indeed a decoction of them in water is an excellent auxiliary to mercury; rendering this medicine more efficacious than when mercury is given alone. When children are infected with the pox from their parents or nurſes, the powder of this root may be put into their food. It is reſolvent, attenuant, reſtores the appetite and digeſtion, even when the patient is hectic from a venereal cauſe. It promotes perſpiration, attenuates viſcid humours; it relieves venereal head-achs and nocturnal pains; it is peculiarly uſeful when the bones are carious, or any way diſordered from the venereal diſeaſe. It has been known to cure ulcers, nodes, and other ſymptoms of the lues, which reſiſted the effects of repeated ſalivations. Indeed after the uſe of mercury ſome aſſert, patients have been much ſooner reſtored to the health by this root, than could have been accompliſhed, according to their opinion, by any other medicine with which they were acquainted, eſpecially when employed in powder. But whether given in decoction, or powder, it ſhould be continued in large doſes, and for a conſiderable time.

The beſt preparation is a decoction, as follows: ℞ Rad. ſarſaparillæ inciſæ ℥ vj. aq. diſtillatæ lb. viij. In a heat of about 195 degrees, let it be macerated for two hours; afterwards take out the ſarſaparilla and bruiſe it; then let it be returned into the liquor, and again macerate it for two hours more. Boil the liquor till it is reduced to four pints, then pour off the liquor, preſs the ſarſaparilla, and ſtrain the decoction. This will be more palatable if a little liquorice root is added at the end of the boiling.

The London College alſo order a *compound decoction of this root*. ℞ Radicis ſarſaparillæ inciſæ & contuſæ p. ℥ vj. corticis radicis ſaſſafras p. ligni guaiaci raſi—glycyrrhizæ contuſæ p. ſingulorum ℥ j. corticis radicis mezerei ʒ ij. aquæ diſtillatæ lb. x. Theſe muſt be macerated in a gentle heat for ſix hours, then reduced by boiling to five pints, adding the mezereum during the latter part of the proceſs, and then ſtrain the decoction. Theſe decoctions are given in venereal, ſcrophulous, and hepatic affections. The doſe of the firſt is half a pint four times in twenty-four hours, ſo that one quart may be taken in that time—of the ſecond, half the quantity in the ſame ſpace of time. They muſt be made freſh every ſecond day. It is the long ſtringy part only that is uſeful. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 149, &c. The ſarſaparilla forms a principal ingredient in what has been ſuppoſed to be the LISBON DIET DRINK, which is thus made. ℞ Sarſaparillæ conciſæ, radicis chinæ ſing ℥ j. nucum juglandis cortice ſiccatarum, N° xx. antimon. ℥ ij. lapidis pumicis pulverizati ℥ j. aquæ diſtillatæ lb. x. The powdered antimony and pumice ſtone are to be tied looſely up in ſeparate rags, and boiled along with the other ingredients, and this boiling continued till the liquor is reduced to five pints. This appears to be an inferior medicine to the former; for the addition of the antimony, and pumice ſtone can add nothing to the efficacy of the other ingredients. However, notwithſtanding the great virtues above enumerated, and the opinion many authors have had of this root, Dr. Cullen tells us, was he to conſult his own experience alone, he would not give it a place in his Materia Medica; for, tried in every ſhape, he has never found it an effectual medicine in the lues venerea, nor any other diſeaſe. Mater. Medic.

SARSAPARILLA. See ARALIA MECAPATLI.

SARTORIUS. Some call this muſcle *faſcialis*. It is called *ſartorius*, or the TAYLOR'S MUSCLE, becauſe taylors croſs their legs with it. It riſes from the anterior ſuperior part of the os ileum, runs inwards contiguous to the blood-veſſels, and is inſerted into the inner condyle of the thigh-bone. It partly rotates the thigh.

SASSAFRAS, called alſo *ankuiba*. It is the root of a large tree of the bay kind, the *laurus ſaſſafras, fol. integris trilobiſque floribus flavis, baccis cæruleis*. CLASS. ENNEANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 503. The SASSAFRAS-TREE. It is light, and covered with a rough and fungous bark, outwardly of an aſh-colour and inwardly of the colour of ruſty iron. It is brought from Virginia and other parts of America. The wood is called *fœniculi* vel *fœniculatum lignum*. It hath a fragrant ſmell, a ſweetiſh ſub-aſtringent aromatic taſte; the bark is ſtronger than the internal woody part, and the ſmall twigs than the larger pieces. Spirit of wine takes up all its virtues, and water extracts a large portion of them. Diſtilled with water it affords an eſſential oil, which is limpid at the firſt, but afterwards grows yellow, or of a reddiſh brown; the remaining decoction, when evaporated, affords a bitteriſh ſubaſtringent extract; but an extract made from a ſpirituous tincture poſſeſſes all the virtues of the root. It is often drank in form of tea, and conſidered ſerviceable in cuticular eruptions. It is an ingredient in the compound decoction of ſarſaparilla, and its eſſential oil is given in doſes of from two drops to ten.

Saſſafras is uſed chiefly in infuſion as a mild diaphoretic and corroborant, in ſcorbutic, catarrhal, and cachectic diſorders; but for theſe purpoſes the ſpirituous extract is the beſt preparation. See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Work. Dr. Cullen has found the watery infuſion of it taken warm, and pretty largely, very effectual in promoting ſweat, but has not been able to determine to what particular purpoſe this ſweating was applicable—MATERIA MEDICA.

SATANUS DEVORANS. See ANTIMONIUM.

SATUREIA SATIVA, alſo called *cunila ſativa, thymus, thymbra*, and SUMMER'S SAVORY. It is the SATUREIA HORTENSIS, Linn. It is a low ſhrubby plant, ſomewhat hairy, with ſmall, oblong, narrow leaves, ſet in pairs. Its flowers are in cluſters in the boſoms of the leaves, and are of a purpliſh colour. It grows wild in the ſouth of Europe, and is ſown annually in our gardens. The leaves are *warm, aromatic*, and to the ſmell are like thyme, but much milder. Rectified ſpirit takes up all their active matter. Water takes up the ſmell but not the taſte. By diſtillation with water, a ſmall quantity of eſſential oil is obtained. They are *heating*, ſomewhat *diuretic*, and *promote the menſes*.

—— MONTANA, alſo called *thymbra*, WINTER SAVORY. Its virtues are much the ſame as thoſe of the above ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt.

SATURNI EXTRACTUM. See PLUMBUM. N° 6.

SATURNI AQUA. See PLUMBUM. N° 7.

SATURNINUM UNGUENTUM. See NUTRITUM UNGUENTUM.

SATURNUS. LEAD. See PLUMBUM, ADORP, ANTIMONIUM.

SATYRIASIS, called by the Arabians *acrai*, alſo *brachuna, ſatyriſmus, araſcon*, and *arſatum*. It is a violent deſire of venery, even ſo that reaſon is depraved by it. Dr. Cullen places it as a genus of diſeaſe in the CL. LOCALES, and ORD. DYSOREXIÆ, which he defines, an unconquerable deſire of venery in males. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Satyriaſis* juvenilis, when, beſide the exceſs of deſire, the body is otherwiſe but little diſturbed. 2. *Satyriaſis furens*, when, with the exceſs of venereal appetite, the body is much diſturbed, as with fever, &c. The pulſe is quick, the breathing ſhort, the patient is ſleepleſs, thirſty, and loathes his food; the urine is evacuated with difficulty, and a fever ſoon comes on. The nature and cure are much the ſame as are thoſe of the FUROR UTERINUS, which ſee, and alſo Cœlius Aurelianus, lib. iii. c. 18, acut.

SATYRICA. See ENTACTICA MEDICAMENTA.

SATYRION. A name for ſeveral ſpecies of ORCHIS, which ſee.

SATYRISMUS. See SATYRIASIS.

SAUR KRAUT. See BRASSICA.

SAURURUS. A plant called the LIZARD'S TAIL. Boerhaave mentions four ſpecies. Their virtues are ſimilar to thoſe of arum.

SAVINA. See SABINA.

SAXIFRAGA, from *ſaxum*, *a ſtone*, and *frango*, *to break*. An epithet for medicines which diſſolve or break the ſtone in the bladder. It is called by ORIBASIUS *beſto*. See PARONYCHIA; FILIPENDULA; MEUM LATIFOL. PIMPINELLA, EUBIA SYNANCHICA.

SAXIFRAGA ALBA, alſo called *ſaniculo ſedum*. WHITE SAXIFRAGE. It is the SAXIFRAGA GRANULATA Linn. It is a plant with kidney-ſhaped, yelloviſh green leaves, round, purpliſh, branched ſtalks, on the tops of which are ſhort looſe ſpikes of white flowers. The root is compoſed of ſmall fibres, intermixed with little tubercles. It is perennial, grows wild in ſandy paſtures, and flowers in May. The tubercles of the roots have a ſweetiſh and lightly acrid taſte, and they are aperient and diuretic. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— ANGLICA. ENGLISH, or MEADOW SAXIFRAGE. Called alſo *fœniculum erraticum*, *angelica*; *hippomarathrum*. It is the PUCEDANUM SILAUS Linn. It is an umbelliferous plant with winged leaves; the flowers are of a yelloviſh white colour; the root is long, and about as thick as a finger, brown or blackiſh on the outſide, and white within. It is common in meadows and paſture ground, and flowers in June. The root, leaf, and ſeeds, are *diuretic*, *aperient*, and *carminative*, and are far preferable to thoſe of the white *ſaxifrage*. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— MONTANA MINOR. See BUNIUM.

SAXUM CALCARIUM. See CALX.

SCABIES. A diſorder of the bladder mentioned by Aetius. If after a painful diſcharge of the urine, branny ſcales appear in it, with plenty of ſlender filaments, which ſubſide, the ancients call it a *ſcabies*, becauſe it indicates a corroſion of the mucous and villous membranes thereof. In order to the cure, Aetius orders an abſtinence from heating things, and recommends milk, broth, &c. In Linnæus's Noſology, it is an order in the claſs of vitia, and ſignifies cutaneous diſeaſes; *alſo* the itch, ſee PRURITUS; and it is the name of a plant, ſee LICHEN.

SCABIOSA. COMMON FIELD SCABIUS. SCABIOSA ARVENSIS Linn. It is a rough hairy plant; it grows wild in paſture-ground; it is of a nauſeous bitter taſte; and flowers in June. It is *aperient*, *ſudorific*, and *expectorant*. Externally it hath been uſed as a cure for the itch, whence its name *ſcabioſa*. Boerhaave enumerates forty-eight ſpecies, but they are not noted for medicinal qualities.

It is alſo a name for ſeveral other plants. As *Echinopus*; SUCCISA.

SCABIOSA INDICA ARBOREA. See CATTU-SCHIRAGAM.

SCADIDACALLI, } See EUPHORBIUM.
SCHADIDACALLI. }

SCALA SACRA. See CLIMAX.

SCALENUS MUSCULUS, (σκαληνος, a figure with three unequal ſides.) Some call it *triangularis*. It takes its origin from the tranſverſe proceſſes of the vertebræ colli; it grows larger as it deſcends, and is then collected into two maſſes, the anterior and poſterior; the anterior is inſerted into the inner edge of the firſt rib; on each ſide of this portion, the ſubclavian vein and artery, and the bronchial nerve paſs out; the poſterior part is attached to the poſterior part of the firſt rib, and partly runs to the ſecond; its office is to raiſe thoſe two ribs, and to move the vertebræ colli to one ſide.

SCALPO. To SCALP. To lay the ſkull bare is called *ſcalping*. The operation is performed by making an inciſion through the integuments and pericranium equally and at once: in doing this, uſe the edge of the knife rather than the point, eſpecially if a fracture is ſuſpected. After making the inciſion raiſe the pericranium a little from the bone with the edge of the knife, and to clear the bone uſe the ſcalprum.

In purſuing a fiſſure, a rectilinear inciſion is the beſt; and in moſt other caſes, an oval one is to be preferred. Arnaud and Gooch both give inſtances of their having made a crucial inciſion upon the temporal muſcle with good ſucceſs, the muſcle ſtill continuing its action. See Gooch's Treatiſe of Wounds, p. 253.

SCALPRUM, from *ſcalpro*, *to raſp*, or *raiſe*. A DENTICULAR, or RASPATORY; it is alſo called a RUGINE. It is any kind of iron inſtrument with which you may raſp or ſcrape a rotten bone, &c. Sometimes the word *ſcalprum* means a little chiſſel for amputating the fingers.

SCAMMONIA MONSPELICA. See PERIPLOCA.

SCAMMONIUM. SCAMMONY. The natives of Aleppo call it *mahmoody*. The beſt is brought from Aleppo, an inferior ſort from Smyrna. It is the CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA, *foliis ſagittatis poſtice truncatis, pedunculis teretibus ſubtrifloris, floribus pallidi lutei*, CL. PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 215. SYRIAN BIND-WEED, or *ſcammony*. The root is very long, and about three or four inches thick. In the month of June they cut the tops of the roots, as they are in the ground, and from this inciſion there flows a milky liquor, which is received in ſhells, &c. and which growing hard by its thinner parts being exhaled in the warm air, forms the gummy reſin called *ſcammony*.

The gummy reſin is brought to us in light ſpongy maſſes, gloſſy, of different ſhades, from a grey or yellow white, almoſt to a black; when broken it appears bright and ſhining; it eaſily crumbles between the fingers; if it is touched with a wetted finger it becomes milky; and if it is broken, and put into a glaſs of water, it diſſolves into a milky liquor of a greeniſh caſt. An inferior ſort is brought from Smyrna, which burns the mouth more than that from Aleppo. Though different parcels of *ſcammony* vary ſo much in their colour whilſt in the lump, when powdered they are all of them of a browniſh white colour.

Chuſe ſuch as eaſily crumbles between the fingers, is pellucid, grows inſtantly white on being wetted, and that leaves but little fæces when diſſolved.

It is adulterated with wheat-flour, ſand, aſhes, &c. to diſcover which, the beſt method is to diſſolve it in water and let it ſtand a while; thus the *ſcammony* will be ſuſpended in the water, and the impurities will ſink. The ſooner it diſſolves, and the leſs there is of ſediment, the purer it is.

It loſes its virtue by being careleſsly kept.

The Greek and Arabian phyſicians appear to have been well acquainted with *ſcammony*, as they not only employed it internally as a purgative, but externally for tumors, ſcabies, tinea, fixed pains, &c. Since Boerhaave's time it has been conſidered a ſafe though ſtimulating cathartic, and frequently given uncombined with any other ſubſtance, yet neither producing tormina, nor hypercatharſis.

It is a very briſk purge, and uſually given to carry off redundant ſerous humours in cold phlegmatic conſtitutions.

Inflammatory diſorders are increaſed, and very irritable habits are injured by it. It is given from gr. iii. to g. xij. for a doſe. It needs no corrector, though ſome expoſe it to the fumes of burning ſulphur, but thus they render it inert. When it has undergone this operation, or any other mode of preparation, it is called DIAGRYDIUM.—It conſiſts of about equal parts, reſin and gum; whence it diſſolves equally in water and in ſpirit.

The London College directs a compound powder, and an electary; ſee below. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 13, &c. They are thus made,

ELECTARIUM E SCAMMONIO. *Electary of* SCAMMONY; formerly called *elect. caryocoſtinum*.

Take of *ſcammony* in powder, one ounce and an half; cloves and ginger, of each ſix drams; eſſential oil of carraway, half a dram by weight; roſe-ſyrup, as much as is ſufficient. Mix the ſpecies, powdered together with the ſyrup; then add the *ſcammony*; and laſtly the oil of carraway.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO COMPOSITUS. *Compound Powder of* SCAMMONY, called alſo *cerberus triceps*, *cornachini pulvis*.

Take of *ſcammony*, hard extract of jalap, each two ounces; ginger, half an ounce, powder them ſeparately, and mix them. Beſides this, there is the

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM ALOE. *Powder of* SCAMMONY *with Aloes*.

Take of *ſcammony* ſix drams; hard extract of jalap; ſocotorine aloes of each an ounce and an half; ginger half an ounce; powder them ſeparately and mix them.

PULVIS E SCAMMONIO CUM CALOMELANE. *Powder of* SCAMMONY *with Calomel*.

Take of *ſcammony* half an ounce; calomel, double refined

refined ſugar, of each two drams; rub them ſeparately; powder, and mix them.—Ph. Lond. 1788.

Add to theſe, *ſcammony* is an ingredient in *pulvis e ſenna compoſitus*; *extractum colocynthidis compoſitum*; and in the *pilulæ ex colocynthide cum aloe* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

SCAMMONIUM ORIENTALE. See GAMBOGIA.

SCAMNUM HIPPOCRATES. See BATHRON.

SCANDIX, called alſo *Acus Paſtoris*, *Peften Veneris*. SHEPHERD'S NEEDLE, or VENUS' COMB. A genus in Linnæus's botany. He enumerates ten ſpecies. It grows in the fields in Europe.—It is oleraceous, and aromatic. Its properties are *antiphlogiſtic*, *diuretic*, and *lactiferous*—given in dropſies, and vertigo.

SCANDIX CEREFOLIUM. See CHÆREFOLIUM.

—— ODORATA. See MYRRHA, and MYRRHIS.

SCAPHA. In anatomy it is one of the cavities of the ear. See AURICULA; and alſo a name for the 6th ſpecies of bandage. See DELIGATIO.

SCAPHOIDES, Os, from σκαφη, a *ſkiff*, or *little veſſel*, and ειδος, *form*. The firſt bone of the firſt row in the wriſt is thus called by the Greeks; the Latins call it *naviculare* and *naviforme*. It is articulated to the thumb. In infants it is wholly cartilaginous; ſome call it *cymbæ os*, and *cymbiforme os*; alſo the third bone of the tarſus. See CARPUS.

SCAPULA. The SHOULDER-BLADE, called alſo *epinotion*; *homoplata*; *omoplata*. It is a triangular bone, ſituated on the outſide of the ribs, extending from the ſecond to the ſeventh; its ſides are unequal; the poſterior ſide or baſis is the longeſt, the inferior coſta is ſhorter, and the ſuperior coſta is the ſhorteſt. The body of this bone is concave towards the ribs, and convex behind, where it is called dorſum. Three proceſſes proceed from the *ſcapulæ*: 1. The COROCOIDES, which ſee. 2. The *ſpina ſcapulæ*, called *intra-ſcapulum*; it ariſes from the poſterior convex ſurface, and divides it unequally; it begins ſmall at the baſe, and becomes higher and broader as it advances. The extremities of it are broad and flat, and hang over the cavity of the os humeri. To this part of the ſpine, which is called *acromion* or *epomis*, the clavicle is articulated. 3. The third proceſs is produced from the neck of the bone; this is hollowed on its anterior part by a glenoid cavity, which hath an acute extremity above, and an acute one below. The cavity in the extremity of the neck of the ſcapula, in which the head of the humerus is placed, is called *omocotyle*.

SCAPULARIA. The SCAPULARY. See DELIGATIO.

SCAPULARIÆ ARTERIÆ. The SCAPULARY ARTERIES. The external *ſcapulary artery*, *muſcularis arteria*, paſſes through the notch in the ſuperior coſta of the ſcapula, to the muſculus ſupra ſpinatus & infra ſpinatus, teres major & minor, alſo to the articulation of the ſcapula with the humerus.

The internal *ſcapulary artery* ariſes from the axillary, near the axilla, and runs backward to be diſtributed to the ſubſcapularis, giving branches to the ſerratus major, the axillary glands, the teres major, &c.

The ſuperior *ſcapulary artery* is a branch from the ſubclavian; it runs downwards to the inſide of the clavicle, follows the tract of that bone, and goes to the adjacent muſcles.

SCAPUS. See CAUDEX.

SCARABÆOLUS HÆMISPHERICUS COCHINELIFER. See COCCINILLA.

SCARABÆUS. See CICINDELA.

SCARIFICATIO, from σκαριφος, *a little knife*. SCARIFICATION, called alſo *apoſchaſis*, *apoſchaſmus*, *encharaxis*. The word generally ſignifies thoſe inciſions that are made with the inſtrument called a *ſcarificator*, and which is uſed in the operation called cupping. See CUCURBITULA, and ANASARCA.

SCARIOLA. See ENDIVIA.

SCARLATINA ANGINOSA. A ſymptomatic kind of QUINSY, called by Huxham *febris anginoſa*. By different writers *angina mucoſa*, *cynanche exanthematica*, *angina eryſipelatoſa*, *amphimerina anginoſa*, *mucoſa*, *cynanche epidemica* ANGINOUS SCARLET FEVER, or MUCOUS QUINSEY.

It chiefly affects young people, and women; ſometimes it attacks the aged of both ſexes. In large families and ſchools, when it begins, it ſeldom paſſes any one there except the robuſt.

In this kind of *quinſy* the tumor is leſs than in the inflammatory *quinſy*; there is great redneſs in the part; when ulcers appear they are very ſlight and free from all the malignant ſymptoms of the putrid ſore throat; it is more of the inflammatory kind than of the putrid, and the inflammation is of the erythematous ſpecies. Dr. Grant obſerves, that uſually the pain in the throat is a very early ſymptom, attending before the rigor, though now and then inſtead of pain in the throat there is perhaps a foreneſs of the tongue, or a degree of ſalivation in the courſe of the diſeaſe; an efflorescence often appears on the arms, but ſometimes they ſwell without the efflorescence. For the moſt part the appearance of ulcerous ſloughs is no more than an inflammatory exudation on the parts about the fauces, and may eaſily be waſhed off. The tongue often appears as if glazed, and is tender, ſwelled, and affected with pain. Uſually it arrives at its height in about ſeven days, and in a fortnight the patient is perfectly recovered.

It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from a catarrh, from the inflammatory *quinſy*, from the putrid *quinſy*, and from the thruſh.

If the pulſe is large, ſoft, and not above one hundred in a minute, the danger is not conſiderable. The ſalivation is very ſalutary; as ſoon at it is well eſtabliſhed, the danger is over.

This fever is cauſed and kept up by contagious particles; to attempt their expulſion by opening all the natural emunctories is the principal curative intention.

When the habit is good and ſymptoms ſlight, a few doſes of r. rhab. and cr. tart. with a draught now and then of weak wine-whey, is all that can be uſeful. The degree of the diſtemper demands the firſt attention. If inflammation is conſiderable, bleed more or leſs freely, as circumſtances determine; and this at any period of the diſeaſe. Emetics and purgatives are of principal uſe, when the ſeaſon is favourable to bilious and putrid diſeaſes. In the early part of the diſeaſe, a kindly perſpiration is peculiarly ſalutary, which ſhould if poſſible be kept up at leaſt to the fifth day, when it uſually is convenient to open the bowels a little. When the ſalivation commences, improve the diet; a little wine ſhould be added to the ſuppings. Mild antiſeptics are often now required, which may be accompanied with ſome light preparation of the bark; it may be proper to be cautious of an early uſe of the bark, as it checks thoſe diſcharges that are obſerved to be ſo ſalutary, and rather increaſes the ſwelling of the parts affected. At any period of the diſeaſe, if the ſwallowing is difficult, apply a bliſter round the throat.

Sometimes bleeding is improper; when warm ſuppings, moderate diaphoretics, and gentle purgatives are to be preferred. Sometimes the parotid and maxillary glands ſwell, and are hard; if bleeding can be admitted, it may be recommended; if not, repeat proper purging once in two or three days. Sometimes the noſe bleeds; in which caſe, if the head is much affected with pains, the ſkin hot and dry, the breathing difficult, the pulſe hard, and not immoderately quick, bleeding will be a moſt neceſſary ſtep.

When from the ſeaſon, &c. bleeding cannot be prudently encouraged, the antimonium tartariſatum is ſingularly uſeful, given ſo as to vomit and purge. When the pulſe is ſmall and ſoft, the rigor great at the firſt attack, the conſequent heat conſiderable, be careful early to clear the primæ viæ; thus, the pulſe riſes, a kindly perſpiration comes on, which may be ſupported to thirty-ſix or forty-eight hours, or as required; then give a gentle purge as above noticed, when the ſalivation appears.

A relapſe ſometimes approaches with pain in the feet and hands; in which caſe wrap the parts pained in flannels, and promote a gentle perſpiration. Antimonials are efficacious when perſpiratives are required in any period of this diſeaſe: but the aqua ammoniæ acetatæ ſeems generally to deſerve the preference.

Emollient and gently detergent gargles are valuable aids for relieving the uneaſineſs, &c. in the throat.

Bliſters on the throat are often objected to on account of the mark they leave in the ſkin; in thoſe caſes firſt apply a bliſter between the ſhoulders, and when its diſcharge begins to decline, apply one behind each ear, and down the ſides of the neck.

Huxham treats on this diſeaſe, under the name of Febris *anginoſa*. See alſo Dr. Wm. Fordyce's New Enquiry into the Cauſe of Fevers; Dr. Wm. Grant's Obſervations on the *Angina* Maligna Ulceroſa. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. p. 187. &c.

SCARLATINA, vel SCARLATINA FEBRIS. The SCARLET FEVER. It is ſo called from the colour of the patient's

patient's ſkin, which appears as if tinged with red wine. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORD. EXANTHEMATA, which he defines, a contagious inflammatory fever, in which, on the fourth day of the diſeaſe, the face becomes a little ſwelled, and at the ſame time there is a florid redneſs all over the ſkin, with broad ſpots, running at laſt one into another; after the expiration of three days, forming furfuraceous ſcales, and falling off; to which often an anaſarca ſucceeds. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies. 1. *Scarlatina ſimplex*; that is when not accompanied with any ſpecies of quinſy. 2. *Scarlatina* cynanchica; when accompanied with the ulcerated quinſy, it is the *ſcarlatina* anginoſa. SYDENHAM obſerves, that children are its moſt frequent ſubjects, and that when it is epidemical, it is uſually ſo at the cloſe of the ſummer. It begins with a chilline's and ſhivering; after which the whole ſkin is covered with red ſpots, which are more numerous, larger, and redder, but not ſo uniform as thoſe of the meaſles. Theſe ſpots continue two or three days, and after they vaniſh, and the ſkin is ſcaled off, there remains a kind of branny ſcales diſperſed over the body, which fall off, and come again, two or three times ſucceſſively.

It ſeldom requires much aſſiſtance from art, except there is an approach to that putrid ſtate to which it inclines in the advanced degrees. Bleeding is rarely required. The patient may be kept in his room, but not much in bed; his drink may be acidulated with the vitriolic acid, or with Clutton's febrifuge ſpirit; and if a ſtool is required, rhubarb will be the moſt convenient; when the ſkin peels off a more active purge may be given.

Sometimes a coma, or an epilepſy, happens in the beginning of the diſeaſe, in which caſe apply a bliſter to the back. When it is attended with more malignant ſymptoms, its tendency is to the putrid kind of fever, with ulcers, &c. in the throat. Here bliſters, which may be applied to the back and throat, with the bark, are the chief dependencies, and, as in the putrid ſore throat, acids and cordial perſpiratives may accompany the bark. Antimonial preparations, which are ſo generally uſeful in fevers in this caſe are apt to occaſion a purging.

See Wallis's Sydenham. Obſ. on a late particular *Scarlet Fever*, by N. Cotton, M. D. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii.

SCARLATINA URTICATA. ACUTE NETTLE-RASH. See URTICARIA.

SCELETOS, from σκελλω, *to make dry*. A SKELETON. All the bones of an animal freed from the teguments, veſſels, muſcles, &c. and properly connected, have the general name of ſkeleton. There are two ſorts, the natural, and the artificial; the firſt of theſe is when the bones are kept together by their own ligaments; the ſecond is when they are joined with wire.

SCELOTYRBE. It ſignifies thoſe pains in the legs that generally attend ſcorbutic habits; whence it is frequently uſed for the ſcurvy itſelf, ſee SCORBUTUS; and alſo applied to ſome medicines contrived againſt ſuch diſorders. It is often expreſſive of the *chorea S. Viti*.

SCELOTYRBE FESTINANS. Idiopathic convulſion.

—— VERMINOSA. A kind of ſymptomatic convulſion.

SCHAGRI COTTAM. See CORNI.

SCHISTUS. See HÆMATITES.

SCHÆNANTHUS. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

SCIATICA. See RHEUMATISMUS and ISCHIADICUS MORBUS.

SCIATICA ARTERIA, It is a branch of the hypogaſtrica; it runs under, and gives branches to the muſculus pyriformis, quadrigemini, and the os ſacrum, and to the inner ſide of the os iſchium; it paſſes obliquely over the ſciatic nerve; and as they both go through the great poſterior ſinus of the os ileum, it detaches ſmall arteries, which are diſtributed to the inner ſubſtances of the nerve: afterwards it runs up in a radiated manner, on the outſide of the os ilium, and is diſtributed to the inner ſubſtance of that bone, and to the muſculi glutæi, eſpecially to the medius and minimus.

—— VENA. When the crural vein hath deſcended to about the upper extremity of the muſculus vaſtus internus, it produces a branch which runs down on the ſide of the trunk, covering the crural artery almoſt down to the ham, where it is again united to the trunk by an anaſtomoſis; and ſometimes it is continued a little way down on the leg. It is called the SCIATIC VEIN, from accompanying the ſciatic nerve.

SCIATICUS NERVUS. See LUMBARES.

SCILLA. The SQUILL, or SEA-ONION, called alſo *ornithogulum*. SCILLA MARITIMA, *foliis lanceolatis ſtrictis, ſcapo longiſſimo multiflora, floribus albis & nudis, bracteis refractis: radice alba*. CLASS. HEXANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 419. It is a plant with a large bulbous root, like that of an onion, which is very acrid. The leaves are broad, the flowers are like thoſe of the ornithogalum, and grow in a ſpike before the leaves appear. There are two ſpecies which are uſed indifferently, viz. *the red* and *the white*; Boerhaave mentions a third ſort.

Epimenides taught Pythagoras the uſe of *ſquills*, and the vinegar prepared with them; and Pythagoras made the vinegar into an oxymel.

This plant grows on ſandy ſhores in Spain and the Levant, from whence we have them. Chuſe ſuch roots as are large, plump, freſh, and of a clammy juice. To the taſte they are nauſeous, bitter, and acrid; if much handled, they exulcerate the ſkin. *Internally* they are a powerful attenuant and aperient; in a doſe of a few grains they promote expectoration and urine; indeed when *ſquills* are given as a diuretic, the doſe is a true one that produces not vomiting; though we cannot preſume upon their operation in any manner, without their being given in ſuch a quantity, as to produce nauſea, but ſmall doſes excite expectoration moſt effectually; in larger doſes it is purgative or emetic. *Squills* powerfully diſſolve tough phlegm, and promote its diſcharge; whence their ſingular uſefulneſs in the humoural aſthma; but if the lungs are inflamed, the *ſquills* muſt be omitted until after bleeding and cooling antiphlogiſtics are uſed. *In dropſies*, begin with a ſmall doſe, and gradually increaſe it, but ſo as not to paſs off by ſtool. It is conſidered as producing its good effects by the general ſtimulus with which it is poſſeſſed;—for *in the ſtomach* it proves emetic, —*in the inteſtines* purgative,—*in the lungs* expectorant,—and *in the kidneys* diuretic; but this laſt effect has been ſuppoſed to be promoted by the addition of ſome mercurial preparation;—the leſs purgative of which are beſt adapted to this purpoſe;—the ſolution of the hydrargyrum muriatum, has been thought the moſt proper, becauſe it is the moſt diuretic. So that whichever of theſe purpoſes we want it to produce, we muſt endeavour to regulate its action by directing it as well as we can to the parts we wiſh it to affect, either by proper doſes, or coupling it with ſuch medicines as may aſſiſt in determining it to them; large doſes will anſwer the *firſt* purpoſes, and often the *ſecond* joined with the other purgatives; for producing the *third* and *fourth*, it may, in ſmaller doſes, be joined with expectorants and diuretics. See CULLEN's MAT. MEDICA. Some caution however is neceſſary in the adminiſtration of this very uſeful medicine; for its acrimony is ſo great, that if much handled, it exulcerates the ſkin; and, if given in large doſes, and frequently repeated, it not only excites nauſea, tormina, and violent vomitings, but it has been known to produce ſtrangury, bloody urine, hypercatharſis, cardialgia, hæmorrhoids, convulſions, with fatal inflammation, and gangrene of the ſtomach and bowels. *Squills*, on account of their offenſive taſte, are beſt formed into pills; and to prevent the nauſea which they excite, when not intended either as an emetic or an expectorant, a few grains of ſome agreeable aromatic may be added to each doſe, or it may be made up with the freſh root of elecampane. The beſt form is in powder, freſh, and properly prepared, for age or want of management deſtroys their effect.

Water, wine, proof ſpirit, rectified ſpirit, and vinegar, extract the virtues both of the freſh and the dry *ſquills*; but none of them carry any thing with them by diſtillation; ſo that in the extract made from the decoction, the whole of the active parts are retained. Alkalies abate both their bitterneſs and acrimony; vegetable acids make very little alteration in either, but they improve their expectorating quality.

The College of Phyſicians, London, order ſeveral preparations of *ſquills*, which are made in the following manner:

1. CONSERVA SCILLÆ. *Conſerve of* SQUILL.

Take of freſh *ſquills*, one ounce; double refined ſugar, five ounces. Beat them together in a mortar, into a conſerve. Its doſe to adults is from one ſcruple to 3 ſs. eſpecially when freſh.

2. SCILLA

2. Scilla Exsiccata. *Dried* Squill.

Cut the *squills* transverſely, after the outward ſkin has been taken off, into thin ſlices, and dry it with a gentle heat. It is given in powder as an expectorant and diuretic; to adults, in doſes of from two to ſix grains; four grains of the dried root is equal to twenty of the freſh.

3. Mel Scillæ. *Honey of* Squill.

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; tincture of *ſquill*, two pints. Boil them in a glaſs veſſel to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

4. Oxymel Scillæ. *Oxymel of* Squill.

Take of clarified honey, three pounds; vinegar of *ſquill*, two pints. Boil them in a glaſs veſſel, with a ſlow fire, to the thickneſs of a ſyrup.

5. Pilulæ Scillæ. Squill-pills.

Take of freſh dried *ſquill*, powdered, one dram; ginger powdered, ſoap, of each three drams; ammoniacum, two drams; ſyrup of ginger, as much as is ſufficient. Beat them together. Doſe, eight to fifteen grains.

6. Tinctura Scillæ. *Tincture of* Squill.

Take of *ſquill* freſh dried, four ounces; proof ſpirits of wine, two pints; digeſt for eight days, and pour off the liquor. Doſe from twenty to ſixty drops or more repeatedly.

7. Acetum Scillæ. *Vinegar of* Squill, formerly called *Acetum Scilliticum.*

Take of *ſquill*, freſh dried, one pound; vinegar, ſix pints; proof ſpirit, half a pint. Macerate the *ſquill* in the vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a glaſs veſſel, for twenty-four hours; then preſs out the liquor, and ſet it by, that the fæces may ſubſide; laſtly pour off the liquor, and add to it the ſpirit. Pharm. Lond. 1788. Doſe the ſame as the tincture.

There is alſo a plaſter of *ſquills* made in the following manner:

EMPLASTRUM SCILLÆ COMPOSITUM. Compound squill plaster.

℞ Galbani, ammoniaci ää ℥ ſs. opii ʒ j. aceti ſcillæ ℥ iij. ſaponis ℥ ſs. emplaſtri lithargyri ℥ ij. The galbanum, ſoap, and litharge plaſter, muſt be melted together; to which are to be added, the opium, vinegar, and ammoniacum, mixed alſo together, and the whole continued over the fire, and ſtirred till they are perfectly incorporated. To indolent tumors this is conſidered as an uſeful application.

SCINCUS. The scink or skink. It is a ſmall amphibious animal of the lizard kind; it is caught about the Nile. The fleſh of this animal hath been in much eſteem as a diuretic, alexipharmic, &c. but it is now neglected. It is alſo called *crocodilus terreſtris.*

SCIO TERRA. See Chia terra.

—— VINUM. See Chium vinum.

SCIRRHUS, from σκίρρος, *to harden.* A *ſcirrhus* is a hard tumor, with little or no ſenſation remaining in it. Galen Comment. in Aph. xxxiv. ſect. iv. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS Locales and ORDER Tumores, which he defines, a hard tumor of ſome part, moſt frequently of a gland, not painful, and ſuppurating with difficulty. Dr. Aitkin reckons the *phyſconia*, a genus in Dr. Cullen's ſyſtem, a ſpecies of *ſcirrhus:* the *ſarcocele* he includes as another ſpecies. The ſeat of this kind of tumor is uſually ſome glandular part; not but ſome other may alſo, and ſometimes is thus diſordered. The fluids in the glands being inſpiſſated, increaſe in hardneſs, and form a *ſcirrhus*; or the contents of the lymphatic veſſels in the liver, or other parts coagulating, gradually harden, and form the like. It is probable that *ſcirrhuſes* are formed by too free bleeding; for thus the circulation may be ſo diminiſhed in its force as not duly to affect the ſmaller veſſels, and thus obſtructions may be formed, which end in *ſcirrhi.*

All perſons, and at any age, may be the ſubject of this diſorder; but the ſedentary, and more particularly women, when their menſes decline, and ſometimes indeed at their approach, are moſt frequently thus diſordered.

From the moſt attentive examination, it appears that the matter of theſe tumors is inſpiſſated lymph. They often ariſe without any previous inflammation from the proper fluid ſtagnating in the gland, or extravaſation from contuſion, &c. Sometimes it happens when a gland is the ſeat of an inflammation, and the inflammation terminates without coming to ſuppuration.

Externally they are perceived by the touch. Internally the evidences are obſcure; but if the cauſes of a *ſcirrhus* have occured, and if ſome defects attend, to which may impute a *ſcirrhus* as the cauſe, the exiſtence of one may be ſuſpected.

Though a *ſcirrhus* does not always become cancerous, yet cancers are moſt frequently only *ſcirrhuſes* in their beginnings. The effects of a *ſcirrhus* will be various, and very different, according to the part it affects, and the functions which it injures. *By preſſing on the vena cava*, a mortification in the legs; *on certain nerves*, epileptic fits have been produced.—*If all the glands in the neck are indurated*, thoſe of the meſentery will be ſo too, in which caſe a cure is not to be expected.—A *ſcirrhus in the liver* produces a jaundice, which is difficult, and often impoſſible to cure, and this jaundice is followed by a dropſy.—A *ſcirrhus may ſo preſs upon the thoracic duct* as to occaſion a fatal atrophy. Whether a *ſcirrhus* is ſeated internally or externally, *if it is affected by acrid humours*, or *inflammation*, being thereby heated, it becomes cancerous.

If an attempt is made towards the cure of a *ſcirrhus*, we ſhould be certain that it is recent, and not yet quite hardened, and that it is in its benign ſtate, i. e. that it is free from itching, heat, or pain; for, after the appearance of any of theſe circumſtances, nothing but a palliative cure can be admitted, except the knife can be prudently uſed. In the earlier ſtate of an external *ſcirrhus*, gentle mercurials are uſed internally, but with caution not to irritate; externally, cooling and anodyne applications only are to be employed; ſuch as the aq. ſaturn. of Goulard; the *ſcirrhus* part ſhould be covered with ſoft leather to prevent the cloaths from irritating it; whatever heats, ſoftens, or can tend to produce a ſuppuration, muſt be carefully avoided; a ſolution of ſal ammoniac in vinegar is applied externally as a reſolvent; ſome apply the vapours of vinegar to the tumid part.—If a *ſcirrhus is ſmall*, and continues of the ſame ſize, do nothing;—if *it ſuppurates, increaſes*, and *is detached*, extirpate it with the knife. Some good practitioners adviſe to extirpate theſe tumors as ſoon as they ſeem to reſiſt the effect of gentle means made uſe of for reſolving them, and that before any ſymptoms of their becoming cancerous appear. For correcting the faulty ſtate of the fluids, and for reſolving *ſcirrhous* obſtructions, the hydragyrus muriatus, given ſo as not to ſalivate, contributes much, if the bark and the extr. cicutæ accompany it; their united efficacy is ſometimes ſuch as cannot be produced by any two of them without the third.

What is here ſaid of a *ſcirrhus* in general is applicable to a *ſcirrhus* in any external part; however, as there are ſome peculiarities from their ſituation, it may be proper to take notice of ſome of them.

A scirrhus may affect the sebaceous glands of the skin, particularly about the face and lips, where it is ſo very irritable, that whatever is applied occaſions great pain, and therefore is called *noli me tangere.* Here Mr. Plunket's medicine (ſee Cancer) may do well if the caſe be recent; but it ſhould never be uſed unleſs we can remove the whole tumor. If we cannot effect this, we are at firſt flattered with the hopes of a cure, but the diſeaſe ſoon re-appears in another ſtate, which carries off the patient. In ſhort, *whilſt ſcirrhous tumors are looſe, entirely free from pain*, and *the figure of the tumid gland is unchanged*, whether the cauſtic or the knife are uſed, ſucceſs may reaſonably be expected whether the ſituation of the diſordered gland is in the face, or any where elſe in the reach of thoſe means of relief.

A scirrhus in the breast. Whether the breaſts of women are glandular or not, their ſtructure is ſuch, that indurated tumors are formed in them. Some tumors in the breaſt reſemble a true *ſcirrhus*; but in time they inflame, ſuppurate, and end favourably; and it is not eaſy to give the diſcriminating ſigns with preciſion enough to be depended on in the beginning. It may be obſerved, that a genuine *ſcirrhus* ſeldom occaſions uneaſineſs, except it becomes cancerous; and when an inveterate *ſcirrhus* ſeizes the breaſt, the ſubaxillary glands are generally indurated too. The breaſts are ſometimes rendered *ſcirrhous* by the imprudent application of the ſpirit of wine to them; about the ceſſation of the menſes, the breaſts of many women are thus affected.

A SCIRRHUS IN THE INTESTINES. After an inflammation in theſe parts, a *ſcirrhus* may be formed, in which caſe there will be a ſtupor, a ſenſe of weight, and a conſtant diſtraction perceived where it is ſeated. There will be a leſſening of the cavity of the inteſtines as the bulk of the tumor increaſes; the chyle and the fæces ſtagnate there; at length the iliac paſſion, or ſome other violent ſymptom, puts an end to the patient's miſery. In ſuch a caſe, if any palliative remedy moderates the uneaſineſs and retards the growth of the tumor, that will be all that medicine can effect.

A SCIRRHOUS LIVER. A part of the liver or its whole ſyſtem, may become *ſcirrhous*. Theſe tumors in this part generally are ſmall in their beginning, and are gradually increaſed; when they inflame, they occaſion feveriſhneſs, and the general health is much diſordered; but theſe ſymptoms vaniſh, and for a time the health ſeems to be reſtored; the intervals of theſe inflammations become ſhorter, and then the appetite and fleſh fail, a little cough comes on, and ſometimes a hiccough, and bring on death; in ſome all this happens in a few months; in others it takes up ſeveral years. If the inflammation is in the internal parts of the liver, the pain is ſometimes too little to be regarded; but happening on the external parts, it extends to the diaphragm, or other adjacent parts; and, in this caſe, the patient generally lies on his right ſide. In the advanced ſtate of theſe *ſcirrhi*, the blood will guſh out freely from the noſe, ſtomach, navel, and with the ſtools; in the worſt of theſe caſes, though the countenance is of a leaden colour, yet ſometimes there will not be any ſigns of a jaundice; for this ſymptom does not happen except the ducts are compreſſed by the *ſcirrhus*, ſo as to hinder the paſſage of the ſecreted gall through the common gall-duct. An indurated liver is often very evidently diſtinguiſhable by applying the hand to the region of it. As to other ſigns that attend a *ſcirrhous* liver, they alſo accompany other diſorders, ſo determine nothing in this caſe.

But whether it happens that a *ſcirrhus* is ſeated in the liver, ſpleen, or the pancreas, certainly to diſtinguiſh them ſeems to be of little moment, as little or nothing more can be done towards relief than what the common cure of the hectic fever requires, whether it ariſes from this, or from any other cauſe. In the beginning, and whilſt the diſorder is ſlight, perhaps a free uſe of graſs roots, endive, ſuccory, and whey, uſed as a diet, might be of ſome uſe; but in the more advanced degree, no cures are performed, except by an inflammation ending in ſuppuration, and the abſceſs burſting where the matter can be carried directly out of the body, as when the matter is emptied into the hepatic duct, or through the ſide of the belly, which laſt may happen when the liver adheres thereto. See London Med. Tranſactions, vol. ii. p. 143, &c.

A SCIRRHUS IN THE TONGUE. A tumor of this kind ſometimes happens in this part, and remains many years indolent; in which caſe avoid all attempts to remove it, as it may eaſily be made to become cancerous. If it ſhould become painful, and is moveable, diſſect it out; but if immoveable, cut away a part of the ſound fleſh with it; dreſs the wound with the honey of roſes and balſam of Peru.

A SCIRRHOUS TONSIL. This can no way be managed with advantage, except by means of the ligature, as recommended by Mr. Sharp. See his Operations and his Critical Enquiry.

A SCIRRHOUS WOMB. This is one of the opprobriums of medicine; it always degenerates into a cancer, and deſtroys the patient. In all caſes of ſcirrhoſity, the mild preparations of arſenic might be tried, for they have been in ſome effectual. See ARSENICUM ALBUM. Aretæus de Method. Medend. l. xiv. c. 4. Galen's Meth. Med. l. xiv. c. 5. Abraham Kaau's Diſſert. de Scirrho. Boerhaave's Aph. with Van Swieten's Comment. Heiſter's Surgery. Riverius's Prax. Med. Dr. Heberden's Obſ. in the Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 143. Pearſon's Principles of Surgery, vol. i. p. 209. White's Surgery, p. 52. Wallis on Health and Diſeaſe.

SCHISTUS LAPIS, has a great affinity with the lapis hæmatites; ſee HÆMATITES, though it is of a paler colour, and weaker in power: in its own nature it is brittle and friable;—*aluminous*;—*milk*, in which heated ſtones have been extinguiſhed;—the *ſtercus caninum* alſo, or when vinegar is dropt into boiling milk, all bear the ame SCHISTON. *Caſtelli.*

SCLAREA. See HORMINUM.

SCLAREA HISPANICA. See HORMINUM SYLVESTRE.

SCLEROPTHALMIA. See XEROPHTHALMIA, DEPLUMATIO.

SCLEROTICA, } from σκληρος, *hard*. Of the proper
SCLEROTIS, } coats of the eye, the tunica *ſclerotica* is the outermoſt. This, in the poſterior and far greater part of its circumference, is white and opake; but in the anterior is tranſparent, and takes the name of *cornea*. The remarkable whiteneſs which this coat appears to have, is from the expanſion of the tendons of the muſcles, which move the eye over its fore part; this tendinous expanſion, though called tunica albuginea, is not properly a coat of the eye; for it, like the conjunctiva, is only partially ſpread over its forepart. See CORNEA.

SCLOPETOPLAGA, from *ſclopetum*, *a gun*, and *plaga*, *a wound*. A GUN-SHOT WOUND. It is a ſpecies of vulnus, though ſome writers make it a genus of diſeaſe. SAGAR places it as a genus under his CLASS. PLAGÆ, and ORD. SOLUTIONES. This kind of *wound* is a confuſed *wound* in the higheſt degree. The ancients ſuppoſed theſe to be of a malignant poiſonous nature from gunpowder; hence warm antiſeptics, &c. were uſed; but the ill effects of *gun-ſhot wounds* are owing to contuſion, laceration, &c. and require the moſt lenient methods to be purſued; ſuch as relaxing the parts by an emollient cataplaſm; and if there is but one ſmall opening, to enlarge it for a free diſcharge of matter, or to extract foreign bodies, if it can be done eaſily; but if by endeavours to remove them, you are likely to irritate, or give great pain, it will be beſt to wait until the inflammation, &c. is gone, and ſuppuration eſtabliſhed; by which means you will have a larger opening, and extract any extraneous body more eaſily; for, at firſt, the orifice of a *wound* through which a ball hath entered by its contraction, is always exceeding ſmall before ſuppuration commences.

Amongſt the many peculiarities from *gun-ſhot wounds*, ſee a remarkable one in the article FRACTURA, and the diviſion, *a fractured leg*.

Moſt limbs are taken off in the field of battle, and few of them recover. It is beſt to perform as few operations as poſſible in theſe caſes; and, if you can, leave thoſe few until ſome time after they have been wounded, as moſt of theſe, where amputation is performed immediately, die of the operation, as indeed they do in all caſes where it is performed in high health. Limbs ſhould not be amputated in the field if they can poſſibly be avoided. The inflammation ſhould firſt be allowed to go off; and if ever from the nature of the *wound*, the inflammation that we ſuppoſe ſhould attend it, ſhould be imagined to hazard the patient's life, this ſhould not be a ſufficient reaſon for amputation, becauſe the operation will more than hazard his life in ſuch a ſituation, and in ſuch a ſtate, as experience evinces.

The joints having been maſhed by external force, or a ball having paſſed through them, ſeldom do well without amputation, eſpecially if there is a great laceration of the ligaments, and a diſcharge of the ſynovia, with the admiſſion of the external air; for the violent inflammation, ſloughing, and diſcharge, bring on a hectic fever, which with colliquative ſweats, from the abſorption of matter, will carry off the patient.

It may be further obſerved, that injuries from ſmall-ſhot are rarely ſo prejudicial to the bones as thoſe from larger ſhot; from theſe laſt, the bones are generally ſplit or ſplintered, and require that amputation be performed above the joint of the part where the injury is received, if poſſible.

Thoſe who aſſert, that amputation ſhould be quickly performed, when rendered neceſſary from *gun-ſhot wounds*, advance the following reaſons: 1. When the injury is from large ſhot. 2. When violent ſymptoms come on. 3. When violent ſymptoms are overcome by medicines, yet there is ſtill a neceſſity for amputation. Theſe form the three ſtages from this kind of injury: and when it happens that a patient paſſes through the firſt and ſecond, except perhaps one in one hundred, he is taken off in the third ſtage. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 325. White's Surgery, p. 99.

SCLOPETARIA AQUA. See ARQUEBUSADE.

SCOLOPENDRIUM. See LINGUA CERVINA.

SCOLYMUS. See CINARA.

SCOPA REGIA. See RUSCUS.

SCOPULA. A BRUSH. The fleſh *brush* promotes

a brisk circulation, and free perspiration. Persons with weak nerves, the sedentary and paralytic, should supply the want of exercise with half an hour's rubbing every night and morning.

SCORBUTICUS SUCCUS. See SPIRIT. COCHLEARIÆ AUREUS, under COCHLEARIA BRITANNICA.

SCORBUTUS. The SCURVY, called also *gingibrachium*, because the gums and arms, and *gingipedium*, because the gums and legs are affected by it. Hippocrates describes it under the name of the diseases of the spleen, in his work De Intern. Affect. Dr. CULLEN places this genus of disease in his CLASS. CACHEXIÆ and ORD. IMPETIGINES, which he defines—after living on putrid, salted animal food, in a cold country, recent vegetable substances being at the same time wanting, there come on universal debility, attended with fetid breath, loose, spongy, bleeding gums, different coloured spots in the skin, most commonly livid, particularly at the roots of the hair.

The *scurvy* is a chronical disorder of the putrid kind; and when a fever attends it, is called the PUTRID FEVER, which see.

The immediate cause is the same with those that produce the putrid fever, that is, putrescence. The mediate and more remote causes are whatever lessen the vis vitæ, too little or an improper kind of food, a damp air, living in marshy countries, various kinds of acrid matter in the blood, a long use of mercury; in the navy, a solution of copper from want of care to clean the vessels in which their food is boiled; animal diet which is not well preserved with salt; infection, &c.

The presence of this disorder is known by a pale or a yellowish complexion, which gradually grows darker; a melancholy dejection of spirit, a lassitude, a stiffness in the joints, a feebleness in the knees, and on using the least exercise there is great weakness, with a difficulty of breathing; *the gums* soon after begin to *itch*, *swell*, and *bleed on being gently rubbed, and have an unusual livid redness*; *they are soft, spongy, putrid, and fungous*; *this change in the gums*, Dr. Lind seems to think, *is the pathognomonic symptom of the disease*. Hæmorrhages also happen in other parts: the skin feels dry, except in the last stage of the disease, when a cold clammy moisture may be observed on the skin. In some the skin is rough, but generally it is smooth and shining, and covered with many spots, as if bruised; these are of a yellow or reddish colour, and as the disease increases they become blacker. In some the ankles swell towards the evening, and are settled again in the morning. Many other symptoms occur, but they are accidental. If a scorbutic diarrhœa comes on, and there is a pain in the breast, it is generally fatal. Ulcerated lungs are a frequent consequence of the *scurvy*: the stools are very offensive: the urine speedily becomes putrid. *In the second stage*, the patient sometimes loses the use of his limbs, the flexor tendons in the hams are contracted, the patient frequently faints upon the least motion; and on being suddenly moved into the fresh air, it sometimes happens that he expires. Hæmorrhages from the lungs, intestines, &c. now are frequently happening: but the appetite is often good, though the spirits are low. *The third stage* hath many violent, and usually fatal symptoms.

The *scurvy* should be distinguished from the ileum cruentum, the black jaundice, hypochondriac and melancholic disorders, some symptoms of the lues venerea, and scorbutic cachexy.

THE INDICATIONS OF CURE are, to stop the progress of putrefaction, and totally to remove it; *secondly*, to strengthen the habit in general.

If bad waters are the cause, or improper food, they must be changed for that which is more salutary; the air in the patient's room must be regulated by such methods as will render it dry and warm. Fixed air should be communicated to the water which the patient drinks; an infusion of malt given, (see BRASIUM,) as recommended by Dr. Mac Bride; the bark in doses as large as will be easy in the stomach, repeated two or three time a day. The dilute vitriolic acid may be administered frequently in the patient's drink; these and other antiputrescents, or such means as are used in the putrid fever, will be the principal ones here.

If the patient is cold, pale-faced, and hath swelled legs; if his thirst is not great, he may take four or six spoonfuls of the following, three or four times a day: ℞ rad. raph. hort. ℥ iv. fol. cochl. trifol. palud. āā m. ii. salviæ. m. i. vin. alb. lb. vi. m.

If, on the contrary, there is a feverish heat, thirst, some difficulty in breathing, and the gums are putrid: ℞ rad. lapath. acut. ℥ i. crystal. tart. ʒ iii. coq. per horæ ss. in lact. vac. lb. iii. & colaturæ adde mel. Brit. ℥ i. m. cap. ℥ iii. ter die.

The roots of the herba Britannica, or the great water-dock, is much extolled in this disorder.

Particular care is required to promote the discharges through the skin, and by the kidneys. And as to particular symptoms, some of the chief of which are as follow, they may be managed by these or such like methods: *the spongy gums* may be washed with a decoction of the bark acidulated with the muriatic acid;—and *ulcers spread in the mouth*, touched now and then with the mel rosæ acidulated with the same acid.—*If a salivation comes on*, divert it by blisters on different parts of the body, sinapisms to the soles of the feet and hams, and, if possible, excite a perspiration; for the stricture of the skin is the chief cause of this symptom, and here boluses of camphor and some cordial mild opiated electary may be repeated every four or six hours.—*If the legs are œdematous*, use gentle frictions.—*Ulcers in the legs*, &c. may be treated as those in the mouth are.—*In cases of hæmorrhages*, the mineral acids may be given at proper intervals.—*When a fever attends*, the dulcified mineral acids, or Clutton's febrifuge spirit, may be joined with such other medicines as the peculiarity of the case requires. But though some advantages may be obtained by these particular administrations and applications, yet all these and the rest of the symptoms disappear in proportion as success follows the general method of cure.

Dr. George Fordyce observes, that the *scurvy* is taken off or prevented by such food as is capable of being digested properly. Putrefaction of the fluids never produces a disease of itself, but only symptoms depending upon this; for when these symptoms are taken off, the patient recovers; and we sometimes see in putrid fevers, where the patient is considerably weakened, so that in probability he could not survive many hours, yet there hath been a sudden alteration take place; the symptoms of putrefaction immediately subside, and the patient recovers; if then we could give proper food, we might be able to prevent it, and could always cure it, when it hath taken place. In order to the cure, any such loose food that hath no medical property is of great service: and the most powerful are those of the tetradynamia class, such as cabbages, turneps, &c. for, *first*, they produce a fermentation in the stomach, and become acid. *Secondly*, they contain a quantity of essential oil, which makes the matter soon evacuated out of the body. We should then make choice of such food as this.—Besides these, there are native vegetable acids or accescent fruits to be got, which likewise prove useful; but then the difficulty is to find out any vegetable food, that will give a tendency to become acid, that may be kept on board a ship for the use of the sailors: there are but few which we can preserve, and these are oranges, lemons, limes, &c. any of these given with animal food, will be of use, as will also the use of sawr kraut, and infusion of malt. Sugar is an antiputrescent, though not so powerful as the vegetables; but is was much employed with food, &c. before vegetables came into use. These then are the methods to prevent and to cure putrefaction. Many have used remedies as antiputrescents, to stop putrefaction; hence they have given acids, &c. for that purpose, but they will not produce that effect. They have a tendency to prevent the peculiar fermentation taking place in the stomach, as well as to check putrefactive fermentation; hence vegetable food will not stop fermentation, but only tend to alter the mode of the fermentation, and rather tend to convert the substance into an acid than suffer it to putrefy. Another method to relieve from the *scurvy*, is to keep up the strength of the stomach, which has been of considerable service; hence bark, &c. have been used, which are powerful remedies for that purpose.

Sir John Pringle, in his Discourse on the Improvements for preserving the Health of Mariners, says, that to know the nature and cause of the *scurvy*, is an essential step to the knowledge of the cure. That on examining all the articles which of old have been used, and approved of, as well as those which of late have been introduced into the navy, however they vary in their mode of operating, they all some way contribute towards preventing or correcting putrefaction. He directs that the men be put to watch at three watches instead of two; to this end divide the crew into three companies, and put each com-

company upon the watch by turns, four hours at a time; thus every man hath eight hours free, for four of duty: whereas, when half the men take watch every four hours by turns, they can have but broken ſleep; and when expoſed to wet, they cannot get dry before they lay down. 2dly, To preſerve the men from the injuries of the weather, in hot climes defend them by an awning over the deck; in cold ones, allow extraordinary jackets with a hood; and in wet weather proper means for drying and ſhifting themſelves. 3dly, Make a point of cleanlineſs; this guards from putrefaction: keep the men's perſons, cloaths, bedding, and births, clean; review the men, and all things belonging to them, and the ſhip, and ſee that all is as clean as can well be. 4thly, Ships ſhould have the means of a conſtant ſupply of freſh water to waſh the men's linen, for ſalt water neither mixes well with ſoap nor dries readily. 5thly, Dry and air the hammocks, bedding, and all bundles, every day that is fair: by the perſpiration of many men, every thing below deck will in twenty-four hours contract an offenſive ſmell. 6thly, Purify the ſhip; ſcrape and waſh the decks; purify the holds, and wells of the pumps; and where the bilge-water is, with fire as follows: light a good quantity of wood, and put it into a proper grate, then carry it ſucceſſively to every part of the ſhip below deck. Wherever fire is, the air neareſt it being heated, becomes ſpecifically lighter; and, by being lighter, riſes and paſſes through the hatchways into the atmoſphere. The vacant ſpace is filled with the cold air around, and that being heated in its turn, in like manner aſcends, and is replaced by other air as before. Thus by continuing the fire for ſome time in any of the lower apartments, the foul air is in a good meaſure driven out, and the freſh admitted. And probably the acid ſteams of the wood in burning act here as an antiſeptic, and correct the putrid remains of the air. When fire cannot be put down into the well, and carried in other places, it and the ſhips may be fumigated by gunpowder to remedy the corruption of the air; or burning tar, or other reſinous ſubſtances.

Dr. Hulme communicates fixed air to the ſtomach, &c. as follows: ℞ kali gr. xv. aq. puræ ℥ iij. f. hauſt. As ſoon as this is ſwallowed, mix and take the following: ℞ aq. puræ ℥ iij. aciduli vitriol. q. ſ. ad. ſaturat. in hauſt. precedent. Repeat this four times a day.

The *ſcorbutic ulcer* is alſo called the putrid ulcer. Its diſtinguiſhing characteriſtics are: it affords no good digeſtion, but a thin, fetid, ſanious ſtuff, mixed with blood, which at length hath the true appearance of coagulated gore, lying caked on the ſurface of the ulcer, and is with difficulty wiped off. The fleſh underneath the ſlough is ſoft and ſpungy: if theſe ſloughs are removed by eſcharotics, or the knife, they ſoon return; the edges are generally of a livid colour, and puffed up with excreſcences of proud fleſh, ariſing from below under the ſkin. From compreſſion, the fungus is apt to mortify; and the member always becomes œdematous, painful, and for the moſt part ſpotted. As the *ſcurvy* increaſes in the general habit, the ulcer ſhoots out a ſoft, bloody fungus, which the ſailors call by the name of BULLOCK'S LIVER, which indeed it much reſembles when boiled; it often riſes in a night's time to a great ſize, and, if deſtroyed, will be reproduced to the ſame ſize in twenty-four hours. Theſe ulcers do not ſpeedily affect the bones. The ſlighteſt wounds or bruiſes in *ſcorbutic* patients degenerate into ſuch ulcers. By their remarkable putridity, they are eaſily diſtinguiſhed from all other kinds of ſores. In ſome inſtances theſe ulcers are attended with ſoft ſpongy gums.

As an internal medicine, when *ſcorbutic* ulcers attend, Dr. Kirkland highly recommends the muriatic acid given in water, or mixed with the bark.

Mr. Bell, in his treatiſe on ulcers, obſerves, that the cure of the *ſcorbutic* kind depend much upon the correction of the putrid diatheſis in the ſyſtem: for which purpoſe, vegetables, particularly the aceſcent ones, with milk and whey, are almoſt certain remedies. The different ſecretions, particularly thoſe of the ſkin and kidneys, ſhould be gently promoted; for in the *ſcurvy*, perſpiration is almoſt quite checked. Gentle laxatives are of uſe, particularly tamarinds, cryſtals of tartar, &c. The beſt external applications are the ungt. Ægyptiac. vel mel roſar. cum paucul. vitriol. acid dilut.—In the milder inſtances, ſuch as uſually happen in England, the cauſe is more frequently from the want of due nouriſhment; hence what is called the antiſcorbutic courſe will not be required; but in its ſtead, better food and greater plenty of it; a little good wine is a powerful aid. The bark is more uſeful in this than in any other kind of ulcer; it ſhould be given as freely as the ſtomach will admit. As a dreſſing, pledgits of lint dipped in a ſtrong decoction of the bark will be uſeful in correcting the fœtor of the diſcharge, &c. though doubtleſs the carrot-poultice by far excels this decoction as a dreſſing. When the fœtor from the diſcharge is vaniſhed, and the ſloughs only are to be removed, the ungt. reſinæ flav. with hydrargyrus nitratus will be the moſt convenient. Generally the cure is finiſhed by means of gentle preſſure. Sometimes an iſſue becomes uſeful. What is ſaid with regard to the treatment of *ſcorbutic* ulcers, is applicable to all ſuch ſores as are in the leaſt connected with putreſcency of the fluids, from whatever cauſe: thus ſuch as remain after critical abſceſſes that ſucceed to putrid fevers, require the ſame general method of treatment.

See Lind on the *Scurvy*. Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic. Macbride's Eſſays, eſſ. 4. Boerhaave's Aphoriſms. Huxham. Sir John Pringle. Med. Muſ. vol. i. & ii. Hulme on the *Scurvy*. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffmann's Pract. of Medicine, vol. ii. p. 421, &c. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 408. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Trotter on the *Scurvy*. Medical Tranſactions, vol. ii. 325, 471. London Med. Journal, vol. ii. p. 117, 388.

SCORDIO ELECTARIUM E. See DIASCORDIUM.

SCORDIUM, alſo called *Triſſago Paluſtris, chamædrys paluſtris allium redolens*; WATER GERMANDER. TEUCRIUM SCORDIUM, foliis oblongis ſeſſilibus dentato ſerratis floribus geminis axillaribus pedunculatis, caule diffuſo, odore allii. CLASS. DIDYNAMIA, ORDO GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 156. The flowers are like thoſe of the chamædrys, one or two proceeding from the ala of each leaf. The calyx is tubulated, and the ſmell is like that of garlic. The plant is a trailing one; the leaves are hoary. If the leaves are rubbed betwixt the fingers they yield a moderately ſtrong ſmell of the garlick kind; they are bitter to the taſte; by keeping the herb for ſome months the garlick ſmell is diſſipated, and the bitter is much improved. When the leaves are moderately dried they give out their virtue to water or to ſpirit; water is impregnated with this flavour, but no eſſential oil is obtained, though a large quantity of the leaves are committed to the ſtill. An extract made from the ſpirituous tincture is the beſt. The plant is recommended as an alexipharmic and corroborant in putrid diſeaſes. This medicine for many ages was conſidered as remarkably efficacious in all peſtilential and putrid diſeaſes, and ſuppoſed to be poſſeſſed of a peculiar antiſeptic and alexipharmic power. And it has been recorded as ſucceſsful in the plague which raged in Turkey. BERGIUS ſays, it is antiputreſcent, tonic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and reſolvent; and ſome others employ it externally in antiſeptic cataplaſms and fomentations. But notwithſtanding theſe encomiums, as well as its having a bitter joined with ſome volatile parts, it is not thought of conſequence ſufficient to be retained in the practice of the preſent day. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. This is alſo a name for *Salvia Sylveſtris*.

SCORIÆ REGUL. ANTIMON. SUCCIN. See ANTIMONIUM, N° 11.

SCORDOTIS, SCORODONIA. } See SALVIA SYLVESTRIS.

SCORPIOIDES. See ORNITHOPODIUM.

SCORPIUS. See GENISTA SPINOSA MAJOR.

SCORZONERA. A plant ſo called from *eſcorſo*, a Catalonian word for a *viper*, becauſe it is ſaid to be effectual againſt the bite of vipers; and not only ſo, but that if a perſon rubs his hands with the root of this plant, and takes a viper in his hands, it cannot hurt him, becauſe of its averſion to it. The plant is alſo called *eſcorzonera, viperaria, ſerpentaria Hiſpanica*. COMMON VIPER-GRASS. It hath large ſharp-pointed leaves, with a large prominent rib in the middle; on the tops of the branches are yellow floſculous flowers, which are followed by oblong, roundiſh ſeeds winged with down: the root is long, ſingle, from the ſize of a gooſe-quill to that of the little finger, of a dark colour on the outſide, and white within. It is perennial, and a native of Spain. It grows in our gardens, but the Spaniſh is far better than ours, and that from the iſland Amagria is better than either. The roots are *alexipharmic, antiſeptic*, and *deobſtruent*. They are only uſed as a nutritive aliment. They are lacteſcent, but

but with a ſingular mildneſs in their juice, which has a little ſweetneſs, but neither by that, nor by any other ſenſible quality, do they give marks of their being very nouriſhing. When boiled, they are ſufficiently tender, and do not prove very flatulent. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Miller's Bot. Off. Lewis's Mat. Med.

SCOTODINE, SCOTODINOS, SCOTOMA, SCOTOMIA. } See VERTIGO. Some writers make *ſcotomia* ſynonymous with *amauroſis*.

SCOTOS. DARKNESS, or DIMNESS of SIGHT.

SCROBICULUS CORDIS. Dim. of *ſcrobs*, a *ditch*. See ANTICARDIUM.

SCROFA. See PORCUS.

SCROFULA. The Latins call it *ſtruma*, and *ſcrophula*, from *ſcropha*, a *hog* or *ſow*; becauſe this diſorder is obſerved in ſwine. And alſo, *choiras*, *chœras*. The French *ecrouelles*. Thoſe ſcrophulous tumors which were encyſted, were by the ancients called *ſtrumæ* & *chœrades*; KING'S EVIL, becauſe Edward the Confeſſor, and other ſucceeding kings, both of England and France, have pretended to cure it by the touch. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the claſs cachexiæ, and order impetigines, which he defines, tumors of the conglobate glands, particularly of the neck, attended with a ſwelling of the upper lip, and column of the noſe; a florid countenance, ſmooth ſkin, and tumid abdomen. He diſtinguiſhes four ſpecies. 1. *Scrophula vulgaris*, when it is without other diſorders, external and permanent. 2. *Scrophula meſenterica*, when internal, with loſs of appetite, pale countenance, ſwelling of the belly, and an unuſual fœtor of the excrements. 3. *Scrophula fugax*. This is of the moſt ſimple kind; it is ſeated only about the neck, and for the moſt part is cauſed by the reſorption from ſores on the head. 4. *Scrophula Americana*, when it is joined with the yaws.

Almoſt every part of the body may be affected by this diſeaſe; but it is only the lymphatic veſſels in any part that are the immediate ſeat. The lymphatic glands of the meſentery are firſt affected. The conglomerate glands are not affected otherwiſe than by being diſturbed with the diſorder of adjacent conglobate, lymphatic glands. As the diſorder attacks this or the other part, a variety of different ſymptoms are produced; thus, *if the marrow is affected*, the heads of the bones will ſwell, after which ulcers are formed with an oily fœtid diſcharge; *in the eyes* it produces an ophthalmia, which again produces an anchylops and ægilops;—*in the eye-lids* an epiphora and lippitude, with foreneſs and ulcers;—*the globe of the eye* is ſometimes thruſt out by theſe tumors.—*in the canthus of the eye* it produces a fiſtula lacrymalis;—*in the noſe* an ozæna;—*in the lips*, the labriſulcium, or thick pouting tumor, eſpecially of the upper lip, with a fiſſure in the middle;—*in the throat*, tumefied tonſils;—*under the tongue*, a ranula;—*on the wind pipe*, a bronchocele;—*under the chin*, and in the ſides of the neck, the *ſtruma*, properly ſo called, encyſted tumors, &c. The fixed, immoveable, white ſwellings on the joints are of this ſort.

This diſorder ſeems to be hereditary: yet a generation or perhaps two may paſs without its being manifeſted in them, but in the next it again revives. As to the cauſe, it is ſomething that occaſions the coagulable lymph to run into concretions: and very probably ſome kinds of diet, and other as yet unknown cauſes, may produce it. The indurated glands in the necks of children are often the effect of voracity, or bad diet.

Children of *ſcrofulous* habits have uſually a florid complexion, and a fullneſs of the face, more than is common to others; and the uſual appearance of the *king's evil* is that of ſcirrhous tumors chiefly in glandular parts, and which are rarely affected with pain, or brought to ſuppuration. A multiplicity of ſymptoms attend different patients, but only a few of them are obſerved in any individual; but among the moſt frequent, beſides the tumors juſt named, are a ſwelled upper lip, foreneſs in it and about the noſe and cheeks; the tumors ſometimes break and run for a long time before they heal. The eyes are inflamed, and a very ſharp humour runs from them and corrodes the cheeks; in a morning, the eyes are ſo glued that they cannot eaſily be opened; dry cruſty ſcabs form on or near the elbows.

The *ſteatoma*, *atheroma*, *meliceris*, are often companions with the *ſcrofula*, and ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from it.

Mr. John Hunter ſays, that "the *ſcrofula* is a diſeaſe ſo marked that few can miſtake it: that, it is hardly proper to claſs it amongſt poiſons, as it cannot be ſaid to be catching; yet it hath the power of aſſimilating other matter into its own likeneſs. The matter is produced without inflammation. It does not produce any effect on the conſtitution, or on the abſorbents, or on the lymphatic glands; but only a ſingle gland will be affected. Hence the conſtitution is not affected. The pre-diſpoſing cauſe, he ſays, is climate principally; ſuch as cold damps with alternate heats; and between the latitude of forty-five north, and the higher latitudes, are thoſe places where it rages with the moſt violence. In England, and in Germany, it is common; but whether it is found in the ſouthern latitudes, is not known. That cold is a prediſpoſing cauſe of it, is evident from its not being known in the warm, conſtant climates. Perſons are continually affected with it, who come from hot to cold climates; and thoſe are cured who go from cold to warm ones. It is generally ſuppoſed to be hereditary. The weak and debilitated habits are moſt likely to have it; they are the moſt ſuſceptible of its various actions, and the parts the moſt expoſed to it, are the moſt debilitated, as well as the age that is moſt diſpoſed to it is the moſt delicate."

If a ſtrumous humour touches a bone, it becomes carious. Though when this diſorder affects children, it uſually diſappears when manhood arrives; yet, if it appears after the age of forty, the patient rarely recovers; but other diſorders, ſuch as the jaundice, faintings, vomitings, a cough, dropſy, &c. coming on, they uſher in death.—If the tumor ariſes from a caries in the bones of the fingers or hands, the cure is difficult; but if the caries is in the foot, the diſcharge generally exhauſts the patient.—If any of the tumors ulcerate, they cannot be healed whilſt any of the cyſt remains, or any part by which they are nouriſhed; as to extirpating thoſe tumors, there is but little encouragement thereto.—When a ſcrofulous tumor is unequal, it is apt to become cancerous.—If many of the glands of the neck are indurated, thoſe in the meſentery are ſo too. And the greater the number of the diſordered parts, the greater is the difficulty of even alleviating them.

A great variety of alteratives are mentioned in different writers, each of which, in particular inſtances, has been of uſe; but yet none of them are to be depended on in any caſe.—When the blood is poor, and the fibres lax, the *bark* is the beſt known medicine; and though in ſome few inſtances it cannot be preſcribed, yet in moſt it is manifeſtly uſeful. Dr. Lewis thinks its efficacy is improved by the uſe of *aq. calcis oſſr.* in conjunction with it. The bark does not ſucceed where the bones are affected, nor where the ſcrofulous tumor is ſituated ſo as to be attended with much pain, as in the joints, and under the membranous covers of the muſcles; in thoſe caſes it is obſerved that the bark rather increaſed the fever; but, as *opium*, when given as an alterative, hath been very uſeful in ſcrofulous diſorders, ſo its accompaniment with the bark may be followed with advantages not to be obtained by either ſeparately.—*Narcotic plants* that abound with a volatile ſalt are powerful in reſolving the ſcrofulous tumors, and amongſt theſe the *hemlock* hath been found to be eminently uſeful, when applied in the form of cataplaſm, and alſo when the extract hath been taken inwardly; though the internal uſe is more proper in adults than in infancy and youth.—The *hydrargyrus muriatus*, if given as is uſual in the lues venerea, hath been followed by the happieſt effects.—Dr. Smith directs a decoction of the *rad. rub. tinct.* to be drank with it.—Mr. Pott adviſes in all *ſcrofulous* affections, to produce large artificial purulent diſcharges, ſuch as iſſues, and perpetual bliſters. With reſpect to medicines in general, in a *ſcrofula*, advantage is ſlowly obtained. The *bark*, *hemlock*, *ſea-water*, &c. ſhould be given as circumſtances require. Dr. Saunders, in his Lectures on the Practice of Phyſic, recommends, that, when the bark is continued two or three weeks, during which time the patient is much better, and a cure ſeems to advance faſt; but afterwards appears to have no farther effect, the diſeaſe gaining ground upon the patient; in ſuch a caſe, to prevent habit from rendering the bark ineffectual, begin immediately with the cicuta, or with ſea-water, or ſuch other remedy as at that time may appear moſt proper; and continuing it a while, return to the bark; and thus alternate the medicines every two or three weeks, or as their efficacy is perceived to abate.—The force of habit powerfully deſtroys the effect of remedies: it is therefore neceſſary to alternate them. He farther adviſes to avoid all that can ſuppurate; for it is uſeleſs. In general we may ſay that, *to increaſe the*

tone of the fibres, and *to reſolve the tumors*, are the principal endeavours towards a cure; to theſe ends, the *bark*, *chalybeates*, *ſea* and *cold bathing*, *mercury*, *hemlock*, *burnt ſponge*, &c. contribute. In glandular and ſcrofulous tumors, the bark does not promote ſuppuration but reſolution; and there are not many ſymptoms depending on *ſcrofula*, but what give way to it. Gentle *mercurials* are often uſeful as reſolvents in ſcrofulous ſwellings. *Strong purges*, and *whatever enfeebles the habit*, will prove pernicious. Groſs habits will require *frequent* but *gentle purging*. Externals are of little or no uſe. Palliatives ſhould not be omitted, although a cure is not expected. Living in the ſea air, and tepid ſalt water baths, apportioned to the conſtitution of the patient, are highly beneficial—poultices of the quercus marina bruiſed, or ſea-water where the quercus cannot be had, mixed with oatmeal, may alſo be applied to the tumors, and *internally*, the *terra muriata ponderoſa*;—the *decoctum mezerei*,—*dulcamaræ*,—or *ſarſaparillæ compoſitum*,—*electarium cort. Peruv. cum ſal. ſedæ*, may be alſo exhibited. See BARYTES,—LAURUS FŒMINA,—SOLANUM LIGNOSUM,—SARSAPARILLA,—and CORTEX PERUVIANUS.

When tumors burſt, the ſcrofulous ulcer is formed. Theſe never yield a good diſcharge; on their firſt appearance there is a viſcid, glairy, and ſometimes a whitiſh curdled matter, which afterwards is changed into a more thin, watery ſanies. The edges of the ſores are frequently, though not always painful; and are at firſt raiſed or tumefied, but afterwards are much thinner. So long as the ſcrofulous diſpoſition ſubſiſts in the habit, theſe ulcers generally remain a long time without ſhewing any diſpoſition either to heal or to grow worſe. At other times they heal very quickly, and again break out in ſome other part of the body. Some obſerve that ſcrofulous ulcers have their ſurface rather convex, and with an uniform gloſſy appearance. Mr. Bell obſerves, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, that ſo long as the general morbid diatheſis continues in the ſyſtem, it is commonly in vain to attempt their cure; nor would it indeed often be ſafe, as by drying up the ſores in one part, they very commonly break out elſewhere, and juſt as readily fall upon the lungs, or ſome other organ of conſequence to life, as on any other. Until the *ſcrofula* is removed from the habit, all that ſhould be done to the ulcers which are produced by it, is, to make as free and open vents to the matter as poſſible, without endangering the formation of ſinuſes. The beſt applications are ſaturnine preparations. Mr. Aikin, in his Obſervations on the External Uſe of Preparations of Lead, ſays, that emollient applications of all ſorts are highly injurious when applied to ſcrofulous ulcers: by weakening the ſolids, already too much diſpoſed to relaxation, they prevent all endeavours of nature to bring about a firm incarnation; and by giving the fluids an acrimony, to which in this diſeaſe they are not remarkably diſpoſed, they occaſion a kind of eryſipelatous corroſive ſpreading of the ulcer. The miſchiefs occaſioned by emollient applications are ſtill more clearly ſhown, by the ſpeedy change produced by almoſt every kind of topics of the oppoſite claſſes, the aſtringent and the ſtimulant. The moſt ſimple of the aſtringent and ſtimulant, viz. *cold water*, hath frequently a good effect on throwing aſide every dreſſing, and waſhing the ſore with it. *Water*, with *every kind of ſaline and mineral impregnation*, is alſo uſed to advantage: particularly *ſea-water*, and *Goulard's ſaturnine water*. The greaſy ſaturnine applications are improper in theſe caſes. A continuation of ſuch ſimple dreſſings as theſe is all that, in general, ſhould be attempted, ſo long as any diſorder of the conſtitution may remain; but Mr. Bell obſerves, that in ſome caſes, the ulcers are ſo inveterate as to require other aids alſo; as when they become ſwelled, painful, and diſcharge a corroding, acrid matter: when ſuch appearances occur, a carious bone may frequently be ſuſpected to be at the bottom of the ſore: and then, nature muſt be aſſiſted, by freeing her from ſuch parts of it as are moſt diſeaſed, and that are become looſe. This, in ſome ſituations may be done, but when the complaint is fixed in any of the large joints, art can rarely afford much aſſiſtance; and as amputation is not often adviſable, from the riſk of the diſeaſe returning to ſome other part, nature alone muſt often be truſted to. In ſuch a ſituation, recourſe ſhould be had to a *continued uſe of ſea-bathing*, and the *bark* with *hemlock*; and we ſhould attempt particularly to promote a proper diſcharge from the ſores. And when by a due uſe of the neceſſary means, there is a tendency in the ſores to heal, *iſſues ſhould be formed*, ſo as to produce a diſcharge as nearly equal to that from the ſores as may be; thus the cure is carried on, both more effectually and ſafely. Theſe iſſues are generally required through life. *Gentle compreſſion* is peculiarly uſeful in this kind of ulcer: it particularly prevents and removes that thickneſs in their edges that ſometimes is obſerved. Theſe in general are the means that aſſiſt and are moſt uſeful, when there is a tendency in nature to overcome the diſeaſe: but it being in general an opprobrium medicorum, it is difficult to aſſert with much poſitiveneſs concerning it. See Wiſeman's Surgery. Heiſter's Surgery. Boulton's Surgery. Ferne on the *King's Evil*. Cheyne on the *King's Evil*. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 184—200, 303—322. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 421. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. White on the *Scrofula*. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 507. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. ii. p. 446.

SCROPHULA. See SCROFULA.

SCROPHULARIA. So called, not becauſe of its efficacy in curing the *ſcrofula*, but becauſe its root hath unequal tubercles like thoſe in the *ſcrofula*. Boerhaave mentions fifteen ſpecies. See alſo CRASSULA, CHELIDONIUM MINUS, GUACATANA.

SCROPHULARIA MAJOR, alſo called *ſcroph.* nodoſa fœtida, *ficaria*, *millemorbia*. COMMON KNOBBY-ROOTED FIG-WORT. It is the *ſcrophularia* nodoſa, Linn.

—— AQUATICA, alſo called *betonica aquatica*. WATER-BETONY, GREATER WATER-FIG-WORT. This plant is ſaid to be the ſame as the *iquetaia* of the Braſilians, which is ſo famed for correcting the nauſeous qualities of ſena. Its other virtues are the ſame with the above ſpecies. See Raii Hiſt. Neum. Chem. Works.

SCROTUM. It is the external covering of the teſticles: called alſo *burſa teſtium*, *oſcheus*, *oſcheon*. GALEN calls it *orchea*. It chiefly conſiſts of looſe ſkin and cellular membrane, without any fat. This lax part the Athenians called *laccopedon*. It is compoſed of the cuticula, the cutis, the membrana cellularis, and perhaps the expanded fibres of the cremaſter muſcle on each ſide. Betwixt the cuticle and the cutis is the rete mucoſum, as in other parts of the body. Adjoining to the internal ſurface of the ſkin, is a thin covering of a looſe, hollow texture, void of fat, which is the cellular membrane; next, within this cellular ſubſtance, is an apparently thin, muſcular, or fleſhy body, called by the Greeks, *dartos*: a name which it derives from its raw, or excoriated appearance, and not from its uſe of contracting the *ſcrotum*. Immediately within the dartos, is a ſecond cellular ſubſtance, which is more conſiderable than the firſt-named portion. The membrana cellularis externa *ſeroti* admits of a paſſage to the fleſhy fibres of the dartos muſcle; which fibres are attached to, or connected with, the internal ſurface of the cutis; the dartos likewiſe admits of a paſſage to the filaments of the internal cellular membrane; ſo that the two cellular membranes are obſerved to communicate. Upon the external ſurface of the *ſcrotum* is a prominent line or ridge, termed raphe. The direction or courſe of the raphe is perpendicular or longitudinal, and it is continued from the anus to the extremity of the penis on its inferior part. The raphe divides the external ſurface of the *ſcrotum* pretty nearly into two equal portions. The *ſcrotum* forms two diſtinct bags; one for each teſticle, and its immediate tunics, or coats. Theſe bags are formed by a duplicature of the part called the dartos, and they are ſituated on each ſide of the raphe of the *ſcrotum*. The bags being thus formed, are laterally connected to each other, by the intervention of a cellular membrane. This union or connection of the ſides of the dartos conſtitutes that partition, which by anatomiſts is denominated *ſeptum ſroti*, alſo *diaphragma*. The ſeptum *ſeroti*, on its inferior part, is connected to the internal ſurface of the cutis, immediately under the raphe; on its ſuperior part, this ſeptum is connected to the inferior and external ſurface of the urethra, after having been expanded upwards betwixt the tunica vaginalis of each teſticle. Upon a removal of the ſeveral parts which unite in forming the *ſcrotum*, the tunics or proper coats of the teſticles next preſent themſelves to view.

The *ſcrotum* is liable to inflammation and abſceſs, which ſometimes are attended with a conſiderable degree of fever, and that not without danger of life. If poſſible, endeavour to remove the inflammation without permitting ſuppuration to take place: to this end, *bleeding* and *other antiphlogiſtics* muſt be directed; *diſcutient cataplaſms* applied cold, and renewed as often as they become warm; and, by all means, confine the patient to his bed. The

ſcrotum ſhould be ſuſpended in a bag-truſs, ſo as that it may be kept near the belly; and if it is thought proper to encourage a ſuppuration, let a fomentation be uſed warm, at leaſt twice a day, and after each time of fomenting, a poultice applied warm, and renewed as often as it becomes cool. In this caſe the patient muſt be ſupported with a *generous diet* and *proper cordials*, ſuch as the *cort. Peruv. rad. ſerp. rad. contrayerv.* in ſubſtance or in form of decoction as may ſeem moſt eligible: the *conf. aromatica* is alſo to be added, and, if pain requires it, an opiate occaſionally.

When by the ſize and prominence of the ſwelling, the ſoftneſs of the integuments, their ſhining red colour, the peeling off of the cuticle from the cutis, the mitigation of pain in the part itſelf, an œdematous appearance of the integuments upon being preſſed, but above all, the fluctuation of matter under the fingers, it appears that maturation is perfected, then open the tumor on its moſt depending part. If the tumor be large, and the integuments thin and much diſcoloured, remove an oval piece; thus you will be able more effectually to apply thence the full dreſſings. As ſoon as the matter is diſcharged, *fill the wound with ſoft lint*, and *over it apply the poultice*, or *apply a pledgit of ſoft tow with ſome emollient ointment ſpread on it*. The future dreſſings may be the *ungt. reſinæ flavæ*, or *other digeſtive*. At the end of the two firſt days, the dreſſing ſhould be renewed twice in twenty-four hours, and thus continue on account of the acrimony and quantity of the diſcharge, ſo long as may be thought neceſſary, not forgetting to uſe an emollient fomentation, for the ſpace of ten or fifteen minutes previous to each dreſſing. If the diſcharge is thin, ſanious, or corroſive, *ſprinkle ſome brandy or camphorated ſpirit of wine upon each fomentation cloth*. If after the operation any conſiderable hardneſs of the integuments ſhould ſtill remain, continue to apply the ſuppurating poultice, at each time of dreſſing, over the pledgits of digeſtive, until the hardneſs is removed. The uſe of the *bark* alone, or *with the rad. ſerp. V.* or *rad. contrayerv.* or a decoction of theſe; as alſo the *dilute vitriolic acid*, in the patient's drink, will generally greatly ſupport the patient's ſtrength and alter the matter in its quality.

Another afflictive diſeaſe is too often met with in the *ſcrotum*, viz. the cancer. It ſeems peculiar to chimney-ſweepers; hence it is called CANCRUM MUNDATORUM, the CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER, the CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S WART, and the SOOT-WART. From whatever cauſe it may be, it is evident beyond a doubt that chimney-ſweepers are peculiarly liable to this diſeaſe in this part. Mr. Pott ſeems to be the firſt writer who hath noticed it; he thinks it may be owing to a lodgment of ſoot in the rugæ of the *ſcrotum*, and at firſt not be a diſeaſe of the habit.

He farther obſerves, that it always makes its firſt attack on, and its appearance in, the inferior part of the *ſcrotum*; when it produces a ſuperficial, painful, ragged, ill-looking ſore, with hard and riſing edges. It does not uſually appear before, whence it is often taken both by the patient and the ſurgeon for venereal; and being heated with mercurials, is ſoon and much exaſperated: in no great length of time, it pervades the ſkin, dartos, and membranes of the *ſcrotum*, and ſeizes the teſticle, which it enlarges, hardens, and renders truly and thoroughly diſtempered: from whence it makes its way up the ſpermatic proceſs into the abdomen, moſt frequently indurating and ſpoiling the inguinal glands: when arrived within the abdomen, it affects ſome of the viſcera, and then very ſoon becomes painfully deſtructive.

The only chance of putting a ſtop to, or of preventing this miſchief, *it immediately to remove the part afflicted*, i. e. that part of the *ſcrotum* where the ſore is. If it be ſuffered to remain until the virus hath ſeized the teſticle, it is generally too late, even for caſtration. If ever extirpation bids fair for the cure of a cancer, it ſeems to be in this caſe; *but then the operation ſhould be immediate, and before the habit is tainted. When it reaches the teſticle, it is rapid in its progreſs, and moſt certainly deſtructive in its event: ſo, early to extirpate is the only cure.* Fiſtulous ulcers are ſometimes met with in the *ſcrotum*; if theſe communicate with the urethra, a particular attention thereto will be required in attempting to relieve. The cauſes may be an abſceſs in the *ſcrotum*; a wound made through the *ſcrotum* into the urethra; the venereal diſeaſe firſt affecting the urethra, and from thence producing the ulcer in the *ſcrotum*, &c. The external ſore is generally very ſmall and ſinuous; the lips grow callous; the diſcharge is thin, copious, and almoſt continual; and if there is a communication with the urethra, the urine will more or leſs eſcape through the external wound at the times of making water; it will alſo inſinuate itſelf into the cellular membrane of the *ſcrotum*, and its neighbouring parts, and be therein confined; whence many inconveniences ariſe that cannot be removed until the orifice made through the urethra is healed.

When this diſorder originates in the urethra, it may be known by introducing a catheter or bougie; for an obſtruction will be met with there: when it is cauſed by an abſceſs forming itſelf within the cellular membrane near the urethra, or in the corpus cavernoſum urethræ, there will be little or no reſiſtance met with from the bougie. As to fiſtulous ſores, calloſities, enlargements, and diſtenſions in theſe parts; it is worth remembering, that although the diſeaſe ſhould appear to be not confined to the *ſcrotum*, but that it extends to the perinæum and nates, and there be many external fiſtulous openings through the integuments of theſe parts, yet theſe ſhall in ſome inſtances be diſcoverable only on opening into the urethra; to remove which ſhould be the primary attempt of the ſurgeon, *as the cure of the whole very much depends, if not altogether, upon this very circumſtance*; and of this be aſſured, *that the permanency or the cure of every wound, however circumſtanced, depends upon the roundneſs and firmneſs of its foundation at the bottom.*

When a venereal cauſe gave riſe to this diſorder, the judicious introduction and uſe of bougies, made of proper compoſitions, ſize, and ſtiffneſs, joined with mercurial frictions, applied near to, or immediately upon the diſeaſed parts, in proper quantities, at proper intervals, and continued for a due length of time, joined with ſoft oily purges, occaſionally adminiſtered, and ſoft, diluting drinks, will often render every ſevere operation unneceſſary; though the circumſtances attendant upon the complaint be of a bad and complicated kind.

See Pott's Chirurgical Works. Warner's Caſes in Surgery. Warner on the Teſticles. White's Surgery, p. 61.

SCRUPULUS. A SCRUPLE, called alſo *dibogon*, *gramma*. A weight with us, which is equal to twenty grains; but in France, Germany, &c. it contains twenty-four grains. Three ſcruples, however, are a dram, and eight drams an ounce, in all theſe countries.

SCUTELLARIA. See CASSIDA.

SCUTIFORME OS. See PATELLA.

SCUTUM. See EPITHEMA.

SCYRUS LAPIS. See PUMEX.

SCYTHICUS LATEX, alſo called ὕδωρ, DIVINE WATER.

SEBACEÆ GLANDULÆ, called alſo *miliares*. Many of theſe are about the noſe, where their contents are often hardened, and at the extremities of their ducts there appear black ſpots, and when the matter is ſqueezed out it reſembles a worm with a black head. Theſe glands are ſeated in the cellular membrane, under the ſkin, and in various parts of the body they are enlarged and form encyſted tumors. Theſe glands are called the miliary glands, by ſome. But as to miliary glands diſtinct from theſe, the moderns deny their exiſtence, not being able to diſcover them.

SEBACEUS HUMOR. The *ſebaceous humour* is ſupplied by the *ſebaceous* glands, to preſerve the ſenſibility of the ſkin, and to keep it moiſt by preventing too copious a perſpiration. When this glutinous *humour* is wanting, as in eryſipelas, the ſkin is dry and parched, and little or no ſwelling can be brought on there by inflammation, becauſe the erethiſm of the veſſels is but ſmall, and the morbific *humours* having nothing in their way to retard their egreſs, exhale through the expiring veſſels of the ſkin. All the inner membranes of the body are ſupplied with an *humour* ſimilar to this.

SEBADILLA. See CEVADILLA.

SEBAR. See AGALLOCHUM.

SEBESTEN, SEBESTINA, SEBSTEN, } alſo called *myxa*, *myxara*, *myxas*, *vidamaram*. That uſed in medicine is the *cordia ſebeſtina*, Linn. It is a fruit in the ſhape of a plum, black on the outſide, with a flattiſh wrinkled ſtone. It is produced in Egypt and Aſſyria. It is cooling and moiſtening; but is not uſed as a medicine, though it is ſaid to obtund ſharp humours which fall on the lungs.

SECALE, alſo called *filigo*, *regga*. RYE. It is a kind of grain: it nouriſhes leſs than wheat, and ſome people find that the bread made of it gripes and gently purges them;

them; of all the cerealia it is the moſt readily aceſcent, to which we may perhaps attribute theſe effects. Sometimes this grain is corrupted, and then it occaſions painful and convulſive diſorders, and death. The meal of this grain, mixed with common ſalt, and dried before the fire, then applied to an eryſipelas, is an excellent diſcutient; mixed with honey it becomes a ſuppurative cataplaſm. When grains of rye are diſeaſed and grow like a horn, they are called *clavi ſiliginis*.

SECRETIO, from *ſecerno, to ſeparate*. SECRETION. The various *ſecretions* are all from the blood: but how it happens that each *ſecretory* veſſel at firſt ſeparated a particular part from the general maſs, and always continues to do the ſame, is perhaps not ſo clearly underſtood as is ſuppoſed. See Haller's Phyſiology, ſect. 8. Pemberton's Phyſiology, ſect. 7.

SECUNDINA. SECUNDINES, called alſo *deuterion*. The placenta and membranes. See PARTURITIO and INVOLUCRA.

SEDANTIA. SEDATIVES. Medicines ſuited to diminiſh the motions, and power of motion, in the body. They ſeem to ſtand oppoſed to what irritates, and are the loweſt claſs of antiſpaſmodics, as anodynes are the moſt powerful.

SEDATIVUS SAL. SEDATIVE SALT. The acid of borax hath, until very lately, been unknown as to its peculiar nature and origin. Mr. Hœffer found it in an uncombined ſtate, but diſſolved in the laguni, or lakes of hot mineral water near Monte Rotondo, Berchiaio, and Caſtelnuovo, in Tuſcany, in the proportion of nine grains in one hundred of water. Mr. Maſcagni hath found it adhering to ſchiſtus on the borders of the lakes, of a dirty white, yellow, or greeniſh colour, and cryſtallized in the form of needles. This acid, i. e. the acid of borax is called *ſedative ſalt*, and may be thus procured. Diſſolve eight ounces of *borax* in three ounces of warm water; then add three ounces of the oil of vitriol. Evaporate this mixture until thin plates begin to appear upon the ſurface, which are to be ſwept off with a feather; then let the fire decay, and the veſſel ſtand unmoved, till more cryſtals are formed, which are to be well rinſed with cold water, and dried for uſe. Theſe cryſtals are the famed *ſal ſedativus, which*, GAUBIUS ſays, *will procure reſt in inflammatory fevers when opiates fail*. To this end it is given from gr. viij. to xvj. Dr. MORRIS uſed to give it to maniacs in doſes of two drams to compoſe them. Lemery ſays that two ounces of *borax* afforded him rather more than half an ounce of ſedative ſalt; but he obtained it by ſublimation, which method produces a purer ſalt, but is more tedious. It is obtained by ſublimation thus: put a mixture of nine parts of *borax*, three of the oil of vitriol, and one of water, into a wide-necked retort; place the retort over a fire at firſt gentle, then haſtily increaſed until the veſſel is red-hot; the ſedative ſalt ariſes, and fixes itſelf about the neck of the retort; the liquor that diſtils and falls into the receiver ſhould be poured back as the matter dries which is in the retort, for the ſedative ſalt only riſes while it is moiſt.

After the ſeparation of the ſedative ſalt from the *borax*, by means of the vitriolic acid, what remains is only a combination of this acid, with the mineral alkaline ſalt. The ſedative ſalt, joined to the marine alkali, recompoſes *borax* again.

This peculiar and characteriſtic ingredient of *borax*, the ſedative ſalt, though called ſubacid, from its property of neutralizing alkalies, ſcarcely diſcovers any other mark of acidity. Its taſte is bitteriſh, and rather cool; it makes no change in the colour of blue flowers, nor does it effervеſce either with acids or alkalies; a ſpirituous ſolution of it, if ſet on fire, burns with a green flame. As a medicine it is antiſpaſmodic and anodyne, whence its name ſedative. Though Dr. Cullen, ſpeaking from experience, ſays, that in large doſes it has no effect on the human body. Mat. Med. See BORAX and TINCAL. Kirwan's Elem. of Mineralogy.

SEDATIVUS SAL HOMBERGII. See COLCOTAR (SAL).

SEDENTARIA OSSA. See ACUMEN.

SEDUM. So called from *ſedendo, ſitting*, becauſe of its poſture on walls, &c. where it grows; or from *ſedando*, becauſe it allays when applied to parts that are inflamed. It is alſo called *ſempervivum*, becauſe, as its name expreſſes, it is always green; and *vermicularis*, becauſe its leaves reſemble worms; and *barba Jovis*. In Engliſh it is called SENGREEN and HOUSE-LEEK. Boerhaave mentions twenty-eight ſpecies. The ſort uſed in medicine is the SEMPER-VIVUM TECTORUM, Linn. The GREATER HOUSE-LEEK, called *ſedum majus, æichryſon, æonion, æizoon, craſſula minor, illecebra, æthales, piper murale*. They are ſmall plants, whoſe ſhort and thick ſtalks are covered with little fleſhy conical leaves, ſet thick together in the manner of ſcales; on the tops appear pentapetalous flowers, which are followed by a pod full of ſmall ſeeds. They are annual, grow on old walls and dry ſtony grounds. They flower in June and July.

The leaves have an acrid taſte, but no remarkable ſmell: *applied externally*, ſome of them veſicate the parts; and if *taken internally*, in no great quantity, they are ſtrongly emetic; whilſt the common ſort, and ſome other ſpecies, abate external inflammation; and, if taken inwardly, are emollient and laxative, and have ſomething of acrid, auſtere, and aſtringent; but they are not of any note in the preſent practice.

It is alſo a name for *paronychia*; *craſſula*; *aizoon*.

SEIGNETTE, SEL DE. See RUPELLENSIS SAL. It is thus named from Dr. Seignette, of Rochelle, who invented it.

SELENITES. This name is given to a combination of the vitriolic acid with calcareous earth. See the Dict. of Chem. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SELINUM MONTANUM. STONE PARSLEY. Called alſo *apium peregrinum*,—*daucus peregrinus*,—*ſeſelinum peregrinum*,—and *viſnaga minor*. It hath nothing remarkably different from the common or garden parſley in its medical powers. See APIUM HORTENSE.

SELLA TURICA. } It is a depreſſion be-
—— SPHENOIDALIS. } tween the clinoid apophyſes of the ſphenoid bone; called alſo *ephippium*; *foſſa pituitaria*.

SELTZER WATER. This water is got from a ſpring near to the town of *Nieder Seltzer*, in the biſhopric of Triers, in Germany. It has a briſk acidulous taſte as taken up from the fountain, but loſes it on being expoſed to the air in an open veſſel. HOFFMAN ſays that by ſtanding, it acquired a lixivial taſte, and that he obtained ſeventy-two grains of reſiduum, by evaporating twenty-four ounces of the water, which yielded forty grains of a pure alkaline ſalt; and Dr. Brockleſby, in the fourth volume of the Medical Obſervations and Inquiries, publiſhed in 1771, mentions his having obtained a reſiduum of the ſame nature, but in leſs quantity. Dr. Venel, from different experiments, found that theſe waters contain no volatile acid, and that what has been called their ſpirit, is nothing but a ſuperabundant quantity of fixed air; that it is evident they do not contain any free diſengaged fixed alkali, or even alkaline earth, more than common water; and that it is impregnated with nothing but ſea-ſalt and a large quantity of fixed air; and alſo that the air in theſe and other ſpiritous mineral waters is truly united, diſſolved, and combined with the water in the true ſenſe of the chemiſts, that is, divided into its minuteſt parts, which do not combine while they remain in that ſtate, but that this union with the water, though real, is very ſlight. He propoſes to impregnate water with aerial acid, by ſaturating mild alkaline ſalts with acids in the water itſelf, either in large veſſels cloſe ſhut, or in veſſels which have but a ſmall communication with the external atmoſphere, and by letting the veſſels remain at reſt, without ſhaking; for motion, the doctor ſays, prevents the union, and diſjoins the air from the water that is already united. In this way he imitated the natural Seltzer waters, by ſaturating with the marine acid, in two pounds of common pure water, that quantity of the mild foſſil alkali, which it required to make a quantity of ſea-ſalt, equal to that which two pounds of the natural Seltzer water contained. Sir Tobern Bergman from one hundred cubic inches obtained about one of common air; ſixty of aerial acid, or fixed air; of aerated lime, ſeventeen grains; of aerated magneſia, twenty-nine one-half; of cryſtallized mineral alkali, twenty-four; of common ſalt, one hundred and nine one-half. Theſe waters operate chiefly by urine, ſeldom or never by ſtool. They are powerful antiſeptics, and give a gentle ſtimulus to the nerves; they allay heat and thirſt; and have been much preſcribed in ſcorbutic, phthiſical and nervous caſes. Hoffman recommends them much for correcting the bad habit of the blood and other juices, in arthritical and gouty caſes, and as powerful deobſtruents. They are drank from a pint to three or more in a day. They are often mixed with milk in phthiſical and other hectic caſes, and agree well. See Dr. Monro's Med. and Pharm. Chem. vol. ii. alſo AQUÆ MINERALES.

SEMEIOTICA. See MEDICINA.

SEMEN. SEED; named *carpos*. IN BOTANY, it is a body perfected by the mutual operation of both ſexes, containing the rudiment of ſuch plant as that from which it was taken, ſo may properly be judged to be analogous to the egg of an animal. It is alſo applied to the prolific fluid of animals; and called *genitura*; *gone*. In HIPPOCRATES, when a ſudden or immediate defluxion occurs, he expreſſes it by the word *diipetes*; and when there is an efflux of ſemen, before it receives the conformation of the fœtus, *ecryſis*, to diſtinguiſh it from abortion.

SEMENTINA. See SANTONICUM.

SEMICUPIUM. *Excathiſma*, *inſeſſio*, a HALF BATH, where people are generally immerſed up to the navel. It is uſually formed of warm water, or that impregnated with herbs of different ſorts, adapted to the nature of the complaint, and what are ſuppoſed to be productive of ſome deſired effect. It is conſidered uſeful in *alleviating pain*; *diſpelling flatulent matter*; *ſoliciting a flux of humors downwards*, and *there quickening the circulation*; *ſoftening and relaxing the parts*, and *producing the catamenia*.

SEMIFIBULÆUS. See PERONÆUS SECUNDUS.

SEMILUNARES CARTILAGINES. They are placed upon the upper part of the tibia; they are thick on the outſide, and ſerve to deepen the cavity; they likewiſe ſerve to give ſome degree of rotation to the joint, being moveable and variable, to adapt themſelves to the condyles in the various motions of the joint.

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS MUSCULUS. It riſes tendinous from the poſterior part of the tuberoſity of the iſchium, cloſe to the origin of the muſculus quadratus femoris, and is inſerted into the back part of the internal condyle of the tibia.

SEMINERVOSUS MUSCULUS. It is alſo called *ſemitendinoſus*. It lies upon the outſide of the ſemimembranoſus; at its origin it is one maſs with the head of the biceps; when they have run together a little way, they part, and the *ſemiteadinoſus* runs to the internal condyle and upper part of the tibia, making, conjointly with the ſartorius and the gracilis, a ſort of faſcia.

SEMI-ORBICULARIS. The orbicular muſcles of the lips, if conſidered as two, are called *ſemi-orbicularis ſuperior* and *inferior*.

SEMIRHOMBUS. See HEMIRRHOMBIUM.

SEMIS. See CYATHUS.

SEMISPINALIS. See SPINALIS DORSI MAJOR.

SEMITENDINOSUS. See SEMINERVOSUS.

SEMITERTIANA FEBRIS. The Greeks call it *hemitritæus*. Dr. CULLEN arranges it under his ſection of intermittents, 2d variety, and defines it a quotidian returning every day, with a remiſſion interpoſed more remarkably between the irregular and regular day, than between the regular and irregular day. It is a kind of fever, compounded of an intermitting tertian, and a continual quotidian. Some call it a continual tertian. It is one of thoſe tertians which returns every day. Some rank it as a remittent fever.

There is nothing peculiar in the management of this diſorder which the practitioner will not naturally ſuggeſt from his acquaintance with the nature and general methods of relief in fevers. See Spigelius and Hoffman on the Semitertian Fever, and Lommius's Med. Obſ.

SEMPERVIVUM. See SEDUM.

SENECIO ASIATICUS, MADRASPATANUS. See CHINA SUPPOSITA.

—— BRASILIENSIS. See CAÆTIMAY BRASIL.

—— VULGARIS. See ERIGERUM.

SENECTUS. See *ÆTAS*.

SENEGAL, GUM. See GUM RUBRUM ASTRINGENS.

SENEGA, } Alſo called *ſenekka*, *ſenegaw*. AMERI-
SENEKA. } CAN MILK-WORT, RATTLE-SNAKE ROOT. POLYGALA SENEGA, or *Marilandica*, floribus imberbibus ſpicatis albis, caule erecto ſimpliciſſimo, foliis lato-lanceolatis. CLASS. DIADELPHIA. ORD. OCTANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 851.

SENEGA, *rattle-ſnake root*. The leaves are pointed, and ſomewhat oval; the ſtalks are upright and branched; the flowers are white; the root is variouſly bent and jointed; it is about the thickneſs of a little-finger, and reſembles the tail of a rattle ſnake; it hath a membranous margin, which runs its whole length on each ſide; outwardly it is of a yelloviſh or a pale browniſh colour, internally white. It is a native of Virginia, Pennſylvania, and Maryland, and is cultivated in our gardens. This root is ſaid to be a ſpecific againſt the poiſon of the rattle-ſnake; the powdered root, or the freſh root beat into a cataplaſm, is applied outwardly, and a decoction is taken inwardly. See BOICININGA. As the poiſon from the bite of a viper is apt to produce difficulty of breathing, cough, hæmoptyſis, a ſtrong quick pulſe, &c. evident ſymptoms of pleuriſy and peripneumony, it was thought that the ſenega might, in diſeaſes of this kind, be an efficacious remedy; which it has proved from repeated experience; though, in many caſes, the uſe of the lancet is to be called in as an auxiliary. It appears to be a general evacuant, producing a plentiful ſpitting, increaſing perſpiration and urine, and frequently purging and vomiting; hence its uſe in inflammatory fevers it promotes perſpiration, and it aſſiſts the expectoration in pleuriſies and peripneumonies; it is cathartic, and often proves emetic, to prevent which, it is given in weak cinnamon water. In pleuriſies, whether inflammatory or ſpurious, in the rheumatiſm, gout, gouty rheumatiſm, and the humoral aſthma, it is ſingularly uſeful. It has alſo been preſcribed with much ſucceſs in dropſies, and thought to have great power in rendering the ſizineſs of the blood more fluid. See PLEURITIS. The powder is preferred to any other preparation, and the doſe is from ℈ i. to ℈ ii. but a decoction of three ounces of the root in water, enough to ſtrain off a quart, is uſually given from two to four ſpoonfuls three or four times a day. See Lewis's Mat. Med. TENNENT's Eſſay on Pleuriſy. Philadelphia, 1736; alſo his Epiſtle to Dr. MEAD; De HAEN, Rat. Medend. P. 4, p. 352, who contradicts the laſt aſſertion by producing a ſtrong fact againſt it.

SENEGA, SENICA, SENEGAL, GUMMI. See GUMMI SENEGALENSE.

SENNA. It is a ſhrub with a roſaceous flower, which is followed with a pod with ſeeds like grape-ſtones. Botaniſts enumerate nine ſorts, but the following is that which is preferred in practice.

SENNA ALEXANDRINA, alſo called *folia Orientalia*, ALEXANDRIAN SENNA, *Caſſia ſenna*, foliis ſejugis ſubovatis, petiolis eglandulatis. CLASS. DECANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 514. *Alexandrian acute, ſix-leaved ſenna*. It is called *Alexandrian*, not becauſe it grows there, but becauſe it is from thence chiefly that it is ſent into Europe. The leaves, called *Orientalia folia*, which are the parts in uſe, are of a lively yellow green colour, an oblong ſomewhat oval figure, ſharp-pointed at the end, about a quarter of an inch broad, and not an inch long. Chooſe thoſe which appear bright, freſh, free from ſtalks and ſpots, that are well and ſtrongly ſcented, ſmooth and ſoft to the touch, thoroughly dry, ſharp-pointed, bitteriſh, and ſomewhat nauſeous to the taſte. There are inferior ſorts, but they are generally diſtinguiſhed by their not being pointed, but more or leſs broad at the end.

The Arabians firſt brought theſe leaves into uſe; they are moderately ſtrong, and in general a ſafe cathartic; they *enter the blood* and *attenuate it*. Dr. Alſton preſcribed it in ardent fevers, and frequent experience manifeſts its ſafety and advantage even in the moſt delicate habits; and on the moſt robuſt it operates ſufficiently. Largely diluted, as when a dram of theſe leaves is infuſed in four ounces of ſoft cold water, is the moſt agreeable method of taking it; the addition of acids takes off the nauſea which it excites; and, as the griping quality depends upon its reſin, the dilute infuſions will be the freeſt from this effect. From ℈ j. to 3 j. of the powder is uſually ſufficient for one doſe.

Senna gives out its virtues both to water and to ſpirit. Long boiling deſtroys the purgative quality. If the *ſenna* is infuſed in an infuſion of bohea tea, its nauſeous quality is as well covered as though the famed fig-wort was uſed; and if it is infuſed in a decoction of guaiacum, its purging quality will be increaſed, and the griping which it generally occaſions will be prevented. Coriander ſeeds cover the taſte of the *ſenna*; but cardamom and ginger, or ſome of the warmer aromatics, are more effectual for preventing its griping. When infuſed in the infuſum amarum, a leſs quantity of *ſenna* has produced a ſimilar effect as when a larger one has been given in its own infuſion. The following electary acts pleaſantly as a moderate purgative. ℞ Electarii ſennæ ℥ ij. rad. jalap. pulverizati, cryſtallorum tartari ää ʒ ij. fyr. ſpir. cerv. q. ſ. ut fiat electarium.

The London College directs ſeveral preparations from this article, made in the following modes:

1. ELECTARIUM E SENNA. *Electary of* SENNA, formerly the *Electarium Lenitivum. Lenitive Electary.*

Take of *fenna*, eight ounces; figs, one pound; the pulp of tamarinds, caffia, freſh prunes, of each half a pound; coriander ſeeds, four ounces; root of liquorice, three ounces; clarified ſugar, two pounds and an half. Let the *fenna* and coriander ſeeds be powdered, and paſſed through a fine ſieve to the weight of ten ounces, and boil the remainder with the figs and liquorice in four pints of diſtilled water to two; then preſs off the liquor, and ſtrain. Evaporate the liquor to about one pint and an half, afterwards add the ſugar to make a ſyrup. Add the ſyrup gradually to the pulp; and mix in the powder afterward.

2. INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX. *Simple Infuſion of* SENNA.

Take *fenna*, an ounce and an half; powdered ginger, one dram; boiling diſtilled water, one pint. Macerate them for an hour in a cloſe-ſtopped veſſel, and ſtrain the liquor. The doſe ℥ i. ſs. to ℥ ij.

3. The infuſum *fennæ* tartarizatum is made of the ſame quantity of *fenna* and boiling water, to which are added two drams of cryſtals of tartar, and half an ounce of coriander ſeeds bruiſed. The cryſtals of tartar are firſt diſſolved by boiling in the water, and this poured upon the other ingredients, and managed in a ſimilar manner as above. The doſe in the ſame alſo.

4. EXTRACTUM SENNÆ. *Extract of* SENNA.

A pound of *fenna* is to be boiled in a gallon of diſtilled water, as in making the other extracts. After the boiling, a little rectified ſpirit of wine is to be added, and the ſtrained liquor reduced to a proper conſiſtence. This is a weaker purge than the powder, but gripes more. The doſe, ʒ ſs. to ʒ ij.

5. PULVIS E SENNA COMP. *Compound Powder of* SENNA.

Take of *fenna*, cryſtals of tartar, each two ounces; ſcammony, half an ounce; ginger, two drams. Powder the ſcammony ſeparately, the reſt together, and mix them. The doſe, gr. 10. to ʒ i.

6. TINCTURA SENNÆ. *Tincture of* SENNA.

TAKE *fenna*, one pound; caraway ſeeds, bruiſed, ℥ i. ſs. leſſer cardamom ſeeds, freed from their huſks, ℥ ſs. raiſins ſtoned, ℥ xvi. proof ſpirit of wine, one gallon; digeſt for fourteen days, and ſtrain. Doſe, ℥ ſs. to ℥ ij. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

See Tournefort's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Work's. Lewis's Mat. Med. Pharm. Londin. 1788.

SENNA PAUPERUM. *Mauritanorum, Europæa*, and *ſpuria*. See COLUTÆA.

—— SCORPIUM. See EMERUS.

SENORIA. See BANANA.

SENSIBILIS. SENSIBLE. It is applied to whatever is capable of making an impreſſion on the ſenſes.

SENSIBILITAS. SENSIBILITY. The quality of being ſenſible, or the perceiving of any viſible thing, affecting or cauſing ſome alteration in the organ of ſenſe. The brain is the only ſenſible part of the body; all other parts are ſaid to be ſenſible, becauſe a portion of the medullary part of the brain is diffuſed over them, but they loſe this quality as ſoon as it is rubbed off or becomes dry. As the brain is the only ſenſible part, except the muſcular fibres, which ſeem to have a peculiar degree of irritability independent of the brain, though their active power appear to be increaſed, and continued by the brain, ſo that the muſcular fibres contract in conſequence of the irritation received by that portion of brain which covers them; theſe fibres are the only parts which perform their office by ſhortening themſelves; and thus it happens that they are the only parts which contract, and which have tremulous motions upon involuntary irritations. Every part of the body is capable of ſenſation in a ſound or in a morbid ſtate. See IRRITABILITAS and INCITABILITAS. See alſo Fordyce's Elements, part i. Medical Commentaries by Dr. Hunter.

SENSORIUM COMMUNE; named alſo *crithetetium*. CARTESIUS, and others, ſay, it is the pineal gland; but WILLIS has demonſtrated it to be where the nerves of the external ſenſes are terminated, which is about the beginning of the medulla oblongata, or top of the ſpinal marrow, in the corpus ſtriatum.

SENSUS EXTERNI. The EXTERNAL SENSES. Theſe are generally reckoned to be the ſenſes of SEEING, HEARING, TASTING, SMELLING, and FEELING, each of which ſee. Theſe five *ſenſes* agree in the following particular; viz. that nothing is perceived until it makes an impreſſion upon the organ of *ſenſe*; but they differ as to our conſciouſneſs of that impreſſion; in *touching, taſting*, and *ſmelling*, we are conſcious of the impreſſion, but not ſo in *hearing* and *ſeeing*; on which account theſe latter are conſidered as more refined; the former ſeeming to exiſt externally at the organ of *ſenſe*, are conceived to be merely corporeal. See Haller's Phyſiology; Shebbeare's Theory and Practice of Phyſic.

SENSUS INTERNI. The INTERNAL SENSES are thoſe affections of the mind which are excited in it by its perception of ideas; theſe are generally reduced under theſe four heads; viz. *imagination, memory, attention*, and *the paſſions of the mind*. Their influence on health is noted in many particulars mentioned in the different parts of this work. See Haller's Phyſiology.

SEPARATORIUM. A SEPARATORY. The name of an inſtrument for ſeparating the pericranium from the cranium; alſo *hypoclepticum vitrum*, a chemical veſſel for ſeparating liquors, but particularly for the ſeparation of the eſſential oil of any vegetable ſubject from the water that is diſtilled therefrom.

SEPIÆ, } Called alſo *præcipitans magnum.*

SEPIUM OS. } CUTTLE-FISH BONE. The *cuttle-fiſh* is a kind of polypus, called *calamary*. It hath two *bones*, one which is like a knife, the other is like a quill; the latter of theſe, when calcined in the ſun, is uſed as a dentifrice ſometimes, but the practice rarely notices it. There is a liniment in uſe, made in the following manner, called LINIMENTUM SÆPIÆ: ℞ Sacch. conditi, offis ſepiæ, ſing. ʒ j. calomelan. pp. ϑ ij. mel. roſ. q. ſ. ut fiat linimentum. The two firſt ingredients are to be finely levigated, mixed then with calomel, and formed into a liniment with the honey of roſes. This is uſed for opacities of the tranſparent cornea of the eye.

SEPOMENEN. See MORTIFICATIO.

SEPTANA. A SEPTENARY FEVER, alſo *ſeptimana*, that is, a fever which performs its period in ſeven days. Alſo an erratic intermitting fever which returns every ſeventh day.

SEPTICA. SEPTICS. Medicines which promote putrefaction; alſo corroſive ones.

SEPTICUS LAPIS. See CAUTERIUM POTENTIALE.

SEPTIFOLIA. See DENTARIA.

SEPTIMANA. See SEPTANA.

SEPTINERVIA. See PLANTAGO LATIF.

SEPTUM CORDIS, vel *ventricularum*, from *ſepes, a hedge*, or *diviſion*. The partition between the two ventricles of the heart. See COR.

SEPTUM LUCIDUM. The thin partition which divides the two lateral ventricles of the brain. It is a kind of duplicature of a continuation of the corpus calloſum. It is united on its lower part with the fornix. See CEREBRUM.

—— NARIUM, called *interſeptum*. The partition betwixt the noſtrils It is formed by the deſcending laminæ of the os ethmoides, and by the vomer, and it is placed in the groove framed by the criſtæ of the oſſa maxillaria, and riſing edges of the oſſa palati. The cartilage which forms the lower part of this *ſeptum*, is joined to the anterior edge of the middle portion of the os ethmoides, to the anterior edge of the vomer, and to the anterior part of the groove formed by the oſſa maxillaria, as far as the naſal ſpines of theſe bones.

—— CONCHÆ. See AURICULA.

—— PALATI. See PALATUM MOLLE.

—— SCROTI. See SCROTUM.

—— TRANSVERSUM. See DIAPHRAGMA.

SEPTUNX. See CYATHUS.

SERAPIAS. See ORCHIS.

SERAPINUM. See SAGAPENUM.

SERAPIONIS GUMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

SERGELIM. See CORALLODENDRON.

SERICUM. SILK. Raw *ſilk*, prepared in the manner of ſponge when it is calcined, excels the ſponge in its medical effects; it alſo yields more volatile ſalt than any other animal ſubſtance yet tried. In Switzerland, the volatile ſalt of raw *ſilk* is called the ENGLISH SALT: they alſo give the ſame name to the volatile ſalt of vipers.

SERIFLUXUS. A ſerous diſcharge, or flux of ſerum.

SERIFOLE BENGALENSIUM. See COVALAM.

SERIOLA. See ENDIVIA.

SERIPHIUM. See SOPHIA.

SERPENS ANGUIS. See ANGUIS.

SERPENS INDICUS CORONATUS. See COBRA DE CAPELLO.

SERPENTARIA. See DRACONTIUM.

SERPENTARIA HISPANICA. See SCORZONERA.

—— MINOR. See ARUM.

—— NIGRA. See ASARUM VIRGINIENSE.

SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA; called alſo *ariſtolochia, piſtolochia, viperina, colubrina Virginiana, contrayerva Virginiana.* VIRGINIAN SNAKE-WEED, SNAKE-ROOT, BIRTH-WORT. It is the ARISTOLOCHIA SERPENTARIA, *foliis cordato-oblongis planis, caulibus infernis flexuoſis teretibus, floribus ſolitariis: caulis geniculata valde nodoſa. Flores ad radicem.* CLASS. GYNANDRIA, ORD. HEXANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1022. It is brought from Virginia and Carolina; it is ſmall, light, buſhy, and compoſed of a number of ſtrings or fibres iſſuing from one head, and matted together, of a browniſh colour on the outſide, and pale or yelloviſh within. It hath an aromatic ſmell, ſomewhat like that of valerian, but more agreeable, and a warm, bitteriſh pungent taſte, not eaſily covered by a mixture with other ſubjects.

Snake-root gives out its active matter to water or to ſpirit. The greateſt part of its flavour is carried off either by water or by ſpirit in diſtillation; and if the quantity diſtilled be large, there ariſes with water a pale-coloured eſſential oil, of a ſtrong ſmell, but not a ſtrong taſte: the greateſt part of the camphorated pungency and bitterneſs of the root remains in the inſpiſſated extract. The ſpirituous extract is ſtronger than the watery, not from its having loſt leſs by evaporation, but from its containing the active parts of the root concentrated in a ſmaller volume, its quantity amounting only to one half of the other.

The *Virginian ſnake-root* is thought to poſſeſs tonic and antiſeptic virtues, and is generally admitted as a powerful ſtimulant, and a warm diaphoretic, of excellent uſe in low and putrid fevers; it raiſes the pulſe, promotes perſpiration, reſiſts putrefaction, and corrects a putrid diſpoſition which is already begun. In ſome intermittent fevers, the bark has been found more efficacious, when joined with ſerpentaria, than when given alone. The ſtimulant power of the *ſnake*-root is eſpecially ſuited to the low and advanced ſtate of the typhus only, and even then it will be more ſafely joined with the bark than employed for its ſtimulant power alone. In the uſe of this medicine, particularly in fevers, much caution is neceſſary. See CONTRAYERVA. Dr. Alſton ſays it reſembles the ariſtolochia in virtues, but that he prefers the ariſtolochia tenuis to the ſerpentaria on all accounts. The doſe may be from gr. x. to 3 ſs. and to a dram or two in infuſion.

The *Virginian aſarum* is ſometimes ſold for the *ſnake-root*, but the aſarum is blacker.

The London College direct a tincture of *ſnake-root* to be made of *Virginian ſnake-root*, three ounces; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints; then digeſted for eight days, and afterwards ſtrained. Ph. Lond. 1788. In this tincture, if the *ſnake-root*, with which it is made, be powdered fine, is the whole virtue of the root. It may be taken from two tea-ſpoonfuls to a table ſpoonful, three times a day. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

SERPENTIS LAPIS. See COLUBRINUS LAPIS.

SERPIGO. This word is uſed both for the *herpes* and *impetigo*. Linnæus ſignifies by it TETTERS and RINGWORMS; alſo ſee LICHEN, and PURPURA SCORBUTICA.

SERPYLLUM; called alſo *gilarum*. Boerhaave takes notice of ſix ſpecies of this plant.

SERPYLLUM CITRATUM, alſo called *thymus citratus*. LEMON THYME. It differs but little from the mother of thyme in its appearance, except that it is upright and buſhy. It is a native of dry mountainous places, common in gardens, and flowers in July. It is leſs pungent than the common *thyme*, and more ſo than the mother of *thyme*, and more grateful than either. Its ſmell is like that of *lemon* peel; diſtilled with water, it yields a larger quantity of eſſential oil than the other ſorts do. This oil contains nearly all the medicinal parts of the plant. Spirit of wine alſo takes up the finer parts.

SERPYLLUM VULGARE MINUS. COMMON MOTHER of THYME, or WILD THYME. THYMUS SERPYLLUM vulgaris minor, foliis planis obtuſis baſi ciliatis, floribus capitatis, caulibus repentibus. CLASS. DIDYNAMIA, ORD. GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN Gen. Plant. 727. COMMON SMALL WILD THYME, called *hyſſopus capitata*. It grows wild on heaths and dry paſture ground; it flowers in June and July; it is an agreeable aromatic, ſimilar to that of the other ſpecies, but milder, and in flavour it is rather more grateful. Its eſſential oil is both in ſmaller quantity, and leſs acrid, and its ſpirituous extract comes ſhort of the penetrating warmth and pungency of that of the common *thyme*.

Theſe two are ſpecies of *thyme*, and poſſeſs nearly ſimilar virtues, though evidently leſs medicinal. See THYMUS.

SERRATUS ANTICUS MAJOR, from *ſerra, a ſaw*. The FORE, or GREATER SAW-LIKE MUSCLE. It riſes by digitations from the nine ſuperior ribs, then paſſes backwards, and is inſerted into the whole length of the ſcapula. Its largeſt portion is inſerted into the lower angle of the ſcapula, which it rotates and brings forwards. Between every portion of this muſcle, there is a quantity of cellular membrane interpoſed, eſpecially about the middle, where it ſeems to divide it into two diſtinct muſcles. If the *pectoralis minor* is called *ſerratus* anticus minor, this muſcle is called major, otherwiſe it is ſimply called *ſerratus* anticus.

SERRATUS ANTICUS MINOR. See SERRATUS ANTICUS MAJOR.

—— POSTICUS SUPERIOR. It riſes by a thin broad tendon, from the two upper vertebræ of the back, and the two lower of the neck, and runs to be inſerted into the ſecond, third, and fourth ribs.

—— POSTICUS INFERIOR. It riſes from the faſcia of the loins, and is inſerted into the three laſt ribs, ſerving to bring them down.

SERTULA CAMPANA. See MELILOTUS.

SERUM. WHEY. The thin part of the blood is alſo called its *ſerum*. The *ſerum* of the blood contains a coagulable matter, which forms what is called the buff upon the blood after taking it from a vein. Dr. Fordyce obſerves, in the firſt part of his Elements, that the *ſerum* is fluid in any degree of heat between thirty and one hundred and ſixty of Fahrenheit's thermometer; that it conſiſts chemically of a coagulable matter and water, in which common ſal ammoniac, phoſphoric ammoniac, and generally common ſalt, and frequently ſelenites, and fixed ammoniac ſalt are diſſolved; that it contains a ſuperfluous water, which may be ſeparated from it by filtration in the body, but that water which is chemically combined with the other parts cannot; that the ſeparation or addition of ſuperfluous water does not affect its viſcidity ſo far as it is of any conſequence in the circulation; but the ſeparation of that water which is in chemical combination, may render it more viſcid; that the water which is chemically combined with it is never ſeparated whilſt it is contained in the blood-veſſels, conſequently this part of the blood is always equally viſcid, ſo far, at leaſt, as its viſcidity can affect the circulation, or the ſecretions; and that it may be coagulated by a juice ſecreted in the ſtomach, or by injections thrown into the blood-veſſels.

SERUM ALUMINOSUM. See ALUMEN.

—— LACTIS. Milk-whey. See LAC.

—— VINOSUM. Wine-whey. See VINUM.

SESAMOIDEA OSSA, from σησαμη, and ειδος. The SESAMOID BONES. Theſe are the little bones moſt frequently found at the articulations of the toes and fingers; thoſe two at the firſt joint of the great toe are much larger than any other, and allow the flexors to ſend their tendons along this joint ſecure from compreſſion, and, beſides, giving them an angle at their inſertion, the force of the muſcle is augmented. They have their name from their ſuppoſed reſemblance to the ſeed of the ſeſamum, yet they are of very different figures and magnitudes. They are generally moſt numerous in old people, and Winſlow thinks they are often formed of the ligaments, or tendons, about the articulations where there is much ſtrong compreſſion on them. Cheſelden obſerves that the *ſeſamoid bones* are reckoned to be forty-eight in number; but that there are commonly found but two under the ball of each great toe, two at the middle joint of each thumb; and

ſome-

ſometimes one at the lower end of each thigh-*bone*, at the beginning of the plantaris muſcle. He adds, that he found, in ſome bodies, the little cartilages at the receiving ends of the bones of the fingers offified; and concludes, that thoſe who enumerate forty-eight *ſeſamoid bones*, have miſtaken theſe offifications for them.

The great toe hath the largeſt *ſeſamoidea*; the inner one is the largeſt. The Arabic name for the ſeſamoid bone of the firſt joint of the great toe is *albadara, alldabaram.*

Dr. James, in his Med. Dict. art. ALBADARA, relates a caſe of frequent fits troubling a young lady, which, after reſiſting various means of relief, were effectually cured by amputating the great toe: this operation was propoſed on a ſuppoſition that the *ſeſamoid bone* there was diſlocated; and from thence the fits were produced. He further adds a caſe that ſeems to have been the object of his own attention, and which he apprehends aroſe from an injury done to the *ſeſamoid bone* of the great toe. On the patient's firſt reception of the hurt, he was ſeized with a fit, and whenever he moved that toe, he fell into another. Theſe fits much reſembled the epileptic kind, except that no froth was diſcharged at the mouth: the injured foot firſt began to be convulſed, then the leg, and from thence a very uneaſy ſenſation aſcended to the head, and then the convulſions began to be univerſal. This caſe proved fatal.

SESAMUM VERUM, alſo called *ſeſamum veterum, digitalis orientalis, gangila.* OILY PURGING GRAIN. The *ſeſamum* Orientale Linn. It is an Egyptian plant, the ſeeds of which afford a great quantity of oil by expreſſion, but hath no right to the title of purging.

SESCUNCIA, SESQUIUNCIA. } See HEMIOLION.

SESELI VULGARE, alſo called *ſiler montanum, liguſticum.* COMMON HARTWORT. It is a ſmall umbelliferous plant, with large leaves ſet in pairs; the root is large, thick, and branched. It is perennial, grows wild in the ſouth of Europe, is raiſed in our gardens, and flowers in June.

All the parts of this plant are aromatic, of an agreeable ſmell, and warm ſweetiſh taſte; the roots are the moſt warm and pungent, the ſeeds are moſt pleaſant and ſweet. A ſpirituous extract of the ſeeds is an elegant aromatic ſweet. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

For that which is called —— PYREN. &c. ſee MEUM LATIFOL. ADULT.

—— MASSILIENSE, called alſo *fœniculum tortuoſum.* ITALIAN HARTWORT, FRENCH HARTWORT, HARTWORT of MARSEILLES. It is the SESELI TORTUOSUM Linn. It is perennial, and a native of the ſouth of Europe, from whence the ſeeds are brought.

The ſeeds are aromatic, warm, and biting to the taſte, more pungent than thoſe of the common *hartwort*, but want their ſweetneſs. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— ÆTHIOPICUM. See LASERPITIUM VULGATIUS.

SESELON. See COCHLEÆ.

SETACEUM. A SETON, ſo called from *ſetæ equinæ, horſes hairs*, becauſe horſes hairs were firſt uſed for keeping the wound open; but now thread or cord is uſed, becauſe it is leſs painful: ſometimes it is called *perforatio.* Camanufali, a phyſician of Bagdat, who lived before that city was taken by the Tartars in 1258, mentions a *ſeton* in the cure of a diſorder of the eye. Rhazes alſo ſpeaks very particularly about *ſetons.* Originally, an actual cautery was uſed for making a *ſeton* with. Hollerius firſt made it with a needle unheated.

This operation is performed by elevating the ſkin with the finger and thumb, an aſſiſtant doing the ſame at about an inch from where the operator holds it, and having armed a large broad crooked needle with as many threads as the operator thinks needful, paſs the needle through the ſtretched ſkin, and bring the threads a little way through, and there leave them; rub a little of the thread, as much as will paſs into the *ſeton* at each time of dreſſing, with the ung. reſinæ flav. move the thread forward every morning and evening, and thus the diſcharge will be promoted, and may be continued at pleaſure.

What Mr. Bell hath intimated reſpecting this ſubject well deſerves attention, particularly when tumors in ſome ſituations are large. It empties the ſwellings, he obſerves, of whatever ſize they may be, not ſuddenly, but very gradually; it effectually prevents a free admiſſion of air; it is not commonly attended with near ſo much pain and inflammation; nor is the cicatrix occaſioned by it ever inconvenient, or unſeemly, which it frequently is after a large inciſion. When the patients are otherwiſe in good health, they very commonly do well; and with this additional advantage, that a cure is frequently obtained in little more than half the time uſually found neceſſary after a large inciſion has been employed.

Setons are commended in complaints of the head and eyes; and all diſorders where iſſues are thought adviſeable; and may be ſet in places where iſſues could not ſo conveniently be fixed; otherwiſe iſſues, or perpetual bliſters, are more agreeable, and equally uſeful methods. See Heiſter's Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 382. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 83, &c. White's Surgery, p. 184.

SETANIUM. See AMAMELIS.

SEUREN. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

SEVUM OVILLI. See PRÆPARATIO ADIPIS.

SEXTANA. Erratic, intermittent fevers, which return every ſixth day.

SEXTARIUS, alſo called *chiſt.* This term has been uſed both in liquid and ſolid meaſure, and has great variation, concerning which Galen obſerves, that it was not formerly among the Athenians but received by the Greeks, though different from what it was among the Romans. For amongſt them the *ſextarius* included the pound, half pound, and a ſixth, making together twenty ounces; the Athenians conſtituted, though by this a leſs meaſure; by *ſextarius* they meant a pound and a half, i. e. eighteen ounces. It yet alſo meant leſs, a *ſextarius* only weighing three ounces. Rhodius diſtinguiſhes it into ponderal, and menſural; that it contained two heminæ, hence only thirteen ounces. The ſame author aſſerts that the *ſextarius* of dry ingredients was a pound, of liquid half a pound; the *ſexteria* of two heminæ; the Arabian ponderal was half a dram, the Italian eighteen ounces of oil, twenty of wine and water, ſeventeen of honey. The *ſextarium* of wine was alſo ſixteen ounces, and as many ſcruples, of honey five and twenty ounces, according to ſome others. CASTELLI. See alſo CYATHUS.

SEXTANS. See CYATHUS.

SIALOGOGA, from σιαλον, *ſaliva*, and αγω, *duco, to draw forth.* SIALOGOGUES, comprehend all ſuch medicines as produce a flow of ſaliva into the mouth, from the glands named ſalivary, there ſituated. They have been divided by ſome authors into THREE CLASSES. *Firſt*, Such as immediately act upon the ſalivary glands. *Second*, All ſuch as occaſion a flow of ſaliva into the mouth, by intercepting a flux of moiſture into other parts. *Third*, All thoſe ſubſtances which are *ſuppoſed to break down the ſanguinary maſs*, and by that means ſupply the mouth with too great a proportion of fluids, thus diſſolved. At preſent they are divided into *internal*, and *topical.* The only *internal* one of which we make uſe is mercury, and its preparations, which produces its effect when thrown into the habit, by exciting its elective power, and ſtimulating the ſalivary ſyſtem. The *topical* ones are ſuch as promote a flow of ſaliva by external application, viz. ſquills, pellitory, tobacco, cloves, calamus aromaticus, and a variety of ſuch like ſtimulating ſubſtances. See CULLEN's Mat. Med. WALLIS on Diſeaſe and Health.

SIBBENS. This name is given to the venereal diſeaſe in ſome parts of Great Britain. In the year 1773, Mr. Hill, a ſurgeon in Dumfries, publiſhed his Caſes in Surgery; to which he hath added an account of this diſorder, and that with a view to the confutation of a theſis which had been publiſhed, and erroneouſly aſſerted the *ſibbens* to be different from the pox.

SIBCADI. See BULBUS VOMITORIUS.

SICILIANA. See ANDROSÆMUM.

SICULA. See BETA.

SICULUS ALBUS. See BEZOAR.

SICYEDON. A TRANSVERSE FRACTURE.

SICYOS. SINGLE-SEEDED CUCUMBER, called alſo *ſicyos Canadenſis.* It is of the monœcia ſyngeneſia claſs: there are three ſpecies, natives of North America, and the Weſt Indies.

SIDERATIO. An APOPLEXY, which ſee; a ſphacelus, alſo a ſpecies of eryſipelas, which is vulgarly called A BLAST.

SIDERATIO OSSIS. See SPINA VENTOSA.

SIDERITIS. See CHAMÆPITYS; MAGNES; and for that called ANGLICA, ſee PANAX COLONI.

SIDIUM. See GRANATA MALA.

SIGILLATÆ TERRÆ. SEALED EARTHS. There are different kinds of bolar earths made into cakes, upon which

which are put ſome imprints, they are all of them factitious, of no medicinal uſe, and have long been thrown out of practice.

SIGILLUM HERMETICUM. An HERMETIC SEAL. A glaſs veſſel is ſaid to be *hermetically ſealed*, when the glaſs is melted, and the veſſel by this means is cloſed.

SIGILLUM SOLOMONIS. See POLYGONATUM.

—— BEATÆ MARIÆ. See BRYONIA NIGRA.

SIGMOIDES PROCESSUS. See PROCESSUS CORACOIDES. It is called *ſigmoidal* from its reſemblance to the Greek letter *ſigma*. Three valves of the heart have this epithet, viz. of arteriæ pulmonalis, and aorta. The ſemicircular cavity of the cubit, at the articulation of the fore-arm with the humerus, is ſometimes called the *ſigmoidal* cavity; and the cartilages of the aſpera arteria have the epithet *ſigmoidal* applied to them by ſome authors.

SIGNUM, *Signum*, a SIGN. Betwixt ſigns and ſymptoms in ſeveral caſes, though there is a very material difference, ſtill many conſider the two terms as ſynonymous, and as ſuch uſe them indiſcriminately. SYMPTOMS are thoſe particular appearances, which, taken collectively, conſtitute what is termed diſeaſe, in general, as they indicate morbid diſtreſs, or inability in the ſyſtem. But there may be SIGNS which are not ſymptoms, as they will appear without any previous complaint affecting the habit. A perſon having drank a large proportion of weak punch, will very often make a quantity of limpid urine; this cannot be conſidered as a ſymptom, for the perſon ſo making it, is in perfect health; but a patient labouring under hyſteria, will do the ſame, without drinking at all, and that very ſuddenly; this then is an indication of ſome morbid diſtreſs, and as ſuch may be denominated a ſymptom, inaſmuch as it will be accompanied with ſome other nervous affection. All ſymptoms therefore may be ſigns, but all ſigns are not ſymptoms. And this is agreeable to the opinion of ſome of the ancients; who ſay, "That is called a SIGN, by the information of which we can arrive at the knowledge of ſomething before unknown." SYMPTOM ſignifies the conſequence of diſeaſes, and cauſes, including diſeaſes as well as cauſes, and in this ſenſe is nothing more than a præternatural affection which follows diſeaſe, as a ſhadow the body. Hence SIGNS are declaratory of the ſtate of the diſeaſes as well as of ſomething which has happened, or may occur in the machine; SYMPTOMS only of the preſence and nature of the malady itſelf.

Signs are therefore divided into DIAGNOSTIC, PROGNOSTIC, and AMAMNESTIC. The *firſt*, diſcovers the ſtate of the diſeaſe, and enables us to define, and diſtinguiſh it from others—the *ſecond* gives information of the changes which will happen during the continuance of the diſeaſe—the *third*, empowers us to determine what diſeaſe has previouſly affected patients, from which they have recovered.

SIGNETTE, SAL DE. See SAL RUPELLENSIS.

SILER MONTANUM. See SESELI VULGARE.

SILICULA, dim. from *ſiliquæ*. A *ſilicle*, little *pod*, or *pouch*. A two-valved pericarp, having the ſeeds fixed along both ſutures, and the tranſverſe diameter equal, or nearly ſo to the longitudinal. This pericarp varies in ſhape: being orbiculate, ovate, or flatted, entire at the end or emarginate.

SILICULOSA. The name of the firſt order in the claſs TETRADYNAMIA of Linnæus.

SILIGO. See SECALE.

SILIQUA. An ancient weight equal to three grains and one twenty-eighth. Alſo a pod, called *carab*, is that kind of pericarpium which conſiſts of two valvulæ, and in which the ſeeds are fixed alternately to each future. Miller improperly applies this definition to the LEGUMEN.

SILIQUA HIRSUTA. The COWHAGE.

—— DULCIS, } alſo called *caroba*, *carantia*, *ceratia*,
—— EDULIS, } *ceratonia*. The CAROB-TREE. It grows in Sicily and Naples; the fruit called *ceratium*, is cooling, and moderately laxative; the internal ſeeds of the fruit are named *xyloceca*. At Venice they are much uſed.

—— SYLVESTRIS SPINOSA ARBOR INDICA. See CORALLODENDRON.

—— PURGATRIX. It is a large tree, a native of Guinea; its pod is much more purgative than that of the common carob. See Raii Hiſt.

SILIQUASTRUM. It is the JUDAS-TREE, called *Cercis, colytea, Judaica arbor*. Miller ſays there are two ſpecies. It is a genus of the decandria monogynia claſs, *Icthyperia*, a name given by Dr. Hill to the bony palates of fiſhes, which are frequently found foſſile at great depth in the earth, and uſually immerſed in the ſtrata of ſtone, have been called *ſiliquaſtra* by Mr. Lhuyd, from their reſemblance in ſhape to the pods of lupines, and ſome of the other leguminous plants. For that called —— PLINII, ſee PIPER INDICUM.

SILIQUOSA, dim. of ſiliqua. pod. the name of the ſecond order in the CLASS TETRADYNAMIA of Linnæus, containing thoſe plants which have a proper ſiliqua for a pericarp.

SILIQUOSÆ. The name of the fifty-ſeventh order in Linnæus's fragments; of the thirty-ninth in his natural order; and of the twentieth claſs of Ray's method. They are the ſame with the cruciformes of Tournefort.

SILPHIUM. ASSAFŒTIDA, alſo the ſtalk of the plant which affords it, named alſo *laſerpitium*. The root of the ſilphium is named *Magudaris*; the leaves, or according to ſome, the ſtalks are called *maſpeta*, *maſpetum*.

SIMAROUBA, alſo called *cuonymus*, and the BARK, which is the part in uſe, is called *ſimarouba*, *ſimaraba*, and GUIANA BARK. It is the bark of an unknown tree in Guiana. Some think it to be the bark of the piſtachia terebinthus Linn. Mr. JUSSIEU thinks this is the *macer* of the ancients. See MACER. The Edinburgh College, in their Pharmacopœia, ſay, that it is the *quaſſia ſimaruba*, vel quaſſia floribus monoicis, foliis abrupte pinnatis; foliolis alternis ſubpetiolatis, petiolo nudo, floribus paniculatis, Linn. Suppl. 234. Curtis, in his Catalogue of the Medicinal Plants in the London Botanic Garden, calls it *quaſſia diſica*. It is brought to us in long pieces, of a yellow white colour, light, tough, and fibrous. It reſembles that which the ancients deſcribe under the name of macer. It was brought into Europe in the year 1713. Dr. James ſays, in his Medicinal Dictionary, that it is the bark of a Weſt Indian tree, viz. of the tree from which we have the Cayan wood. It is a ſpecific in dyſenteries, particularly the ſeroſo-bilious, bloody, and mucous kinds; it removes theſe diſorders when there is no fever, and when the ſtomach is unhurt, without the uſual inconveniencies of aſtringents; it abates ſpaſms, and hyſteric affections. Moſt authors who have written on this ſubject agree that in fluxes it reſtores the loſt tone of the inteſtines, allays their ſpaſmodic motions, promotes urine and perſpiration, removes that lowneſs of ſpirits attending dyſenteries, and diſpoſes the patients to ſleep; the gripes and teneſmus are taken off, and the ſtools are changed to their natural colour and conſiſtence. In a moderate doſe it occaſions no diſturbance or uneaſineſs, but in large doſes it produces ſickneſs at the ſtomach and vomiting. This though is only ſucceſsful in the third ſtage of the dyſentery, where there is no fever, where too the ſtomach is not hurt in any way, and where the gripes and teneſmus are only continued by the weakneſs of the bowels. Old and obſtinate dyſenteries, and diarrhœas brought from warm climates, have been completely and ſpeedily cured by it.

Dr. Cullen looks upon it only as a pure and ſimple bitter, poſſeſſing nearly the ſame qualities as that of quaſſia, of which he looks upon it to be a ſpecies. If any ſymptoms ſeem to require an emetic, let it precede the uſe of this bark.

The beſt preparation is the following decoction, four table ſpoonfuls of which may be given every three, four, or ſix hours. ℞ Cort. *ſimaroub.* craſſ. contuſ. ʒ i. coq. in aq. font. ℥ xxiv. ad. ℥ xij. & cola.

It hath been obſerved, that if this decoction is made ſtronger, it excites ſickneſs, but in proportion thereto it fails as an antidyſenteric. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Mem. de l'Acad. des Sciences, 1729, par. M. d. Juſſieu. Cullen's Mat. Med.

SIMPLEX OCULUS. It is a bandage for the eye, being only a ſingle-headed roller applied to the cheek, then paſſed over the eye, and the oſſa parietalia, running down behind the head, and paſſing by the nape of the neck, it riſes to the place it began at, and ſo is continued till the whole is taken up. It is called *ſimplex oculus* for both eyes, when it is a little longer, and made to paſs over both eyes; for both eyes it is rolled up into two heads, and the middle is applied to the nape of the neck.

SINANCHICÆ. ITALIAN RUSHY HORSE-TAIL. See JUNCARIA.

SINAPELŒON. OIL of MUSTARD-SEED.

SINAPI. MUSTARD, alſo called *eruca*; *napy*. It is an annual plant, with long rough leaves, divided to the

rib into irregular ſegments, of which the extreme one is the largeſt, producing at the tops of the branches tetrapetalous yellow flowers, followed each by a ſhort, ſmooth, quadrangular pod, divided longitudinally by a membrane, which projects at the ends, containing ſmall roundiſh ſeeds, of a reddiſh brown colour. Both the Colleges of London and Edinburgh order, in their Pharmacopœias, the SINAPIS ALBA, *ſiliquis hiſpidis, roſtro obliquo longiſſimo.* WHITE MUSTARD-SEED. That with the dark brown ſeeds, is the SINAPIS NIGRA, *ſiliquis glabis tetragonis.* CL. TETRADYNAMIA, ORD. SILIQUOSA. Linn. Gen. Plant. 821. Commonly called DURHAM MUSTARD. It is a native of England, but commonly cultivated for dietetic and medicinal uſes. Botaniſts enumerate fifteen ſpecies.

Muſtard-ſeed yields upon expreſſion much oil; this oil is as inſipid as that from olives, the pungency remaining entire in the cake which is left after the expreſſion. For table *muſtard*, this cake is better than the whole *muſtard*. Spirit of wine takes up but very little of the pungency of *muſtard*; but water takes up from the bruiſed ſeeds nearly the whole of their active matter. If *muſtard* is added to boiling milk, the whey will be ſeparated from the curd, and poſſeſs much of the virtue of the ſeeds. Diſtilled with water, they yield a limpid eſſential oil, which is extremly pungent and penetrating both to the ſmell and taſte, and ſo ponderous as to ſink in water. The remaining decoction, on being inſpiſſated, becomes a ſweetiſh, briſk, mucilaginous extract.

Muſtard is one of the ſtrongeſt of the pungent ſtimulating diuretics that operates without exciting much heat. In paralytic, cachectic, and ſerous diſorders, a large ſpoonful of the unbruiſed ſeeds have been taken two or three times a day. It is not heating to the ſtomach in this way, but ſtimulates the inteſtinal canal, and commonly proves laxative, or at leaſt ſupports the uſual daily ſecretion. Bergius hath cured vernal intermittents with it, and has found the bark rendered more effectual by mixing the powder of *muſtard* with it. Cullen Mat. Med. The bruiſed ſeeds prepared as for the table is rubbed with advantage on parts affected with numbneſs, or with rheumatic diſorders. In all diſeaſes where an acid in the primæ viæ attends, *muſtard* ſhould be freely uſed; if eaten plentifully with the victuals it aſſiſts digeſtion; mixed with horſe-raddiſh, it is infuſed in wine as a ſtimulant and diuretic in languid conſtitutions; and when beaten up with vinegar into a cataplaſm, it is applied to the feet to remove deliriums in fevers, and to bring down the gout from the head or the lungs to the feet. Theſe cataplaſms act more quickly than bliſters; they are alſo uſeful applications to the feet for raiſing the pulſe in low fevers, and for relieving the head in thoſe diſorders. If *muſtard* is mixed as for the table, and of this mixture a table-ſpoonful or two is added to a pint of tepid water, and drank on an empty ſtomach, it operates as an emetic; and, if repeated once or twice in a week, is of ſervice in nervous diſorders. *Muſtard*-whey is a uſeful drink in all low fevers. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name of the *rapiſtrum*, *ſiſymbrium*; *eryſimum latifolium.*

SINAPISMUS. SYNAPISM is made of powder of *muſtard*-ſeed and crumbs of bread, equal quantities, mixed up into the conſiſtence of a cataplaſm, with a ſufficient quantity of vinegar. See EPISPASTICA.

SINCIPUT. See BREGMA, and ARCUALIA OSSA.

SINE PARI. The vein ſo called, ſee AZYGOS. The empl. *ſine pari*, or matchleſs plaſter. A pompous name for a plaſter, which is now not noticed.

SINGULTUS, alſo LYGMOS. The HICCOUGH. It is a ſpaſmodic affection in the ſtomach, œſophagus, and muſcles, ſubſervient to deglution. Hippocrates ſays, that the ſtomach is its only ſeat; Hoffmann ſays, that the diaphragm is that part principally affected; but others ſince him, aſſert the ſtomach to be the principal ſeat. The diſorder is primary or ſymptomatic. The immediate cauſe is generally allowed to be an irritation in the ſtomach. When attending acute diſorders, it is called the acute; and when a companion of chronical diſorders, it is called the chronical *hiccough*. The occaſional cauſes are errors in diet, a wound or other injury done to the ſtomach, an inflammation there, acrid poiſon, inflammation in the diaphragm, or any of the abdominal viſcera, four juices, and flatulence in the ſtomach, &c.

The ſymptomatic kinds are attended with flatulence, and are uſually relieved by the ſp. vol. fœtid. to which a ſmall quantity of the tinct. opii may be added. The miſtura moſch. is of excellent ſervice. And when this diſorder is obſtinate, muſk ſhould be given in doſes from gr. ten or twenty, made up into the form of a bolus. The ſp. ætheris nitroſ. may be often given in ſmall doſes.

When it happens in weak ſtomachs from a full meal, or hard flatulent aliment, relief is generally obtained by a glaſs of good wine, or of tepid water, with an equal quantity of ſome ſpirituous liquor.

If acid crudities in the ſtomach are the cauſe, give abſorbents and the bark, with warm bitters.

When irritating poiſons are the cauſe, beſides emetics, plenty of warm milk, and frequent doſes of ſweet oil, will be uſeful.

If indigeſted aliment is the cauſe, a table ſpoonful of ſharp vinegar will often relieve.

Emetics and ſternutatories often effect a cure; and bliſters ſometimes are uſeful.

When the diſorder is idiopathic, purgatives mixt with opiates, ſo that a moderate doſe of the compoſition may looſen the belly, are the moſt efficacious.

SINKOO. See AGALLOCHUM.

SINON. SINNON. See AMOMUM.

SINUS. A *ſinus* in a bone is a cavity which receives the head of another bone. In ſurgery, it is a collection of matter with only a ſmall orifice for its diſcharge; and this orifice is not callous. See FISTULA. In anatomy, the vagina is called *ſinus* muliebris, or *ſinus* pudoris, alſo *colpos.*

SINUS COXÆ, i. e. ACETABULUM COXENDICIS. See ACETABULUM.

—— MAXILLARIS. See ANTRUM HIGHMORIANUM.

—— VENÆ PORTARUM. The trunk of the *vena portæ* hepatica ſuperior vel minor.

SIPHILIS. The POX. See LUES VENEREA.

SIRACOSTUM. See ALSIRACOSTUM.

SIRENES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

SIRIASIS. A diſtemper to which children are ſubject; it conſiſts of an inflammation of the brain and its membranes, attended with a depreſſure of the fontanella, a cavity of the eyes, a burning fever, a paleneſs and dryneſs of the whole body, and a loſs of appetite. Dr. Cullen ranks it as ſynonymous with phrenitis; it is called ADUSTIO.

SIRII BOA. See BETLE.

SIRONES. See BOVINA AFFECTIO.

SISARUM, alſo ELAPHOBOSCON. SKIRRETS, or their WORTS. PARACELSUS calls the roots *perdetum.* They are well known in our gardens, and are chiefly cultivated for culinary purpoſes. They are conſiderably nouriſhing and not very flatulent, and by boiling become very tender. If plentifully eaten they are diuretic, *Tordillium* ſeems to poſſeſs the ſame properties. Raii Hiſt. Plant. For that called —— MONTANUM, ſee GENSING. —— PERUVIANUM, ſee BATTATAS HISPANICUM.

SISON. See AMOMUM.

SISYMBRIUM. It is a plant with thin pods, of which Boerhaave reckons up thirteen ſpecies. It is alſo a name of ſeveral ſpecies of mint, of water-creſſes, and ſome other plants. See BARBAREA; MENTHA AQUATICA; SINAPI; SOPHIA; NASTURTIUM AQUATICUM.

SISYMBRIUM AQUATICUM, alſo called *raphanus aquaticus, armoracia.* WATER-RADISH. It grows in marſhy ditches, flowers in June and July, and is ſuppoſed to agree with the horſe-raddiſh in its virtues.

SITIOLOGICÆ, from σιτος, *aliment*, and λεγω, *to ſpeak.* That part of medicine which treats of aliments.

SITIS. THIRST. It is excited by a defect of moiſture; a thickneſs of the humours; redundant heat, muriatic, alkaline, ammoniacal ſalts; aromatic, oleous, and rancid acrimony; or from poiſons. When exceſſive, it is called *nedyuſa.* Dr. Cullen terms it *polydipſia*, and places it as a genus in the CLASS. LOCALES, and ORD. DYSOREXIÆ, which he defines a greater deſire for liquids than uſual; but ſeems to think it always ſymptomatic, and varies only according to the variety of the diſeaſes which it accompanies.

Thirſt is beſt allayed by acids; water kept a while in the mouth, then ſpit out, and repeated as required; a bit of bread chewed with a little water, which latter may be gradually ſwallowed; if the perſon is very hot, brandy is the beſt for holding in the mouth, but ſhould be ſpit out again: except in fevers, large draughts of cold water are hurtful.

SIUM,

SIUM, called alſo LAVER. The root is like that of colewort, fibrous and ligneous; the leaves are pinnated, growing by pairs to one rib, and ending with an odd one; the petals of the flowers are bifid, the ſeeds are roundiſh, gibbous, and ſtriated. For that called —— AROMATICUM, ſee AMOMUM; —— ALTERUM, &c. —— MAJUS, &c. and —— ERUCÆ FOLIO, ſee CICUTA AQUATICA.

—— ANGUSTIFOLIUM, alſo called *berula Gallica, laver verum Matth. apium paluſtre foliis oblongis.* COMMON UPRIGHT WATER-PARSNEP. It grows in moiſt wet places, and flowers in June. Its leaves are ſaid to have the ſame effect as thoſe of the *great water-parſnep.*

SIUM LATIFOLIUM, alſo called *paſtinaca aquatica.* GREAT WATER-PARSNEP. It grows in rivers and marſhy places, it flowers in July. The leaves are ſaid to break the ſtone in the bladder, and have other virtues attributed to them, but they are not noticed in the preſent practice.

SIUM NODIFLORUM, *foliis pinnatis umbellis axillaribus ſeſſilibus.* CLASS. PENTANDRIA. ORDO DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 348.—CREEPING-WATER, PARSNEP. This is a creeping, indigenous, wing-leaved plant, growing in hedges and ditches; its leaf reſembles the ſpring leaf of the hemlock drop-wort, which is poiſonous. Its root is perennial; it flowers in July and Auguſt. It is *diuretic* and *antiſcorbutic*, or rather a corrector of acrid humors, when manifeſted by cutaneous eruptions, and tumors in the lymphatic ſyſtem. Dr. Withering gives an account of a young lady ſix years old, who was cured of an obſtinate cutaneous diſeaſe, by taking three large ſpoonful of the juice twice a day; and he has repeatedly given to adults, three or four ounces every morning, in ſimilar complaints, with the greateſt advantage. It is not nauſeous, and children take it readily if mixed with milk. In the doſe which he gave it, it neither affected the bowels nor ſtomach.

SMALTUM. See CORALTUM.

SMECTIS. See CIMOLIA PURPURASCENS.

SMILAX ASPERA. ROUGH BIND-WEED, called alſo *China orientalis* and *occidentalis*. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in ſummer. The leaves, tendrils, berries, and roots, are uſed as *perſpiratives, to cure ſkin-diſeaſes* and *pains in the joints.* It is a ſuccedaneum for *ſarſaparilla*, and is celebrated againſt venereal diſorders. See Raii Hiſt. For that called —— *China*, ſee CHINA ORIENTALIS. —— *Peruviana*, ſee SARSAPARILLA. —— *Hortenſis*, ſee PHASEOLUS MAJOR. —— *Indica*, ſee CHINA OCCIDENTALIS. —— *Virginiana*, ſee SARSAPARILLA. —— *Unifolia humillima*, ſee MONOPHYLLON.

SMYRNION. See IMPERATORIA.

SMYRNIUM. See HIPPOSELINUM.

SODA. A burning uneaſineſs in the throat, with rancid or hot eructations, ſee CARDIALGIA. It is ſynonymous with *dyſpepſia*, and *pyroſis*. It is uſed to expreſs the heart-burn; and by ſome, a ſort of head-ach. It is a name for pot-aſh, and for the mineral fixt alkaline ſalt. See ANATRON and CLAVELLATI CINERES.

SOL. See AURUM.

SOLAMEN INTESTINORUM. See ANISUM.

SOLANOIDES. BASTARD NIGHT-SHADE. It hath a roſe-ſhaped flower, which is followed by a ſort of berry. Miller takes notice of two ſpecies, but they are not noted in medicine.

SOLANUM. NIGHT-SHADE. It is a plant with a monopetalous flower, divided into five ſegments, having its cup divided in the ſame manner, with the ſame number of ſtamina in the middle, and followed by a juicy berry. The common ſort is called *nient ſiundla.*

SOLANUM BARBADENSE. See PHYTOLACCA.

—— LETHALE, called alſo *ſolanum maniacum, belladona, ſolanum ſomniferum, ſolanum furioſum, belladona.* DEADLY NIGHT-SHADE. It is called *belladona* from the Italian ladies uſing it, to take away the too florid colour of their faces: THEOPHRASTUS uſed to call it *ſtrychnos.* This plant is the ATROPA BELLADONA, *caule herbaceo, foliis ovatis integris.* CLASS. PENTANDRIA. ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 249.

It is one of the poiſonous plants that are indigenous in Great Britain; it is poiſonous in all its parts.

The root is long, large, and creeping. The ſtalks are purpliſh, upright, firm, numerous, branched, and herbaceous. The leaves are egg-ſhaped, entire, very large, ſmooth at the edges, pointed a little at the extremities, and of a beautiful green colour, hairy and ſoft. The flowers ſtand on ſingle foot-ſtalks: they are formed of one petal; bell-ſhaped, and very lightly divided into five ſegments at the edge. Their colour is a dark dead purple. The berries which ſucceed the flowers are globular: they are firſt of a red colour and afterwards become black. This plant flowers in July, and its fruit is ripe about Michaelmas.

It is found in woods and hedges, amongſt lime-ſtone and rubbiſh; and alſo where the ground is rich from manure. The plant hath a faint ſmell, ſomewhat of the poppy kind, which is loſt when it is dry; whether freſh or dry there is no peculiar ſenſation conveyed when the leaves are applied to the organs of taſte.

The ſymptoms produced by taking this plant in too great a quantity, are, giddineſs as if intoxicated, great thirſt, pain in, and tightneſs acroſs the breaſt, difficulty of breathing, raving, but with ſhort intervals of relief, and inſtead of raving, a kind of fooliſhneſs is obſerved to take place, ſtaring, ſlabbering, and giving anſwers foreign to the queſtions aſked. Painful deglutition, and retching followed by furor, ſtridor dentium, and convulſions; the eye-lids are drawn down, the face becomes red and tumid, and ſpaſms affect the mouth and jaws: the general ſenſibility and irritability of the body ſuffer ſuch great diminution, that the ſtomach often bears large and repeated doſes of tartar emetic, even fourteen grains without being brought into action; the pulſe is hard, ſmall, and quick; and twitching of the tendons, riſus, ſardonicus, and coma generally precede death. On diſſection, inflammation has been found in the liver, inteſtines and meſentery. In ſome a violent ſtrangury comes on. The ancients called the diſeaſe brought on, by eating this plant, *ſtrychnomania.* When adults have been injured with this poiſon, they have related that they have felt themſelves as if drunk, but ſaw and underſtood all that was doing, even when they gave the wildeſt anſwers. Some are ſaid to have continued in a ſtate of madneſs for ſome days; others loſe their ſight for a time, the iris being ſo much relaxed as to become paralytic, and dilated to a very conſiderable ſize. In children the belly ſwells, and convulſions ſometimes follow. To children it is generally fatal. When adults die of this poiſon, it uſually proves fatal in leſs than twenty-four hours.

Vinegar liberally drank, has been found very efficacious in obviating the effects of this poiſon; but evacuations ſhould always be firſt promoted; however, in caſes of injury from this plant, uſe the ſame means as are recommended in the article AMANITA, which ſee.

Notwithſtanding the above effects of this *nightſhade*, a prudent uſe of it has been recommended as follows: the leaves applied in the form of a cataplaſm are uſuful for relieving cancers; an infuſion of the leaves is extolled as an internal medicine in cancerous caſes; but on trial it does not appear to deſerve the encomiums that have been paſſed in its favour. The doſes are very ſmall, and their effects various and uncertain; ſometimes it purges, at others runs off by the kidneys, or through the ſkin, and often no evacuation of any kind is obſerved. Thoſe who took the infuſion ſuffered by giddineſs, throbbing pain in the eyes, a diſcharge of tears, and in all there was a dilatation of the pupil. Mr. Gataker obſerves that it is a medicine not ſo much calculated for general uſe, as for particular caſes where the common remedies have failed, and where this ſeems, upon trial, to be free from the principal inconveniencies which ſo often attend the uſe of it.

Dr. Cullen has ſeen a cancer in the lip cured by it, and a ſcirrhoſity in a woman's breaſt removed by it; and alſo great ſervice derived from its uſe in a ſore a little below the eye, which has put on a cancerous appearance. It is poſſeſſed of a narcotic and deleterious power. Doſe to begin with one grain or leſs, which may be gradually increaſed; ſix grains is conſidered a very large doſe

See Gataker's Eſſays. Bromfield on *Nightſhade.* Wilmer's Obſ. on Poiſonous Vegetables. Whithering's Bot. Arrang. Cullen's Mat. Med.

SOLANUM HORTENSE, alſo called *ſolatrum, aguara quiya, ſolanum vulgare, ſolanum officinarum, ſolanum nigrum*, Linn. COMMON, or GARDEN NIGHT-SHADE. Its leaves are oval-pointed, and irregularly indented; the flowers are white, and in cluſters; the berries are black. It is annual, grows in uncultivated grounds, and flowers in Auguſt.

Either of theſe two ſpecies may be indifferently uſed; their leaves have been found to be uſeful in cancerous diſorders, foul ulcers accompanied with pain, obſtinate

pains

pains in particular parts, ſcorbutic and ſcrophulous diſorders. It is ſaid to be particularly purgative of the bile; in theſe caſes it is taken in the form of an infuſion. Its uſefulneſs hath been alſo obſerved as an external application; beat into a poultice, or mixed with the white-bread poultice, it hath abated the violence of inflammations in the eyes, head-achs, pains in the ears, acrid defluxions, inflammations of the venereal kind, pains from ſcirrhous tumors; and thus applied on ſcrophulous and cancerous tumors, it hath been followed with conſiderable advantages.

The moſt common effects obſerved on taking the infuſion of the leaves are, a warmth diffuſed in a few hours over the body, a plentiful ſweat ſucceeding this heat, and a lax belly the next day; if a ſweat did not break out, a conſiderable diſcharge of urine, or looſe ſtools, was the conſequence. One or other of the excretions are uſually increaſed by it; if this does not happen, it ſeldom is of ſervice, and if benefit is not obſerved ſoon, its further uſe will not avail much. In ſanguine habits, bleeding and purging ſhould precede its uſe, and if the ſtomach ſeems affected with crudities, an emetic ſhould be given before the *night-ſhade* is uſed. Feveriſhneſs is no objection to its uſe.

The leaves may be uſed either freſh or dry. Infuſe half a grain in an ounce of boiling water to, be taken at bed time; gradually increaſe the doſe, which may be repeated every night, and continue that quantity, which produces giddineſs, or ſickneſs, or a lax belly, or ſome other ſenſible effect; ſometimes one doſe is enough in two or three days. The doſe hath been gradually increaſed to twelve grains. See Storck on the *Solanum*.

SOLANUM LIGNOSUM, alſo called *dulcamara*, *gycypicros*; *amara dulcis*, *ſolanum ſcandens*, BITTER-SWEET, WOODY NIGHT-SHADE. It is called *bitter-ſweet*, becauſe it is firſt ſweet, then bitter. It is the SOLANUM DULCAMARA, *caule inermi frutescente flexuoſo, foliis ſuperioribus haſtatis, racemis cymoſis*, CLASS PENTANDRIA; ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 249. PURPLE FLOWERING, WOODY NIGHT-SHADE. Many of its leaves are deeply cut, or are furniſhed with two ſmall appendages at the bottom. The flowers are in cluſters of a blue colour; the berries are red. It grows on the ſides of ditches, and in moiſt hedges, climbing upon the buſhes with winding, woody, but brittle ſtalks. It is perrennial, and flowers in June and July.

Their ſenſible operation as a medicine is by ſweat, urine, or ſtool. A tincture may be made by digeſting four ounces of the twigs into two pints of white wine, and of this the doſe will be from ʒ ii. to ʒ vi.

This ſpecies is not ſo deleterious as the above two, and it acts more uniformly. Decoctions of it have been ſerviceable in the rheumatiſm, in inveterate caſes of ſcrophula; in cancer, lepra, and other cutaneous affections, and in local anomalous diſeaſes, ariſing from the lues venerea.

DECOCTUM SOLANI LIGNOSI, ſeu DULCAMARÆ.

℞ Stipitum dulcamaræ recentium ʒ ij. coquantur in aquæ diſtillatæ ℔ iv. ad ℔ ij. doſe half a pint in twenty-four hours, mixed with an equal quantity of milk.

Dr. Hulſe ſays it is one of the moſt powerful diſcutients; he directs four handfuls of the leaves, and four ounces of linſeed, to be boiled together in wine, or in hog's fat, to a cataplaſm, and to be applied warm.

Boerhaave enumerates twenty-four ſpecies of *ſolanum*, but theſe are the moſt noted.

For that called ARBORESCENS INDICUM, ſee COLUBRINUM;——DULCAMARA and SCANDENS, ſee SOLANUM LIGN.——FURIOSUM, MANIACUM, and SOMNIFERUM, ſee SOLANUM LETHALE, and STRAMMONIUM.——LYCOPERSICUM and POMIFERUM, ſee AMORIS POMA and CACHOS;——MAGNUM and RACEMOSUM, ſee PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA;——NIGRUM OFFICINALE, and VULGARE, ſee SOLANUM HORTENSE;——POMIFERUM, ſee MELONGENA;——TUBEROSUM, &c. ſee BATTATAS;——URENS, ſee PIPER INDICUM;——QUADRIFOLIUM, BACCIFERUM, ſee HERBA PARIS;——SOLATRUM, ſee SOLANUM HORTENSE.——VESICARIUM, ſee ALKEKENGI.

SOLDANELLA MARITIMA MINOR. See BRASSICA MARITIMA.

SOLEN, *σωλην, a cradle for a broken limb.* Any tube or channel.

SOLIDA. A SOLID. Haller obſerves in his Phyſiology, that the *ſolid* elementary parts of our fibres are a calcareous earth kept together by a gluten. That in a natural ſtate when bones loſe their gluten, this earth falls into powder; and that in this earth there is a portion of iron. In a fœtus the gluten forms about two thirds of the ſubſtance of the bones; and in an adult, nearly half of the bone is gluten. The *ſolids* contain much air, and the more *ſolid* a part is, the more air it contains. The bones contain a quantity, which, when ſet at liberty, is two hundred times the bulk of the bone. Air ſeems to be the primary bond of the elements, for until the air is expelled, the other parts do not ſeparate.

SOLIDAGO VIRGA AUREA. See VIRGA AUREA.

SOLEUS. A muſcle ſo called from its likeneſs to a ſole-fiſh. This muſcle is a biceps, riſing on the outſide from the upper part of the tibia, internally from the outſide of the fibula, it leaves a notch for the paſſage of the veſſels, it joins the gaſtrocnemius to form the tendo Achillis. Brown calls it *gaſtrocnemius internus*.

SOLITARIÆ GLANDULÆ. See INTESTINA.

SOLITARII, diſeaſes affecting only one part of the body.

SOLIS AQUÆ. See BATHONIÆ AQUÆ.

SOLIUM. See METATARSUS, and TÆNIÆ.

SOLSEQUIA. See CALENDULA.

SOLSEQUIUS. See TITHYMALUS HELIOSCOPIUS.

SOLUTIO. SOLUTION. It is the dividing of a ſolid body into particles ſmall enough to ſwim in the menſtruum, without being viſible. The diſſolving fluid is called a *menſtruum*, or *ſolvent*.

Solution is alſo defined to be an union formed by the integrant parts of one body with the integrant parts of another body of a different nature. Thus as a new compound is the reſult of this union, we hence ſee that *ſolution* is nothing elſe than the act of combination.

Solution is an uſeful operation in chemiſtry, and in that art hath various intentions; it is neceſſary for the producing of new combinations, and thereby obtaining new kinds of medicines, as is inſtanced in the union of acid with alkaline ſalt, in making the kali acetatum, the aq. ammoniæ acetatæ, &c. it is uſeful for the purifying and cryſtallyzing of ſalts, &c.

As the nature of ſolvents and things to be diſſolved are different, ſo the manner of effecting *ſolutions* differ. In ſome caſes it is effected by ſimple commixture, and frequent agitation; ſometimes the aſſiſtance of heat is required. There is a kind of *ſolution*, called *ſolutio per deliquium*; it is performed by expoſing the matter to the air, from which attracting water, it collects, in time, enough to diſſolve itſelf; ſome ſubſtances not ſoluble in water will diſſolve when expoſed to the air, and in thoſe inſtances, the proceſs is called *deliquatio*. See Dict. of Chem.

SOLUTIO PER IGNEM. See FUSIO.

SOLUTIONES. In Sagar's Noſology, it ſignifies freſh wounds, whilſt as yet bleeding.

SOLUTIVA. LAXATIVES.

SOMNAMBULISMUS, } alſo, *hypnobates*, *hypnobata-*
SOMNAMBULO, } *ſis*, *noctambulatio*, *noctambulo*, & *ſomnambulatio*. It is a ſpecies of *oneirodynia*.

SOMNIUM, i. e. ſomnambula, but more properly dreams and viſions in ſleep; ſo an inſtance of *oneirodynia*.

SOMNUS. SLEEP. This is eſteemed the grand preſerver and reſtorer of health; ſuch as is well timed, and properly proportioned, for ſome conſtitutions require much more than others. As action is the deſtruction of our frame, ſo ſleep is eſſentially neceſſary for our preſervation, as this is the time, when the ſyſtem is freed from all incumbrances, and undiſturbed by mental reflections; for, thus ſituated, the moving and aſſimilating powers of the body have only that buſineſs by which the parts are renewed to perform, and the veſſels are properly diſpoſed to receive ſuch additions as are required, and co-operate to that end. But, if if the machine is too much indulged in this particular, it becomes much diſpoſed to be corpulent, languid, and weak; it enervates the ſyſtem, renders people hypochondriacal and hyſterical, relaxes the ſolids, diſpoſes the humours to be viſcid or acrimonious, blunts the vital powers, and brings on a diſeaſed and early old age. The time neceſſary for producing the good effects of ſleep, is various in different conſtitutions. Six or ſeven hours are ſufficient for ſome adults, though others require nine or twelve. It is the practice of numbers to

ſleep in the day time; ſome immediately after dinner, under the idea that it promotes digeſtion. In ſome few inſtances, it may be right; but, in general, it creates giddineſs and languor, eſpecially in thoſe addicted to ſtudy,—deadens their thinking faculties,—deſtroys perſpicuity,—and clouds the imagination; but where no ſuch effects are perceived, if people find themſelves recruited, alert, and active, it may be allowed.

See Cheyne on Health, alſo on Regimen. Fordyce's Elements, part the firſt. Haller's Phyſiology. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 11—14. Wallis on Health and Diſeaſe.

SONCHUS LÆVIS.——MONTANUS PURPUREUS and REPENS. See CHONDRILLA, N° 5—6, and HIERACIUM MAJUS.

SONUS. SOUND. That air, though concerned in propagating *ſound*, is not *ſound* itſelf, is evident from ſound running almoſt as faſt againſt the wind as with it.

As the diverſity of *ſounds* depends on the different natures and colliſions of ſonorous bodies, *an acute tone* proceeding from a body whoſe parts are ſo diſpoſed as to render them fit for producing only the moſt inſtantaneous vibrations, which they convey to the ambient air,—and a *grave tone* proceeding from a body which is only capable of ſlow and protracted vibrations,—it muſt of courſe follow, that the membrana tympani does, in its various degrees of tenſion and relaxation, adapt itſelf to the ſeveral natures and ſtates of ſonorous bodies; for inſtance, it becomes *tenſe* for the reception of acute *ſounds*, becauſe, in ſuch a ſtate, it is ſuſceptible of quick and inſtantaneous tremulous motions; on the contrary, it is *relaxed* for the admiſſion of grave *ſounds*, becauſe, during ſuch relaxation, it is qualified and diſpoſed for the reception of the more ſlow and languid undulations of the air.

The external air impreſſes the membrana tympani, moves it with the malleus, which moves the incus, and this the ſtapes, which impreſſes the auditory nerve.

Further, in order to *ſound* being perceived, the ſpiral laminæ in the COCHLEA being compoſed of fibres of various lengths and ſizes, each receives the particles ſhaken off from ſounding bodies, which anſwer in uniſon to theſe fibres in the ſpinal laminæ, and the motions in the fibres of theſe laminæ ſhake off the ſame particles which are ſent to them, and thence they paſs to the ſenſorium by the nerves. It is probable that all the different organization of the ear was originally deſigned to put theſe fibres of the ſpinal laminæ in due tenſion, and in tune; and from the different degrees of perfection in the formation of this organ, ariſes the different accuracy which one ear hath above another, in diſtinguiſhing the concord of different inſtruments, or ſtrings of the ſame inſtrument. See AUDITUS.

SOPHIA, called alſo *chirurgorum ſapientia, accipitrina, cardamines, daligthron, thalictrum, naſturtium ſylveſtre, ſeriphium Germanicum, eryſimum, ſiſymbrium.* FLIXWEED. It is the SISYMBRIUM SOPHIA Linn. It is a plant with a hard woody root, full of ſmall fibres at the bottom; the leaves are long, winged, neatly divided, reſembling thoſe of Roman wormwood, and beſet with ſhort hairs; the flowers are at the ends of the branches, and are of a yellow colour; they are ſucceeded by ſlender ſeed-veſſels, of about one inch long; the ſeeds are red. It grows in ſandy ground, amongſt rubbiſh, and bears flowers in June.

The ſeeds only are uſed; in Paris they are ſold under the name of *talitron*. Boerhaave ſays, that their inward uſe aſſiſts the healing of ill-conditioned ulcers. Their taſte is ſomewhat aſtringent, but acrid like that of muſtard; they are alſo ſaponaceous and diuretic. See Miller's B. Off.

SOPOR. See CAROS.

SAPORALES. The SLEEPY VEINS. See JUGULARES VENÆ.

SOPORARIÆ ARTERIÆ. See CAROTIDEÆ ARTERIÆ.

SOPOROSI. Soporoſe affections or diminution of ſenſe and motion.

SORA. See ESSERA.

SORBUS SYLVESTRIS; called alſo *oe, ornus, cotonaſter*. The SERVICE-TREE. That uſed in medicine is the SORBUS AUCUPARIA Linn. It reſembles the pear and the *cratægus* in all reſpects, except that the leaves are pinnated, as in the fraxinus. The fruit is reſtringent before it is ripe, but when ripe it is very agreeable. Raii Hiſt.

SORGO, or SORGHUM. See MILIUM INDICUM.

SORY. It is a mineral that is blackiſh, hard, heavy, of a cavernous ſpongy texture, a diſagreeable ſmell, a nauſeous vitriolic taſte; it is compoſed of vitriol, ſulphur, and an earth. It is found in the mines in Devonſhire. It contains a cupreous vitriol; hence it is emetic. The Greeks uſed it as a depilatory.

SOUDE, alſo called *ſoude blanche*. See ANATRON.

SPAÆ AQUÆ. WATERS of SPA. Theſe are brought from the biſhopric of Liege, in Germany. At *Spa* there are a number of different ſprings, but the waters of two of them are not drank by the company who reſort there; viz. thoſe of *Pohun*, and *Geronſterre*.

They are both of the briſk chalybeate kind, but the laſt is the weaker chalybeate, though briſker and more ſpirituous. It is alleged to have more of a ſulphureous ſmell, to be briſker at the fountain, and more apt to make people giddy than any other of the waters at this place.

The waters of *Spa* have been analyſed by different medical and chemical men, Dr. Lucas, Dr. Rutty, Monſ. Monet, and ſir Tobern Bergman; which laſt ſays, that a gallon contains, aerated iron, 4 grains and above ½; aerated lime, 12 grains and above ½; aerated magneſia, 20°; mineral alkali cryſtallized, 12 grains and above ½; of common ſalt, 1½½ gr. Theſe waters are diuretic, and ſometimes purgative, and like other chalybeate waters, they tinge the ſtools black; they exhilarate the ſpirits much better than wine, or other ſpirituous liquors; and their general operation is by invigorating the ſyſtem, and ſtrengthening the fibres. They are drank by a glaſsful, at repeated times in a morning, for the ſame purpoſes as other chalybeate waters. See AQUÆ CHALYBEATÆ. Theſe waters are eſteemed the beſt of the chalybeate kind in Europe: and externally applied, as well as internally, in ſeveral caſes they have been attended with ſucceſs; as injections in the fluor albus, ulcers and cancers of the womb, and in the gonorrhœa. They are uſeful for waſhing venereal aphthæ and ulcers of the mouth; phagedænic ulcers; the itch; and give relief as gargles for relaxed tonſils; for faſtening the teeth when looſe; and in other caſes of relaxation. Complaints are ſaid to have been relieved by bathing and waſhing, obſerving at the ſame time their internal courſe.

SPANOPOGON. THINLY BEARDED.

SPARAGUS. See ASPARAGUS.

SPARGONOSIS. See ABSCESSUS, N° 31.

SPARTA POLIA. See AMIANTHUS.

SPARTIUM SCOPARIUM. See GENISTA; for that which is called ARBORESCENS, HISPANICUM, ſee GENISTA JUNCEA;—MAJUS, ſee GENISTA SPINOSA MAJOR.

SPASMA, } from σπαω, *to draw*. A SPASM, THE
SPASMUS, } CRAMP, a CONVULSION, a STRAIN. A *ſpaſm* may be ſaid to be preſent when any part of the human body, by the influence of the muſcular, membranous, or nervous fibres, is contracted involuntarily. This ſpaſtic affection particularly affects the nervous and membranous parts, ſuch as the ſtomach, and the whole volume of the inteſtines: whence proceed the hyſteric and hypochondriac paſſions.—A *ſpaſm* is alſo preſent when there is an hæmorrhage, congeſtion of blood, unequal flux of the fluids, anxieties, and ſuppreſſed excretions.—A *ſpaſm* affecting the dura mater conſiderably occaſions contractions of the whole nervous and membranous ſyſtem, whence an epilepſy, or univerſal convulſion.—*Spaſms* in the medulla ſpinalis produce convulſions in particular parts. Many diſorders are the effects of ſpaſms, viz. *obſtructed perſpiration, hæmorrhages, coſtiveneſs, ſtrangury, aſthma*, &c. See SPASMI. Kirkland's Med. Surgery, vol. i. p. 256.

SPASMI. SPASMODIC DISEASES. The term *ſpaſm* hath been variouſly uſed; in the moſt common ſenſe, it hath ſignified any preternatural contraction of any particular part of the body, either without any ſtimulus immediately applied to the part, or which remains after its cauſe is removed. More properly *ſpaſms* are thoſe preternatural contractions, which are attended with conſiderable mobility of the ſyſtem. Dr. CULLEN places it as the third order in the claſs NEUROSES, which he defines violent motions of the muſcles and muſcular fibres, under which he includes the following genera;—*tetanus*;—*convulſio*;—*chorea*;—*raphania*;—*epilepſia*;—*palpitatio*;—*aſthma*;—*dyſpnœa*;—*pertuſſis*;—*pyroſis*;—*colica*;—*cholera*;—*diarrhœa*;—*diabetes*;—*hyſteria*;—*hydrophobia*;—

and under the title of *ſpaſmodic* affections, he includes all the diſeaſes which conſiſt in the preternatural ſtate of the contraction and motion of the muſcular or moving fibres in any part of the body. The *ſpaſmi* have generally been divided into the tonici and clonici, ſpaſtici and motorii, and *ſpaſms*, ſtrictly ſo called, and convulſions. But moſt of the *diſeaſes* called *ſpaſmodic* are, in reſpect to tonic or clonic, of ſo mixed a nature, that it ſeems preferable to arrange *ſpaſmodic* diſorders according as they affect the ſeveral functions, animal, vital, or natural. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii.

SPASMUS CLONICUS. CLONIC SPASM. In a morbid ſtate, the contraction of the muſcles, or of the muſcular fibres, is involuntary, and excited by unuſual and unnatural cauſes. When the contractions are ſucceeded by a relaxation, but at the ſame time are repeated without the concurrence of the will, or the repetition of the natural cauſes, and are at the ſame time repeated more frequently, and commonly more violently than in an healthy ſtate; diſeaſes of this nature are called *motorii*; and this ſtate of morbid contraction hath been named *clonic ſpaſm*, and is what Dr. Cullen, in his Noſology, names *convulſio*. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii.

SPASMUS CYNICUS. See SARDONICUS RISUS.

—— TONICUS. TONIC SPASM. In a morbid ſtate, the contraction of the muſcles, or of the muſcular fibres, is involuntary, and excited by unuſual and unnatural cauſes. When the contractions are to a violent degree, and are neither ſucceeded by a ſpontaneous relaxation, nor readily yield to an extenſion, either from the action of antagoniſt muſcles, or from other extending powers applied; this ſtate of contractions is what hath been called a *tonic ſpaſm*, and what Dr. Cullen names ſtrictly and ſimply, a *ſpaſm*. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii.

SPATHA, from *σπαθη*, *corium*, *a ſkin*. The calyx is ſo called, when it opens longitudinally, reſembling a ſheath, and envelopes a ſpadix, which properly means the receptacle of a palm; but this term is generally applied to other plants whoſe flower-ſtalks proceed from a ſheath, as in the narciſſus.

SPATULA FŒTIDA. See IRIS FŒTIDA.

SPECIES. SPECIES. A ſubdiviſion of a general term, and made uſe of in different arrangements; hence it is the fourth diviſion of the term CLASS, and occurs in medicine as well as natural hiſtory; in each, the SPECIES depends upon the *genus*—the GENUS upon the *order*—the ORDER upon the CLASS. See CLASSIS.

SPECIFICA. SPECIFICS. By *ſpecifics* are not meant ſuch medicines as infallibly and in all patients produce ſalutary effects. Such are not to be expected, becauſe the operations and effects of remedies are not formally inherent in them, but depend upon the mutual action and reaction of the body and medicine upon each other; hence the various effects of the ſame medicine in the ſame kind of diſorders in different patients, and in the ſame patient at different times. By *ſpecific* medicines we underſtand ſuch medicines as are leſs fallible than any other in any particular diſorder. *Specifics* may either be conſidered ſuch with reſpect to diſeaſes, or to the machine; both which are much diſputed by many, reſpecting their exiſtence; at leaſt ſome medicines have been named ſo, which act by general, not particular laws, and none that we at preſent know can properly come under ſuch an idea; neither bark nor mercury, if it is to be underſtood that they produce their good effects, by correcting the morbid matter creative of diſeaſe, independent of their action on the machine.

SPECILLUM. A PROBE. Æſculapius is ſaid to have been the firſt who invented its uſe. Quo aliquid ſpecimus, vel obſervamus.

SPECULUM. Called alſo *diaſtomotris*. A PROBE, or an inſtrument for dilating the natural paſſages or cavities with, of which there are the *ſpeculum* ani, (called *catopter*) *ſpeculum* oculi, *ſpeculum* oris, *ſpeculum* uteri. *Speculum* is alſo a name for the *aranea tunica* of the eye.

SPELTA. See ADOR.

SPELTER. See ZINCUM.

SPERMA CETI, improperly called *parmy citty*. Indeed the name *ſperma* is not a juſt one, for this ſubſtance is a kind of matter in an oily ſtate lodged in the head, and ſeems to be the brain of the whale, called *balæna macrocephala*; *cete*, or *cete admirabile*, and which is artificially purified by long boiling with alkaline ley. This fat is found in other parts of this kind of whale; but the beſt is in the head. It differs from other animal fats in not being diſſoluble by alkalies, or combinable with them into ſoap, and in riſing almoſt totally in diſtillation, not in form of a fluid oil, but in that of a butyraceous matter, reſembling the butter of wax. By long keeping it becomes yellow, or rancid; this rancid part, like other fats, diſſolves in alkaline ley, and the remainder is left ſweet and white.

This concrete is without any remarkable ſmell, and hath a butyraceous taſte. It is much uſed in coughs, dyſenteries, eroſions of the bowels, and in ſuch caſes in general as require that the ſolids ſhould be relaxed or ſoftened, alſo in which acrid humours are to be obtunded. It readily diſſolves in oils, and unites with wax, by the aſſiſtance of heat, and thus it is uſed externally. For internal uſe, it may be diſſolved with water, and ſo formed into an emulſion, by the intervention of the mucilage of gum arabic, yolk of egg, or by the help of almonds, which are to be rubbed with it.

Spermaceti is an admirable ſubſtitute for oils, when they do not reſt eaſy on the ſtomach. Sir Richard Mantingham extols the mixture of *ſpermaceti* with diaphoretics in the cure of internal inflammations; and he ſays that when bleeding cannot be prudently ventured on in inflammatory fevers, the *ſpermaceti* mixed with contrayerva root, and the volatile ſalt of hartſhorn, may be depended on, if means can be expected to produce any good effect. The College of London order an ointment to be made of this, called UNGUENT. SPERMAT. CETI; *ſpermaceti ointment*; formerly the linimentum album; by melting ſix drams of *ſpermaceti*, two drams of white wax, and three ounces of olive-oil, together over a ſlow fire, and conſtantly and quickly ſtirring the ſolution till it cools. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SPERMATICA ARTERIA. The SPERMATIC ARTERY. There is one in each ſide. Each of the *arteries* riſe from the aorta, but are not, as ſome aſſert, ſmall at their origin, and larger in their proceſs, nor do they anaſtomoſe with the *ſpermatic* veins. For the moſt part theſe *arteries* riſe from the anterior part of the aorta, between the emulgent and the inferior meſenteric *arteries*; their courſe is obliquely downwards and outwards, they run upon the ſoas muſcle to the brim of the pelvis, and then through the aperture in the external oblique muſcle; they run behind and contiguous to the peritonæum, and do not lie in the cavity of the belly. They are connected by the cellular membrane to each other, and to their correſponding veins, all which run in a ſerpentine manner, and form the *ſpermatic* cord.

SPERMATICA CHORDA. The SPERMATIC CORD. It is compoſed of the *ſpermatic* artery and vein, of nerves, lymphatics, the vas deferens, the cremaſter muſcle, and aponeurotic membrane, derived from the opening of the external oblique muſcle of the belly: they are all connected by the cellular membrane.

This *cord* is alſo called *corpus varicoſum*, *corpus pyramidale*, *plexus* and *corpus pampiniforme*, *vaſa ſpermatica*, *præparantia vaſa*, *capreolaris*, and *capreolaria*.

SPERMATICÆ VENÆ. SPERMATIC VEINS. A little below the emulgent *veins* the vena cava ſends out the right *vena ſpermatica*. The left *ſpermatic vein* commonly ſprings from the left emulgent *vein*, the reaſon of which is ſaid to be, the avoiding the aorta in its paſſage, by which the motion thereof might be retarded. But this does not ſeem to be the cauſe, as the ſame caution is not obſerved with reſpect to the emulgent.

SPERMATOCELE, from *σπερμα*, *ſemen*, and *κηλη*, a *tumor*, called alſo *epididymis diſtenſa*. It is a morbid diſtenſion of the epididymis and vas deferens, produced by a ſtagnation of *ſemen*. This may be produced by *tumors*, ſtricture, or inflammation, about the caput gallinaginis, or in the courſe of the vas deferens; but there is reaſon to think that it is more frequently induced by the laſt, viz. by inflammation, than by either of the other two.

When an inflammatory affection of the parts is diſcovered to be the cauſe of the diſeaſe, general and topical blood-letting, gentle laxatives, a low cooling diet, and reſt of body, will commonly be found the moſt effectual remedies. And again, when *tumors* are diſcovered to preſs upon the vas deferens, they ought either to be brought to ſuppurate, or their extirpation ſhould be attempted when that can be done with propriety. At other times theſe *tumors* are found to depend on a venereal cauſe; and in ſuch inſtances a well directed courſe of mercury hath been known to remove them.

On ſome occaſions, it is ſaid, that, all the other means having failed, caſtration has at laſt been found requiſite.

But

But this cannot be ſuppoſed to be a very neceſſary ſtep. See Bell's Syſtem of Surgery, vol. i. p. 495.

SPHACELUS. See MORTIFICATIO.

SPHACELUS OSSIS. See SPINA VENTOSA, and CARIES.

SPHACELISMUS. See PHRENITIS.

SPHENOIDES OS, called alſo *azygos*; *papillare os*; *baſilare os*; *polymorphos*. The SPHENOID BONE, from σφην, a *wedge*. It is alſo called *cuneiforme os*. It is an irregular *bone* which runs into the baſis of the ſkull, from one temple to the other. Externally it hath five proceſſes, which are all ſubdivided. The firſt and ſecond are the two lateral apophyſes, called *laterales proceſſus*, the upper part of each of which is called the temporal proceſs; that part of them which jets out towards the inſide, lower than the temporal, and which makes up part of the orbit, is called the *orbitar proceſs*; the loweſt and back part of theſe proceſſes is called the ſpinous proceſs. The two external proceſſes which get out nearly perpendicular to the baſe of the cranium, with each a foſſa behind, are called the *pterygoid proceſſes*. The *azygous proceſs* is that ſharp middle ridge which is in the baſe of the *bone*. See CLINOIDES and SELLA TURCICA.

SPHÆRISTICA. A game, played in the ſphæriſterium, or tennis-court; ſome (though) will have it different from the modern tennis, but it is not known wherein the difference conſiſted. The Mileſians were particularly averſe from this exerciſe; though the Athenians frequently gave the freedom of their city to the *ſphæriſtæ*, or maſters in this art, by way of compliment: the ball with which they played was called *corycus*; and it was alſo the name for balls formed for different purpoſes, particularly of exerciſe. See CORYCUS.

SPHÆROCEPHALA ELATIOR. See ECHINOPUS.

SPHENO-MAXILLARIS ARTERIA. It is the firſt branch of the *maxillaria* interna *arteria*; it goes to the inferior orbitary, or *ſphens-maxillary* fiſſure, and to the orbit, through the foramen *ſpheno*-palatinum.

SPHENO MAXILLARES FISSURÆ. So Winſlow calls the *inferiores orbitares fiſſuræ* formed by the edges of the maxillary notches in the os ſphenoides. They are continued in the maxilla ſuperior, and are there called the inferior orbitary fiſſures.

—— PALATINUS. Theſe muſcles riſe (one on each ſide) from the os ſphenoides, and are inſerted into the ſides of the glandula palati, and back part of the uvula. This alſo is the name of a branch from the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves. It is diſtributed to the muſculus pterygoidæus internus, to the back part of the nares, to the ſinus ſphenoidalis, and to the tuba Euſtachiana.

—— PHARYNGÆUS. This muſcle riſes (one on each ſide) from the alary proceſſes of the ſphenoid bone, and runs to the ſides of the pharynx.

—— PTERYGO-PALATINUS. Valſalva diſcovered that this muſcle does not belong to the uvula, but to the tuba Euſtachiana. It riſes from the os ſphenoides, and is inſerted into the fore-part of the palate, called alſo *pterygo-palatinus*.

—— SALPINGO-PHARYNGÆI. Theſe muſcles are fixed by one extremity partly to the ſphenoidal ſide of the bony portion of the Euſtachian tube, partly to the neareſt ſoft portion of the ſame tube; thence it runs towards the external wing of the apophyſis pterygoides, into which one portion of the muſcle is inſerted; the other portion runs to the end of the wing, and turns round to the forked extremity thereof as over a pulley, and is afterwards inſerted in the ſeptum palati near the uvula.

—— SALPINGO-STAPHYLINUS. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

—— SPINALIS. See DURÆ MATRIS ARTERIÆ.

SPHINCTER ANI. *Orbicularis*; *aſpidiſcos*; *conſtrictor ani*; *cutaneus*; *cuticuloſus*. The SPHINCTER of the ANUS, from σφιγγω, *conſtringo*, *to ſhut*. The extremity of the *anus* is ſurrounded by the *ſphincter* which ariſes from the bottom of the os coccygis, and, its fibres ſeparating, ſurrounds the *anus*, and terminates in the lower part of the bulb of the urethra.

—— GULÆ. See SPHINCTER ŒSOPHAGI.

—— LABIORUM, called alſo *conſtrictor labiorum*; *orbicularis*; *oſculatorius muſculus*. The SPHINCTER of the LIPS. This muſcle ſurrounds the *lips* with orbicular fibres, and when it acts it corrugates them. It is an antagoniſt to all the other muſcles of the *lips*, keeping them in order, and allowing them an equal balance.

SPHINCTER ŒSOPHAGI, and GULÆ. The SPHINCTER of the ŒSOPHAGUS, or GULA. See ŒSOPHAGUS.

—— VAGINÆ. The SPHINCTER of the VAGINA. Juſt within the *vagina* we obſerve this *ſphincter* muſcle; it is two planes of circular fibres that come partly from the perinæum, and partly from the *ſphincter ani*; they ſurround the *vagina*, and are loſt in the fibres of the crura clitoridis. Its office is to bring the perinæum cloſer to the bones, and ſo embrace the penis in coitu.

—— VESICÆ. The SPHINCTER of the BLADDER is a ſeries of tranſverſe fibres running croſs-wiſe under the ſtraight fibres of the neck of the bladder in a circular manner.

SPICA. A SPIKE, (from σταχυς, Æol. σπαχυς, *an ear of corn*; ſome derive it from *ſpes*, *hope*,) a ſpecies of inflorescence, reſembling an ear of corn, as in the lavendula ſpica. LINNÆUS defines it alternate ſeſſile flowers on a ſimple pedunculus;—when the flowers are all turned one way, it is termed *ſpica ſecunda*;—when they look both ways, *diſticha*. For that called MAS, ſee LAVENDULA LATIFOLIA.—FŒMINA, and VULGARIS, ſee LAVENDULA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—INDICA, and NARDI, ſee NARDUS INDICA.—CELTICA, ſee NARDUS CELTICA.—HORTULANA, ſee STŒCHAS. *Spica* is alſo the name of a bandage, which is of three kinds; and ſo called from their reſemblance to an ear of corn.

—— DESCENDENS. See DELIGATIO, N° 1.

—— INGUINALIS. It is a bandage uſed for the cure of an inteſtinal hernia, a diſlocation of the thigh, and a fracture of the os ilei. It is either ſingle or double headed; the ſingle is twenty-four feet in length, and three fingers broad; the end is placed on the os ilei of the ſound ſide; hence the head of the roller paſſes round the bottom of the belly and the hip, then to the back part of the thigh, comes up between the thighs, and is conveyed to the groin, and ſo over the back where it began; pin the bandage to the compreſs on the groin, and finiſh by a turn or two round the belly. When applied to one groin only it is called *ſpica inguinalis ſimplex*. When the ſimple *ſpica* hath two heads, place the middle part at the perinæum, from whence the heads aſcend obliquely to the hip, from whence they paſs behind and before to the other hip.

—— INGUINALIS DUPLEX. The DOUBLE INGUINAL SPICA. It is uſed when a rupture, &c. is in both groins. It is *double* headed, twenty-four feet long, and three inches broad. Its middle is fixed on the loins, and brought round the belly, where the ends are changed; then they go round the outſide of the thighs, paſs under the buttocks, and aſcend on each groin; there, having ſecured the dreſſing, they aſcend over the oſſa ilii to their beginning, where the heads are again changed and brought round to the belly, where they are again changed, and then they deſcend on each ſide of the ſcrotum, and go round the buttocks to each groin, and ſo to the belly, where they are again changed and, then they aſcend to the oſſa ilii. This direction muſt be repeated often.

—— SIMPLEX. SIMPLE SPICA. It is a bandage, ſo called from its reſemblance to an ear of corn. Some call it *geranium*. It is a common roller, about five ells long, and three fingers in breadth, rolled up with one head. When it is rolled up with two heads, it is called *ſpica duplex*.

SPIGELIA. See ANTHELMIA.

SPINA. See PROCESSUS.

SPINA. The SPINE; alſo RACHIS. It is divided into true and falſe *vertebræ*. The true are twenty-four in number, viz. ſeven of the neck, twelve of the back; the firſt of which is called *lophadia*, or *lophia*; the ſecond *maſchaliſter*; and five of the loins. Each vertebra is compoſed of its body and proceſſes. The body is the thick anterior part, which is convex before, and concave behind, and moſt horizontal and plain both above and below. The ſurfaces of two contiguous vertebræ are covered with a cartilage. There is a ligament, compoſed of concentrical curved fibres, which is firmly attached to the horizontal ſurface of the vertebræ, beſides which there is a ſtrong ligament, which lies between the edges of the vertebræ, whoſe fibres decuſſate each other in the form of an X. From each ſide of the body of each vertebra, a bony ridge is produced backwards and to a ſide, from the poſterior extremity of which one ſlanting proceſs ariſes, and another deſcends: the ſmooth ſide of each of theſe four proceſſes (which are called the oblique) is covered with a cartilage, and the two inferior oblique proceſſes of each vertebra are articulated with the

two

two ſuperior oblique proceſſes of the vertebra below. From between the ſuperior and inferior oblique proceſſes of each ſide, the vertebra is ſtretched out laterally, and forms a proceſs called tranſverſe. From the poſterior root of the two oblique and of the tranſverſe proceſs on each ſide, a broad oblique bony plate is extended backward; where theſe meet, the *ſpinal* proceſs riſes, and ſtands out backwards. Theſe ſeven proceſſes form the poſterior parts of the vertebræ, and are hollow at their anterior middle part, which cavity joined with that on the back part of the bodies, make a great canal which anſwers to another in the vertebra above and below, for the medulla *ſpinalis*. There are two ſemicircular notches belonging to each vertebra, which coincide with two ſimilar notches in the adjoining vertebra; through theſe foramina, (which are placed immediately behind the body of the vertebræ) the *ſpinal* nerves paſs out.

The cervical vertebræ are concave above and convex below; they are flat forward and behind. Their *ſpinal* proceſſes are bifid to allow a more convenient inſertion for the muſcles. The tranſverſe proceſſes are ſhort and generally bifid, the root having a hole for the ſecure paſſage of the vertebral artery and vein. The oblique proceſſes are quite horizontal. The rotatory motions of the head are not entirely performed by the firſt and ſecond vertebræ (as is moſtly imagined), but they are greatly aſſiſted by the reſt of the *ſpine*; for the rotation of any two vertebræ is inconſiderable, yet it is not ſo when we conſider them all together; beſides, if this rotation was betwixt the firſt and ſecond only, as we are capable of rotating the head a quarter of a circle, ſo great a degree of motion would have deſtroyed the *ſpinal* marrow of that part.

The dorſal vertebræ are of a middle ſize betwixt the cervical and lumbal, and are flattened laterally by the preſſure of the ribs, which are inſerted into ſmall cavities in the ſides of theſe vertebræ. The ribs are articulated betwixt two vertebræ, except in the firſt, eleventh, and twelfth, where the cavity for their reception is entirely formed in the ſaid vertebræ.

The lumbar vertebræ are larger than the others; the cartilages between them are thicker, and the *ſpinal* and oblique proceſſes ſtronger, which is neceſſary, as they have a greater quantity of motion, and are the moſt expoſed in injuries offered to the *ſpine*.

The falſe vertebræ are divided into two bones, viz. the os ſacrum and os coccygis.

Upon the *ſpine*, particularly in the cavities of the thorax and abdomen, are found a number of lymphatic veſſels and glands.

SPINA ALBA. The WHITE-THORN TREE, alſo called *oxyacantha*, *meſpilus apii folio ſylveſtris ſpinoſa*, *calcitrapa*. HAWTHORN. It is the *cratægus oxyacantha*, Linn. It is common in hedges: its flowers have an agreeable fragrance, and have been uſeful in ſtrengthening weak ſtomachs by uſing them in the manner of tea or an infuſion. For that called——ACIDA, ſee BERBERIS.

—— ARABICA. See CARDUUS SPINOSISSIMUS.

—— ÆGYPTIACA. See ACACIA.

—— CERVINA, SOLUTIVA, INFECTORIA, PURGATRIX. See RHAMNUS.

—— HIRCI. See GUMMI TRAGACANTHÆ.

—— SCAPULÆ. See SCAPULA.

—— SOLSTITIALIS. See CALCITRAPA OFFICINALIS.

—— BIFIDA, alſo called *hydrops medullæ ſpinalis*; *hydrocele ſpinalis*; *hydrorachitis ſpinoſa*. Sagar ſays, that it is a true dropſy of the *theca ſpinalis*. It is a tumor of the colour of the ſkin, and is ſeated upon the vertebræ of the neck, back, or loins, or on the ſutures of the ſkull. It receives its name from the proceſſes of the ſpine being wanting, where it appears; and is known by its ſituation, its being always there at the birth of the patient, its watery contents, and the palſy, which uſually attends it. Dr. Cullen names it HYDRORACHITIS, a genus of diſeaſe, which he places in the CLASS. CACHEXIÆ, and ORD. INTUMESCENTIÆ, which he defines a ſoft ſmall tumor above the vertebræ of the loins, the vertebræ opening beneath.

This diſorder is incurable. For the moſt part thoſe children on whom theſe tumors are found, die in a day or two. If this tumor is opened, death is ſpeedily the conſequence. Dr. Mackenzie, profeſſor of midwifery in London, gave a drawing which was a caſe of this kind, and with which the child lived four months, but at length died in convulſions. Mr. Warner gives an inſtance of this diſorder in a young man of twenty years old. See his Caſes in Surgery. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 502. Mr. Abernethy, in the cloſe of his account of the lumbar abſceſs, propoſes an attempt at the cure of this malady; for, ſays he, the reaſon of the accumulation of fluid in thoſe diſeaſes beneath the dura mater is not very apparent; nor does the cauſe, producing the ſecretion, appear to be powerful or conſtant; for the water collects very ſlowly at firſt; and, in ſome cures, none has ever been effuſed, and the child has grown up without experiencing any inconvenience. When once the collection has begun, the cauſe of its continuance and increaſe is evident; the collected fluid irritates and diſtends the membranes which ſecretes it, and thus augments the diſeaſe. Beſides, he has ſeen very healthful infants who have been very imperfectly formed with reſpect to the vertebræ whence this diſeaſe originates, whoſe health has ſuſtained but little derangement until the tumor has burſt, when they have periſhed from the inflammation of the medulla ſpinalis, which inevitably enſues. To remedy all which, he propoſes that a gentle degree of preſſure ſhould be made on the tumor from birth, or at its commencement, which might produce the abſorption of any depoſited fluid, and thus prevent the diſtenſion of the unſupported dura mater. But ſhould this have no effect, and ſhould the accumulation of fluid continue to increaſe, as the death of the patient would be inevitable on the ſpontaneous rupture, he thinks it would be vindicable to diſcharge the fluid, by a puncture with a finely cutting inſtrument, and endeavour to heal the wound immediately; and, ſhould this be accompliſhed, to repreſs a future collection, by bandage, and by thoſe topical applications which appear beſt adapted to this purpoſe.

SPINA VENTOSA, called alſo *ſpinæ ventoſitas*, *ſideratio oſſis*, *cancer oſſis*, *gangræna oſſis*, *ſphacelus oſſis*, *teredo*, *fungus articuli*, *arthrocace*, and, by ſome French authors, *exoſteſis*. When children are the ſubjects of this diſeaſe, M. Severinus calls it PÆDARTHROCACE, which ſee. Dr. Cullen makes this a variety of the phlogoſis phlegmone, under the genus phlogoſis, on account of its ſituation, and leaves it to the judgment of the more experienced to determine, whether this complaint, with ſome others he has there enumerated, ſhould be conſidered as a ſpecies of the above genus, or not. With us it is often called a WHITE SWELLING. *Spina* ſeems to have been a term applied by the Arabians to this diſorder, becauſe it occations a pricking in the fleſh like the puncture of thorns, and the epithet *ventoſa* is added, becauſe, upon touching the tumor, it ſeems to be filled with wind, though this is not the cauſe of the diſtenſion. The late Mr. Sharp ſays, that the *ſpina ventoſa* is a *caries* of a bone, attended with an internal corruption of its whole ſubſtance, and generally ariſing from a putrefaction of the marrow, by which the perioſteum and ligaments, as well as the bone, are wholly deſtroyed. See CARIES.

Mr. Pott divides this diſorder into the HYDROPS ARTICULI, the FUNGUS ARTICULI, or thickening of the ligaments of the joint, and the enlargement of the bone. The *firſt* of theſe, or the hydrops articuli, very often comes on ſuddenly, is of ſhort duration, and goes off as ſuddenly; it often happens in a relaxed habit, from a want of lymphatic abſorption, from relaxation, from an obſtruction in the lymphatic circulation in the joint; it ſometimes happens in rheumatic habits. The *ſecond* is generally known by the uniform ſwelling of the parts growing very hard, ſo as to deſtroy all diſtinction; and laſtly, by an inflexibility; this uſually ends in the amputation.

Dr. White, in his preſent Practice of Surgery, page 64, ſays that this diſorder is generally underſtood to be a tumor, which takes its riſe in the internal parts of the bone, and gradually enlarges its ſubſtance. It is frequently hard, and without much pain; ſometimes it appears as if it were puffed up with air, and is attended with ſhooting pricking pains, from which indications it has its name. It gradually extends itſelf to the perioſteum and integuments which cover or lie near the part affected, and, in the end, produces an ulcer of the moſt ſtubborn kind. It is not confined to the cylindrical bones; it affects alſo thoſe of the head, face, neck, back, and cheſt, though the former are the moſt frequent ſeats of the complaint. It is moſt miſchievous when fixed on the heads and proceſſes of bones.

It may be cauſed by a ſcorbutic, ſcrophulous, or venereal acrimony, affecting the lamellæ, or medullary ſubſtance

ſtance of the bone; or by injury done to the correſponding veſſels between the perioſteum, lamellæ, and medulla, from external violence.

In the milder ſpecies of this complaint, when it proceeds from external injury, cold applications, with Goulard's water of acetated ammonia, and the like, in its early ſtage, have been of great ſervice. When it ariſes from acrimony in a moderate degree, an alterative courſe, with mercurial ointment, decoction of ſarſaparilla, or of the woods, together with an aceſcent and milk-diet, have been known to reſtrain its progreſs. Accidents are generally confined to the external lamellæ, and ſeldom produce diſeaſes of great depth in the cylindrical bones, unleſs there is ſome prediſpoſing cauſe in the habit, which is the buſineſs of the ſurgeon to attend to. When the ſuperincumbent parts begin to be diſcoloured, and are troubled with pricking pain and burning heat, an ulcer is certainly forming without the bone: at that time, an opening ſhould be made ſufficient to lay bare the diſeaſed part: if it is of moderate extent, a cauſtic may be applied; otherwiſe, the knife will anſwer better. Perforation, as directed in the carious ulcer, then becomes expedient: and ſuch dreſſings are to be applied, as will tend to abſorb the diſcharge, and reſtrain the fleſh from growing over the denuded bone, until the diſeaſed part is ſeparated, or the diſcharge is dried up. When the whole of the ſubſtance is diſeaſed, particularly in or near a joint, amputation is the only remedy; but it is juſtly obſerved by Monſ. Le Dran, that the operation ſhould not be performed upon the bone which is diſeaſed.

SPINACHIA, } alſo called *olus Hiſpanicum*. COMSPINACIA, } MON SPINAGE. It is only uſed at the table, and conſidered as very tender, containing only a ſmall portion of nutritious matter, but if *freely eaten* it is *laxative*, *diuretic*, and *cooling*. See Raii Hiſt.

SPINÆ VENTOSITAS. See SPINA VENTOSA.

SPINALES COLLI MINORES. See INTERSPINALES MUSC.

SPINALES LUMBORUM. Theſe are ſome faſciculi which run up from the ſuperior falſe *ſpines* of the os ſacrum to the lower ſpinal apophyſes of the loins, which may be looked upon as ſo many *ſpinales lumborum* majores. There are alſo ſome *ſpinales* minores between the ſpinal apophyſes of the loins, and tranſverſales minores, between the tranſverſe apophyſes, which are ſometimes of a conſiderable breadth.

SPINALIS ARTERIA. There are two *ſpinal arteries*, one anterior and one poſterior, both produced by the vertebrales; each of which, as ſoon as it enters into the cranium, ſends out a ſmall branch, by the union of which the poſterior *ſpinalis* is formed. Afterwards the vertebrales advancing to the apophyſis baſilaris of the os occipitis, detach backwards two other ſmall branches, which likewiſe meet, and by their union form the *ſpinalis* anterior. Theſe *ſpinal arteries* run down on the fore and back ſides of the medulla *ſpinalis*, and by ſmall tranſverſe ramifications communicate with thoſe which the intercoſtal and lumbar *arteries* ſend to the ſame part.

SPINALIS COLLI. This muſcle riſes one on each ſide, from the ſpines of the ſeven uppermoſt vertebræ of the back, and is inſerted into the ſpines of the five lower vertebræ of the neck. See SPINALIS MUSCULUS.

—— DORSI MAJOR. It is a long ſlender muſcle lying on the lateral part of the extremities of the ſpinal apophyſes of the back. It is commonly called *ſemiſpinalis*.

SPINALIS DORSI MINOR. Theſe muſcles are of two kinds; ſome go laterally from the extremity of one ſpinal apophyſis to another, being often mixed with the ſhort faſciculi of the *ſpinalis* major; the reſt lie directly between the extremities of two neighbouring ſpinal apophyſes, being ſeparated from their fellows on the other ſide by the ſpinal ligament. See SPINALIS MUSCULUS.

—— MUSCULUS. This muſcle, and its fellow on the oppoſite ſide, riſe tendinous from the ſpinal proceſſes, and run to be inſerted into the tranſverſe proceſſes. It is diſtinguiſhed into *ſpinalis colli*, and *ſpinalis dorſi minor*. It goes in this manner as high as the ſpinal proceſs of the ſecond vertebra.

SPINOSA. See SPINA BIFIDA.

SPINOSUM SYRIACUM. See ALHAGI.

SPIRÆA FILIPENDULA. A ſpecies of DROPWORT. This plant grows wild in fields and marſhy grounds: the root conſiſts of a number of tubercles, faſtened together by ſlender ſtrings; its taſte is rough and bitteriſh; with ſome pungency. It has been recommended as an aſtringent in dyſenteries, immoderate uterine fluxes, &c. alſo as a diuretic by ſome; by others as an aperient, and deobſtruent in ſcrofulous habits. At preſent though it is totally diſregarded in practice.

SPIRITUS. SPIRIT. Any fine volatile ſubſtance which exhales from bodies in a given degree of heat is called *ſpirit*; hence, by a ſort of imaginary analogy, the nervous fluid hath been called *ſpirit*, and is generally termed the *animal ſpirit*. *Spirit* in the human body is ſpoken of under the different characters of natural, vital, and animal. The *firſt* are ſaid to preſide over the digeſtion of the aliment, and the elaboration of chyle, or the natural actions. The *ſecond* over the motion of the lungs and heart, or the vital actions. The *third* over the animal actions, as ſenſation, voluntary motion, &c.

This term *ſpiritus* is alſo added to many products, as ſps. *Ætherеus—Vini Ætherеus*, ſee ÆTHER;—*Camphoræ Tartar.—Vin. Camph.* ſee CAMPHORA, N° 3. 4. *Cochleariæ*, ſee COCHLEARIA;—*Cornu Cervi—Sal. Amm.—Sal. Amm. D.—Sal Ammon. Cauſtic.—Sal. Amm. cum Calce viva—Ammon. compoſit. vice—Vol. Arom.* ſee ALCALI VOLATILE.—*Vini.—Vin. tenuioris.—Vin. rectif.* ſee VINUM ADUSTUM.—*Sal Marin. coag.—Glauberi*, ſee MARINUM SAL.—*Nitr.—Nitr. Glaub.—Dulcis & Ætheri nitroſi*, ſee NITRUM, N° 5. 14.—*Vol. fætid.* ſee ASA FŒTIDA.

In BOTANY it is that volatile part in the eſſential oil of plants to which their peculiar ſmell and taſte is owing. It is alſo called *rector ſpiritus*.

In PHARMACY there are many different ſubjects to which the name of *ſpirit* is given; but they are chiefly the *ſpirits* obtained by fermentation, which ſeem to be the only proper ones; thoſe that are formed of a ſaturate ſolution of volatile alkaline ſalts in water are more properly ſolutions than *ſpirits*. The *fermented vegetable ſpirit*, commonly called *vinous ſpirit*, is water ſo impregnated with the oilineſs of a vegetable, that it will burn all away. See VINUM ADUSTUM.

SPIR. ÆTHER. VITRIOL COMP. See LIQUOR MINERALIS ANOD. HOFFMANNI.

—— MINDERERI. MINDERERUS's SPIRIT, now aqua ammonia acetata. See ALCALI VOLATILE.

SPISSAMENTA. See STYMMATA.

SPLACHNON. See BRYON.

SPLANCHNICA, from σπλαγχνον, *an entrail* or *bowel*. Medicines appropriated to the diſeaſes of the bowels or viſcera.

SPLANCHNOLOGIA. SPLANCHNOLOGY. It treats of all the viſcera in the head, breaſt, or belly.

SPLEN, vel LIEN. The SPLEEN, or MILT. Hippocrates calls it the LEFT LIVER. Ariſtotle calls it the left or BASTARD LIVER. Some of the ancients called it *fomes ventriculi*, fuel to the ſtomach; becauſe they ſay its office and ſituation is to the ſtomach as a furnace to a copper, that it warms the ſtomach. The *ſpleen* is ſituated in the left hypochondrium laterally, in the cavity between the falſe ribs and the ſpine. It is of a long oval figure, about ſeven fingers breadth in length, and four or five in breadth. It is generally of a livid or a black red colour, and very lax. It is compoſed of three ſides; the convex is next the diaphragm; the concave is divided by a longitudinal ſulcus where the ſplenic veſſels enter, and divides the *ſpleen* into an under, anterior, and upper poſterior part. It receives the great extremity of the ſtomach on its concave part. It takes a coat from the peritonæum. At the fiſſure in the inferior edge the veſſels enter variouſly, ſome in the middle and others in the extremities; theſe veſſels ſend branches to the ſtomach; they are called vaſa brevia. Haller ſays that it is compoſed wholly of arteries and veins, and that its uſe is to afford the liver due ſupplies of blood. See Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 26. Caſſerius, Ruyſch and Winſlow.

SPLENALGIA, vel SPLENICA. Pain in the ſpleen, from σπλην, *ſplen*, *ſpleen*, αλγος, *dolor*, *pain*. Hence as in the hepatalgia, the diſeaſe ariſes from ſcirrhoſity and obſtruction. The general ſymptoms are an uneaſy, dull, tenſive ſenſation on the left ſide, the patient being free from that ſpecies of fever which attends the inflammation of the ſpleen. DESCRIPTION. When from the firſt, it is diſcoverable by a hard tumor occupying the ſeat of the ſpleen, and reſembling its figure, attended with a ſenſe of weight—the tumour is ſometimes wonderfully large, ſucceeds a quartan intermittent, and often runs into a dropſy of the belly—the complexion of thoſe labouring under this complaint is of a lead colour—they grow very thin—are oppreſſed with difficulty of breathing—and have a ſenſe of weight, drawing the throat downwards

toward the left ſide—they complain of oppreſſion at the ſtomach after eating—at laſt their feet become paſty, and they ſometimes have ulcers of the legs.

When from the ſecond, it does by no means reſemble the figure of the ſpleen, neither is it hard or circumſcribed—the pain is more acute; which, on the ſcirrhus being formed, becomes dull—attended with a ſenſe of greater weight.

In this there is perceived a load on the left ſide, afterwards ſome acute pain, particularly raiſed in running and walking—the colour of the face changes to one more livid—there is an univerſal laſſitude—difficulty of breathing from exerciſe—ſometims a dry cough—now and then a palpitation of the heart—eruptions break out—the patients become hypochondriac—have ravenous appetite, &c.—and the diſeaſe is extremely obſtinate.

The cure is ſimilar to what has been delivered on pain in the liver from obſtruction. See HEPATALGIA.

SPLENALGIA SUPPURATORIA. Inflammation of the ſpleen, tending to or ending in a ſuppuration.

SPLENIA. COMPRESSES. The ancients called them *ſplenia*, becauſe they often reſembled the ſpleen in ſhape. And they are called compreſſes, becauſe they keep other dreſſings tight and firm. They are made of lint, tow, and folded rags. Their principal uſes are to cheriſh the natural heat of the part, or to keep out the cold: to ſecure the dreſſings under them; to convey liquid remedies to the diſordered part, and to continue them longer thereon; to fill up inequalities and depreſſions, ſo that the dreſſings may be ſecured; and, laſtly, to prevent the ſkin from being irritated by the ſtricture of the bandages.

SPLENICA. See SPLENALGIA.

SPLENICA ARTERIA. The SPLENIC ARTERY paſſes downwards and to the left ſide, behind the upper edge of the pancreas, to which it gives branches; afterwards it divides into ſeveral branches, which enter the fiſſure in the inſide of the ſpleen. Before they enter the ſpleen they give off the *vaſa brevia*, and the epiploica, ſo called from being ſent to the omentum, and the *gaſtrica ſiniſtra*, which is the largeſt of the vaſa brevia.

—— VENA. The SPLENIC VEIN is one of the diviſions of the vena portæ ventralis. It runs tranſverſely from the right to the left, firſt under the duodenum, and then along the lower ſide of the pancreas near the poſterior edge; in its courſe it gives off ſeveral branches. It terminates after by a winding courſe, in which it ſends branches to the ſpleen. Laſtly, it reaches the fiſſure of the ſpleen, which it enters, and runs through its whole length by ſeveral branches, much in the ſame manner as the ſplenic artery.

—— VENA BRACHII. See BASILICA VENA.

SPLENITIS, from σπλην, *the ſpleen*. See INFLAMMATIO SPLENIS vel LIENIS. *Splenitis* is alſo a name for the vein in the left hand, which is called *ſalvatella*, the fellow to which in the right hand is called *ſecoraria*.

SPLENIUM. See ASPLENIUM.

SPLENIUS, called alſo *triangularis*, and *maſtoidæus ſuperior*. See MASTOIDÆUS MUSC. It riſes from the ligamentum colli, a little below the firſt tranſverſe line of the os occipitis, from the lower vertebræ of the neck, and five upper dorſal vertebræ, and is inſerted into the poſterior part and whole length of the maſtoid proceſs, and into the tranſverſe proceſs of the atlas and dentata, ſerving to bend the neck backwards. Albinus divides this into two muſcles, viz. the *ſplenius* capitis, and the *ſplenius* colli; but this diviſion is quite unneceſſary.

SPLENOCELE. A RUPTURE OF THE SPLEEN. It is a hernious diſlocation of the ſpleen, through the relaxed, divided parietes of the abdomen in the left ſide, or its having fallen through the inguinal ring of the ſame ſide. It is diſcoverable from the place at which the hernia ſwells much, i. e. the left ſide of the abdomen under the navel, the protuberance appearing to extend itſelf to the inguinal ring; from examining the ſpleen, which is perceived to extend itſelf from the region of the left hypochondrium into this tumor, from the parenchymatic firmneſs of the protuberance, and from a want of thoſe ſigns which accompany an enterocele, epiplocele, and more particularly a hyſterocele. Of this diſeaſe there are two ſpecies. 1. *Splenocele ventralis*. 2. *Splenocele inguinalis*. See *Noſologia Methodica*. Sauvageſii, vol. i. p. 209.

SPODION. See SACCHARUM.

SPODIUM ARABUM. BURNT IVORY. *Cinerulam, ebur. Ivory* is the tuſks of elephants, which often grow to ſeven feet in length, and at their baſis are as thick as a man's thigh; one of them will ſometimes weigh one hundred and ſixty pounds. The *African ivory* turns yellow with keeping; the *Ceylon ivory* keeps its whiteneſs longeſt. The ſhavings are boiled in water, and thus a jelly is formed, which hath the ſame effects as the jelly of hartſhorn; the *African ivory* abounds moſt with oil and ſalt, the qualities of which are not different from thoſe obtained from hartſhorn. When *ivory* is burnt to blackneſs, it is called *ivory* black and *velvet* black.

Spodium is alſo applied to burnt aſhes, metalline calces, and a compoſition of white lead and oil, called PUTTY, and is likewiſe called *abaiſir*.

SPODIUM GRÆCORUM. See ALBUM CANIS.

SPOLIARIUM. See APODYTERIUM.

SPONDYLIUM. See PASTINACA.

SPONGIA. SPONGE, called alſo *beſacher*. It is ſomewhat like a fungus; it is a plant which grows in the ſea; it is very bibulous, of a ſoft ſubſtance, full of perforations, and elaſtic. It is brought from Smyrna and Aleppo: the beſt is ſaid to be got in the Archipelago. Thoſe pieces which are full of fine perforations are called *males*, and of theſe the hardeſt are called *tragi*; the contrary are called *females*. It is a nidus for ſome ſort of flies. See BESONNA.

It is uſed inſtead of flannels, in applying fomentations, for it keeps the heat longer; for tents to dilate wounds, in which caſe it is dipped in hot bee's wax, then ſqueezed hard until it is cold, after which it is cut into proper ſizes,—for pledgets to be applied over the lint which is laid on the ſtump after amputating a limb. It adheres ſtrongly to the mouths of wounded veſſels, and when retained by proper compreſſion it has prevented conſiderable bleedings, preferable to agaric, or puff-ball; and in ſcrofulous diſorders, and cutaneous foulneſſes, for which end it is reduced, by lightly burning it, to a black powder, which is given in doſes from gr. x. to ℈ i. two or three times a day: its virtues, which render it uſeful in theſe diſorders, depend on a volatile, animal, alkaline ſalt, with which it abounds, and the oil of the *ſponge* united. Its properties are thought merely to depend upon the quantity of natron which it contains; the natron therefore is generally preferred in the preſent practice.

It has been particularly celebrated for removing that large ſwelling of the neck, termed *bronchocele*, and *Derbyſhire throat*, which is probably of a ſcrofulous nature.

When *ſponge* is cut in ſmall pieces and freed from the ſtony matters which are lodged in it, it is burnt in a cloſe earthen veſſel until it is black and friable, and when powdered in a ſtone or a glaſs mortar, it is kept in a cloſe phial for uſe. The burning ſhould be diſcontinued as ſoon as the matter becomes thoroughly black, as the outſide of a large quantity will be ſufficiently burnt before the middle is much affected: the beſt method is, to cut it in ſmall pieces, and keep it continually ſtirring in ſuch a machine as coffee is roaſted in.

Except the bags of the ſilkworm, more volatile alkaline ſalt is obtained from *ſponge* than from any other matter. By boiling the *ſponge* in water, it gives out a portion of ſea-ſalt; by burning it to aſhes, it yields a large quantity of fixed alkaline ſalt, the ſame as is obtained from the ſea-ſalt. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SPONGIA SOLIS. See BONONIENSIS LAPIS.

SPONGIOSUM OS. A name for the *os ethmoides*. The *oſſa ſpongioſa* inferiora are two oblong bones lying looſe between the anterior and poſterior noſtrils; they are glued to the upper maxillary bones, and are convex towards the ſeptum naſi, while on the oppoſite ſide, which faces the ſinus maxillaris, they are concave. They have each two proceſſes on their upper edge; the poſterior covers part of the maxillary ſinus; the inferior joining with the os unguis, compoſes part of the ductus lachrymalis. The *oſſa ſpongioſa* ſuperiora, ſee ETHMOIDES OS.

SPONSA SOLIS. See ROS SOLIS, and CALENDULA.

SPORADICI. SPORADIC DISEASES. Such *diſeaſes* as reign in the ſame places and time; here and there one or a very few perſons only being their ſubjects. Such diſeaſes are neither endemic, epidemic, or contagious.

SPUMA ARGENTI. See CATHIMIA.

SPUTUM. SPIT. This name is given to whatever comes from the mouth; by that action we call *ſpitting*, or *coughing*. Bloody *ſpit* is when the blood-veſſels in the lungs are eroded, and in this caſe a cough attends. Salt acrid *ſpit* beſpeaks danger of an eroſion in the lungs. Bitter, or ſalt *ſpit*, is from a mixture of bile. Sweet *ſpit* is from concocted phlegm; fetid *ſpit* is from a putrefaction

tion of the humours of which it is compoſed; purulent *ſpit* is from a phthiſis approaching or begun. See Proſper Alpinus's Prælages.

SQUALOR. See AUCHMOS.

SQUILLA CRANGON. See CRANGON.

SQUINANTHUM. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

STACHYS. See MARRUBIUM VERTICILLATUM. For that called *fœtida*, ſee GALEOPSIS;——paluſtris, ſee PANAX COLONI.

STACTE. See MYRRHA.

STACTICON. See ENSTACTON.

STAGMA. A liquor expoſed to diſtillation; alſo a name for the ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM.

STAMENS—not STAMINA, called alſo by Engliſh writers *chives*. They are thoſe upright filaments, which on opening a flower we find within the corolla ſurrounding the *piſtillum*; and are ſaid by Linnæus to be the male organs of generation, whoſe office it is to prepare the pollen. Each ſtamen conſiſts of the FILAMENT and ANTHERA.

STANNUM. TIN. Alſo called *plumbum candidum*, *diabolus metallorum*, becauſe when incorporated with other metals, they are not reduced but with the greateſt difficulty; and *Jupiter*, *acaleum*, *acazdir*, *allence*, *alnec*; *caldar*; *cydar*; *dikalegi*. It is the lighteſt of all the metals; the leaſt ſimple, being mixed with various heterogene particles, particularly ſulphureous or arſenical, whence the inconveniencies to which its aſſayers are ſubjected; it is leſs fixed in the fire than any other of the metals; it is ſoft, flexible, and malleable, yet it increaſes the elaſticity of ſome elaſtic bodies; it is not ſonorous, yet when mixed with other metals their ſound is increaſed; it melts long before ignition, even with a heat not much exceeding boiling water; in melting it hath this peculiarity, in which it differs from all other metals, that it crackles as it melts; when crude, it diſſolves only in aqua regia; but when freed from its ſulphur, &c. by calcination, it diſſolves even in vinegar. Its ore is found in many parts of the world, but the beſt is the Malacca *tin*, and the next is the Engliſh. When it is pure and refined it has been called *aluach*, or *aluech*.

Tin hath been extolled as a ſpecific in diſorders of the uterus and lungs, and particularly as an antihectic, but experience does not ſupport its character, ſo that it is almoſt thrown out of the preſent practice. Dr. Alſton hath given the filings of *tin* a degree of reputation for deſtroying worms, particularly the flat one; he directs it to be given in treacle, in doſes of from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. the patient takes it in the morning faſting; the day after three doſes are taken, a purging draught ſhould be taken. Some hath obſerved that *tin* hath been effectual in epilepſies from worms and from frights, and in the chorea ſancti Viti; though not in any other nervous diſorder. In nervous diſorders it ſhould be finely powdered; but as a deſtroyer of worms, the filings are moſt effectual.

If *tin* is heated, it becomes ſo brittle, that by agitation, when juſt ready to melt, it falls into a fine powder. The PULVIS STANNI is made by firſt melting the tin, then pouring it into a box, and ſhaking it about till it is cold; part of the tin will be formed into a fine grey powder, and by a repetition of the proceſs the whole of the metal may be conſumed; but the *tin* is more eaſily powdered by rubbing three parts with one of coralline, and pounding them together. Doſes of this from ten grains to thirty may be given twice a day, and after repeating it for ſix or ſeven days, a briſk purge may be adminiſtered with great advantages in worm caſes. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. works.

STAPEDIS MUSCULUS. It lies in a little cavity of the os petroſum, and is inſerted into the head of the ſtapes.

STAPES. The STIRRUP. It is one of the bones in the ear, and is thus named becauſe it is exactly like a *ſtirrup*. It ſtands with its baſis upwards and inwards upon the feneſtra ovalis, and at its narrower part is articulated with the inſide of the long proceſs of the incus. See AURIS.

STAPHISAGRIA, called alſo *pedicularis*, *pedicularia*, *phtheiroctonon*, *delphinium plantaui folio*; *aconitum urens vicini fere foliis flore cæruleo magno*. STAVESACRE, LOUSEWORT, or PALMATED LARK-SPUR. It is the DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA, *nectariis tetraphyllis petalo brevioribus, foliis palmatis; lobis obtuſis*. CLASS. POLYANDRIA; ORDO TRIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 681. called by the Arabians *alberas*. It is a plant with large leaves, and blue flowers, which are followed by pods, containing large, rough, triangular, dark-coloured ſeeds. It is a native of the ſouth parts of Europe, from whence the ſeeds are brought to us; but they are moſt plentiful in Dalmatia and Iſtria.

The ſeeds have a diſagreeable ſmell, a nauſeous, bitter, burning taſte. If taken in doſes from ten grains to a ſcruple, *they purge and vomit ruggedly*, and *inflame the throat and ſtomach*; but they are chiefly uſed to deſtroy lice. Their acrimony is partially extracted by water, totally by rectified ſpirit, but not raiſed by either in diſtillation. Decoctions of this have been uſed for curing the itch. The beſt method of uſing them for deſtroying lice, &c. is to ſtrew the fine powder on the part, and to ſecure it with a hankerchief, or other proper bandage; or if a decoction is more convenient, boil an ounce in a pint of water for a few minutes. The powder may be mixed with oatmeal to kill mice and rats. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

STAPHYLINI. Winſlow calls by the names *ſtaphylini*, and *epiſtaphylini*, two fleſhy ropes cloſely united together, as if they were but one muſcle; but in ſome ſubjects they are diſtinguiſhed by a very fine white line. They are fixed by one extremity in the common point of the poſterior edges of the oſſa palati, and from thence they run downwards and backwards along the middle of the ſeptum, and alſo along the middle of almoſt the whole uvula. Morgagni diſcovered them, and they are called by ſome *azygos Morgagni*.

STAPHYLINUS EXTERNUS. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

—— GRÆCORUM, and SYLVESTRIS. See DAUCUS VULGARIS.

STAPHYLOMA. This term comprehends two diſorders of the eye; one when the *tunica cornea* is gradually rendered protuberant; the other, when the *pupilla* breaks forth upon the tunica cornea, and deforms the eye with the tumor, like σαφυλη, *a grape*, by which the ſight is deſtroyed. Theſe tumors, from their different forms and ſizes, aſſume different names; as *margarita*, *myocephalon*, *clavus*, *mylon*, *pomum*, *uva*, or *acinus*; according to the reſemblance they bear to the things whence they are named. Sauvages ſignifies by this word a dropſy of the cornea. Not only the cornea, but alſo the ſclerotica, is alſo ſometimes ſwelled, and occaſions great pain and violent inflammation, which frequently ends in a ſuppuration, or a cancer. Monſ. St. Yves propoſes to extirpate the tumor, and then dreſs with lint dipped in brandy and water; after which the artificial eye may be fixed. If the caſe is ſlight, compreſſes of alum-water may be laid on, and the patient ſhould lie continually on his back. If a wound is the cauſe, try to puſh back the tumor with a probe.

For the moſt part, the cure is not undertaken to recover the ſight, but only to remove the deformity and the bad ſymptoms. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 313, &c. Wallis's Sauvages' Noſology of the Eye, p. 183. White's Surgery, p. 232. CELSUS, ſays, that ſpecies of ſtaphyloma, called CLAVUS, is a callous tubercle on the white of the eye, and takes its denomination from its figure; he adviſes it to be perforated to the bottom of the root with a needle, to be cut out, and then dreſſed with lenients.

STAPHYLOSIS. A protuberance or protruſion of the choroides of the eye.

STATIONARIA FEBRIS. A STATIONARY FEVER. So Sydenham calls thoſe fevers which happen when there are certain general conſtitutions of the years, which owe their origin neither to heat, cold, dryneſs, nor moiſture, but rather depend upon a certain ſecret and inexplicable alteration in the bowels of the earth, whence the air becomes impregnated with ſuch kinds of effluvia as ſubject the body to particular diſtempers, ſo long as that kind of conſtitution prevails, which after a certain courſe of years declines and gives way to another. Each of theſe general conſtitutions is attended with its own proper and peculiar kind of *fever*, which never appears in any other

STAXIS. See APOSTAXIS.

STEATITES. See POLYSARCIA; and CIMOLIA ALBA.

STEATOCELE, from στεαρ, *ſuet*, and κηλη, *an hernia*. See HERNIA SCROTALIS.

STEATOMA, from στεαρ, *ſuet*. A ſpecies of tumor, commonly called a wen, ſee NÆVUS, of which it is a ſpecies. Its contents appear like *ſuet*; it does not yield to eſcharotics; but when convenient, is to be removed with a knife.

Mr.

Mr. Hill, in his Cafes in Surgery, p. 56, &c. fays, "So far as I can judge, it is the *ſteatoma* alone (of the encyſted tumors) that can properly be called by that name, i. e. wen, all the reſt having ſomething inconſiſtent with the ideas annexed to that word. The ſebaceous humour generally undergoes no alteration for a great number of years, except a gradual increaſe in ſize. In general, all incyſted tumors, when ſmall and properly ſituated, may be turned out entire, without opening the cyſt, by a croſs cut through the teguments, and by raiſing up the four corners. But when the wen is ſo large that it cannot be diſſected out, another method muſt be followed, of which I ſhall give a few examples. Jan. 18, 1753. By a croſs cut, I turned out entire a wen from the ſhoulder of Mrs. W———. It was as large as a child's head. I clipped off the ſuperfluous teguments, brought the reſt as cloſe together as I could; and they coaleſced in a very ſhort time. She was with child when the operation was performed; has ſince bore a great many children, and lived thirty-eight years after it. July 11, 1769. But the above method could not be attempted with another patient of mine, who was ſeventy-four years of age, and of a weak habit of body. The wen had been increaſing for thirty years, and weighed above three pounds. I made a circular inciſion to the cyſt, round the body of the tumor, and gradually raiſed it up, while I diſſected it out of the teguments which were below. Notwithſtanding this precaution, the ſkin and fleſh returned further than I intended. As ſoon therefore as the dreſſings were taken off, I put two or three ſtitches into the teguments, which haſtened the cure, although the lips were not brought fully into contact. Hence we may learn, that it is not ſufficient to make the inciſion ſome way up on the body of the wen; but it ſhould be preſſed down, and the teguments pulled back as far as poſſible, before the inciſion be made, as is practiſed in amputations; otherwiſe they will not cover the wound. I have had the ſatisfaction to digeſt out ſome wens, when ſo ſituated as not to be extirpated, by running a ſeton cord through the length of them, and continuing it many months. But care muſt be taken to pierce the cyſt at the bottom, otherwiſe the ſeton may cut through the top of the wen, and leave the under part untouched. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 457, &c.

Dr. Gottlieb Richter recites a caſe of a ſteatomatous tumor, in order to ſhew, that complaints of this ſort may ſometimes be occaſioned by the depoſition of morbific matter from within, and their extirpation in ſuch caſes is often productive of bad conſequences, and occaſions a tranſlation of the morbific matter to other parts. The caſe alluded to was this: a patient had her hand taken off an account of a very large ſteatomatous tumor, which had rendered the bones carious; when the wound was almoſt healed, one of the axillary glands of the arm from whence the hand was amputated, ſwelled, and became very painful. About three weeks after the wound continuing healed, the tumor burſt, and the patient was affected with violent rheumatic pains, particularly in the haunches. An iſſue was made in the ſame arm, and the internal uſe of aconitum and antimony recommended. The patient however grew worſe; an uninflamed indolent tumor appeared about the clavicle, and another on the upper part of the arm. The patient became hectic, was attacked with incipient blindneſs, and frequent cold ſweats, and died very ſoon after emaciated and exhauſted. See Richter's *Medical and Surgical Obſervations*.

STELLA. The name of a bandage uſed in arteriotomy: it is ſo called from its many croſſings on the temples, or from its reſemblance to a ſtar: it ſhould be twenty or twenty-four feet in length, two fingers broad, and double-headed. When this bandage is uſed, cover the wound with proper compreſſes, then place the middle of the roller on the ſound temple, and bring one end round the occiput, and the other round the forehead, until they meet at the part affected; and there croſſing each other, form a kind of knot; carry one end over the vertex, the other under the chin; croſſing again, over the ſound temple, whence they are carried round the forehead and occiput, to the compreſſes on the wound, &c. until all the bandage is taken up.

STELLA MARINA. See ASTER THELASSIUS.

—— TERRÆ. See CORONOPUS.

STELLARIA. See ALCHIMILLA.

STELOCHITES. See OSTEOCOLLA.

STERILITAS. BARRENNESS, called alſo *agone*. In this caſe, if medicines prove uſeful, it is only by reſtoring the general health. But the cauſe is ſo frequently a ſcirrhus in the uterus or other parts ſubſervient to generation, that it rarely happens that the complaint is removed. It is ſynonymous with *dyſpermatiſmus*.

STERNO-CLEIDO-HYOIDÆUS. See STERNO-HYOIDES.

STERNO COSTALES. See TRIANGULARES STERNI.

—— HYOIDES. This muſcle riſes from the inſide of the ſternum and the clavicle, and running over the thyroid cartilage, is inſerted into the baſe of the os hyoides to pull it down. Some call it *ſterno maſtoideus*, but very improperly; alſo *ſterno-hyoidæus*.

—— MASTOIDÆUS, } See MASTOIDÆUS, and
—— MASTOIDES. } STERNO-HYOIDES.

—— THYROIDÆI. The muſcles thus named riſe between the cartilages of the firſt and ſecond rib; run before and cloſe to the *thyroid* gland and the trachæa, and are inſerted into the knobs of the *thyroid* cartilage, pulling the whole larynx down.

STERNUM, from στερνον, *the breaſt*, or *breaſt-bone*, called alſo *pectoris os*. It is the broad, flat *bone*, at the anterior part of the thorax. In adults of a middle age, it is compoſed of three *bones*, but frequently the two lower *bones* are ultimately united. The firſt *bone* is the thickeſt; to this the clavicles and the firſt ribs are articulated, and half the cavity for the reception of the ſecond rib. The ſecond *bone* is longer, narrower, and thinner than the firſt; in the ſides of it are complete cavities for the third, fourth, fifth, and ſixth ribs, and half pits for the ſecond and the ſeventh. The third *bone* is the leaſt, and hath only half of the cavity for the ſeventh rib. The lower part of the ſternum is called *enſiformis cartilago*, and in young ſubjects is always cartilaginous.

STERNUTATIO. SNEEZING.

STERNUTATORIA. See ERRHINÆ and PTARMICA.

STERNUTATORIUS PULVIS. See ASARUM.

STERTOR. See RHENCHOS.

STIBII ESSENTIA. See ANTIMONIALE VINUM.

STIBIUM. ANTIMONY. See ANTIMONIUM. It is a name alſo for the *vitrum antimonium*.

STICADORE. See STŒCHAS.

STIGMA. SCARLET-COLOURED SPOTS, ſuch as happen after a blow. See SUGILLATIO. Alſo particular marks in the face, or any part of the body, commonly called MOLES. See NÆVUS. The ſpots called *vibices* are ſometimes thus named. In BOTANY, it is the top of the piſtil, pubeſcent and moiſt, in order to detain and burſt the pollen, or prolific powder.

STILLICIDIUM. In PATHOLOGY, it ſignifies the ſame as *ſtranguria*. In PHARMACY it ſignifies an inſtillation of liquor upon ſome part of the body: the French call it *la douche*; and we commonly expreſs it by pumping upon.

In pumping upon a diſeaſed part, three things act at the ſame time upon the inſpiſſated and ſtagnating fluids; *firſt*, the falling fluid, which abrades and comminutes the inſpiſſated juices by its force and compreſſion; *ſecondly*, the nature of the water may contribute to this effect, and the fall of it may help it to penetrate; *thirdly*, the heat of the water, which inſinuates itſelf, and warms the part quite through, it aſſiſts, and quickens the motion of the fluids; hence it follows, that a part is tranſpired through the ſkin, and the reſt aſſiſted in its circulation.

Le Dran, in his 93d and 94th Obſ. gives ſome account of this operation in the anchyloſis, and attempts to account for the action of the pumping; but his reaſoning is rather ſpecious than ſatisfactory.

STILLICIDIUM URINÆ. See DYSURIA.

STIMMI. See ANTIMONIUM.

STIMULANTIA. STIMULANTS. All thoſe ſubſtances are conſidered ſuch as increaſe the oſcillatory motion of a fibre, or excite the action of the moving fibres in the living animal. Boerhaave ſays, in order to produce the oſcillatory motion of the fibre, it is required that an increaſe of motion ſhould be given at that particular point, from whence the increaſe of oſcillation begins; and that the cauſe producing this effect is twofold; *firſt* by a particle of matter, not annexed to the veſſel, ruſhing with proper force up a point, or particle, ſo as to force it out of its natural ſituation; but the impulſe of that particle ceaſing, the fibre will immediately contract itſelf, in order that the part ſo impelled from its place may again reſtore itſelf; and that its contraction is by ſo much the more powerful, as the particle has been further removed

removed from its natural ſtate, but that cauſes of this kind do not long continue, therefore the effect ceaſes. *Secondly*, the other cauſe, and whoſe effects are more permanent, may ariſe from a particle being fixed in the ſide of the veſſels, either internally from the circulating fluid, or externally from external cauſes. But this is the doctrine of mechanical reaſoning, and may ſerve to account for the locality of action produced from ſome material ſubſtance in the part ſtimulated. But anger, and ſome other of the active paſſions, cannot act from ſuch cauſes. How ſtimulus increaſes action, we cannot point out the preciſe mode; but this we know, all thoſe things which can increaſe the influence of the vital powers, either diffuſively or partially, are real ſtimulants, and as ſuch muſt be conſidered. Dr. Cullen concludes them of two kinds; "*Thoſe which are indirect*, that is, thoſe which act on the organs of ſenſe, by which means a perception is excited in the ſenſorium commune, which acting there, determines the nervous power to flow more copiouſly into the whole, or a particular part of the ſyſtem;—

"And *thoſe which are direct*, that is, becauſe they are imagined to act directly on the moving fibres." The indirect are the moſt common and univerſal, but ſtimulants do excite motion in the moving fibres themſelves, independent of any connexion with the common ſenſorium, as muſcular action may be promoted by ſtimuli applied to their fibres, when detached or ſeparated from the body. Hence then we may fairly conclude that action is produced in two ways, by *ſympathy*, and *local ſtimulus*. And in many of theſe actions mental power is the firſt cauſe, as may be diſcovered in longings; deſire for food which we ſee others eating with uncommon reliſh: weeping from ſorrow; vomiting and ſickneſs from recollection and reflection, &c. General ſtimulus ſeems alſo to be produced, by all ſuch things as are taken into the ſtomach, and communicate general affection through the ſyſtem, owing to the connection of that organ with every other part of the machine, and indeed the whole which come under this head may be ſaid properly to belong to this diviſion, either from their general mode or elective action. Thoſe which are productive of the firſt effects, are antiſpaſmodics, ſedatives, diaphoretics. Thoſe of the ſecond are errhines, ſialagogues, expectorants, cathartics, diuretics, emenagogues and emetics, though ſome of thoſe laſt have alſo a diffuſive action.

The utility which may be derived from the adminiſtration of *ſtimulants* are ſaid to ariſe *from their affecting the ſtate of the circulation*; by facilitating the paſſage of the blood through parts in which it is morbidly obſtructed, by augmenting the force and celerity of the circulation where it is morbidly ſlow and weak;—*from acting on the powers of ſenſation*; by quickening the ſenſes, where morbidly dull; by rouzing the mental faculties, when in a lethargic ſtate;—by exhilarating a deſpondent condition;—*from their acting on the moving fibres*; by reſtoring the power of motion, where morbidly deficient; by increaſing the ſtrength of motion where morbidly weak: hence have they been divided into

STIMULANTIA TOPICA. As *muſtard*, *cantharides*, *preparations of mercury*.

—— DIFFUSIBILIA. As *volatile alkali*, *electricity*, *heat*.

—— CARDIACA. As *cinnamon*, *nutmeg*, *wine*.

In fine, whatever invigorates the ſyſtem, increaſes the action of the nervous or vaſculous power, locally, or univerſally, comes properly under this head.

STIZOLOBIUM. This is called by the Europeans, *cowhage*, or *cowitch*; by many writers *pharſeolus*; by the natives of Bengal, *cadjuct* from the itching and ſcratching it produces; by Linnæus, *dolichos pruriens*, and by Dr. Browne, in his Natural Hiſtory of Jamaica, STIZOLOBIUM, ſpicis multifloribus pendentibus alaribus, floribus ternatis, purpureis: CLASS. DIADELPHIA. ORDO DECANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 867. This plant grows in great abundance in warm climates, and on account of the ſpicula, which cover its ſeed-bags, hath been long uſed in South America, and of late has been frequently employed in Britain, in worm caſes. See PHASEOLUS ZURATENSIS. The worms are ſaid to appear with the ſecond or third doſe; and by means of a purge, the ſtools are ſaid to have conſiſted entirely of worms; and in caſes of lumbrici, it is ſaid to produce a ſafe and effectual cure. Thoſe who have uſed it, have never found any inconvenience reſulting from its internal uſe. The ſpicula of one pod, mixed with ſyrup or melaſſes, and taken in the morning faſting, was a doſe for an adult. However, Mr. Chamberlayne who has written a practical Treatiſe on the Efficacy of Stizolobium, uſed to prepare and adminiſter it in the form of an electary, mixed with honey, melaſſes, or ſyrup, without obſerving any exact proportion of the quantity of ſetæ. Of this electary a tea-ſpoonful was a doſe for young children, and to adults one, or even two table-ſpoonfuls in a morning faſting. This he repeated two or three mornings, and afterwards gave a gentle purge of ſome kind or other. See Chamberlayne's Treatiſe on this ſubject; Medical Comment. Edinburgh, vol. ii. part 1. N° 4, p. 82.

STOECHAS. FRENCH LAVENDER, CASSIDONY. It is called *ſtoechas*, from the iſland on which it grew; and *ſtoechas* Arabica, becauſe much commended by the Arabian phyſicians; it is alſo called *ſpica hortulana*, *ſticadore*. It is the LAVANDULA STOECHAS. It is a low ſhrubby plant, with ſmall, oblong, narrow leaves, bearing on the tops of the branches ſhort thick ſpikes, or ſcaly heads, from which iſſue ſeveral ſmall purple labiated flowers, followed each by four ſeeds incloſed in the cup: it is a native of the ſouthern parts of Europe, common in our gardens, where, with a little ſhelter, it bears the hardeſt weather; it flowers in May and June. The flowers which are brought from France and Italy are rarely ſo good as thoſe of our own growth. The heads ſhould be gathered when firm and hard, which is about the end of July.

Diſtilled with water, it yields a conſiderable quantity of a pale-coloured fragrant eſſential oil; but with rectified ſpirit of wine it yields but little. Its virtues agree with thoſe of our *lavender*, but are inferior. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. See LAVANDULA.

STOLONES. The SUCKERS OF PLANTS. Shoots from the roots of vegetables, by which they may be propagated.

STOMACACE, from στομα, the *mouth*, and κακος, *evil*. It is generally, if not always, a ſymptom of the ſcurvy, diſeaſe of the mouth, or external injury, conſiſting of an roſion and ſpontaneous hæmorrhage of the gums, and for the moſt part, a fœtor of the mouth. It is alſo a name for the ſcurvy. See SCORBUTUS.

STOMACHICA. Medicines ſuited to excite and ſtrengthen the action of the ſtomach. Dr. CULLEN ſays he is at a loſs to determine how far this term, ſo frequently employed, could be properly rejected; but he is perſuaded, that it ought for the ſame reaſon as other too general terms. Mat. Med.

STOMACHICA PASSIO. In this diſorder there is an averſion to food; even the thought of it begets a nauſea, anxiety, cardialgia, an effuſion of ſaliva, and often a vomiting; faſting is more tolerable than eating: if the patient is obliged to eat, he muſt endure a pain that is worſe to him than hunger itſelf; he is troubled to chew, but more ſo to ſwallow his food; there is an averſion to common food, and a deſire to what is unuſual: often, a pain is complained of between the ſhoulders, and it is increaſed after eating; reſtleſſneſs, dimneſs of ſight, a noiſe in the ears, a heavineſs in the head, numbneſs in the limbs, a palpitation in the hypochondria, and a ſpitting of cold watery phlegm: the patient imagines that the ſpine of his back moves towards his legs, and whether ſtanding, or lying, he ſeems to be moved like a reed that is ſhaken by the wind; though not thirſty, he deſires to drink after eating; though drowſy, he keeps waking; is lean, pale, feeble, faint, timid, ſilent, but ſoon angry; he is much diſturbed with black bile, and falls into fits of melancholy; the ſymptoms during a fit, are fainting, a cold numbneſs of the joints, an unuſual heat which runs through the members, and moſt perceived in the palms of the hands, with a dewy ſweat, reſtleſſneſs, jactitation, anxiety, deſpondency, a change of colour, a ſmall, ſwift, weak pulſe, a waſting of the body,—OR, on the contrary, an immoderate appetite, with indigeſtion, and an acrid, acid, or nidorous quality in the contents of the ſtomach; ſometimes the patient is ſpeechleſs, grinds and clenches his teeth; there is always a cold in the head, with a ringing in the ears; ſometimes, though rarely, there is great thirſt; a pain in the præcordia, which extends between the ſcapulæ; and when the inflammation is conſiderable, there is a difficulty of ſwallowing, and a ſtrangulation, which ſome have called a STOMACHIC QUINSY; an hardneſs of the ſtomach without pain, with other ſymptoms, as a windineſs, inflation, borborygmi, &c.

The cauſes are a diſcharge of pus from the belly upon the ſtomach, intenſe thinking, a neglect of proper nou-

riſhment and reſt, ſorrow, taking cold, continual indigeſtion, vomiting, &c.

In order to the cure, the patient's inclinations muſt be complied with; the juice of quinces is recommended; warm ſtimulants, ſuch as pepper and ginger, with aloes and other ſuch like bitters, are found to be uſeful. See Aretæus de Cauſ. Sign. diutin. Morb. lib. ii. cap. vi. Cœlius Aurelianus Morb. Chron. lib. iii. cap. ii. Aretæus de Curat. Chron. Morb. lib. ii. cap. iv.

STOMACHICA TINCTURA. See CARDAMOMUM, N° 2.

STOMACHICI NERVI. See PAR VAGUM.

STOMACHUS, from στομα, a *mouth*, and χεω, *to pour*. Becauſe it ſends the food into the orifice of the guts. The word *ſtomachus* properly belongs only to the upper orifice of the *ſtomach*, though given to the whole viſcus, it is alſo called *ventriculus*, *anocœlia*, *gaſter*, *nedys*. The *ſtomach* is ſituated under the left ſide of the diaphragm, juſt below the leſſer lobe of the liver, paſſing down a little way, and then turning over the ſpine to the right ſide. In ſhape it much reſembles the pouch of a bagpipe; it lies in an oblique direction from left to right, and hath a ſubſtance called meſogaſtrion in its concave part, between the orifices attaching it to the ſubjacent parts; its ſuperior orifice is called the cardiac orifice; it is on the left ſide; the inferior orifice is toward the right ſide, and is called pylorus. The outward coat of the *ſtomach* is from the peritonæum; the ſecond coat is muſcular; the inner or villous coat appears like a pile of velvet, but ſhort and flat, and it is extremely vaſcular; betwixt theſe coats the cellular membrane runs, and, according to ſome, reckoned diſtinct coats; to that betwixt the muſcular and the villous coat, ſome have given the name of nervoſa. The muſcular coat of the *ſtomach* can contract it to a very ſmall ſize, as in vomiting. Dr. Hunter thinks, that the cavity is contracted ſo as not to be larger than the ſize of a nutmeg, when all the contents are thrown out. The arteries are principally the *coronaria ventriculi*, and the *two gaſtricæ*, which ſee; the veins are ramifications from the venæ portæ in general, and, in particular, from the meſeraica major, ſplenica, and hæmorrhoidalis interna; the nerves are from the eighth pair. See DEGLUTITIO.

STORAX, ſee STYRAX. For that called—RUBRA, ſee THURIS CORTEX.

STRABILISMUS, STRABISMUS, STRABOSITAS. } from στραζιζω, and that from στρεφω, *to turn*. SQUINTING, alſo called *diſtortio* and *illoſis*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. DYSCINESIÆ, which he defines, the optic axes of the eyes not converging. He diſtinguiſhes three ſpecies. 1. *Strabiſmus* habitualis. When from a cuſtom of uſing only one eye. 2. *Strabiſmus commodus*. When one eye in compariſon with the other, from greater weakneſs or mobility, cannot accommodate itſelf to the other. 3. *Strabiſmus neceſſarius*. When ſome change takes place in the ſituation or figure of the eye or a part of it. It may be cauſed from habit contracted by mocking thoſe who *ſquint*; by viewing many agreeable objects at once; by placing the eye of an infant obliquely to a candle, or a window, &c. or this diſorder may proceed from a fault in the firſt conformation of the eye, or ſome particular part of it, or the weakneſs of one eye may produce this defect in the other; the muſcles of the eye may be too long, or too ſhort, preternaturally relaxed or contracted; a tumor in the orbit, or an adheſion of the eye to ſome part of the eye-lid, may alſo be a cauſe; ſpaſm, or an apoplexy, may alſo produce it.

Thoſe who *ſquint* from ſome accident after they are grown up, ſee double; but when they *ſquint* from their infancy, they do not.

Some attempt to remove this defect in children, by ſetting them to look at their faces in a looking-glaſs, and repeat this attempt for a quarter of an hour, night and morning; and while this method is in uſe, the eyes ſhould be waſhed with Hungary water; to ſtrengthen the muſcles, waſh the temples and the forehead three times a day. See St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eyes. Wallis's Sauvages' Noſology of the Eyes.

STRAMEN CAMELORUM. See JUNCUS ODORATUS.

STRAMONIUM. THORN-APPLE, called alſo *dutray*, *barryoseccalon*. It is the DATURA, vel DATYRA STRAMONIUM, or DATURA FŒTIDA pericarpiis ſpinoſis erectis ovatis, foliis ovatis glabris. CLASS. PENTANDRIA ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 246; the *ſtramonium ſpinoſum* of Gerard; and the *ſolanum maniacum* of Dioſcorides.

The root is long, large, and fibrous. The ſtalk is of a pale green, ſtrong, and near three feet high. The leaves are large, of a lively green, placed on ſtrong pedundles: they are broad, pointed at the extremity, beautifully indented, and are placed without any regular arrangement. At night, the leaves, particularly the upper ones, riſe up and incloſe the flowers. The flower appears in Auguſt, conſiſts of one petal, funnel-ſhaped, tubular, and folded at the border in five parts; they grow at the bifurcation of the branches, are large, and of a milk-white colour, though ſometimes they have a tinge of purple or violet. The ſeed-veſſel is oval, large, and covered with ſhort, ſharp, and ſtrong thorns. The ſeeds are brown. It is a native of America.

The ſeeds and leaves received into the human ſtomach produce a vertigo, and afterwards madneſs. Boerhaave relates that ſome boys who had eaten ſome ſeeds of *thorn-apples*, were ſeized with giddineſs, horrible imaginations, terrors, and delirium: and that thoſe who did not ſoon vomit, died. Some ſay it cauſes convulſions. There is a particular account of a man, ſixty years of age, who by miſtake boiled the capſules of the ſtramonium in milk, and in conſequence of drinking this decoction, was affected with vertigo, dryneſs of the ſauces, anxiety followed with loſs of voice and ſenſe: the pulſe became ſmall and quick; the extremities cold; the limbs paralytic; the features diſtorted, accompanied with violent delirium, continual watchfulneſs, and a total ſuppreſſion of all evacuations; but in a few hours he was reſtored to his former health.

This plant hath a diſagreeable naſeous ſmell, when rubbed between the fingers. According to the relations of ſome, the leaves are ſaid to be cooling, and the ſeeds narcotic; others obſerve, that the ſeeds produce a ſtrange kind of delirium, which continues twenty-four hours; and that the root occaſions uneaſy ſleep and troubleſome dreams. Accounts of its effects may be ſeen in the Edinb. Med. Comm.

In caſe of injury from the ſeeds or any other part of this ſpecies of datura, proceed as in caſes of poiſon by muſhrooms. See AMANITA and VENENUM.

Dr. Storck took *ſtramonium offic.* Linnæi: he preſſed out the juice from the freſh plant, and inſpiſſated it to an extract, and, in different caſes, gave it in doſes from gr. ſs. to ʒ i. in twenty-four hours. In epileptic diſorders, convulſions, and madneſs, it proved to be a medicine of ſingular efficacy; he cured ſeveral patients whoſe diſorders were violent and of long continuance, with it. With other practitioners it does not ſeem to have been ſucceſsful. Though the extract has been uſually given, the powdered leaves, after the manner as directed in the adminiſtration of hemlock, ſeem to be a preparation more certain, and convenient. The leaves of the ſtramonium have been uſed as an external application to inflammatory tumors and burns. See Miller's Bot. Off. Dr. Storck on the *Stramonium*. Withering's Bot. Arrang. Med. Muſ. vol. i. p. 448, &c. Wilmer's Obſ. on Poiſonous Vegetables. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

STRANGALIDES. Hard tumors in the breaſts from milk.

STRANGURIA, from στραγξ, *a drop*, and ουρον, *urine*. A STRANGURY. It is a diſcharge of *urine* by *drops*, attended with pain. See DYSURIA.

STRATIOTES. See MICRO-LEUCO-NYMPHÆA, MILLEFOLIUM, ALOIDES.

STREATHAM WATERS. This ſpring riſes about ſix miles ſouth of London bridge, in the county of Surry; a gallon of this water yielded forty grains of calcareous earth; ſixty of a ſalt compounded of vitriolated magneſia, ſea-ſalt and bittern, according to Dr. RUTTY. It is a weak purging-water, drank from one, two, or more pints in a morning. See AQUÆ CATHARTICÆ AMARÆ.

STREMMA, from στρεφω, *to turn*. A STRAIN. When a membranous or tendinous part is ſtretched beyond its proper limits, it is ſaid to be *ſtrained*. This accident happens chiefly about the joints, occaſions weakneſs and pain there, with ſwelling, and often a total inability to move. A *ſtrain* approaches very nearly to the nature of a contuſion, and, as in contuſions, reſt, with the application of warm vinegar, three or four times a day, will be proper; or the CATAPLASMA ACETI, made of vinegar, oatmeal, and crumbs of bread, may be applied

applied cold: it is, though a ſimple, yet an effectual remedy. It is ſaid alſo to have conſiderable effect in ſtopping the progreſs of ſcrophulous enlargements of the bones; it is alſo of great uſe in bruiſes: when the ſymptoms abate, in proportion thereto, let a little ſpirit be added to the vinegar, which now may be uſed cold, and a bandage may be made uſe of to ſupport the weakened part, until the natural degree of ſtrength returns. Dr. Lobo adviſes the uſe of vinegar, and of rectified ſpirit of wine alternately, firſt rubbing in the vinegar, then, two or three hours after, rub in the ſpirit. Saturnine water is uſeful in theſe caſes.

Cold water is uſed by ſome; but if the ſtrain is deep, it does no ſervice; if there is inflammation, it does harm, ſo that it is only in ſlight and ſuperficial, and theſe muſt be recent caſes too, in which it can be of ſervice. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 446.

STREPSICEROS. See ANTILOPUS.

STRIDOR. GRINDING of the TEETH. Hippocrates obſerves, that in acute diſeaſes this ſymptom is uſually fatal if the patient has not been accuſtomed to it in his childhood.

STRIGIL, } An inſtrument to ſcrape off the ſweat
STRIGILIS. } during the gymnaſtic exerciſes of the ancients; and in their baths: *ſtrigils* were made of metals, horn, or ivory, and were curved; ſome were made of linen.

STRIGMENTUM. The STRIGMENTS, FILTH, or SORDES, ſcraped from the ſkin in baths, and places of exerciſe; ſome of theſe *ſtrigments* were only the ſweat, others were the ſweat mixed with the duſt raiſed in the place of exerciſe, or purpoſely ſtrewed on the bodies of them who were there engaged. *Strigments* were of three ſorts: 1. *Sweat.* 2. *Sweat with the duſt and oil which was rubbed on the bodies of the men.* 3. *Oils and duſt ſcraped from ſtatues*, and which often partook of verdegriſe, from the oil diſſolving the copper.

STRONGYLUS. See VERMES.

STRUMA. See SCROFULA.

STRUTHIUM. See SAPONARIA LUTEA, IMPERATORIA, and LUTEA.

STRYCHNOMANIA. See SOLANUM LETHALE.

STRYCHNOS. So Theophraſtus called the deadly night-ſhade. In Linnæus's Syſtem of Vegetables, it is a genus of plants in the claſs pentandria, and order monogynia. Its two ſpecies are the *ſtrichnos nux vomica*, vel *Indica*, &c. and *ſtrichnos colubrina*. See COLUBRINUM, and NUX VOMICA.

STUM. See MUSTUM.

STUPOR. Loss of FEELING. See ANASTHÆSIA. Or it is a tranſitory numbneſs, ſuch as is occaſioned by accidental preſſure, &c.

STUPOR DENTIUM. An affection of the teeth, in which a certain pain is felt in the membrane which ſurrounds them, and by which ſenſation is in ſome degree deſtroyed. It is produced by taking acid and auſtere ſubſtances into the mouth.

STUPA, } A STUPE. It is a piece of cloth, uſually
STUPPA. } of flannel, dipped in ſome proper liquor, and applied to an affected part.

STYGIA AQUA. See AQ. REGIA, under NITRUM.

STYLIFORMIS PROCESSUS. See STYLOIDES PROCESSUS.

STYLO-CERATO-HYOIDEUS. Stylo, from the *ſtyloid proceſs*, and κερατα, *horns of the hyoides*.—STYLO-HYOID PROCESS, ſee STYLO-HYOIDES.

STYLO-CHONDRO-HYOIDÆUS. So Douglas names one of the muſcles called ſtylo-hyoidæus, becauſe it is inſerted into the cartilaginous appendix of the os hyoides.

—— GLOSSI. From *ſtylus, a pencil*, and *gloſſa*, a *tongue*. Theſe muſcles riſe from the inner part of the ſtyloid proceſs, and go the whole length of the tongue, ſerving to expand it.

—— HYOIDES, vel *cerato-hyoidæus*. It riſes from the proceſſus ſtyloides, and runs to the cornu and baſis of the os *hyoides*. Generally its fibres paſs on each ſide of the tendon of the digaſtric muſcle.

STYLOIDES PROCESSUS, from στυλος, *a pencil*, and ειδος, *form*, called alſo *belemnoides*, *ſtyliformis proceſſus*, THE STYLOID PROCESS.

From under the craggy part of the temporal bone, this proceſs ſtands out obliquely forward. The ſhape is ſaid to reſemble the ancient *ſtylus ſcriptorius*, hence its name. Several muſcles have their origin from this proceſs, and borrow one half of their name from it; *ſtylo-gloſſus*; *ſtylo-hyoideus*; *ſtylo-pharyngæus*, which ſee. This proceſs, even in adults, is not entirely oſſified, but is ligamentous at its root, and is ſometimes compoſed of two or three diſtinct pieces. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

STYLOIDES RADIALIS LIGAMENTUM. It is fixed round the neighbouring tuberoſity of the os ſcaphoides.

—— ULNÆ LIGAMENTUM. It is fixed in the os cuneiforme, and then in the os unciforme, from whence it is a little ſtretched over the fourth bone of the metacarpus.

STYLO-MASTOIDEUM FORAMEN, called alſo *maſtoidæum foramen*. This hole is the orifice of the paſſage for the portio dura of the auditory nerve, which runs behind the tympanum.

—— PHARYNGÆI. Theſe muſcles riſe from the beginning of the ſtyloid proceſſes, and are inſerted into the pharynx, and into the thyroid cartilage. See PHARYNX.

STYMMATA. Theſe are called *Spiſſamenta*. Things added to oils, either on account of their odour, or that confects may be preſerved a long time; hence alſo were the thicker, more ſolid ointments called, which were at the ſame time ſweet-ſcented; they are different from the *hedyſmata*, becauſe theſe were liquids, thoſe ſolids. Linden ſays thoſe things were called *ſtymmata*, which gave conſiſtence or body to ointments; but *hedyſmata* were the juices from whence thoſe were made. Schroder deſcribes *ſtymmata* to be the ſpiſſamentum or ſediment of flowers and other things, which remains when they are macerated in oils and expreſſed.

STYMATOSIS. A bloody diſcharge from the penis.

STYPTICA, from στυφω, *to aſtringe*, called alſo *conſtrictiva*. STYPTICS, or medicines which ſtop hæmorrhages. Of *ſtyptics* for ſtopping hæmorrhages there are few to be depended on; their uſefulneſs is only in very ſlight caſes, and the beſt of them is the *lycoperdon*.

STYPTICUS HELVETII PULVIS. *Helvetius's Styptic Powder*, called alſo by the Germans, *pulvis febrifugus*.

℞. Aluminis rupei ʒ i. ſs. ſanguinis draconis, ʒ ij miſce, fiat pulvis.

This was the *pulvis ſtypticus* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, and was in long repute as an aſtringent. But three drams of the gum kino are judiciouſly ſubſtituted now for the dragon's blood; as being much more powerful, and certain in its aſtringent effect. The chief uſe of this is in hæmorrhages, particularly thoſe of the uterus, and, indeed, in their cure is an excellent remedy; given in doſes of from eight grains to half a dram, coupled with pulvis tragacanthæ, gum arabic, and ſtarch, to prevent its having too painful an effect upon the ſtomach. See ALUMEN.

STYRACIFLUA. See LIQUIDAMBRA.

STYRAX, alſo called STORAX; and becauſe it was formerly brought to us in reeds or canes, it was named *ſtyrax calamita*. Indeed the dry ſort is called *calamita*, to diſtinguiſh it from the liquid. Caſper Bauhine calls the tree that affords it, *ſtyrax* folio mali cotonei, becauſe its leaves are like thoſe of the quince-tree. Ray calls the tree from which the liquid *ſtyrax* is obtained, *ſtyrax* aceris folio, becauſe its leaves reſemble thoſe of the maple. It is the STYRAX OFFICINALE, *foliis ovatis, ſubtus villoſis, racemis ſimplicibus, folio brevioribus. Ait. Hort. Kew.* CLASS. DECANDRIA; ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 595. OFFICINAL STORAX.

Storax is the moſt fragrant of the ſolid reſins, and, indeed, of all the vegetable ſubſtances. There are three kinds: 1. The FINE SORT, called the *red ſtorax*; it is the pure native juice which flows from inciſions made into the trunk of the tree; it is not in tears, but in maſſes, ſometimes compoſed of whitiſh, and pale reddiſh brown lumps; ſometimes it is of an uniform reddiſh yellow, or browniſh appearance, unctuous and ſoft like wax, and free from viſible impurities. With this kind we rarely meet. 2. The COMMON STORAX: this is ſuppoſed to be the thinner juice thickened with ſaw-duſt, for it is more fragrant than the pure ſort, both whilſt mixed with the ſaw duſt, and when ſeparated by means of rectified ſpirit of wine; its flavour is alſo of the ſame kind. It is now brought in large pieces, of a reddiſh brown colour, ſoftiſh, and, as it were, unctuous to the touch, yet brittle and friable. This is the only ſort that is generally met with, and its reſin is ordered by the London college. 3. STORAX IN THE LUMP: it is in maſſes of an uniform texture, and of a yellowiſh red or browniſh colour, ſometimes interſperſed with whitiſh grains. This is called STORAX IN THE TEAR.

It is the produce of Syria, Cilicia, and Pamphilia; ſome ſay that true *ſtorax* is alſo a produce of Italy, and the Levant, and is indigenous to ſeveral of the ſouthern parts of Europe, yet the reſinous drug which it produces is only to be obtained in perfection from thoſe trees growing in Aſiatic Turkey. There is a ſort in America, but it differs much from the above. It exudes from the leaves of the trees in the warm climes where it is produced; but is moſt abundantly obtained by making inciſions through the bark thereof.

Neumann ſays, that an ounce of common *ſtorax* gave out to rectified ſpirit of wine ſix drams of reſinous matter, then to water half a dram of gummy, and the reſt was ſaw-duſt; and that on heating another ounce with water firſt, he obtained two drams of gummy, then with ſpirit half an ounce of reſin. Pure ſpirit raiſes but little from the *ſtorax* by diſtillation, but water takes up much of its flavour; and when it is almoſt all drawn off, a fine ſubtil eſſential oil riſes, in the proportion of about ℥ ii. from ℥ xvi. The reſiduum, on being urged with a due degree of heat, afforded ʒ ix. of an empyreumatic liquor, then ʒ ii. ℈ i. of thick butyraceous oil: afterwards ℥ ii. ʒ i. of an empyreumatic oil, which had nothing of the ſmell of the *ſtorax*, along with ʒ v. of an acid ſpirit. On waſhing the butyraceous oil with warm water, then ſetting the water in a cool place, a ſmall portion of ſaline matter ſeparated, which appeared like the flowers of benjamin, and is ſuppoſed to be of the ſame nature with gum benjamin. The ſame ſaline matter is obtained from the pure reſin, by boiling it in water. This ſpirit carries but little from the *ſtorax* in diſtillation: yet if twice its weight of the ſalt of tartar is added, a ſpirit is obtained which is ſtrongly impregnated with both the taſte and ſmell of this reſin. The ſtrongeſt, and the moſt fragrant principle, ſeparable from *ſtorax*, is the ſubtile, ſlightly empyreumatic oil which ariſes firſt in diſtilling it.

It is chiefly uſed as a perfume, ſometimes as a medicine, and that both externally and internally; its qualities are to *reſolve* and ſtrengthen. It has been given in catarrhal complaints, coughs, aſthmas, menſtrual obſtructions, and was alſo preſcribed in ulcerations of the lungs, and other pulmonary complaints, from its affinity to the balſams, which, at that time, were in much eſtimation in the ſediſorders. However, though in nervous debilities, from its ſenſible qualities, it might promiſe to be of ſome ſervice, it is now almoſt totally rejected from practice. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

STYRAX LIQUIDA. LIQUID STORAX, called alſo *liquidambar*. It is a reſinous juice obtained from a tree in Virginia and Mexico, which Ray calls *ſtorax aceris folio*. The juice, called LIQUID AMBER, is ſaid to exude from the leaves of this tree ſpontaneouſly, but more freely from inciſions made in the trunk of it; and the *liquid ſtorax* is ſaid to be obtained by boiling the bark and the ſmall branches in water. This is at firſt of the conſiſtence of thin turpentine; but, by long keeping, grows hard and brittle. It is of a yellow colour, inclining to red, of an hot aromatic taſte, and a fragrant ſmell, not unlike that of ſtorax, heightened with a little ambergreaſe. Formerly it was uſed as a perfume, but now ſcarce known in the ſhops. Two ſorts of *liquid ſtorax* are diſtinguiſhed: but the ſort which is commonly met with, is of a weak ſmell, a grey colour, and is ſuppoſed to be artificial; of which the following experiments are a ſufficient proof: four drams of common liquid ſtorax yielded, with rectified ſpirit of wine, three drams and one ſcruple of reſinous extract; from the remaining two ſcruples, water took up only a few grains; the diſtilled ſpirit ſmelled a little of the reſin. In diſtillation with water, an eſſential oil aroſe, ſimilar in flavour to oil of turpentine, or the oleum pini. By diſtillation in a ſtronger fire, inſtead of a clear empyreumatic oil, what came over was mere pitch. The London College of Phyſicians order it to be purified in the following manner: ſtrain the ſtorax, diſſolved in ſpirit of wine, then diſtil till it is reduced to a proper conſiſtence. Dr. Cullen ſays, that mixed with ſome unctuous ſubſtances in the proportion of one part of *ſtyrax* to two of *ung. baſilicon nigrum*, it has been of remarkable ſervice in paralytic caſes, and particularly in debility of the limbs following rickets; but this he has from an empirical practice. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Philoſ. Tranſ. N° 313. Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med. Nicholſon's Dictionary of Chemiſtry, 1795.

—— ALBA. The WHITE PERUVIAN BALSAM.

SUBALARIS VENA, from *ſub*, *under*, and *ala*, the *armpit*. The AXILLARY VEIN.

SUBCLAVIÆ ARTERIÆ, from *ſub*, *under*, and *clavicula*, the *channel-bone*. The SUBCLAVIAN ARTERIES. They are ſo called from their ſituation being under the clavicles. They ariſe from the arch of the aorta, on each ſide of the left carotid, which commonly lie in the middle between them. The origin of the left *ſubclavian artery* uſually terminates the aorta aſcendens. Theſe *arteries* on each ſide terminate at the upper edge of the firſt rib between the lower inſertions of the firſt ſcalenus muſcle, and there, as they go out of the thorax, they take the name of the *arteriæ* axillares.

SUBCLAVIUS MUSCULUS. It riſes by a ſmall tendon from the anterior part of the cartilage of the firſt rib, cloſe to the ſtrong ligament which connects this rib to the clavicle, and runs along the whole under ſide of the clavicle into the coracoid proceſs, where it is articulated to the clavicle. Its uſe is to bring the clavicle upwards and forwards.

SUBCOSTALES. Theſe muſcles are ſituated more or leſs obliquely on the inſides of the ribs near their bony angles, and running in the ſame direction with the external intercoſtals. They are fixed by both extremities in the ribs; the inferior being always at a greater diſtance from the vertebræ than the ſuperior, and ſeveral ribs lying between the two inſertions.

SUBCUTANEUS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

SUBHUMERALIS VENA. See ARTICULARIS VENA.

SUBLIMAMENTUM. See ENEOREMA.

SUBLIMATIO. SUBLIMATION, ſometimes called *elevatio*. It is the condenſing and collecting in a ſolid form, by means of veſſels aptly conſtructed, the fumes of bodies raiſed from them by the application of a proper heat. Fluids are ſaid to diſtil, and ſolids to ſublime. If the ſubliming matter concretes into a maſs, it is commonly called a ſublimate; if into a powdery form, flowers. See Nicholſon's Dict. of Chem. 1795.

SUBLIMATIO URINÆ. See ENÆOREMA.

SUBLIMATUM. See MERC. COROS. ALB.

SUBLINGUALES GLANDULÆ, vel *Bartholinianæ*, vel *Rivinianæ*. The SUBLINGUAL GLANDS. They lie between the mylo-hyoidæi and the genio-gloſſi muſcles, and almoſt always diſcharge their ſaliva in the ſame place with the ſubmaxillary glands under the tongue.

SUBLINGUALIS ARTERIA. The *ſublingual artery* is the ſecond branch from the external carotid; it riſes a little above the ſuperior guttural artery; it runs inwards, upwards, and over the cornu of the os hyoides, and ſinks into the tongue to ſupply all the adjacent muſcles. It is alſo called the *ranina arteria*.

SUBLUXATIO. SUBLUXATION. It is where the head of a bone is not quite out of its ſocket, but reſts upon the brim.

SUBMERSIO. DROWNING. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology it is a variety of the *apoplexia ſuffocata*. Sauvages terms it *aſphyxia immerſorum*. Inſtances have occurred of perſons lying under water for ſix hours, and afterwards been reſtored to life and health, two hours have been employed in the recovery of thoſe who had lain long under water, before any advantage was obſerved from endeavours, and at length ſucceſs hath followed. Strange are the reports on this ſubject. Some modern phyſiologiſts aſſert, that no terreſtrial animal can be recovered, if it continues ſix minutes under water at one time, without breathing. Very little water is ever ſwallowed by drowned perſons; they do not attempt to breathe until they are inſenſible; and then on attempting it, a little water is ſucked in, and a ſmall portion of it paſſes into the lungs. On taking the body out of the water, it muſt not be laid on the cold earth, but on a warm bed, the cloaths that are wet being firſt ſtripped off; or it may be laid in the hot ſun, or any warm place, there to be rubbed with coarſe cloths until a glow is perceived in the ſkin; a ſtrong healthy perſon may blow his warm breath into the patient's mouth to diſtend the lungs; or the ſmoak of tobacco may be conveyed into the patient's mouth, or his throat may be tickled with a feather to excite a vomiting; after which let him be laid before a warm fire, or on any other warm place, until life appears. The jugular veins may be opened, to ſet the circulation forward again; the veins in other parts will rarely bleed; the fumes of tobacco may be thrown up the inteſtines; volatiles and ſtimulants may be applied to the noſe and the tongue; theſe are moſt uſeful after bleeding. If theſe fail, bronchotomy may be performed, (ſee TRACHEOTOMIA;) and warm breath may be blown in at the aperture: this is the beſt and moſt certain way of directing air into the lungs; becauſe the air

air blown into the mouth may pafs only by the œfophagus into the ftomach; and this operation muft be continued until figns of life appear. Indeed, without expanfion of the lungs, little good can be done, for people die, who are drowned, of their being in a collapfed ftate; therefore, the moft effectual means fhould be ufed for the recovery of the action of this organ; not any thing fhould be forced down the throat, but as foon as the patient can attempt to fwallow, give him a draught of warm water, with a table-fpoonful of muftard in it, to drink. Continue thefe means until life feems to be confirmed. Generally, after recovery, an oppreffion, a cough, and a fever follow.

In the firft volume of Dr. Fothergill's Works, Dr. Letfom hath inferted the following method of treatment, found by the Humane Society to be moft fuccefsful on thefe occafions.

I. The body fhould not be rolled on the ground, or over a barrel, nor lifted up by the heels, or be any other way roughly handled, or violently fhook; but be removed to a convenient place, lying as on a bed, with the head a little raifed, in as natural a pofition as poffible.

II. The body, well wiped with a cloth, fhould be placed in a warm bed or blanket; but not too near a large fire. Bottles of hot water fhould be laid to the bottoms of the feet, joints of the knees, and under the arm-pits. A warming-pan moderately heated, or hot bricks wrapped in cloths, fhould be rubbed over the body, particularly along the back. The natural warmth of a healthy perfon, efpecially a child, lying clofe to the body, hath been found very efficacious. The room fhould be kept open and airy, with few perfons in it. The fhirt of an attendant, or fkin of a fheep freth killed and warm, may be ufed to advantage. Should the accident happen in the neighbourhood of a warm bath, brew-houfe, bake-houfe, glafs-houfe, faltern, foap manufactory, or any fabric where warm lees, afhes, embers, grains, fand, water, &c. can be eafily procured, it will be very proper to place the body in any of thefe, moderated to a degree of heat, very little exceeding that of a healthy perfon.

III. The body being placed in one or other of the above advantageous fituations, various ftimulating means fhould be immediately employed. The moft efficacious are, blowing with force into the lungs, by applying the mouth to that of the patient, clofing at the fame time his noftrils; throwing the fmoak of tobacco up the fundament into the bowels, by means of a clyfter-pipe or fumigator; a pair of bellows may be employed until the others can be procured; rubbing the belly, cheft, back and arms, with a coarfe cloth, or dry falt, fo as not to rub off the fkin, or with a flannel dipped in brandy, rum, or gin; applying fpirit of hartfhorn, volatile falts, or the like, to the noftrils, and rubbing them on the temples frequently; tickling the throat with a feather, to excite a propenfity to vomit; and the noftrils alfo with a feather or fnuff to provoke fneezing. The body fhould at intervals be fhaken, and varied in its pofition.

IV. If there be any figns of returning life, fuch as fighing, gafping, twitching, beating of the heart, return of natural warmth or colour, a fpoonful of water may be adminiftered, to try if the power of fwallowing be returned; if it be, a fpoonful or two of warm wine, or of brandy and water, may be given to advantage, but not before.

Early bleeding has been found pernicious, and even fatal; it is not always applicable, though it may fometimes be employed by a perfon of fkill, to remove or prevent fymptoms of inflammation.

The above methods of reftoring life are applicable to various other cafes of apparent fudden death, whether from hanging, apoplectic and convulfive fits, cold, fuffocation by damps or noxious vapours, proceeding from coal mines, confined air of wells, caves, ciftems, or from the muft of fermenting liquors.

See Tiffot's Advice to the people. Med. Mufæum, vol. iii. p. 376, &c. Dr. Cullen's Letter to Lord Cathcart on this fubject.

SUBOCCIPITALES NERVI. So the tenth pair of nerves are called which proceed from the head. They are fmall; they pafs out at the foramen magnum, between the bafis of the fkull, and the tranfverfe procefs of the atlas, where they form a ganglion, and give branches to the adjacent mufcles; after which, forming a fort of arch with an afcending twig of the firft cervical pair, a branch is fent off, which is called the occipital nerve.

SUBORBITARIUS. A branch of the upper maxillary branch of the fifth pair of nerves; it runs on the lower part of the orbit of the eye, &c.

SUBPOPLITEUS. See POPLITEUS.

SUBSCAPULARIS MUSCULUS. See INTRA SCAPULARIS.

SUBSIDENTIA. See EPISTASIS.

SUBSULTUS, from *fub*, *under*, and *falio*, *to leap*; is the fame as fpafmodic, or a convulfion of the clonic kind, from the fenfe of leaping which the tendons give to the hand lying upon them. A TWITCHING of the TENDONS, alfo an involuntary twitching, or fpafmodic contraction of the mufcular parts.

SUCCAGO. See SAPA.

SUCCEDANEA. See ANTEMBALOMENOS.

SUCCENTURIATI MUSCULI. See PYRAMIDALES, MUSCULI.

SUCCHAR. } See SACCHARUM.
SUCHAR. }

SUCCI SCORBUTICI. See COCHLEARIA BRITANNICA.

SUCCINGENS MEMBRANA. See DIAPHRAGMA.

SUCCINUM. AMBER. Various are the appellations given to this fubftance. The Italians and French call it *amber*;—the Arabians *ambar—anbar—ampar*;—Greeks, *amber*, and *harpax*; and the Syrians, *harpaga* SNATCHER, becaufe it fnatches, or attracts ftraws, &c. By AMBRA, the Arabians mean *ambergreafe*; and by AMBER, what the Greeks call *naphtha*.

AMBER alfo bears the names *berenice—carabe—charabe—karabe—ambra—electrum—edes—edets—aurum—elimpium*.—The immature amber, PARACELSUS calls *glaura*. It is found in feveral parts of the world: the moft confiderable quantities are taken up from regular mines in fome of the inland countries belonging to the king of Pruffia; but the fineft forts are thrown up by the fea, particularly in ftormy weather, about Pillau.

There are various conjectures refpecting the origin of amber. The Arabians fay, that the black poplar affords *amber*; the poplar, they call *haur*, and the tear *haurus*, which was changed to *hambrus*, to fignify *amber*; or, according to fome, into *avrum*, or *abrum*, and thence into *ambram*, to fignify the tear of the poplar; and, probably, from the likenefs of the poplar gum and amber, the fame name obtained for both.

LEO AFRICANUS fays, that the whale is called *hambara*, by the inhabitants of Fez and Morocco, which perhaps gave rife to the notion, that *amber* was the dung or fpawn of the whale.

But notwithftanding thefe various conjectures, it is moft probable, that it is inftantly formed by the concourfe of mineral oil, or petroleum, with vitriolic acid. And thus it is eafy to conceive how infects of the moft tender kind, are enveloped, without injuring them, or altering their natural appearances. Some affert that bitumens are effentially mineral; others, and by far the greateft number, that they proceed originally from vegetable fubftances. In favour of the latter opinion, fee Macquer's Chemical Dictionary. Dr. Saunders, in his Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Chemiftry, fays, all foffil inflammable matter is fuppofed to proceed from animal and vegetable matters, altered by time; he further obferves, that fulphur is obtained by mixing vitriolic acid and fpirit of wine rectified, or oil. On the other hand, Dr. Lewis obferves, that the oil of *amber* differs from all thofe of the vegetable kingdom; and agrees with the mineral petrolea, in not being foluble, either in its rectified or unrectified ftate, by fpirit of wine, fixt alkaline lixivia, or volatile alkaline fpirits; the oil, after long digeftion or agitation, feparating as freely as common oil does from water: he further obferves, that mineral bitumens are different in their qualities from the vegetable refins; and, in the mineral kingdom, we find a fluid oil, very different from vegetable oils. The mineral oil is changed by mineral acids into a fubftance greatly refembling bitumen; and the vegetable oils are changed by the fame acids into fubftances greatly refembling the natural refins. From bitumens we gain by diftillation the mineral oil; and from refins, the vegetable oil, diftinct in their qualities as at firft; vegetable oils and refins have been heated with all known mineral acids, but have never yielded any thing fimilar to the mineral bitumens. It feems, therefore, as if the oily products of the two kingdoms were fpecifically and effentially different. The laws of chemical enquiries at leaft demand,

that we do not look upon them any otherwiſe until we are able to produce from one a ſubſtance ſimilar to the other: when this is done, and not before, the preſumption that nature effects the ſame change in the bowels of the earth, will be of ſome weight. See Dr. Lewis's Note in his Tranſlation of Neumann's Chemiſtry, vol vii. p. 3. Neumann ſays, in ſpeaking of *amber*, it is moſt probable that *amber* is generated inſtantly from the concourſe of mineral oil, or petroleum with vitriolic acid, in the form of vapours.

The yellow *amber* ſhould be of a citron yellow, or of a golden colour, bright, tranſparent, eaſily taking fire, and exhaling a pleaſant fragrant ſmell.

In Holland, a vegetable reſin, called GUMMI DE LOOCK is ſold under the name of American *amber*; but it is leſs electric than *amber*, wants the peculiar ſmell thereof when it is burning, diſſolves readily in ſpirit of wine; and, when diſtilled, it does not afford the ſame principles as the *amber* does.

If *amber* is diſtilled in a retort by a ſtrong heat, it yields a phlegm, or oil, which grows thicker and thicker as the diſtilling continues, and a particular kind of ſalt. The *amber* is powdered and mixed with three times its weight of white ſand before it is committed to diſtillation; a retort is half filled with it, and then the fire is gradually increaſed until a phlegm riſes, but not more than to make water boil; after this, the heat ſhould be greater, but gradually increaſed, yet not ſo as to make the *amber* ſmell much; the receiver may be left unluted; thus it can be occaſionally removed, and the ſalt ſwept out, and ſo hindred from melting with the oil that riſes; the diſtillation is continued until no ſalt is ſeen to ariſe. After the diſtillation is ended, gather all the ſalt together, and dry it by preſſing it gently between ſome ſheets of ſpongy paper: then to purify it, boil it in the phlegm that aroſe in the beginning of the diſtillation, which is called the ſpirit of *amber*; or it may be boiled in common water, then ſet to cryſtallize; this may be repeated until it is ſufficiently freed from its oil. When this ſalt is pure, it is of a white colour, of a pungent, penetrating, grateful, acid taſte; it diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine with difficulty, though aſſiſted by heat, but readily in water.

The ſalt of *amber* is mixed with ſal ammoniac; but this it diſcovered by an urinous ſmell ariſing on rubbing it with the ſalt of tartar; it is mixed with nitre, but this is diſcovered by the nitrous taſte. When mixed with cream of tartar, it is diſcovered by diſſolving it in water, for the ſalt of *amber* readily diſſolves and leaves the cream of tartar undiſſolved. When it is mixed with the ſalt of coral, it is diſcovered by laying it on a red-hot iron, on which the ſalt of *amber* flies off, but that of the coral remains in the form of a white powder.

This ſalt is given in doſes from gr. iii. to ℈ i. Boerhaave extols it as an antihyſteric, and other phyſicians attribute many other virtues to it. Dr. Alſton of Edinburgh ſays, that when diveſted of the oil, it is no better than common ſalt; Dr. Cullen, that when genuine, and purified, its virtues are little better than that of vegetable acids. At preſent it is uſed, to render the operation of aloetic and reſinous purges more mild, and alſo more certain, and as an antihyſteric and diuretic. Doſe, five to fifteen or twenty grains.

The oil which riſes in diſtillation may be rectified by diſtilling it from pure water. The rectified oil hath a ſtrong bituminous ſmell, and a pungent acrid taſte; it heats the body, and promotes the fluid ſecretions; it is chiefly uſed as an antihyſteric; an aſſiſtant to emmenagogues; in epilepſy, hooping coughs, and other convulſive complaints; in doſes, from five to twenty drops on a lump of ſugar, or mixed up with mucilage of gum arabic into a draught with ſome diſtilled water: externally it is applied to weak, rheumatic, and paralytic limbs, and as a warm ſtimulant to the ſpine, mixed up with a moderate portion of ſweet oil. Obſtinate intermittents are ſaid to have been cured by it. The Swediſh College directs one ounce of *amber* to be digeſted in four ounces of vitriolic æther, and given from twenty to ſixty drops in the ſame complaints the oleum ſuccini is preſcribed for. This oil agrees with the mineral oils in refuſing to mix with vinous ſpirits. The London College order the ſalt and oil to be obtained from two pounds of *amber* placed in a ſand bath, and gradually increaſing the heat, whence an acid liquor, oil, and ſalt mixed with the oil, will come over. To purify the ſalt, they take half a pound of the ſalt, one pint of diſtilled water; the ſalt is boiled in the water, and then ſet by to cryſtallize. In order to purify the oil, they take a pound, and diſtil it three times. Its doſe from five to thirty drops. The Edinburgh College have given ſuperior directions for theſe proceſſes. The oil ſeems to be the only active medicine as an antiſpaſmodic, which power is increaſed by its purity, acquired by repeated diſtillations. It has been found extremely uſeful in cures of epilepſy, hyſteria, and other ſpaſmodic affections, in doſes of from ten drops to thirty.

Several preparations have been made from *amber*, but they are rarely uſed. See Neumann's Chem. Works, Lewis's Mat. Med. Tournefort's Mat. Med. Nicholſon's Dict. of Chem. Cullen's Mat. Med.

SUCCINUM CINEREUM—GRISÆUM. See AMBRA-GRISEA.

SUCCISA, alſo called *morſus diaboli*; *ſcabioſa folio integro*. COMMON DEVIL'S BIT. It is a ſpecies of ſcabius; it grows in meadows and paſture-grounds, and flowers at the end of ſummer. The roots are ſaid to be alexipharmic; the leaves are often ſold for the leaves of common ſcabius; they are alexipharmic, reſolvent, bitter, and of the ſame qualities as the ſcabius for which they are ſold. See SCABIOSA.

SUCCUBUS. See INCUBO.

SUCCUS INDICUS PURGANS. —— LAXATIVUS. See GAMBOGIA.

SUDAMEN. Tranſitory, red, ſtinging ſpots on the ſkin.

SUDAMINA. HEAT PIMPLES, or an eruption of puſtules, which ſucceed an inordinate ſweat. That kind of ſymptomatic miliary fever, that is called BOA, which ſee; alſo DESUDATIO.

SUDATORUM. See ACHICOLUM.

SUDOR. SWEAT. It is that fluid which tranſudes through the pores of the ſkin when we uſe much exerciſe, or ſuch means as may increaſe its diſcharge. It conſiſts of a water, a highly exalted oil, a ſalt, and a terreſtrious matter.

SUDOR ANGLICUS, called alſo *hydrohæſes*, *hydropyretos*, *gargeatio*. The SWEATING SICKNESS. Dr. Cullen thinks it a ſpecies of typhus. See HELODES. This diſorder is thus named from its firſt appearing in this iſland. When Henry VII. firſt landed his ſoldiers at Milford Haven, in the year 1483, it appeared amongſt them. In 1485, it was in London; it ſoon diſappeared, but returned five or ſix times: the laſt return was in 1551. It was remarked that Engliſhmen, whether they reſided at home, or fled into other countries, were attacked, whilſt foreigners in England were unaffected. Different patients are variouſly affected; but ſome on the firſt appearance of the diſorder were ſeized with a pain in the neck, ſcapula, legs, and arms, whilſt others perceived only a kind of warm vapour, or flatulence, running through thoſe parts; and theſe ſymptoms were ſuddenly ſucceeded by a profuſe *ſweat*, for which the patients could not account. The internal parts became firſt warm, and were ſoon after ſeized with an incredible heat, which thence diffuſed itſelf to the extremities. An intolerable thirſt, reſtleſſneſs, and indiſpoſition of the heart, liver, and ſtomach, were the next ſymptoms, ſucceeded by an exceſſive head-ach, a delirium, in which the patient was trifling and talkative, and after theſe a kind of extenuation of the body, and an irreſiſtible neceſſity of ſleeping. In ſome the *ſweat* ſtopped in the beginning, and their limbs became moderately cool; but this evacuation being afterwards promoted, the matter of it was of a diſagreeable ſmell, of different colours, ſometimes more, and ſometimes leſs in quantity, and of a thickiſh conſiſtence. Some were ſeized with a naufea, others with a vomiting; all, without exception, were afflicted with a difficulty of reſpiration. The urine had nothing preternatural, except that it was of a thicker conſiſtence, and tinged with a fainter colour than uſual. The pulſe was rather quicker than natural. In thoſe, however, who breathed in the pureſt air, and had the beſt conſtitutions, the diſeaſe was moſt mild.

The means that were found to be the moſt ſalutary, were to keep up the *ſweat*, after it begun, at leaſt for twenty-four hours, for by that time the diſeaſe terminated. During the *ſweat*, no more aliment was taken than the ſtrength required; ſleep was forbid; and when the *ſweating* was over, the patient was to be cautious in going abroad. Caius and Willis de Eph. Britannica.

SUDORIFICA. SUDORIFICS; called alſo *hidrotica*; *hidrotopſica*. Medicines which excite ſweat. When the ſweat is to be excited, it ſhould be conſidered whether the heat of the body is above or below that degree which admits

mits of this evacuation. The uſual natural heat in different perſons may ſomewhat vary, and for this an allowance is to be made; but whether the degree of heat is in a healthy ſtate, if the perſon is ten degrees hotter by Fahrenh. therm. he cannot be made to ſweat. It is true, that in ſtriving to raiſe a ſweat by the uſe of diluting liquors, heat will be increaſed above this, and the ſweat notwithſtanding, follow; but if the diluting drinks were not uſed, other means would fail. In this caſe cooling methods muſt be uſed, ſuch as cold water for drink, cool air admitted to the body, and cooling medicines given internally. *If the heat is below the ſtandard of health*, warm water and cordials muſt be uſed, the patient muſt be kept in a warm room or in bed. As ſweating greatly cools the body, it ſhould be cautiouſly uſed in low and putrid fevers. When the patient is very hot, to aſſiſt the effects of cold water, and to haſten it through the ſkin, flannel cloths may be wrung out of hot water, and applied round the legs and thighs, and thus a ſweat will be produced very ſpeedily. When the ſweat is once raiſed, the drink ſhould be warm, and ſupplied more or leſs freely, according to the degree and continuance of the ſweating. Sweating is rarely of uſe when bleeding is unſafe; though, in ſuch caſes, a gentle perſpiration may generally prove ſalutary. See Dr. Home's Medical Tracts and Experiments, p. 220. Exp. v. Mr. Alexander's Experimental Eſſays, Exp. iii. and DIAPHORETICA.

SUFFIMENTUM. A SUFUMMIGATION; called alſo *hypocapniſma*. Thoſe made for pleaſure are generally formed of ſuch ſweet ſubſtances as are found to be agreeable, and thoſe which are formed for health are generally calculated to affect the mouth, throat, or other part to which they are to be applied, in ſuch manner as to produce ſome important alteration for the removal of ſome diſeaſe.

SUFFOCATIO STRIDULA, alſo called the CROUP, the CHOCK, the STUFFING or RISING of the LIGHTS. *Angina interna, angina latens & difficilis, angina inflammatoria infantum, angina membranacea, angina perniciosa, angina polyposa, catarrhus ſuffocativus, aſthma infantum, ſpaſmodicum, cynanchi ſtridula, morbus ſtrangulatorius, truculentus infantum.* It is a diſeaſe that hitherto hath only appeared in children, rarely if ever in any after twelve years of age. Dr. Cullen names it CYNANCHE TRACHEALIS, which he defines, a tracheal quinſy, attended with difficult reſpiration, ringing ſound in inſpiration, clangous cough, no tumor commonly appearing in the throat, deglutition a little impeded, and inflammatory fever. He arranges it as the third ſpecies of CYNANCHE.

This diſorder appears to be preſent by a peculiar ſharp ſhrill voice, not eaſily deſcribed; a remarkable freedom from all other complaints, though the hour of death be at hand; the breathing is quick, and more or leſs laborious; the pulſe frequent, ſometimes ſtrong at firſt, but always ſoft and weak towards the end; ſometimes there is a dull pain in the trachea, on ſpeaking, or when it is preſſed with a finger; and, at others, an external ſwelling in the upper part of the ſame tube; the ſenſes are perfect to the laſt; the progreſs of the diſorder is rapid, for generally death ſoon ſteps in to conclude it. The face is generally flushed, though ſometimes it is of a livid colour. Sometimes there is a cough, and when it is attendant, it is ſhort and ſtifled, and not attended with much expectoration. Dr. Cullen deſcribes it as having for its characteriſtic ſymptoms, "*a peculiar croaking ſound of the voice, a difficult reſpiration, a ſenſe of ſtraitneſs about the larynx, and a fever:* or, *a hoarſeneſs with ſome ſhrilneſs and ringing ſound, both in ſpeaking and coughing, as if the noiſe came from a brazen tube.*" He further remarks, that "the thick mucus that fills up the trachea may be eaſily ſeparated, and ſometimes is found ſo; in thoſe inſtances the inner membrane of the trachea is always free from eroſion or ulceration, but uſually ſhews the veſtiges of inflammation, being covered with a matter reſembling pus, and like to that which is ejected by coughing; and very often a matter of the ſame kind is found in the bronchiæ, in conſiderable quantity."

For the moſt part winter is the ſeaſon in which this diſeaſe occurs; long continued catarrhs from the meaſles, hooping cough, or the ſmall pox, are predisponent cauſes; cold and moiſt weather is ſuppoſed to contribute much as cauſes. It is moſt common about the ſea-coaſt, and in low marſhy countries; yet ſometimes met with in midland countries: and its attacks are frequently repeated in the ſame child.

The ſeat of the diſorder is the cavity of the wind-pipe, from a little below the glottis downward; and the diſorder itſelf conſiſts of the mucus ſeparated there, and become thick, ſo filling up the paſſage that the air can no longer paſs freely into the lungs; at firſt it forms a thick membranous cruſt, which thickening fills up the cavity of the trachea. The back part of the trachea where there are no cartilages, ſeems from the inſpection of thoſe who die of this diſeaſe, to be its firſt and principal ſeat; as this morbid membrane is often found there, when it is in no other part; and, indeed, in this part is lodged the greateſt number of glands deſigned for the ſecretion of mucus. Dr. Cullen thinks *that an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx, and trachea, conſtitutes this diſeaſe.* In the mucous glands, in general, this diſtemper ſhould be conſidered as originally ſeated; but from particular uſes, more directed to thoſe of the trachea; where, from the nature of the part, it becomes viſible in a different way from what would diſcover it in any other part.—It is not evidently contagious.

Some diſtinguiſh the *croup* from the catarrhus ſuffocativus of Etmuller; from a ſevere cold; from peripneumonic complaints; and from ſuch ſymptoms as ariſe from extraneous bodies lodged in the trachea: an inſtance of which Dr. Home mentions in his Enquiry into the Nature, &c. of the *Croup*.

There are two different ſituations of this complaint; the firſt is more inflammatory and leſs dangerous; in this caſe the pulſe is generally ſtrong, the face red, the drought great, and evacuations are uſeful; the ſecond is leſs inflammatory and more dangerous; under this the pulſe is quick, ſoft, and weak, the tongue moiſt, the thirſt inconſiderable; there is great anxiety, and death is haſtened by evacuations. If this diſeaſe comes on with an old habitual cough, or by ſlow degrees, the inflammatory ſtage will hardly be perceived. The urine is thin during the inflammatory ſtage; but in the purulent one, it hath a light, ouzy purulent ſediment.

If, on the third or fourth day, after the firſt manifeſt attack, the breathing is much affected, the pulſe is quick and weak, the face red, anxiety great, and the patient toſſes himſelf about, the danger is great; but if it is only on the firſt or ſecond day, the breathing not bad, the pulſe though frequent, yet is ſtrong and firm, and the voice not altered, ſome hope may be entertained of a recovery. The cough becoming ſtronger and leſs dry, is uſually the firſt ſign of amendment.

Though this diſeaſe conſiſts in an inflammatory affection, it does not commonly end either in ſuppuration or gangrene. The troubleſome circumſtance of it ſeems to conſiſt in a ſpaſm of the muſcles of the glottis, threatening ſuffocation. When this diſeaſe is fatal, it is ſo from a ſpaſm ſuffocating, or from matter in the bronchiæ, or the mucus in the larynx.

In the inflammatory ſtate, bleeding ſhould be uſed as freely as the pulſe will admit; the bowels ſhould be kept lax; a bliſter muſt be applied to the throat or round the neck, as ſoon as bleeding and purging have been uſed; though if the caſe is very inflammatory an emollient cataplaſm is to be preferred; ſteams from hot vinegar and water may be received into the throat with the breath. In the purulent ſtate nothing yet attempted ſeems to have any good effect. Upon the firſt attack of the diſeaſe, vomiting immediately after bleeding, ſeems to be of conſiderable uſe; ſometimes ſuddenly removing the diſeaſe. Antiſpaſmodics do not evidently appear to be uſeful. The application of leeches and bliſters to the throat, after general bleeding, ſhould the fulneſs of the habit require it, with general antiphlogiſtic remedies, have been very ſucceſsful. With regard to vomiting, ſome caution is neceſſary, though it has been ſtrongly recommended, becauſe it has been obſerved, in ſeveral inſtances, that after the uſe of emetics, the ſymptoms have been much exaſperated. See Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. i. p. 292. An Enquiry into the Nature, &c. of the *Croup*, by F. Home, M. D. London Med. Journal, vol. i. p. 217, 226. Edinb. Med. Commentaries, vol. v. p. 6, 7. Alexander *on the Croup*.

SUFFUSIO. See CATARACTA, GLAUCOMA and PSEUDOBLEPSIS.

SUFFUSIO AURIGINOSA. A JAUNDICE.

SUGILLATIO, from *ſugo, to ſuck*. It is an inflammation in a part. Thus a blood-ſhot eye is a *ſugillation* in the eye. It is uſed as ſynonymous with *ecchymoma*, or *ecchymoſis*; but by the word *ſugillatio*, a different cauſe is expreſſed; an ecchymoſis is cauſed by extravaſation;

ſugillation

fugillation by ſuction; as when cupping-glaſſes are applied to a part, which, by removing the preſſure of the air, occaſion the blood to ruſh in and diſtend the veſſels; even into ſuch as do not uſually receive red blood.

Taking the word *fugillation* in the ſame ſenſe with ecchymoſis, this diſorder, when ſeated in the eye, takes the name of blood-ſhot; when the ſkin is in its ſeat, if the colour is livid, ſome writers term it *pelioma*; and, if black, *melaſma*: thus are called black blotches in the legs. Mr. Bell, in the firſt volume of his Surgery, ſays, that in blood-letting, it often happens that a ſmall tumor is raiſed immediately above the orifice in the vein, by the blood inſinuating itſelf into the cellular membrane of the neighbouring parts. Such a tumor (he adds) when round and ſmall, is termed a *thrombus*; and when more diffuſed, an *ecchymoſis*. Linnæus names it *fugillatio*. See ECCHYMOSIS.

SULPHUR. BRIMSTONE; called alſo *abric*; *alcubrith*; *anpater*; *appebriac*; *aquala*; *aquila*; *chibur*; *chybur*; *cibur*. It is a ſolid brittle concrete, of a yellowiſh colour, inclining little to greeniſh, and is in ſome degree gloſſy. It conſiſts of the vitriolic acid, and a ſmall portion of phlogiſton. Mr. Edwards, in his Elements of Foſſilogy, deſcribes it as a genus in the claſs of inflammables, which in cloſe veſſels ſublimes in the form of ſtriæ; in the open air is decompounded by heat into penetrating, acrid, and ſuffocating fumes; and when deflagrated with nitre, leaves vitriolated tartar. It is ſometimes found native, in the earth, in pure, bright yellow, ſemitranſparent maſſes; but more commonly in opake ones, of a greeniſh, greyiſh, or other colours, intermixed with various earthy or ſtony matters. The impure ſorts are called SULPHUR VIVUM, alſo ALKIBRIC, which ſee, where other appellations will be referred to; but of ſome *dubiety*;—*alneric*; *aneric*; *ancrit*; *apyron*; *apyrothium*. The native *ſulphurs* are met with chiefly about volcanos in Italy, alſo in ſome of the German, Hungarian, and Swediſh mines. The largeſt quantities that are brought into England are from Saxony, from whence we receive it in irregular maſſes, which are afterwards melted and caſt into rolls, being firſt mixed with coarſe roſin, flour, and ſuch like, whence its pale colour; for, before it is thus mixed, its colour is deeper. There are *ſulphurs* of a red colour, but they contain a portion of arſenic. *Sulphur* is an ingredient in moſt kind of ores. The mineral from which the greateſt quantity is extracted is the yellow pyrites, plenty of which is found in Saxony, where the *ſulphur* is ſeparated by means of heat, and is received in veſſels placed for it to run into as it melts.

This *ſulphur* is purified by ſubliming it, and then it is called the *flowers of ſulphur*; this operation is performed by perſons who ſublime large quantities in a way of trade, and the *ſulphur* thus ſublimed becomes an article in medicine; when it is perfectly prepared by a proceſs mentioned in the Theatrum Chymicum, it is called *foliata terra*.

The flowers of *ſulphur* are uſed againſt cutaneous eruptions, particularly the itch; and from its uſefulneſs in ſome diſorders of the lungs, it hath been called *anima pulmonum*. Pure *ſulphur* looſens the belly, in doſes of from 3 ſs. to 3 i. and from its gentle action on the great guts, is uſeful when the piles are troubleſome; it promotes perſpiration; it paſſes readily through the whole habit, and tranſpires through the ſkin: in coughs, catarrhs, and aſthmas, it is found uſeful, particularly in ſcorbutic habits.

Sulphur is an active medicine, it reſtrains the activity of ſome other very powerful ones; mixed with quickſilver, the regulus of antimony, they become inert; it alſo renders arſenic leſs poiſonous.

Various are the preparations of *ſulphur*; but, for internal uſe, none excels, nor even equals, the flowers, which may be eaſily contrived for taking, without any diſguſt to the palate: among other modes, the troches, as directed in the Diſpenſatory of the London College, is an elegant one, and are thus made. Take of flowers of *ſulphur*, two ounces; clarified ſugar, four ounces; rub them together, and by the mucilage of quince-ſeed added gradually, let them be formed into troches. Ph. Lond. 1788.

From *ſulphur* the chemiſts obtain the greateſt part of the vitriolic acid which they uſe. The operation is ſaid to be performed in leaden veſſels, ſometimes twenty feet high, and ten broad, with an eighth part of nitre to ſupply the abſence of the external air, and ſome water to condenſe the ſteams; it is concentrated and conſiderably purified by evaporation; it is then colourleſs without ſmell, extremely corroſive, very fixed, and moſt ponderous of all unmetallic fluids. Its ſpecific gravity in its true ſtate is to that of diſtilled water, as 1.850 to 1.000. It is powerfully attractive of water from the air, and in uniting with water produces a great degree of heat. It poſſeſſes the general properties of acids in an eminent degree. On account of its fluidity it is not uſed as a corroſive; blended with unctuous matter in the proportion of one to eight, it is applied in the itch, and other chronic eruptions; and likewiſe as a rubefacient in local palſy and rheumatiſm. Diluted with water, it ſhews conſiderable action on the human calculus out of the body; and therefore has been propoſed internally in that diſeaſe, particularly where lithotomy was improper. As checking fermentation, as well as being aſtringent, and tonic, it is much uſed in morbid acidity, relaxation, and weakneſs of the ſtomach. Its effects are propagated over the ſyſtem; and hence its eſtabliſhed uſe, in paſſive hæmorrhages, gleets, and fevers of the typhous kind. It is alſo uſed internally in itch, and other chronic eruptions; and when given to nurſes, having the itch, it is ſaid both to cure themſelves and their children. As combined with ardent ſpirits with different metallic ſubſtances, &c. it enters ſeveral articles to be found in different pharmacopœias. Edinb. Diſpenſ. edit. 2. 1789. See the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

SULPHUR AURATUM ANTIMONII, } See ANTIMO-
—— PRÆCIPITATUM. } NIUM, N° 15.
—— VITRIOLI ANODYNUM MARTIALE. See FERRUM, N° 3.
—— VIVUM. See SULPHUR.
—— ALEUM. See ETHEL.
—— PRÆCIPITATUM. *Lac ſulphuris, præcipitated ſulphur*. Take of ſulphurated kali ſix ounces; diſtilled water, one pound and an half; vitriolic acid, diluted, as much as is ſufficient; boil the ſulphurated kali in diſtilled water, until it is diſſolved; filter the liquor through paper; to which add the vitriolic acid; waſh the precipated powder till it becomes inſipid, by pouring on freſh portions of water. Ph. Lond. 1788. This preparation does not differ in quality from pure *ſulphur*, to which it is preferred, only on account of its colour in unguents, &c. See SULPHUR.

SULPHURIS *balſamum Barbadenſe*, called *petroleum ſulphuratum*. Take of flowers of *ſulphur*, four ounces; oil of olives, ſixteen ounces by weight; boil the flowers with the oil in a pot, ſlightly covered, until they unite. Ph. Lond. 1788.

SULPHURATA AQUA. See GAS SULPHURIS.
SULTANE ALA. See COFFEA.
SUMACH. See RHUS.
SUPERBUS MUSCULUS. See ELEVATOR OCULI.
SUPERCILIA. See PROCESSUS.
SUPERCILIARES MUSCULI. They are fleſhy faſciculi. They ariſe from the ſynarthroſis of the oſſa naſi with the os frontis, and thence run along the direction of the eye-brows, and are loſt in the middle of them. They depreſs the eye-brows, and contract the ſkin over the noſe.
SUPERCILIUM. See VALLUM.
SUPERCILIUM VENERIS. See MILLEFOLIUM.
SUPERFŒTATIO, called alſo *epicyeſis*. SUPERFŒTATION is aſſerted and denied by different phyſicians. In the Lond. Med. Journal, vol. iii. p. 425, &c. are the following accounts.

Haller, in his Opuſcula Pathologica, mentions a lady who died, and was found to have two uteri, each of an oval ſhape, and furniſhed each with its own peculiar vagina. Hence he obſerves, that a woman ſo formed might be liable to one conception upon the back of another.

Similar remarks are made by Dr. Purcell, in his account of a double uterus, publiſhed in the Philoſoph. Tranſact. vol. lxiv.

A caſe of *ſuperfœtation* lately occurred to Dr. Lobſtein, profeſſor of anatomy and ſurgery at Straſburgh, in a woman who was delivered of two children, one a month after the other; he has been able to convince himſelf, that this circumſtance is owing to her having two uteri, each of which has a diſtinct vagina.

SUPERSCAPULARIS INFERIOR. See INFRASCAPULARIS.
SUPERIOR. See SUPRA SPINALIS.
SUPINATOR RADII BREVIS, five MINOR SUPINATOR, becauſe it makes the hand ſupine, i. e. when the palm is upwards. It riſes from the outer condyle

of the os humeri, goes over the capsular ligament, lies under the longus, and is inserted into the internal anterior part of the tubercle of the radius.

SUPINATOR RADII LONGUS, five MAJOR. It rises fleshy from the outer edge of the os humeri, twists round it, goes down the fore-arm all along the radius, covering the artery, and becoming tendinous, where we generally feel the pulse: it is inserted into the anterior internal part of the radius.

SUPPLETA ISCHURIA. A SUPPRESSION of URINE, from excess of other evacuations, which require this defect to supply their loss. See ISCHURIA.

SUPPOSITORIUM, from *suppono, to lay under.* A SUPPOSITORY. The Greeks call it *prostata*, and also *balanos, balanocastanum*, from the similitude of form to an acorn; and likewise *hypostheton*. They are convenient for promoting stools when clysters cannot be administered. The most gentle are made of common salt and honey, which may be boiled to the consistence of a soft pill, and then rolled to the thickness of a goose quill and an inch or little more in length; these are introduced into the rectum where they remain until they are discharged by the effect they produce; aloes, colocynth, and other ingredients, may be added, according to the intention of the prescriber.

SUPPRESSIO MENSIUM. See MENSES DEFICIENTES.

SUPPRESSORII. Diseases arising from or attended with an oppression of the organs and impeded excretions.

SUPPURANTIA. SUPPURATIVES, called also *diapyemata, diapyetica, maturantia.* There is no universal *suppurative.* As a proper external application, to promote suppuration when there is a considerable heat, a poultice of oatmeal, or of bread, with milk, may be applied: when the heat of the part is defective and the temperament habitually cold, add galbanum, onions, and such like materials, to the common bread-poultice.

SUPPURATIO, also *purulentia*, SUPPURATION, or PURULENCE. When matter is formed in any part, the part is said to be suppurated, or purulent; whilst forming, in a state of suppuration, creating abscess.

SUPPURATORIA. SUPPURATORY FEVER, or FEVER of SUPPURATION.

SUPRACOSTALES. See LEVATORES COSTARUM.

SUPRASCAPULARIS. See SUPRASPINALIS.

—— SEMIORBICULARES. They are fibres that increase the breadth of the muscles of the upper lip.

SUPRASPINALIS, } This muscle rises from each side
—— SPINATUS. } between the upper edge of the scapula and the spine thereof, runs under the acromion, and extensors of the scapula, goes across the capsular ligament, and is inserted into the inner tubercle, near the head of the humerus. It is called also *superscapularis superior* and *suprascapularis.*

SURA. A name for the *fibula*; for the *gastrocnemii muscles*; also a sort of wine.

SURALIS ARTERIA. See TIBIALIS.

SURALIS VENA. It is a branch from the beginning of the tibialis posterior.

SURDITAS. DEAFNESS. The causes are, the loss of the external ear, wax or other matter lodged in the external ear, a rupture or a relaxation of the membrane of the drum of the ear, a palsy, or a pressure on the auditory nerve, violent noise, obstruction of the Eustachian tube, cold, inflammation, abscess, the lues venerea, &c. The most frequent of these causes is hardened wax in the meatus auditorius, which may be softened and removed by frequent injections of warm water. For the nosological arrangement, definition, and species, see DYSECOEA.

In case of a relaxation of the membrana tympani, a little warm brandy, or spirit of rosemary, may be dropped into the ear now and then.

If the Eustachian tube is obstructed, relief is sometimes obtained by chewing a crust every morning and evening.

Sometimes sternutatories have relieved when the cause hath not been known.

When a defluxion of humours is the cause, an injection may be made as follows, and used night and morning: ℞ Cerus. acetat. gut. xxv. sp. vin. c. gut. l. aq. purifs. ℔ ss. m.

When the wax hardens on the meatus auditorius, warm water is the best means of dissolving it, and thus forming a cure. See Lond. Med. Obs. and Enquiries, vol. iv.

In the Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iii. p. 80. is the following case of *deafness* from bathing. A healthy young man, bathing in the sea, on plunging over head, instantly became perfectly deaf. He complained of a violent pain in his head, of a hissing noise in his ears, and looked frightened. After various trials to relieve him, but without success, at last it occurred to me to try what mercury would do, and on being put on a mercurial course, in about a week he told me that he had heard some drums beating, which he never could do, since the day he was in the water. Upon speaking to him very loud, he heard me for the first time, since his admission into the hospital. His mouth was not affected with the mercury until his beginning to hear. The mercurial course, therefore, was continued some time longer. A gentle salivation supervening, his hearing was gradually restored. Bell's Surgery, vol. iv. p. 343, 362. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 94.

SURENGIAN. See HERMODACTYLUS.

SURI. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

SURQUISSE. See INDICUM.

SUS. See PORCUS.

SUSINUM. See CRINOMYRON.

SUSPENSOR. A bandage to suspend the scrotum. The French call it *la bourse.* It is a cloth large enough to contain the scrotum and the dressings; with a fillet on each side to suspend it about the waist, and one before to fasten it to the other two in the fore part of the belly.

SUSPENSORIUM HEPATIS. See LIGAMENTUM LATUM.

SUSPENSORII TESTIUM. See CREMASTER.

SUSURRUS. See PARACUSIS.

SUTTER. See SACCHARUM.

SUTURA. A SUTURE, called also *clavata*; *commissura.* In ANATOMY it is the particular articulation of the bones which is seen in the head. These *sutures* are divided into *common* and *proper.* The *common* are those which join the bones of the cranium with those of the face. The *proper* are those which connect the bones of the cranium; and are the coronal; the saggittal; the lambdoidal; and the two squamous, called *lepidoides suturæ.*

In SURGERY, it is the uniting of the lips of a wound by sewing, of which there are five kinds.

1. The DRY SUTURE. It is made by two pieces of sticking plaster, each the length of the wound, to which very narrow tapes are fixed at due distances. Apply one near one edge of the wound, and the other near the opposite edge; then gently draw the two sides of the wound together, and let the tapes be tied: they should correspond exactly; and the knots must be slip knots. Or, take a slip of plaster, the length of the wound, and cut longitudinal holes in it; then apply one side near the edge of the wound, bring the lips close, and then apply the other. After this kind of *suture* is applied, the uniting bandage is convenient to support it.

2. THE TWISTED SUTURE. It is also called the CIRCUMVOLUTED SUTURE. This is used for the hare-lip, and in a few other instances. It is performed by introducing two or more pins through the whole substance of the lips of the wound, then twisting a waxed thread about them in the form of the figure 8.

3. THE INTERRUPTED SUTURE, also called the KNOTTED SUTURE. It is performed with any needle armed with a waxed thread, by thrusting it through both lips of the wound, then tying the thread in slip knots, making a number of stitches according to the length of the wound, at an inch from each other. The needle should go to nearly the bottom of the wound. Mr. Justamond advises a particular regard to the direction of the longitudinal fibres of muscles in forming this *suture*, and not so much to regard the direction of the wound; for, if we do not pass the ligature in the direction of the fibres, it will be a continual stimulus, it will excite the muscle to action, and occasion a perpetual tugging of the ligature, whence pain, inflammation, &c. will follow. Mr. Bell, in the first volume of his Surgery, advises, in forming this *suture*, to carry the needle and ligature to the bottom of the wound, so as to afford but little chance of matter collecting underneath; and, further, he directs both ends of the thread to be passed from within outwards; which is readily done by using two needles upon each thread instead of one. A needle being put upon each end of the same thread, and each needle being inserted at the bottom of the sore, and pushed outwardly so as to pass out at a proper distance from the edge of the wound, the

needles are then to be taken off, and the threads allowed to remain till all the ligatures are paſſed, which the extent of the ſore ſeems to require. In paſſing the ligatures, pierce the ſkin from near half an inch to near an inch from the lips of the wound; theſe diſtances will include all the varieties in the ſize of wounds. As ſoon as the threads are all paſſed, the lips of the wound ought to be preſſed together and ſupported by an aſſiſtant till all the ligatures are firmly tied.

4. THE QUILLED SUTURE, ſo called becauſe the knots were tied upon quills, which were laid over the dreſſings that immediately covered the lips of the wound.

5. THE GLOVER'S, or UNINTERRUPTED SUTURE, called alſo the SPIRAL or the CONTINUED. It was uſed in wounds of the inteſtines. This conſiſts in a ſeries of ſtitches all connected with one another, and continued in an oblique ſpiral direction along the courſe of the divided parts intended to be kept together. It takes its name from the ſimilarity to that which glovers commonly uſe. See Heiſter's Surgery. Le Dran's and Sharp's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 1—26. White's Surgery, p. 109.

SYCOSIS, from *συκον, a fig*. It is a tumor on the anus, which only differs in the ſize from the thymus. The Latins call it mariſca. See CONDYLOMA. *Sycoſis* is alſo the name of an ulcer mentioned in Celſus, lib. vi. c. 3. alſo in Vogel's Noſology, which is fungous. See alſo TRACHOMA.

SYMBOLOGICE. That part of pathology which treats of the ſigns and ſymptoms of diſeaſes.

SYMPASMATA. See CATAPASMA.

SYMPATHETICI NERVI MAJORES. See INTERCOSTALES NERVI.

SYMPATHETICI MINORES. See AUDITORIUS NERVUS.

SYMPATHIA, from *συν, together*, and *παθος, ſuffering*. SYMPATHY, called alſo *compaſſio*. Our bodies are, by means of the brain, not only endowed with feeling and a power of motion, but alſo a remarkable *ſympathy*, which is either general or particular. That every part of the body hath a *ſympathy* with the whole, is evident from cold water being thrown on any part of us that is warm; this produces a ſudden contraction of all the veſſels and pores, and thus ſometimes puts a ſtop to ſmall hæmorrhages.—The effluvia of things ſmelled to, often communicate new vigour to the whole body.—The particular *ſympathy* is manifeſt by various inſtances of diſeaſes complained of in one part when the cauſe is in a very remote one; for inſtance, pain in the head occaſions ſickneſs in the ſtomach, and ſo does pain in the uterus, &c. A ſudden bright light entering the eye occaſions ſneezing. Some particular ſounds affecting the ears ſet the teeth on edge. The ſmell of grateful food makes the ſaliva flow into the mouth, &c. &c. &c.

All *ſympathy* ſuppoſes feeling, and therefore muſt be owing to the brain, which is the only means of ſenſation. This further appears, becauſe the changes in the body, occaſioned by the *ſympathy* of the parts, are ſtopped by whatever affects the nervous ſyſtem ſo ſtrongly as to overcome the ſenſations that produced the ſympathetic effects.

Though all *ſympathy* is owing to the brain, it is not eaſy to account ſatisfactorily for all the various inſtances of *ſympathy* in particular caſes; for many of them may depend on ſuch a ſtate of the brain and other parts as do not become the object of our ſenſes.

A diligent attention to this ſubject, whatever difficulties attend it, is followed with conſiderable advantage by enabling us to account for many ſymptoms of diſeaſes, and alſo to proceed ſo certainly to the cure as by any other known method we could not have arrived at. See the authors on irritability and ſenſibility.

SYMPHYSIS, from *συν, with* or *together*, and *φυω, to grow*. In ANATOMY it is a kind of articulation, which is divided into four ſpecies. 1. Synneuroſis, or *ſyndeſmoſis* 2. Synchondroſis. 3. Syſſarcoſis. And, 4. The *ſymphyſis* of oſſification, to which EPIPHYSIS belongs. All which, ſee under their reſpective heads.

In SURGERY it is a coaleſcence of the natural paſſages, as the anus, vagina, noſtrils, &c. It alſo expreſſes the firſt intention of cure when there is a wound, which is to bring together the ſeparated parts, and keep them together.

SYMPHYTUM, from *συμφυω, to conglutinate*. It is a name for moſt ſpecies of comfrey (ſee CONSOLIDA, and PELION), for ſeveral of the pulmonaria, for the yellow alkanet, a ſpecies of bugle, a ſpecies of ſaxifrage, and of ſome other plants.

SYMPHYTUM MINIMUM. See BELLIS MINOR.

—— PETRÆUM. HEATH-PINE. It is a plant which is ranked among the aſtringent and conglutinant medicines, and may be of ſervice in diarrhœas, and dyſenteries, as its root gives out a large proportion of mild mucilaginous juice, more almoſt than any other root, (ſee Cullen's Mat. Med.) It is alſo a name for the *prunella, brunella, ſanicula, virga aurea, coris, hyſſopus vulg.* and ſeveral other plants. For that called *medium*, ſee BUGULA.

SYMPTOMA, from *συμπιπτω, to happen together*. *Caſus* has alſo the ſame ſignification, and *accidens*. See SIGNUM.

SYNANCHE. See ANGINA.

SYNANCHICA. See RUBIA SYNANCHICA.

SYNARTHROSIS, from *συν, with*, and *αρθρον, a joint*. It is that ſpecies of articulation in which there is no motion, and it is of three kinds; the *ſutura*, the *harmonia*, and the *gomphoſis*. See ARTICULATIO.

SYNCHONDROSIS, from *συν, with*, and *χονδρος, a cartilage*. It is that ſpecies of ſymphyſis in which the bones are connected by a *cartilage*, and is either moveable or immoveable; the firſt is inſtanced in the vertebræ of the neck, back, and loins; the ſecond in the os pubis, the two ſides of which are ordinarily immoveable. See SYMPHYSIS.

SYNCHONDROTOMY. So Dr. Siebold names the ſection of the ſymphyſis of the os pubis.

SYNCHYSIS, from *συγχυω, to confound*. A diſeaſe of the eye, conſiſting in a confuſion of the humours, generally proceeding from a violent blow; ſometimes from an inflammation of the uvea, occaſioning a rupture of the veſſels, and an eruption of the humours. Caſtellus.

It is alſo when from the violence of an ophthalmia, the tranſparent cornea is left opaque or corroded, and there is the appearance of confuſion in the humours of the eye. In Cullen's Noſology it is a variety of his ſpecies *caligo pupillæ*. Kirkland, in his Inquiry, vol. i. p. 473, defines it as being a confuſion of the humours of the eye from a violent inflammation, the chemoſis, leaving the cornea opaque, or corroded.

SYNCOMISTON. See COLIPHIUM.

SYNCOPE, from *συνκοπτω, to cut down*. See LIPOTHYMIA.

SYNCRIMATA, SYNCRISIS. See METASYNCRISIS.

SYNDESMO-PHARYNGÆUS. See PHARYNX.

SYNDESMOS. See LIGAMENTUM.

SYNDESMOSIS, from *συν, with*, and *δεσμος, a chain*. See SYNNEUROSIS.

SYNDROME. *Concurſus*, from *συδρεχω, concurro*. This word was introduced by the ſect of empiric phyſicians, to expreſs a concourſe, or congeries of ſymptoms: for inſtance, the concourſe of ſymptoms when diſeaſes ariſing from plethora, are called a PLETHORIC SYNDROME. So may there be a cacochymic *ſyndrome*, and indeed it may be applied leſs generally, as a choleric, phlegmatic, pleuritic, epileptic *ſyndrome*, &c.

SYNECHES. Various are the uſes of this word as applied to fevers. The Greeks uſe it to ſignify the remitting fevers in general.—Some later writers have collected under this word, thoſe inſtances of remittent fevers that are obſcurely deſcribed, of whoſe mode of relief we have no ſatisfactory account.—Dr. Cullen places it amongſt the tertian intermittents.

SYNNEUROSIS. That ſpecies of ſymphyſis in which the bones are connected by ligaments, as in all the joints that are deſigned for motion. See SYMPHYSIS.

SYNGENESIA, (*συν*, and *γενεσις, congeneration*). The name of the 19th Claſs of Linnæus's artificial ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe plants which have the ANTHERÆ, united into a cylinder. The orders are ſix. 1. POLYGAMIA æqualis. 2. Superflua. 3. Fruſtranea. 4. Neceſſaria. 5. Segregata. 6. Monogamia. The five firſt orders contain the compound flowers, and form a claſs truly natural. MARTYN'S Language of Botany.

SYNIZESIS. Blindneſs from an obſtruction of the pupil of the eye, or from a contraction and coalition of it. It is the ſame as the *caligo pupillæ* of Dr. Cullen. For the cure, ſee IRIS.

SYNOCHA. See INFLAMMATORIA FEBRIS.

SYNOCHUS. A CONTINUAL FEVER, whether of the ardent or putrid kind, called *anabatica, acmaſtica*, and *febris continens*; likewiſe a fever compounded of ſynocha, and of typhus, alſo called putrid, and malignant fever. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS

PYREXIÆ,

PYREXIÆ, and ORDER FEBRES, which he defines, a contagious diſeaſe. A fever compoſed of a ſynocha and typhus, in the beginning a ſynocha; in its progreſs and towards its termination, a typhus. To which he adds the following obſervation: ſince many fevers are neither altogether inflammatory, nor nervous; neither therefore can they be referred to the ſynocha, nor typhus; the genus of ſynochus whoſe type is frequently ſeen in this country, I have here inſerted: ſtill, between the typhus and ſynocha, I cannot place any accurate limits; and I doubt, whether they ſhould in fact be deemed different genera, or placed differently: to each of them the ſynonymes of authors are to be referred. Sometimes it is uſed for *ſynocha*. It is the *ſynochus* of Sauvages; the *febris lenta* of Linnæus; the *phrenitis* of Vogel; and the *febris continua putrida* of Boerhaave. See PUTRIDA FEBRIS.

SYNOCHUS PLEURITICA. }
—— HIEMALIS. } Inſtances of *Synocha*.
—— RHEUMATIZANS. }

SYNOSTEOGRAPHIA. SYNOSTEOGRAPHY. It treats of a bone, its parts, articulations, the nails, and the number and uſes of the bones.

SYNOVIA, called alſo *hydarthros*, *mucilago*. It is a gluey tranſparent fluid, which readily mixes with water, and partly jellies when expoſed to cold. It is ſecerned from certain glands in the joints, to preſerve their motions eaſy and free. The *ſynovia* is not found to coagulate in any part of a joint, however long the bone may have been diſplaced. When there is a deficiency of *ſynovia*, there is a crackling of the joint, if the perſon moves much.

SYNOVIÆ GLANDULÆ. SYNOVIAL GLANDS. They are ſmall conglomerate *glands*, ſeated in the outer lamellæ of the capſular ligaments of the joints, and ſo as to be more or leſs preſſed, according to the degree of motion. They are alſo called HAVER'S GLANDS, becauſe firſt diſcovered by him. See GENU.

SYPHILIS. See LUES VENEREA.

SYRIÆ OLEUM. See MELISSA.

SYRIACUM UNGUENTUM. See COMMAGENUM.

SYRIGMUS, SYRINGMOS. } See PARACUSIS.

SYRUPUS, from the Chaldean word *ſirpi*, or the Arabic word *ſirab*, *a potion*. A SYRUP. It is alſo called *julapium*. The Arabians firſt invented this form of medicine. A *ſyrup* is a watery or other liquor, ſo boiled with ſugar, that if a drop is let fall upon a marble it will not ſpread. If the quantity of ſugar is not ſufficient, the *ſyrup* will ſoon ferment, and if it exceeds what is needful, the overplus will ſeparate and be formed into cryſtals. Acids ſhould have a proper quantity of ſugar added to them, to make a *ſyrup* with a ſimmering heat, for boiling deſtroys the acid in ſome meaſure; this is alſo to be obſerved when the liquor is flavoured, as that of violets, and ſuch as have a fine colour. *Syrups* are now but little uſed, and indeed the *ſyr.* alb. may anſwer every valuable intention of all others, except the *ſyr.* papav. albi, and ſpinæ cervinæ. Bruno ſays that the Greeks knew not that form of medicine. This term is generally given to the particular ſubſtance of which it is made, and may be found under each ſpecific name, as *ſyrupus* caryophillorum. See CARYOPHILLUS RUBER, &c.

SYSSARCOSIS, from συν and σαρξ, *fleſh*. It is a ſpecies of ſymphyſis of the bones, and is that in which they are connected by *fleſh*, that is, by muſcles, as in the connection of the os humeri with the ſcapula. IN SURGERY, it is the method of curing wounds by the growth of new *fleſh*: it alſo expreſſes the intention of cure, which conſiſts in promoting digeſtion and regeneration of the loſt ſubſtance. See SYMPHYSIS.

SYSTOLE, from συστελλω, *to contract*. See DIASTOLE.

T.

TAB

TABACUM. See NICOTIANA.

TABAUDE. See BRASSICA ITALICA, &c.

TABELLA. See TROCHISCI.

TABERDILLO. See PETECHIÆ.

TABES, from *tabesco, to consume*, or *pine away*. It is often taken for an ulcer in the lungs: sometimes used as synonymous with *atrophia*, but improperly.

Dr. Cullen places the tabes as a genus of disease in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ, and ORDER MARCORES. He defines it to be a wasting with extreme debility and hectic fever. He distinguishes three species, 1. *Tabes purulenta*; from an ulcer either external or internal, or a vomica. 2. *Tabes scrophulosa*; when it happens in scrophulous habits. 3. *Tabes venenata*; when it happens from taking some kind of poison.

TABES COXARIA, vel PHTHISIS ISCHIADICA. A wasting of the thigh and leg from an abscess, or other cause in the hip.

—— DORSALIS, named also *lordosis*; *lumbago*. See RHEUMATISMUS. It is a symptom, of a gleet, and being a principal symptom it gives name to that disorder. Dr. Cullen ranks it a variety of the *atrophia inanitorum*. Hippocrates calls it *tabes effis sacri*. What the ancients supposed to be a wasting of the marrow in the back was nothing more than a gonorrhœa simplex, without any virulency in the running: and the pain that this occasioned, mostly affecting the loins, they therefore judged the marrow to be wasting. At present, by the name of *tabes dorsalis* is understood a wasting of the body, attended at first with pain in the back and loins, and afterwards also in the neck and head, caused by a too early or a too frequent use of venery.

Hippocrates describes the *tabes dorsalis* as follows: "It arises from a disorder in the spinal marrow, and it is principally incident to persons of a salacious disposition, or such as are newly married. The patient is free from fever, eats and digests well; when he is asked with respect to his state, he says he perceives as it were ants falling from the superior parts of his body, his head for instance, into the spine of his back, and when he discharges his urine or excrements, there is at the same time a copious evacuation of liquid semen, in consequence of which he is incapable of propagating his species, or answering the purposes of marriage. He is generally short-breathed and weak, especially after exercise. He perceives a sense of weight in his head, and is affected with a ringing in his ears. The patient is in process of time seized with various species of violent fevers, and at last dies of that kind of fever called *lipyria*." The seminal matter which Hippocrates mentions as discharged with the urine and stools, is mucus, not semen. Besides the symptoms already mentioned, the memory fails, and the spirits are greatly dejected, the sight fails, or an incurable gutta serena comes on.

In order to a cure, particular care is required with respect to the non-naturals. The air should be pure and cool; the diet light, moderately cordial, very nourishing, and frequently supplied in small quantities; sleep should be early sought in the evening, and exercise in a carriage or on horseback may be used. And amongst the different tribes of medicines, cordials, moderately astringent, and such as increase the heat of the body; the bark, steel, dilute vitriolic acid, &c. according as there is more or less of a feverish heat; bitters also and cold bathing have their use towards the end of the cure. This (though) is seldom perfected, because the patients never apply in time, and when they do seek for medical assistance, they will rarely be found to have resolution sufficient to abstain from the excesses which first brought on the disease; and without such abstinence, there will be no possibility of removing the complaint.

If application is made before the febrile symptoms come on, the cure may be attempted by a course of asses milk, with chalybeate waters and the cold bath; but after the hectic heats and colliquative sweating have actually taken place, there is little prospect left of a recovery.

See Hippocrates de Morbis, lib. ii. and vi. Baldwinus Rolfeus in Tract. de Scorbut. epist. 4. Sennertus, vol. ii. Lommius's Med. Obs. Morton's Phthisiologia.

TABES NUTRICUM, } *Atrophia inanitorum.* See
—— SUDATORIA, } ATROPHIA.
—— A SANGUIFLUXU, }
—— OSSIS SACRI. See TABES DORSALIS.
—— RENALIS. See ABSCESSUS RENIS.
—— SYPHILITICA. } *Atrophia cachochymia.* See A-
—— AB HYDROPE. } TROPHIA.
—— PULMONALIS. See PHTHISIS.

TACAMAHACA. It is a resin obtained from a tree which resembles a poplar-tree. The FAGARA OCTANDRA, Linn. It is a native of the temperate parts of America, and under shelter it bears the cold of our climate. The best resin is collected in gourd-shells; it is unctuous, softish, of a pale yellow or green colour, of a bitterish aromatic taste, and a fragrant smell; but this is seldom met with. The sort which is commonly met with is in transparent globes, of a white, yellow, brown, or green colour, and less grateful than the foregoing. The first is said to exude from the fruit of the tree, the latter from incisions in the trunk. It is chiefly used in fumigations and plasters, to warm, irritate, and gently blister. It dissolves in rectified spirit of wine, and gives to water its smell and taste. The Indians use it for ripening of tumors. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

TACHE BLANCHE. See ALBUGO OCULORUM.

TACTUS. The TOUCH. Hippocrates uses in this sense the word *aphassimensis*; in order to discover any diseases of the pudenda; but the sense of *touch* is, in the proper acceptation of the word, that change arising in the mind from external bodies applied to the skin, but more especially at the ends of the fingers; for by the fingers we more accurately distinguish the tangible qualities of things than by other parts of our body. See Haller's Physiology, sect. xiv.

TADORNA. See VULPANSER.

TÆD

TÆDA. Δας, from δαιω. Castelli says this is an equivocal term, and in BOTANY means a species of pine; afterwards a pharmaceutic signification, and means a certain paste prepared for fumigations, or some composition to be used as a pessary to support the uterus. The term is also made use of by some authors to express certain compo-

sitions

fitions, made up in the form of torches; and alſo torches made by cutting mountain pine in proper lengths for that purpoſe. See alſo CANDELA FUMALIS, and PINUS.

TÆNIÆ. See VERMES.

TAHOW. See ŒNANTHE CHÆROPHYLLI.

TALPA, } called alſo *tapinaria*. A tumor on the
TALPARIA, } ſkin of the head, of the atheromatous kind, is thus named. The tumors on the face, &c. called *teſtudo*; *moles* are alſo thus named, and are a ſpecies of wen. See NÆVUS.

TALUKGHAGHA. See ESULA INDICA.

TALUS. See ASTRAGALUS. The ANKLE BONE.

TAMALAPATHRUM, INDIAN LEAVES. See FOLIUM, and MALABATHRUM.

TAMAR HENDI. } See TAMARINDUS.
TAMARÆA ZECLA. }

TAMARINDUS, alſo called *tamaræa zecla oxyphœnicia, oxyphœnicon, balampulli*. TAMARIND. *Tamarindus* Indica, Linn. The TAMARIND TREE. *Tamar hendi* are Arabian words for Indian fruit. Some call the *tamarind* tree by the name of Indian dates, and others *Indian acacia*: but the tree is of the palm kind, and ſomewhat reſembles an aſh-tree. It grows in Arabia and both the Indies. The tamarindus Indica, uſed by Linnæus, under CLASS TRIANDRIA; but, lately, from the authority of Schreber, and De Louriſo, it is transferred to the CLASS MONADELPHIA; and ORD. TRIANDRIA. SCHREBER Gen. Plant. p. 436; of which is given the following eſſential generic character: cal. quadripartitus; petal. 3; nectarium ſetis 2 brevibus ſub filamentis: legumen pulpoſum. See Woodville's *Medical Botany*. The fruit is a pod like that of a bean, including ſeveral hard ſeeds, together with a dark-coloured viſcid pulp. The Eaſt India *tamarinds* are longer than thoſe of the Weſt, and dark ercoloured; the former contain ſix or ſeven ſeeds in each, the latter only three or four.

The pulp with the ſeeds are brought into England, without the ſhell or pod; the oriental have moſt pulp, the occidental have much ſugar mixed with them.

At Jamaica, tamarinds are prepared for exportation in the following manner: the fruit, or pods, are gathered, in June, July, and Auguſt, when full ripe, which is known by their eaſy breaking on preſſure between the finger and thumb. The fruit, taken from the pod, and cleared of the ſhelly fragments, is placed in layers, in a caſk; and ſyrup, juſt before it begins to granulate, is poured in till the caſk is filled; and, when cool, the caſk is headed for ſale. LONG, who gives this account, ſays a better mode for preſerving this fruit is with ſugar, well clarified with eggs, till a tranſparent ſyrup is formed, which gives the fruit a much pleaſanter flavour; but Dr. Cullen thinks the tamarinds would be of more utility if imported in the pods, as a principal medicinal purpoſe of the pulp depends upon its acidity, which is counteracted by the admixture of ſugar.

The pulp is an agreeable cooling laxative acid; it was firſt introduced into practice by the Arabians: it is uſeful in inflammatory and putrid fevers; it abates thirſt and heat, and corrects putrefaction. As a laxative, the doſe is two or three drams; as a purgative, one or two ounces. If the pulp of *tamarinds* is mixed with the laxative ſweets, ſuch as caſſia and manna, it increaſes their action, and prevents in a degree the flatulence which they occaſion. It is an ingredient in the electarium cum caſſia, elect. e ſenna comp. Ph. Lond. See Tournefort's, Lewis's, and Cullen's Mat Med.

TAMARICE, } alſo called *myrica*. TAMARISK.
TAMARIX, } The TAMARIX GALLICA, Linn.
TAMARISCUS, } It is plentiful in France and Germany. The leaves and bark of this tree are aſtringent, but they are not noticed in the preſent practice. See Raii Hiſt.

TAMNUS. See BRIONIA NIGRA.

TANACETUM, alſo called *tanaſia, athanaſia, parthenium mas*. COMMON TANSY. TANACETUM VULGARE, *foliis bipinnatis ſerratis inciſis*, CLASS. SYNGENESIA; ORD. POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 944. The virtues of tanſy are ſaid to be *tonic, ſtomachic, anthelmintic, emmenagogue*, and *reſolvent*, by Bergius. It is a plant with large leaves, divided to the rib on both ſides into deeply indented ſegments: on the tops of the ſtalks are many gold coloured diſcous flowers, in umbel-like cluſters; the ſeeds are ſmall and blackiſh. It is perennial, grows wild by road ſides, and about the borders of fields; it flowers in June, July, and Auguſt. The leaves and flowers have a ſtrong, not a diſagreeable ſmell, and a bitter aromatic taſte; the flowers are ſtronger, though rather leſs unpleaſant than the leaves. The curled leaved and the ſtriped leaved ſorts are but varieties of this ſpecies. They give out their virtue both to water and to ſpirit, moſt perfectly to the latter. Diſtilled with water, they yield a greeniſh-yellow eſſential oil, which ſmells ſtrongly of the herb; the remaining decoction affords a ſtrong, bitter, ſubſaline extract. The ſpirituous tincture gives over part of the oil in inſpiſſation, a part remaining with the extract.

It is a warm deobſtruent bitter, uſeful in cachectic diſorders, and weakneſs of the ſtomach; it expels worms from the inteſtines, for which the ſeeds are generally uſed. Many other virtues are attributed to *tanſy*, ſuch as its curing ſome colics, and the gout; in which laſt caſe, ſome have ſaid they have been relieved by its uſe from the frequency of the fits of the gout. It is alſo recommended in hyſteria ariſing from menſtrual obſtruction. Doſe, in powder, 3 i. or more; but it is more commonly drank as tea in infuſion. See Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name for ſeveral other herbs.

TANASIA. See TANACETUM.

TAPIOCA. See CASSADA.

TARACHON. See DRACO.

TARANDUS. See CERVUS RANGIFER.

TARANTISMUS. A DESIRE of DANCING. The diſorder ſaid to be produced by the bite of a tarantula; but this is impoſition. Some expreſs by it a kind of St. Vitus's dance.

TARANTULA. A ſpecies of ſpider met with in Apulia. Its bite is ſaid to produce a ſpecies of madneſs, which is cured by muſic, but not by any other means; but Dr. Cirillo declares that he never could make the *tarantula* bite him, nor any other perſon, though he often had tried to provoke it. So that this affair ſeems to be only a fraud practiſed to obtain money.

TARAXACON, } See DENS LEONIS.
TARAXACUM. }

TARAXIS, from ταρασσω, *to diſturb*. A diſorder of the eye, ſuch as when it is offended by ſmoak, or too hard rubbing. It is when the eye is offended by attrition, ſmoke, duſt, or other ſlight cauſes. Galen, in 6 Epid. Com. 5, ſays, it is a morbid diſpoſition of the eye, preceding an inflammation, and the beginning of an inflammation. Paulus, lib. iii. cap. 22. defines it to be heat and humidity of the eye, attended with a preternatural redneſs, proceeding, not from the body, but ſome external cauſe, as the ſun, ſmoak, duſt, and wind; whence the diſorder is very ſpeedily remedied, by removing the cauſe. Hoffman, in his Practice of Medicine, ſays, the ſlighter ophthalmiæ, occaſioned by duſt, expoſure to cold air, ſun, or other ſlight external cauſes, are inflammations of the tunica adnata only, and attended with little danger. Perhaps the following, noticed by Mr. Ware, in his Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. may be included under this name. He ſays, it frequently comes on in the moſt ſudden and unexpected manner, without any preceding or concomitant illneſs. When it happens in this way, the common people call it a BLAST IN THE EYE: and it ſeems to proceed from ſome peculiar property in the air which ſurrounds us: like other epidemic diſeaſes, it often affects the whole neighbourhood at the ſame time; as was the caſe during the ſummer 1778, at Newbery, in Berkſhire, and in ſeveral of the camps, where it was known by the name of the OCULAR DISEASE. In Dr. Cullen's arrangement of the ſpecies and varieties of the ophthalmia, he places this as the leaſt violent, and calls it *ophthalmia taraxis*. See OPHTHALMIA. This kind of inflammation gives way to the gentleſt remedies uſed againſt inflammations of the eyes.

TARCHON. See DRACO.

TAROLI. See CRYSTALLINÆ.

TARSUS, from ταρσος. The CARTILAGINOUS EDGE of the EYE-LIDS. The edge of each eye-lid is principally formed by a thin cartilage, called *tarſus*, which is adapted to the ſhape and roundneſs of the eye. The lower edge of the ſuperior cartilage, and upper edge of the inferior, meet with each other, and are termed the ciliary edges. Theſe cartilages do not terminate in a line, like the ſharp edge of a knife, but rather flat like the back of it; forming two edges, one external, the other internal. When the eyes are ſhut, the external edges meet; but the internal are preſerved at a ſmall diſtance from each other, leaving a gutter, or groove, through which the

tears are ſuppoſed to paſs from the lacrymal gland to the puncta lacrymalia, while we are aſleep. The *cilia*, or eyelaſhes, which when too ſhort are called *rodatio*, ariſe out of the external edge of the termination of this cartilage; and on the internal, at an evident diſtance from them, is a line of ſmall orifices, which are the excretory ducts of ſmall glands that lie in the inner ſurface of the *tarſus*, and are called *ciliares glandulæ*. Alſo the ſpace between the bones of the leg and the metatarſus, is called *tarſus*. See PES.

TARTARUM, alſo called ARGOL, ARGAL, GIRMER, TARTAR, WINE-STONE. PARACELSUS calls it *crepinum*. It it an eſſential acid concrete ſalt of grapes, thrown off from wines, after complete fermentation, to the ſides and bottoms of the caſks; it is of a red or a white colour, and more or leſs droſſy, according to the quality of the wine. Dr Cullen ſays it conſiſts of a great part of the vegetable fixed alkali, ſuperſaturated with a quantity of acid, which, though in the main of the nature of vegetable acid, has however ſomething peculiar, which is not well aſcertained. The white is uſually moſt pure; but in all other reſpects they are the ſame. Chuſe ſuch as is clean, ſound, ſomewhat tranſparent, and hath its outſide covered with ſmall ſhining cryſtals. The Rheniſh white wine *tartar* is the moſt pure. Its virtues as a medicine are thoſe of a cooling laxative; in doſes from ʒ i. to ʒ iii. it is aperient; from ℥ ſs. to ℥ i. it moderately purges.

If *tartar* is diſſolved in water, it effervesces with fixed alkaline ſalts, and ſaturates of the vegetable alkalies near one third of its own weight; the neutral ſalt formed by this union is more purgative than the *tartar* itſelf, as is inſtanced in the *ſoluble tartar*, now called KALI TARTARISATUM, of the London College, for which they order the following proceſs: Take of kali, one pound; cryſtals of tartar, three pounds; diſtilled water, boiling, three gallons. To the ſalt diſſolved in water, throw in gradually the cryſtals of tartar, powdered. Filter the liquor, when cold, through paper: and after due evaporation ſelect a part to cryſtallize. Pharm. Lond. 1788. The *ſoluble tartar* might as well be made with the common white *tartar*, as its impurities are ſufficiently removed by the neceſſary filtration. To ſecure the neutralization of the ſalt, the *tartar* may be made to prevail at the firſt, and the liquor ſuffered to cool a little before filtration, that the redundant *tartar* may concrete and ſeparate from it. The *tartar* diſſolves difficultly in water, and when diſſolved therein, it ſoon concretes again on being removed from the fire, and what the alkali hath not taken up, will remain on the filtre; and, on the other hand, if too much alkali is uſed, it will remain uncryſtallized. The ſoluble *tartar* is a *mild*, *cooling aperient* in doſes from ϑ i. to ʒ i. it is *laxative* in doſes of ʒ ii. or iii. and *purges* if ℥ i. is given; it promotes the operation of reſinous purges, and prevents their griping. It has been particularly recommended as a purgative for maniacal and melancholic patients.

Tartar is very difficultly ſoluble in water: if it is diſſolved in twenty times its weight of boiling water, it continues diſſolved long enough to be paſſed through a ſtrainer; but when ſet in the cool air, it ſoon begin sto run together in the form of cryſtals on the ſides of veſſels; theſe, when collected and dried, are called CRYSTALS OF TARTAR. If this ſolution of *tartar* is ſtrained and boiled until a thick pellicle appears on the ſurface, and this pellicle being ſkimmed off, it is again boiled until another pellicle appears, and is ſkimmed off, &c. until all the *tartar* is obtained, which is when all the water is conſumed, then all theſe pellicles being mixed together, and dried in the ſun, you have the cryſtals of *tartar*. But it is the beſt to have this preparation in the form of cryſtals, as the powder is ſo generally adulterated. Theſe are *laxative*, and *gently cathartic*, and may be given from ʒ j. to ℥ ij. according to the conſtitution of the patients, or the effect wanted to be produced. They are a very uſeful antiphlogiſtic; and in moderate doſes, in evacuating the inteſtines, and in producing all the effects of that, they have all the powers of the neutral ſalts. In large doſes, without any inflammatory ſtimulus applied to the inteſtines, they act like a purgative in exciting the action of the abſorbents in every part of the ſyſtem. Either in ſmall or large doſes, this medicine paſſes the urinary paſſages, and ſometimes promotes the ſecretion of urine very copiouſly, but this more readily by being accompanied by a quantity of watery fluid; hence the moſt eligible mode of adminiſtering the cryſtals is in a liquid form. See ANASARCA; Dr. Home's Clin. Exper. Neumann's Chem. Works Lewis's and Cullen's Mat. Med.

TARTARUM EMETICUM. EMETIC TARTAR. Now ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM. It is alſo called *ſtibiated tartar*. It is made by boiling one pound and an half of crocus of antimony, powdered, in two gallons of diſtilled water, in which has been diſſolved two pounds of cryſtals of tartar, in a glaſs veſſel for about a quarter of an hour; then filtered through paper, and the ſtrained liquor ſet by to cryſtallize. Ph. Lond. 1788.

This tartariſed antimony alſo forms a medicated wine under the character of vinum antimonii tartariſati. See ANTIMONIUM. But a more certain preparation is obtained as follows:

Take of powdered mercurius vitæ, waſh it with a little fixed alkali to ſeparate the marine acid from it, then gradually throw it into a glaſs veſſel, in which is a boiling ſolution of the cream of *tartar*; continue the boiling and the addition of the mercurius vitæ, until there is no longer any fermentation from the mixture; after this, filter the liquor, and ſet it to cool, and cryſtals will ſoon be formed. Theſe cryſtals are an *emetic tartar* that is certain in its operation, and equal in its ſtrength. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Dict. of Chem.

Mr. Beaumé affirms from experiment, that the acid of *tartar* may be eaſily ſaturated with the reguline part of antimony; and the glaſs of antimony is the moſt emetic and moſt ſoluble of all the antimonial preparations by fire; it ſhould be preferred for making a neutral antimonial ſoluble *tartar*; yet reflecting on the nature of the glaſs of antimony, it is not always of the ſame ſtrength. It is made by fuſing the grey calx of antimony calcined to an uncertain degree; and we know that if it be too little calcined, we ſhall obtain an opake matter that reſembles the liver more than the glaſs; if it is too much calcined, it cannot be vitrified, nor even fuſed, by the moſt intenſe heat: between the degree of calcination which is ſufficient to give an opake fuſed matter, and the degree in which it begins to be unfuſible, there are many intermediate ones; all of which are ſufficient to produce glaſſes of antimony; but theſe glaſſes differ in the degree of tranſparency, in tenſity of colour, and fuſibility, according as the calcination has been more or leſs complete. We cannot doubt that different glaſſes of antimony muſt be more or leſs emetic, and that perhaps different quantities of theſe glaſſes are required for the perfect ſaturation of the acid of *tartar*; beſides, we are both ignorant of the degree of calcination which renders the glaſs of antimony moſt emetic, and alſo of the method of obtaining it, if we knew it. Hence we are not certain that tartariſed antimony made with glaſs of antimony is equally and conſtantly emetic; therefore, inſtead of the glaſs of antimony, we recommend the PULVIS ALGAROTHI for making the *tartariſed antimony*. Mr. Beaumé further obſerves, that the pulvis Algarothi hath the advantages of the glaſs of antimony, it being convertible into a neutral ſalt, by means of the acid of *tartar*, and is not ſubject, like the glaſs of antimony, to give the *emetic tartar* prepared with it an uncertain degree of ſtrength; though of itſelf it is, like the other calces, uncertain; but it is the beſt preparation of antimony from which to obtain a certain and uniformly effectual medicine. The *pulvis Algarothi* is not ſaline, and from the quantity of marine acid which it contains, it is ſomewhat cauſtic: but when it is waſhed with a little fixed alkali, all the acid is ſeparated, and then it is totally ſoluble by cream of *tartar*, and it is thereby convertible into a ſoluble *emetic tartar*, perfectly neutral; and for which purpoſe, prepare to uſe it as follows: mix an equal quantity of cream of *tartar*, and the powder of algaroth, or as much of the latter as is required to ſaturate the former; throw this mixture gradually into boiling water, and continue the boiling gently, till there is no effervescence, or till the cream of *tartar* is well ſaturated. Filter the liquor, and when this liquor is cool, fine cryſtals will be formed in it, which are ſoluble *tartar*, perfectly ſaturated with the algaroth's powder: as ſoon as the cryſtals are formed, carefully dry them, and keep them in a well-cloſed glaſs veſſel.

In preparing the *antimony tartariſed*, veſſels, &c. of glaſs ſhould be uſed; for iron, tin, lead, and copper decompoſe it, by attracting the acid more ſtrongly than the antimony does; whence one cauſe or inequality in different parcels of this preparation, made at different times. The powder of algaroth is a calx of antimony, conſtantly of the ſame degree of emetic ſtrength; it is emetic becauſe the regulus of antimony, firſt diſſolved by marine acid,

acid, and afterwards ſeparated from that acid, retains the quantity of phlogiſton that is neceſſary to give an emetic quality of the calx of antimony; the quantity of phlogiſton which it retains, and therefore its emetic power muſt always be the ſame; for the marine acid of the corroſive ſublimate, which afterwards becomes the butter of antimony, is always the ſame in quantity, and in its degrees of concentration, and of activity; conſequently the calx of antimony ſeparated from it muſt always contain an equal quantity of phlogiſton, and is therefore much preferable to the glaſs of antimony, which contains ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs phlogiſton. Thus, by uſing the powder of algaroth inſtead of the glaſs of antimony, we obtain an uniform and certain *tartariſed antimony*, uniformly active. Then phyſicians will only have to attend to the ſenſibility or irritability of the conſtitutions of their patients.

In the Hiſtory of the Royal Medical Society at Paris, for the year 1776, M. de Laſſone prefers the above mode of preparing the *tartariſed antimony*: but he ſays there is an objection to it, as well as to all other methods of preparing it, which is, that when diſſolved in a very diluted aqueous vehicle, part of the medicine is conſtantly precipitated, and adheres to the ſides of the phial. As this is owing to its not being ſufficiently ſoluble, he recommends the mixing equal quantities of *tartariſed antimony* and pure ſal ammoniac; and after rubbing them together in a mortar, adding a ſmall quantity, three parts or leſs, of diſtilled water. Thus the two ſalts unite, and are completely diſſolved.

Tartariſed antimony, according to its doſe, is an emetic, and diaphoretic, called by ſome *alterant*. It is a medicine, both ſafe, convenient, and has little taſte. The doſe, as an EMETIC, is from one grain to five; to children it is generally given in ſolution, in the proportion of one grain to one ounce of water, and ſweetened with ſugar; a tea ſpoonful or two may be taken every half hour till the patient vomits. It is thus made to anſwer in fevers, and when the ſtomach is loaded with phlegm, or the lungs with mucus; and it ſhould be repeated according to the neceſſity of the caſe, and the ſtrength of the patient. As a DIAPHORETIC, the doſe is, from one-eighth to one-half a grain, given repeatedly in the beginning of remittent fevers, joined with a few grains of ſugar, and ſome teſtaceous powders, and with ten or more grains of nitre in inflammatory fevers. It is given in moderate doſes, well diluted in ſome aqueous liquid, every half hour, till it acts by vomiting or purging, by the French; and this, particularly at the attack of bilious fevers; at this period they moſt commonly join to it ſome mild purgative, as tamarinds, manna, or purging ſalts, diſſolved in ptiſan, or barley-water, in order to clear the firſt paſſages; and from this mode frequently the diſeaſe is removed in its firſt ſtage.

The tartariſed antimony, properly managed, will anſwer the purpoſes of any other antimonial preparation, and will produce all the good effects of James's powder, ſo called.

TARTARUM SOLUBILE. See KALI.

—— VITRIOLATUM. See NITRUM VITRIOLATUM, N° 6.

TARTARUS REGENERATUS. See DIURETICUS SAL.

TAXIS. See BUBONOCELE.

TEGULA GALLIS. See HIBERNICUS LAPIS.

TELA CELLULOSA. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

TELEPHIUM. See CRASSULA, FABAGO. For that called CHIRONIUM, ſee ORNITHOPODIUM.

TEMPERAMENTUM. TEMPERAMENT, or CONSTITUTION. Various are the diviſions of *temperaments*. The following has maintained its ground ſome time: but it ſeems to be totally ſubſervient to the doctrine of the fluids, and may ſerve the purpoſes of humoral pathology, viz. 1ſt. The ſanguine, or when the habit is full of good blood. 2d. The ſerous or phlegmatic, or when the habit is full of ſerum. 3d. The temperate, or when the red blood and ſerum are in due proportions. 4th. The cacochymic, or when the juices are depraved. Dr. Cullen thinks that the difference of *temperaments* may conſiſt, 1ſt. In the ſtate of the ſimple ſolids. 2d. In the ſtate of the fluids. 3d. In the proportion of the ſolids and fluids in the body. 4th. In the diſtribution of the fluids. 5th. In the ſtate of the nervous power. Mat. Med. In forming, however, our opinions with reſpect to temperaments, the conſtituent parts of the machine ſhould be conſidered, particularly thoſe which are poſſeſſed of moving powers, as it is on their action that every function of the body, nay even life itſelf, depends, and probably the very nature of our fluids, not contaminated with any extraneous materials thrown or abſorbed into the habit. The MOVING POWERS of the habit are the *muſcular fibres*, and *vaſcular ſyſtem*, poſſeſſed of irritability; the *nervous ſyſtem*, of incitability; and the *ſanguinary maſs of fluids*, of the vis animans, and ſervans naturam. Hence, therefore, from theſe principles, do we think temperaments may be formed, for the purpoſe of promoting practical utility, either in preventing, or curing diſeaſe.—Conſiſtent with this ſcheme, CONSTITUTIONS have been divided into ſuch as are SIMPLE and GENERAL; MIXED and GENERAL, and ſuch as are PECULIAR.—The SIMPLE and GENERAL are, 1ſt. *Strong* and *robuſt*. 2d. *Weak*, *relaxed*, and *delicate*. 3d. *Nervous*, or *incitable*. 4th. *Irritable*. 5th. *Torpid*. But theſe may be combined, and form others, viz. The STRONG,—ROBUST,—and *irritable*,—*torpid*, *nervous*, or *incitable*,—though the firſt of theſe is what moſt commonly takes place. The WEAK, DELICATE, and RELAXED, may alſo be ſubject to the ſame combinations.—*Nervous*, or *incitable*,—*irritable*,—*torpid*,—apt to take place in the order here ſet down with regard to the more general mode.—The MIXED and GENERAL are, 1. *Plethoric*. 2. *Hot*. 3. *Cold*. 4. *Conſumptive*. 5. *Acrimonious*; for theſe may be combined with either the *irritable*, *nervous*, or *torpid*, but depend upon the quantity and quality of the blood, and the greater or leſs degree of the irritability or incitability of the vaſcular or nervous ſyſtem.—The PECULIAR are, 1. *Phlegmatic*. 2. *Bilious*. 3. *Coſtive*. 4. *The Lax*. 5. *Flatulent*. 6. *Scorbutic*. 7. *Gouty*. 8. *Rheumatic*. 9. *Scrophulous*. Any of which may be combined with thoſe which are ſimple, and mixed; as a STRONG and ROBUST conſtitution may be alſo *plethoric*, *hot*, *coſtive*, *gouty*; ſo may the WEAK, RELAXED, and DELICATE; though plethora is moſt generally the concomitant of the former. For further particulars on this ſubject, ſee WALLIS on Health and Diſeaſe, 2d. edition.

TEMPERANTIA. TEMPERATING MEDICINES, alſo *contemperantia*. The term is very vague and uncertain; ſometimes it is uſed for medicines ſuited to diminiſh heat, and the activity of the ſyſtem; ſometimes for medicines calculated to correct or cover the matter which gives irritation; and ſometimes for medicines which carry noxious and irritating matter out of the body; hence the temperantia may belong to the refrigerantia,—demulcentia,—and evacuantia;—hence an improper term to be made uſe of from its want of preciſion.

TEMPLINUM OL. i. e. *ol. templinum* verum Germanorum. It is a kind of ol. terebinthinæ.

TEMPORA. The TEMPLES; called alſo CORÆ, CORSÆ, CROTAPHI.

TEMPORALIS ARTERIA. The origin of the *temporal artery* is covered with the parotid gland. It lies behind the meatus auditorius externus, and emerging from the parotid, comes, juſt covered by the ſkin, to the zygomatic proceſs of the os temporis; it crawls up, and divides into two branches, one of which goes to the frontal, the other to the parietal bone. The frontal part anaſtomoſes with the internal carotid, and the other portion with the occipital *artery*. From the root of the temporal, an *artery* paſſes up to the ſcalp behind the ear, and is ſometimes ordered to be opened inſtead of the temporal.

TEMPORALIS MUSCULUS, it is alſo called *crotaphites*. It riſes broad from the region of the temples, particularly from the oſſa frontis, parietalia, temporalis, and ſphenoides, where it ſpreads like a quarter of a circle; then it forms a tendon, which paſſes under the jugum, and is inſerted into the coronoid proceſs of the under jaw. A ligament from the proceſſus zygomaticus braces this tendon down, and imparts ſome of the internal fibres to it. It is covered with a ſtrong tendinous ſheath, which is loſt in the epicranium. When matter is formed under this tendinous expanſion, it is uſually attended with ſo great a degree of fever, from the pain, as to occaſion delirium. The thickneſs of this tendinous part prevents the matter from pointing outwardly, where it was firſt formed; and if left without aid, it runs in the direction of the *temporal muſcle*, and opens into the mouth by the coronoid proceſs of the lower jaw. It is uſual therefore, not to wait for this matter pointing outwardly where it is firſt formed; but, as in other inſtances of matter under the faſciæ of tendons, to make an opening directly to it. See ABSCESS *of the temporal muſcle*.

TEM-

TEMPORUM OSSA; called alſo by ſome *arcualia*, vel *nervalia oſſa*. The TEMPLE BONES are each divided into three parts, viz. the maſtoidea, the ſquamoſa, and the petroſa, which is called *lithoeides*. There are three external proceſſes which ariſe from each of the temporal bones; on the poſterior part is the *maſtoideus proceſſus*, called *mammiformis*, and *mamillaris*; a little more forward is the *zygomaticus proceſſus*; it joins the os malæ, and from the inferior craggy part the *ſtyloides proceſſus* juts out obliquely forward, called *plectrum*. A little below the maſtoid proceſs there is a cavity, whence the digaſtric muſcle of the lower jaw ariſes. At the inner ſide of the root of the ſtyloid proceſs there is a cavity where the internal jugular vein is lodged. Between the maſtoid and zygomatic proceſſes the meatus auditorius externus is ſeated, and between the maſtoid and ſtyloid proceſſes is the aquæductus Fallopii, whence the portio dura of the ſeventh pair of nerves makes its exit. Before the ſtyloid proceſs is a glenoid cavity for the reception of the condyle of the lower jaw, near which cavity is an eminence, upon which the condyle ſometimes moves. In the pars petroſa, near the ſtyloid proceſs, is a canal through which the carotid artery enters, called *alſamach*, or *alſemach*. Near the laſt foramen, on the anterior edge of the bone, is the tuba Euſtachiana. The internal foramen is the meatus auditorius internus.

TENANCHILES. See PIPER INDICUM.

TENDINOSA TUNICA. See ALBUGINEA TUNICA.

TENDO, from τεινω, *to ſtretch*, alſo called *chorda*. A TENDON. See MUSCULUS.

TENDO ACHILLIS, *chorda magna*. This *tendon* is formed by the union of the ſoleus, and gaſtrocnemius muſcles, which are inſerted into the os calcis. Some ſay it is thus named from its action in conducing to ſwiftneſs of pace. Homer deſcribes this *tendon*, which was probably thus named by the ancients, from their cuſtom of calling every thing thus, that had any extraordinary ſtrength or virtue. See GASTROCNEMII.

TENDRIL. See CIRRHUS.

TENESMUS, from τεινω, *to ſtretch*. A *teneſmus* is a continual painful urging to go to ſtool, when little or nothing can be diſcharged. There is a pain in the anus, and a frequent deſire of going to ſtool, whilſt a mucous ſubſtance, which is ſometimes bloody, is diſcharged. The cauſes are, *a ſtone in the bladder, an inflammation in the neck of the bladder, acrid humours falling on the rectum, a diarrhœa, a dyſentery, the piles, pregnancy*, &c.

This diſorder is very troubleſome, but rarely dangerous.

As the cauſe varies, the cure will alſo differ. *If a ſtone in the bladder* is the cauſe, its poſition ſhould be altered by means of a catheter, if putting the patient into a proper poſture will not anſwer the end.—*If an inflammation in the neck of the bladder is the cauſe*, ſuch means will be neceſſary as are directed for removing inflammation there.—*If acrid humours* affect the rectum, they ſhould be gently purged off, and then emollient or balſamic clyſters ſhould be injected, the ol. ricini is particularly uſeful, both by the mouth and clyſterwiſe.—That kind of teneſmus which affects *pregnant women* is relieved by clyſters of ſweet oil, and a little of the tinct. opii mixed with it; in other inſtances, the method of relief will be the ſame as in a dyſentery. See Lommius's Med. Obſ. Lobb on painful Diſtempers.

TENGA. See PALMA COCCIFERA.

TENONTAGRA, from τενων, *a tendon*, and αγρα, *a ſeizure*. See ARTHRITIS.

TENSOR FASCIÆ FEMORIS. See FASCIÆ LATÆ MUSCULUS.

—— MEMBRANÆ TYMPANI, alſo called *mallei muſculus externus* vel *ſuperior*. It lies on the upper-part, above the bony portion of the canal that goes to the noſe, and runs to be inſerted into the inſide of the malleus. It is ſuppoſed to pull the membrana tympani in, and to make it more tenſe.

—— PALATI. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

TEPIDUS. TEPID. Warm as milk from the cow.

TEREBELLA. See TREPANUM.

TEREBINTHINA. TURPENTINE; called alſo *albetin*; *albetal*; *betin*; *brutino*; *butino*. The produce of the different ſpecies, &c. of pine-trees, and the piſtachiæ chiefly, if not wholly. The Pharmacopœia of the Edinb. Col. ſays it is the produce of pinus larynx, i. e. pinus foliis faſciculatis obtuſis, Linn.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA, vel CYPRIA. The CHIO, or CYPRIAN TURPENTINE. It is generally about the conſiſtence of thick honey, very tenacious, clear, almoſt tranſparent, of a white colour, with a caſt of yellow or blue; it hath a warm, pungent, bitteriſh taſte, a fragrant ſmell, more agreeable than that of any of the other *turpentines*. It is the produce of the *terebinthinus vulgaris*, C. B. in the iſland of Cyprus, and the ſouthern parts of Europe. The PISTACIA TEREBINTHUS *foliis imparipinnatis foliolis ovato-lanceolatis*. CLASS. DIOECIA, ORDO PENTANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1108. This kind of *turpentine* is ſaid to be the leaſt ſubject to be adulterated.

TEREBINTHINA VENETA. VENICE TURPENTINE. It is uſually thinner than the other ſorts, of a pale yellow colour, a hot, pungent, bitteriſh taſte, and a ſtrong ſmell, without any of the fine aromatic flavour of the Chio *turpentine*. It is the produce of the PINUS LARIX, foliis faſciculatis mollibus obtuſiuſculis, bracteis extra ſquamas, ſtrobilorum extantibus. CLASS. and ORD. &c. the ſame as the common *turpentine*, (ſee below)—COMMON WHITE LARCH TREE; and brought from France, Germany, &c.

—— ARGENTORATENSIS. STRASBURGH TURPENTINE. It is of a middle conſiſtence between the two foregoing, more tranſparent, and leſs tenacious than either, of a yellowiſh brown colour, more agreeable to the ſmell than either the common or the Venice; to the taſte it is the bittereſt, but the leaſt acrid. It is extracted in different parts of Germany from the ſilver and the red firs, the *pinus picea*, Linn. by making inciſions through the bark. In ſome places a reſinous juice is collected from certain knots under the bark. This is called *lacryma abiegna*, and *abietanum oleum*. The medical virtues of theſe *turpentines* are ſpecified below, under the

—— COMMUNIS. COMMON TURPENTINE, of the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, is from the PINUS PICEA, *ſilver fir tree*; it is the PINUS *foliis ſolitariis, planis emarginatis pectinatis, ſquamis coni obtuſiſſimis adpreſſis, Hort. Kew.* CLASS. MONOECIA, ORDO MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1077. Turpentine, the product of this tree, is about the conſiſtence of honey, of an opake browniſh white colour; the coarſeſt and heavieſt of all the kinds, and its ſmell and taſte are alſo the moſt diſagreeable.

All theſe *turpentines* diſſolve totally in rectified ſpirit of wine, but give out nothing to watery menſtrua; by the mediation of mucilages, the white of egg, or of gum arabic, they mix with water into a milky liquor. Diſtilled with water, they yield a large quantity of a ſubtile, penetrating, eſſential oil, viz. the oil of *turpentine*, which is called alſo the ſpirit of *turpentine*. The oil is difficult of ſolution in ſpirit of wine, though the *turpentine* ſo eaſily diſſolves in it. If this oil is rediſtilled in a retort by itſelf, with a gentle heat, it becomes more ſubtil, and in this ſtate it is called ethereal oil of *turpentine*; the thicker part which remains behind, is called balſam of *turpentine*, and *botin, butino*.

All the *turpentines* are hot, ſtimulating, detergent, and corroborant; they ſtimulate the primæ viæ, and prove laxative; and Dr. CULLEN ſays, that ℥ ſs. or ℥ j. of Venice turpentine, triturated with the yolk of an egg, and diffuſed in water, may be employed in the form of injection, as the moſt certain laxative in colics, and other caſes of obſtinate coſtiveneſs. When carried into the blood-veſſels, turpentine ſtimulates the whole ſyſtem; hence its uſe in chronic rheumatiſm and paralyſis. When inflammatory ſymptoms do not forbid, they are given from ten grains to half a dram, for cleanſing the urinary paſſages, for healing internal ulcerations in general, and in laxities of the ſeminal and uterine veſſels; they ſeem peculiarly to affect the urinary paſſages, and give a violet ſmell to the urine; they diſſolve and diſcharge mucous matter from the urinary paſſages; but if a ſtone is in any of the parts, they are not ſafely adminiſtered. The following electary is given in gleets at ſome of the hoſpitals: ℞ Tereb. vulg. ℥ j. mellis deſpumati ℥ ij. m. Doſis, ʒ j. bis terve de die. Turpentine has alſo been much uſed in fluor albus. Two or three of the following pills, taken twice or thrice a day, are found of ſervice in ſimilar complaints. ℞ Terebinthinæ vulgaris ʒ ij. farinæ tritici, q. ſ. ut fiant pilulæ; e drachma una formentur duodecim.—In violent fits of the ſtone, the following clyſter is often of great ſervice: ℞. Terebinth. vulg. ℥ j. ovi unius vitellum, bene commiſceantur, deinde adjiciatur decocti avenæ ℔ ſs. m. The Venice is moſt diuretic and detergent; the Chio and Straſburg more corroborant; the common is uſed externally, and for diſtilling. What remains, after diſtilling the oil from *turpentine*,

pentine, is the yellow and the black roſins. *Turpentines* not only paſs off by urine, but alſo by perſpiration, and probably by exhalation from the lungs; and to theſe reſpective effects are to be aſcribed the virtues they have in gravelly complaints, ſcurvy, and pulmonic diſorders. In all theſe diſeaſes, however, and eſpecially the laſt, they, as well as gums and balſams of the terebinthinate claſs, by acting as ſtimulants, are productive of miſchief. They are conſidered as rubefacient, and too ſtimulative to be applied to freſh wounds, or when they are in a ſuppurative ſtate.

The oils, both the common and the ethereal, are powerfully ſtimulating, detergent, and diuretic; they are given in doſes from a few drops to half an ounce in rheumatiſms; and ſtrongly recommended as a remedy for the ſciatica, by Pitcairn, and Cheyne; but few ſtomachs are able to bear the doſes they direct. When a large doſe is directed, it is given in the morning, and an opiate at night. Mixt with ſpirit of wine, they are uſed as ſtyptics, to check the diſcharge of blood from wounds. They are uſed for rubbing on parts affected with pains. But if too freely uſed inwardly, they diſpoſe to a diabetes, and weaken the urinary paſſages and the ſeminal veſſels. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med. Home's Clinical Experiments.

TEREBINTHINA INDICA. See PISTACIA.

TEREBRA, from τειρω, *to bore*. A name of the trepan. See TREPANUM. Alſo a chirurgical inſtrument for perforating bones, or for extracting hard bodies, as bullets, &c. from wounds.

TEREDO. See SPINA VENTOSA, and CARIES.

TERENIABIM MANNA. See ALHAGI.

TERES, vel TERETES. See VERMES.

TERES LIGAMENTUM. It riſes from the bottom of the cavity of the acetabulum, and runs obliquely backwards, to be inſerted into the head of the os femoris. It ſerves to confine the rotation of the thigh.

—— MAJOR. This muſcle riſes from the outer part of the lower corner of the ſcapula, paſſes to the os humeri forwards, joined by the latiſſimus dorſi and its tendon, it is inſerted into the poſterior ridge of the biceps groove, to bring the arm downwards, backwards, and inwards to the body. Brown calls this muſcle *rotundus major*.

—— MINOR, alſo called *brevis* vel *brachys*; *obliquus humeri*; *muſc. Placentini*, becauſe Placentinus added it to the number of muſcles belonging to the arm; *tranſverſalis*. It riſes from the lower coſta of the ſcapula, and runs with the infra ſpinatus, and is inſerted with it alſo.

TERMINALIA BENZOIN. See BENZOINUM.

TERMINTHUS. Galen deſcribes them as being tumors in the ſkin, nearly reſembling the fruit of τερμινθος, *turpentine trees*, of a blackiſh colour, inclining to green. Wiſeman reckons the *epinyctis* to be a ſpecies of *terminthus*, and ſays that they are both of them painful tubercles, or angry puſtules, affecting the ſkin of the arms, hands, and thighs. Cullen places them as a variety of phlogoſis phlegmone, and Sauvages ranks them as a ſort of furunculus. Bleeding, purging, and a regular diet, is all that is required for their cure: it is alſo called *albotis*.

TERNA. See IMPETIGINES.

TERRA. See VENTER.

TERRA. EARTH; called alſo *almiſaruh*. IN CHEMISTRY, *earth* is one of the four ſimple ſubſtances called elements. *Earth* is not found ſo pure as the other elements, fire, air, and water; but it is moſt probable, that as there is only one kind of air, water, and fire, ſo there is but one kind of *earth*, however it may vary, from the different ſubſtances with which it was mixed. The eſſential properties by which earthy ſubſtances differ from the other elements, are their much greater weight, hardneſs, fixedneſs, and inſuſibility; and theſe are moſt eminently united in the vitrifiable kinds of *earth*.

Neumann divides the mineral *earths* into five kinds, viz. the cryſtalline, calcareous, argillaceous, talky, and gypſeous.

Animal earths Dr. Lewis includes under three kinds, viz. that from ſhells, from calcined bones and horns, and from the blood, fleſh, and ſkins of animals.

Vegetable earths are diſtinguiſhed into three kinds by Wallerius, viz. that obtained by burning ſoft, ſpongy, and farinaceous plants; by burning the harder and leſs ſucculent plants; and by burning wood.

The earths that are attended to with a medicinal view are chiefly the inſipid ones, which abſorb acids; whence they are called abſorbent *earths*. Some of the tenacious adheſive *earths* have been uſed, ſuch as the boles, ſealed *earths*, &c. but are now much neglected. See the Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

TERRA CARIOSA. ROTTEN STONE. It is a ſpecies of non-effervеſcent chalk. For that called—— TRIPOLITANA, *tripolis*, ſee ALANA.

—— AMPELITES, ſee AMPELITES.——CANDIDA.——FULLONICA.——SAMIA.——SAPONARIA ANGLICA.——SIGILLATA ALBA, ſee CIMOLIA ALBA.——CRETA, ſee CRETA ALBA.——FULLONICA, ſee CIMOLIA PURPURASCENS.——FOLIATA TARTARI, ſee DIURETICUS SAL.—— MAGNESIÆ. ſee MAGNESIA ALBA,——SICULA, and SICILIANA, ſee BEZOAR FOSSILE.——MARITA, ſee CURCUMA.——SELINUSIA, ſee CRETA SELINUSIA.——ALBA, ſee ETHEL.——SARACENICA, ſee ANATRON.——PONDEROSA MURIATA, ſee BARYTES.

—— JAPONICA. JAPAN EARTH, *cachou*, *faufel*, *cætchu*, *caſchu*, *catechu*, *cadtchu*, *caſhow*, *caitchu*, *caſtjoe*, *cachu*, *cate*, *kaath*. The natives call it CUTT; the Engliſh who reſide there, CUTCH. It is called *Japan earth*, becauſe it was long ſuppoſed to be an earthy ſubſtance from *Japan*; but it is a gummy reſin, obtained by a decoction of ſome vegetable ſubſtance in water. The plant is called *coira*, or *caira*, by the natives of Bahar province in the Eaſt Indies. The natives of Pegu name the tree *kheir*, or *khadira*. It is a ſpecies of the mimoſa of Linnæus. In Dr. Fothergill's Works by Dr. Lettſom, vol. ii. it is called *mimoſa Japonica*: in the Pharmacopœia of the Edinburgh College, it is named from Linnæus, MIMOSA CATECHU, *ſpinis ſtipularibus, foliis bipinnatis, multijugis; glandulis partialium ſingulis, ſpicis axillaribus geminis. f. ternis pedunculatis*, CLASS. POLYGAMIA, ORD. MONOECIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1158. In Dr. Fothergill's account of the tree, we are told that the wood is extremely hard and heavy, the interior part varies from a pale brown to a dark red, approaching to black in different plants, but always covered with one or two inches thick of white wood. It is one of the moſt common trees to be met with on the uncultivated mountains of Rotas and Pallamow, diſtricts of Hindoſtan, in the province of Bahar, weſtward of Bengal, and frequent in many other neighbouring parts. From the interior coloured wood is produced the extract erroneouſly called *terra Japonica*. The extract is thus made: after the tree is cut down, all the exterior or white part is pared off and caſt away; the interior coloured wood is cut into chips, with which a narrow-mouthed unglazed earthen pot is filled; to this as much water is added as will riſe to the upper chips; when this is half evaporated by boiling, the decoction is poured into a flat earthen pot, and boiled to one third part: this is ſet in a cool place for one day, and afterwards evaporated by the heat of the ſun, ſtirring it ſeveral times in the day; when it is reduced to a conſiderable conſiſtence, it is ſpread upon a mat or cloth, which had previouſly been covered with the aſhes of cow-dung; this maſs is divided into ſquare pieces by a ſtring, and completely dried by turning them frequently in the ſun, until they are fit for ſale. In making the extract, the pale brown wood is preferred, as it produces the fine whitiſh extract: the darker the wood is, the blacker the extract, and of leſs value. The preparers of this extract are very careleſs in keeping it free from foreign matters; in conſequence of which it hath a conſiderable quantity of aſhes, &c. mixed with it. Mr. Kerr, who collected this account, ſays that he never could learn that the *terra Japonica* was produced from the *areca*, or *betel-nut*, nor indeed does he think it credible that it ſhould, as its price would be far exceeding that of the *terra Japonica*, if the preparation was from the areca. Where the *terra Japonica* is made, it is uſed in dying; for painting chintz and other cloth, joined with vitriolic ſalts, a black colour is produced; mixed with oil, they paint the beams and walls of their houſes, to preſerve them from the deſtructive white ants. The black phyſicians divide diſeaſes into the hot and cold, and thus they divide their medicines; to the hot diſeaſes they oppoſe the cooling medicines, among which the *terra Japonica* is reckoned powerful. For a more particular account of this production, ſee Dr. Lettſom's edition of Dr. Fothergill's Works, vol. ii. p. 191—199. Some ſpecimens of this drug are of a pale reddiſh brown colour, others are of a dark blackiſh brown, or black like bitumen; ſome are ponderous, others light, ſome compact, others porous, ſome more, others leſs aſtringent; and theſe differences happen according to the manner of obtaining them,

&c. This drug is brought from Coromandel, Cambaya, and other parts of the Eaſt Indies. The beſt is of a dark reddiſh brown colour, dry, heavy, gloſſy, and compact; if chewed, it diſcovers, at firſt, a bitteriſh ſtyptic taſte, which is followed by an agreeable ſweetneſs. When pure, it is almoſt totally diſſolved both by water and by ſpirit. An extract made of ſpirit is the moſt agreeable and moſt aſtringent preparation. Where an aſtringent is required, whether for external or internal purpoſes, the ſpirituous tincture, which is called TINCTURA CATECHU, *tincture of catechu*, may be uſed, and is thus made: Take of *Japan earth*, three ounces; cinnamon bruiſed, two ounces; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints: digeſt for three days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. One, two, or three drams may be taken in red wine, or any other proper vehicle, or the ſpirituous extract is the beſt; for a milder corroborant, the watery tincture or extract may be choſen. In moſt purpoſes where an aſtringent is indicated, provided the moſt powerful be not required, catechu may be employed with advantage. But in *diarrhœas*, which require the uſe of aſtringents, it is conſidered as the moſt beneficial; in *uterine profluvia*, *laxity*, and *debility of the viſcera* in general, in *catarrhal affections*, and various other diſeaſes where aſtringents are neceſſary. A little of the watery extract held in the mouth, and ſuffered to diſſolve leiſurely, is a topical aſtringent for laxities and ulcerations of the gums, for aphthous ulcers of the mouth, and ſimilar affections; gradually ſwallowed, it is uſeful in diſorders of the throat. Though this extract is the baſis of ſeveral fixed formulæ in the Edinburgh Diſpenſatory, and others, ſimple infuſion in warm water, with a proper proportion of cinnamon or caſſia, is one of the beſt forms in which it can be exhibited; for the addition of the aromatic, and its being cleared from its impurities, greatly improves it. The *Japan earth*, as it is called, approaches to alum in its aſtringent virtue, as to the quickneſs and the univerſality of its action. See Neumann's Chem Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

TERRA PONDEROSA MURIATA ſeu SALITA. See BARYTES.

TERRÆ OLEUM. See PETROLEUM and NAPHTHA.

TERROR. A FRIGHT. The general effects of *terror* are a great contraction of all the ſmall veſſels, and a repulſion of the blood into the large and internal ones; hence the ſuppreſſion of perſpiration, the general oppreſſion, trembling, and anguiſh, from the heart and lungs being overcharged with blood, &c. After great *frights*, perſons rarely recover their uſual vivacity; and epilepſies that are cauſed by *frights* are rarely, if ever, cured. When a perſon is affected with *terror*, or ſudden or great *frights*, the principal endeavours ſhould be to reſtore the circulation to its due order, to promote perſpiration, and to allay the agitation or commotion, in which the patient is obſerved to be. The cuſtom of giving cold water in theſe caſes is bad. Place the affrighted perſon in a quiet ſituation; a little warm liquor, as camomile tea or ſuch like, ſhould be given him to drink; the legs may be put into warm water, and there continue for ſome time; the legs ſhould be rubbed, and the camomile tea repeated every ſix or eight minutes; when the ſkin becomes warm, and there is a tendency to perſpiration, ſleep may be promoted by a gentle opiate.

TERTHRA. The middle and lateral parts of the neck. According to Keil, τερθρον ſignifies the parts about the throat.

TERTIANA FEBRIS. A TERTIAN FEVER. This *fever* is of the intermittent kind; every firſt and third day it is preſent, and the ſecond is free. Its acceſs is about noon. Hippocrates calls it τριτος. The management in this cure is the ſame, in general, as under the article INTERMITTENT FEVER. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ, and ORDER FEBRES, which he defines, a fever, wherein ſimilar paroxyſms occur about every forty-eight hours; the acceſſions happening at mid-day. IT VARIES *on account of the duration of the paroxyſm*. The paroxyſm of a true tertian does not continue above twelve hours; of a ſpurious tertian, beyond that ſpace.—IT VARIES alſo *on account of the return of the fits*, (ſee below, TERTIANA DUPLEX, &c.); *and, likewiſe with regard to the ſymptoms*, when attended with comatous affection;—ſpaſms and convulſive motions;—with efflorescencies of the ſkin;—inflammation.—IT VARIES alſo as being complicated with other diſeaſes, or may be on account of its principle. See CULLENI Synopſis Noſ. Method.

In intermitting *fevers* Dr. Lind recommends opium as almoſt a ſpecific; he directs it to be given half an hour after the commencement of the hot fit. The draught which he generally preſcribed was as follows: ℞ aq. font. pur. ℥ i. ſs. aq. alex. ſp. ſyr. papav. albi, ää ʒ ii. tinct. opii gt. xv—xx. m. He obſerves, that the effects of opium given in the hot fit of an intermitting *fever*, are, 1ſt, It ſhortens and abates the fit, and this with more certainty than an ounce of the bark is found to remove the diſeaſe. 2dly, It generally gives a ſenſible relief to the head, takes off the burning heat of the *fever*, and occaſions a profuſe ſweat; this ſweat is attended with an agreeable ſoftneſs of the ſkin, inſtead of the diſagreeable burning ſenſation which affects patients ſweating in the hot fit; and is always much more copious than on thoſe who are not under the influence of opium. 3dly, It often produces a ſoft and refreſhing ſleep, to a patient tortured in the agonies of the *fever*, from which he awakes bathed in univerſal ſweat, and in a great meaſure free from all complaints. The Dr. further adds, that the effects of opium are more uniform and conſtant in intermitting *fevers* than in any other diſeaſe, and are then more quick and ſenſible than thoſe of any other medicine. An opiate, thus given ſoon after the commencement of the hot fit, by abating the violence, and leſſening the duration of the *fever*, preſerves the conſtitution ſo entirely uninjured, that where it is given in intermittent *fevers*, a dropſy, or a jaundice rarely follows.—In caſes where opium did not immediately abate the ſymptoms of the *fever*, it never augmented their violence: on the contrary, moſt patients reaped ſome benefit from an opiate given in the hot fit; and many of them bore a larger doſe of opium at that time than at any other. A delirium in the hot fit is not increaſed by opium; though opium will not remove it: hence it is not probable, that many of the ſymptoms attending thoſe *fevers* are ſpaſmodic, but more eſpecially the head-ach. If the patient be delirious in the fit, the adminiſtration of the opiate ought to be delayed until he recovers his ſenſes, when an opiate will be found greatly to relieve the weakneſs and faintneſs which commonly ſucceed the delirium. Opium ſeems alſo in this diſeaſe to be the beſt preparative for the bark, as it not only produces a complete intermiſſion, in which caſe alone that remedy can with ſafety be adminiſtered, but occaſions ſo ſalutary and profuſe an evacuation by ſweat, as generally to render a much leſs quantity of the bark requiſite. When the patient is coſtive, give the opiate in about two ounces of the tinct. aloes, and this particularly if the bark is to be given immediately after the fit: thus at the ſame time, the fit is ſhortened, and the inteſtines cleanſed, previous to the adminiſtration of the bark; the operation of the tinct. aloes not being prevented, though ſomewhat retarded by the opiate. The adminiſtration of an opiate, after an emetic given juſt before the fit, ſhould be poſtponed until the hot fit is begun.

TERTIANA DUPLEX, called alſo DUPLICANA. It is when a *tertian fever* returns every day; but the paroxyſms are unequal, every other fit being alike.

—— DUPLICATA. A *tertian fever* returning every other day; but there are two paroxyſms in one day.

—— TRIPLEX. A *tertian fever* returning every day: every other day there are two paroxyſms, and but one in the intermediate one. For the general mode of treatment, and cure of theſe fevers, ſee INTERMITTENS FEBRIS.

TERTIANARIA. See CASSIDA.

TERTIOLA. See PANAX COLONI.

TERTIUM SAL. A NEUTRAL SALT.

TESSERA. See OS CUBOIDES.

TESTA PROBATRIX. See CUPELLA.

TESTES. The TESTICLES, from *teſtis*, *a witneſs*; they witneſs that we are men; alſo called *didymi*; ſome name them *perin*. They are originally ſeated in the abdomen, juſt beneath the kidneys, then called *cryptorchis*; they gradually deſcend near the time of birth through the ſheath of the ſpermatic cord into the ſcrotum, each carrying along with it a peritoneal coat, which makes the tunica vaginalis, called alſo *erythroides*; *elithroides*; *elythroides*, becauſe it includes them as a ſheath. This diſcovery was made by Dr. Hunter, in the year 1755, aſſiſted by his brother, Mr. John Hunter; and was demonſtrated by the doctor in his lectures that year. Uſually arteries are ſent to glands from ſome adjacent veſſels; however this holds good in the fœtus ſtate, it varies from the general order after the birth of the child, for the ſpermatic veſſels ariſe from the aorta, the vena cava, and the emulgent veins.

Immediately within the tunica albuginea, is the body of the *teſtis*, which is of a yellowiſh white colour, com-

poſed of tubuli, betwixt which the blood-veſſels run. Theſe tubuli are the ſecretory organs of the ſemen: they run in ſhort waves, from the tunica albuginea to the axis of the *teſticles*, and there form larger tubes, then are continued through the tunica albuginea, and unite into one canal, which, by ſeveral windings, forms the epididymis; and thence continuing, form the vaſa deferentia. The *teſticles* have many lymphæducts which diſcharge themſelves into the inguinal glands. The ſpermatic arteries bring blood to the *teſticles*, for the ſeparation of ſpermatic matter, and the ſpermatic veins re-convey the blood to the vena cava. The ſemen, ſeparated in the *teſticle*, is further perfected in the epididymis, and then conveyed by the vaſa deferentia into the urethra.

The *teſticles* are ſometimes detained in the body, or in the groin. See PARORCHIDIUM, and CEREBELLUM.

TESTICULUS CANINUS. See ORCHIS.

TESTUDO. See TALPA.

TETANUS, from τεινω, *to ſtretch*. *Convulſio Indica, holotonicos, rigor nervoſus.* There are ſeveral ſpaſmodic or convulſive diſorders, or at leaſt ſeveral modes of a convulſive diſorder, which are called the *emproſthotonos*, or *epiſthotonos*, in it the body is rigidly bent forward; *pleuroſthotonos*, vel *tetanus lateralis*, in it the body is bent to one ſide; the *opiſthotonos*, in it the body is rigidly bent backward with the head pulled towards the ſhoulders; and the *tetanus*, in which the body is rigidly held in an upright poſture. Dr. Cullen thinks that SAUVAGES' Genus CATOCHUS is by no means natural, as that genus hath united ſpecies altogether diſſonant to nature; that this genus he has omitted, but retained the ſpecies collected under this head, which might depend upon ſpaſtic rigidity, and placed them under tetanus; and indeed very judiciouſly. The ſpecies are *catochus holotonicus*, and *cervinus*, *tonic tetany*, the firſt being an univerſal affection, the ſecond particularly affecting the neck; and the *diurnus*, conſidered as a ſymptomatic tetany. See CULLEN, *Noſologia Method.* Genus 48. SAUVAGES' *Noſologia Method.* p. 545, vol. i.

The doctor places the *tetanus* as a genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS NEUROSES, and ORDER SPASMI. He defines it a ſpaſtic rigidity of almoſt the whole body. Others add, but with ſenſibility remaining and ſometimes increaſed. This diſorder is moſt frequent in hot climes, but ſometimes happens in the milder. The locked-jaw is a kind of *tetanus*. Notwithſtanding Dr. Cullen's arrangement in his Noſology, he, ſince that work, conſiders the *tetanus emproſthotonos*, *opiſthotonos*, and *triſmus* or *locked-jaw*, not as different ſpecies, but variety of *tetani* only; either on account of the remote cauſes, whether it ariſes from an internal ſource, from cold, or a wound; or on account of the part of the body affected. Aretæus, Celſus, and Cœlius Aurelianus, ſay that cold is a principal cauſe, and accordingly direct rubbing the diſordered parts, warm bathing, &c but there are various other occaſional cauſes, ſuch as when diarrhœas or dyſenteries are imprudently checked, and when nervous and tendinous parts are wounded, &c. *The immediate cauſe is a morbid, or preternatural irritation on the nerves.* When it is cauſed by a puncture or other injury of the nerves, it is commonly more violent and more difficult of cure than when proceeding from cold: when it comes on ſuddenly, and advances quickly to a violent degree, it is always more dangerous than that which is ſlower in its proceſs. Accordingly, if the patient paſſes the fourth day, it may be hoped not to be fatal; and every day adds to the favourable proſpect of recovery: not that danger is totally abſent during ſeveral days after the fourth. When its force is conſiderably abated, it is apt to return with its former violence. *In order to the cure*, opium is principally to be depended on as an internal remedy; a grain of opium, or, if required, five grains, may be given every hour, until the ſymptoms abate, and then the doſe ſhould be gradually leſſened; if it cannot be ſwallowed, let large doſes be diſſolved and injected in clyſters until the patient can ſwallow: warm baths much aſſiſt the efficacy of opium; and if a wound or other ſuch like external injury is the cauſe, let the part be dreſſed with the Peruvian balſam. It is juſtly obſerved by Dr. Chalmers, that the quantity of opium can only be limited by the violence of the ſpaſms. Muſk and other antiſpaſmodics have their uſefulneſs in this diſorder: but, without a free uſe of opium, they avail but little. When the cauſe is ſome injury received by a nerve, Dr. Cullen adviſes, if poſſible, to cut off that part from all communication with the ſenſorium, either by cutting through the nerves in their courſe, or by deſtroying, to a certain length, their affected part or extremity.

In the Weſt Indies, mercury is uſed with advantage: they prefer it early in the diſeaſe, and apply it by unction; they endeavour to excite a ſpeedy ſalivation, and keep it up until the diſeaſe is overcome, in its violence at leaſt.

An internal uſe of the piſſelæum Barbadenſe hath been attended with happy effects. See the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 51, &c. 87, &c. vol. ii. p. 130, &c. The Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 39. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iii. p. 326, &c. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. edit. 4. Lond. Med. Journal, vol. vii. p. 424. Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. vi. p. 386. Memoirs of the Medical Society of London, vol. i. p. 65.

TETANUS LATERALIS. See TETANUS.

TETARTOPHIA. Some reckon this fever among the remittents. It is a continued quartan fever. It is rare, and very difficult to diſtinguiſh from the quartan intermittent.

TETRADYNAMIA, (from τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, and δυναμις, *potentia.*) The name of the fifteenth claſs of the Linnæan ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers, with ſix ſtamens, four of them (more powerful) longer than the other two. This is a truly natural claſs, and the ſame with the cruciformes of Tournefort, — the ſiliculoſæ, and ſiliquoſæ of Ray; which laſt are the names of the orders into which the claſs is divided by Linnæus.

TETRAGONIA. See EUONYMUS.

TETRAGONUS. See PLATYSMA MYOIDES.

TETRANDRIA, (τεσσαρες, *quatuor*, and ανηρ, *maritus.*) The fourth claſs of Linnæus's ſyſtem, comprehending thoſe plants which have hermaphrodite flowers with four ſtamina of equal length.

TETRANGURIA. See CITRULLUS.

TETROROS. See ASTRAGALUS.

TEUCRIUM. SPEEDWELL, MOUNTAIN or TREE-GERMANDER. It is alſo a name for the *chamædrys fruteſcens*, *polium*, *ſcordium*, *ſalvia ſylveſtris*, *chamæpitys*, and *marum Syriacum*. It is native in Germany, Italy, and Sicily; but is not in uſe with us, though a powerful antiſpaſmodic and cephalic, becauſe it cannot eaſily be cultivated in this country, nor got perfect from abroad. See THEA.

Pliny attributes the diſcovery of the virtues of *teucrium* againſt obſtructions of the ſpleen, to Teucer, who was one of the Greek heroes in the ſiege of Troy. See Cullen's Mat. Med.

—— FRUTESCENS. See POLIUM.

THALAMI NERVORUM OPTICORUM. The BEDS of the OPTIC NERVES. See CEREBRUM.

THALICTRUM. See SOPHIA.

THAPSIA. DEADLY CARROT. THAPSIA ASCLEPIAS, LINN. The root of this plant operates violently both upward and downward; it is not uſed in the preſent practice; but when imprudently taken, its antidote is vinegar. See Miller's Bot. Off. It is a name alſo for the *ferula glauca*, &c. and for a ſpecies of *laſerpitium*.

THAPSUS. See VERBASCUM.

THEA. TEA, called by the Chineſe *chaa*. It is the leaf of an oriental ſhrub. It does not appear that there are more than one kind of *tea* plant. The variety of *teas* ſeems to be owing to the different ſeaſons in which the leaves are gathered, and the different modes of curing them. The *tea* ſhrub is cultivated in China and Japan, but principally in the provinces of China, and betwixt the latitudes of 24 and 28. The beſt is from Nankin in China, and Fiſien in Japan. THE GREEN TEA, called by the Chineſe BYNG, ſhould be choſen freſh, of a fine colour, not inclining to a yelloviſh, or a browniſh colour, which are marks of too great age; it ſhould be well rolled, conſiſt of entire leaves, be thoroughly dry, of a biteriſh ſubaſtringent taſte, but not ungrateful, and of a pleaſant ſmell; the freſher the *tea*, the greener is the infuſion that is made of it with water; its prevailing ſmell is that of violets, or new hay; but if it is ſtrong of theſe, it is ſo by art. BOHEA TEA, called by the Chineſe *bouï*, is of a blackiſh brown colour; it gives a brown tincture to water, and ſmells of roſes. Of all the ſubſtitutes for *tea*, the *male ſpeedwell* is the moſt celebrated. The green colour of *tea* reſides wholly in its reſinous part; ſo does its aſtringency.

An infuſion of *tea* in water is a grateful diluent in health, and a ſalutary drink in ſickneſs; it promotes the natural

natural excretions, excites an appetite, aſſiſts digeſtion, if drank a proper time after dinner, where it does not diſagree with the ſtomach, as in ſome peculiar conſtitutions, affecting the nerves of that organ, and the ſyſtem of them in general, ſo as to occaſion ſickneſs, tremors, and fainting. Dr. Cullen, ſpeaking of coffee and tea, ſays, "Their effects, in my opinion, are very much mixed, depending on the warm water;—the aſſiſting digeſtion—relieving the ſtomach from a load of aliment—from crudities—alleviating head-achs ariſing from them—promoting the ſecretion of urine, and, perhaps, perſpiration, may all fairly be attributed to the warm water. Theſe are the chief virtues to be attributed to tea and coffee.

"The weakening the tone of the ſtomach by frequent uſe—and the ſyſtem, in conſequence, inducing tremors and ſpaſmodic affections, are the effects of the tea itſelf, though, in ſome meaſure, of the warm water." And, certainly, great miſchiefs are done by drinking them too hot—a very common practice by very delicate conſtitutions; for, by theſe means, the ſtomach is brought into too great a ſtate of relaxation—indigeſtion occaſioned—crude chyle thrown too freely into the habit—obſtructions formed in various parts, and a general ſtate of debility, with a variety of painful conſequences, occaſioned through the whole ſyſtem; checks immoderate ſleepineſs, and relieves the head-ach when cauſed by a debauch. No other plant is known, whoſe infuſion more readily paſſes off by the emunctories, or more ſpeedily excites the ſpirits. When the ſtomach is weak, a moderately ſtrong infuſion of *tea* generally provokes a vomiting. Perhaps the principal inconvenience ariſing from the uſe of *tea*, is its preventing the neceſſary nouriſhment being received from more ſubſtantial food; it ſeems better calculated for a ſupper than for a breakfaſt. It is certainly ſedative, and narcotic, and that in its moſt odorous ſtate, and therefore leſs in the bohea, than green *tea*, and the moſt ſo in the moſt odorous, or what are called the finer kinds of the green. Cullen's Mat. Med. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lettſom on *Tea*.

THEA GERMANICA. See VERONICA.

THEBAICUM GUMMI. See GUMMI ARABICUM.

THEBESII FORAMINA. See COR.

THECA, from τιθημι, *pono, to depoſit*, or *place*. *Theca* means any caſe or covering, whence botaniſts apply it to ſome parts of particular flowers; Hildanus applies it to a caſe for chirurgical inſtruments: hence, united with the word *ſpinalis*, it means the membranes or covering of the ſpinal marrow. See SPINA BIFIDA.

THELYGONON. See MERCURIALIS FRUTICOSA.

THENAR, θεναρ. The PALM of the HAND, ſee PALMA; or the SOLE of the FOOT, ſee PES; ſee alſo ABDUCTOR POLLICIS MANUS, N° 6; and ABDUCTOR POLLICIS PEDIS, N° 7.

THEOBROMA CACAO. See CACAO.

THERAPEUTICA. See MEDICINA.

THERIACA, from θηρ, *a viper*, or *a wild beaſt*. The medicine called *theriaca*, and all with this name, are intended to cure the bites of venomous animals; they differ from *alexipharmics*, becauſe theſe latter are uſed as remedies againſt poiſon inwardly taken. Dr. CULLEN ſays, "*Theriaca* was a term uſed for medicines ſuited to reſiſt or obviate the effects of poiſons from the bites of venomous animals; a term introduced by the ancients upon a very falſe ſuppoſition, and continued by the moderns upon no better grounds, in the ſame ſenſe as *alexipharmaca*, and *alexiteria*. But, with the abſurd compoſitions which have ſo long diſgraced our pharmacopœias, and to which the term has been applied, the term itſelf ſhould be rejected."

THERIACA GERMANORUM. See JUNIPERUS.

—— LONDINENSIS. See CUMINUM.

—— RUSTICORUM. See ALLIUM.

THERIACALIS BEZOARDICA AQUA. See CHYLOSTAGMA DIAPHORET. MINDERERI.

THERIOMA, from θηρ, *a wild beaſt*. This is applied by HIPPOCRATES, to the moſt ill conditioned and malignant kind of ulcer, according to Celſus's deſcription, who ſays, it is of a livid or black colour, extremely fœtid, abounding with a mucous humor, which is accompanied with inflammation, fever, itching, and pain. Blood ſometimes iſſues from it: indeed it ſpreads, and deſtroys the contiguous parts ſo faſt, that ſome have named it *herpes exedens*. Some would confine the term to malignant ulcers of the lungs, as GALEN recites—and HEURNIUS calls *phthiſis, therioma*. Dr. CULLEN places it as a ſynonyme under *ulcus*.

THERMASMA. See FOTUS.

THERMÆ. See ACIDULÆ and AQUÆ SULPHUREÆ.

THETLATIAN. See GUAO.

THLASPI VERUM. PENNY-CRESS, or TREACLE-MUSTARD. The THLASPI ARVENSE, Linn. It is a plant with roundiſh-pointed leaves, and broad capſules, containing about four ſeeds in each cell. It is annual, grows in fields, and flowers in June.

—— VULGATIUS. MITHRIDATE-MUSTARD. It hath hoary ſharp-pointed leaves, ſhaped like an arrow's head, and only one ſeed in each ſhell of the pod. It is biennial, grows in open clayey ground, and flowers in May.

The ſeeds of theſe two plants have been uſed, but the common *muſtard* ſeed is, in all caſes, preferable.

THOLUS. See ACHICOLUM.

THORA. See ANTHORA.

—— PAROU. See CAJAN.

THORACICÆ ARTERIÆ. The THORACIC ARTERIES. The upper one riſes from the axillary artery, and runs down in the ſides of the thorax, giving out many branches in its paſſage. The inferior one ariſes alſo from the axillary artery, and runs along the inferior coſta of the ſcapula, &c. to ſeveral of the neighbouring muſcles.

THORACICUS DUCTUS. See LACTEA VASA.

THORAX, from θωραξ, *the breaſt* or *cheſt*, ſometimes called *anocœlia*; and in FALLOPIUS, de Aſſib. the barbarous word *cuſſa* is made uſe of for thorax. It is divided into three regions, viz. the anterior, or the *breaſt*; the poſterior, or the back; and the lateral, or the right and left ſides. The *thorax* is lined with the pleura; into the *thorax* deſcends the trachea arteria; behind the ſternum is the thymus gland; the heart is ſeated in the middle of the *thorax*, and on each ſide of it are the lungs. The pericardium immediately covers the heart.

The *thorax* is formed behind of the twelve dorſal vertebræ, on the ſides by the ribs, and before by the ſternum.

THROMBUS. See SUGILLATIO.

THURIS CORTEX, alſo called *elutheria, naſcaphthon, elaterium, caſcarilla, thymiama, ſtorax rubra offic. thus Judæorum, chaeril, chacarilla, elatheria, elaterii cortex, kina-kina aromatica, Peruvianus griſeus ſeu ſpurius*. It is ſuppoſed to be the bark of the elathera of Cateſby, which is plentiful in the Bahama iſlands, particularly on one called Elatheria, alſo of a tree called ILATHERA.

Dr. Brown, in his Hiſtory of Jamaica, ſays, that the tree is frequent in the inland woods there; all the parts of the tree, eſpecially the bark, ſmell ſtrong of muſk; and the powder of the bark is uſed there by the negroes as an emetic. He ſays it is called there by the name of Alligator-wood and muſk-wood. He gives, as its botanic characters, the following, viz.

Pericarpium. Capſula craſſa, ſubrotunda, corticoſa, dura, quadrilocularis, quadrifariam ab apice dehiſcens.

Semina. Nuclei ſolitarii oblongo-ovati.

To his definition, he adds one or two more, as follow:

ELUTHARIA. Arborea; foliis majoribus, ovatis, oppoſitis; petiolis brevibus, ſubtumidis, ganglinoſis.

Lauro affinis arbor foliis latioribus, &c. Sio. Cat. 137. & H. t. 170.

According to the Edinburgh College, it is the CROTON CASCARILLA *foliis lanceolatis acutis integerrimis petiolatis ſubtus tomentoſis, caule arboreo*. CLASS. MONOECIA; ORDO MONADELPHIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1083. WILLOW-LEAVED CROTON.

This bark is brought to us in curled pieces, or rolled up in ſhort quills about an inch in width, covered on the outſide with a rough whitiſh matter, and browniſh on the inner ſide, exhibiting, when broken, a ſmooth, cloſe, blackiſh brown ſurface.

This bark hath a light agreeable ſmell, and a moderately bitter taſte, accompanied with a conſiderable aromatic warmth: it is eaſily inflammable, and yields, while burning, a very fragrant ſmell, ſomewhat like muſk; it is bitter, but leſs rough and leſs diſagreeable than the Peruvian bark.

PROFESSOR STISSER found this to be a powerful *diuretic*, and *carminative*, and uſed it with ſucceſs in calculous, aſthmatic, phthiſical, ſcorbutic, and arthritic complaints. Indeed the virtues of the *thuris cortex* are very ſimilar to thoſe of the cort. Peruv. and where the latter is diſagreeable, the former may be ſubſtituted for it.

The

The German phyſicians have experienced its good effects in fevers of the intermittent, remittent, and putrid kind. Notwithſtanding which, the powers of this bark are very little regarded either in this country, or on the neighbouring continent. Still, as it does poſſeſs tonic and aromatic qualities, there is little doubt but it may cure intermittents, and alſo be uſeful in haemorrhages, and various alvine and other fluxes, where an aſtringent is neceſſary, particularly where debility may be conſidered as a cauſe of diſeaſe. It is conſidered by ſome as poſſeſſed of ſlight tonic and ſtomachic powers, but in no reſpect adequate to the bark. The beſt mode of adminiſtering it is in powder, in doſes of fifteen grains to one dram. The College of London have a TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ, *tincture of caſcarilla*, in their Pharmacopœia, made by digeſting for eight days, in a moderate heat, four ounces of caſcarilla in two pints of proof ſpirit of wine, and afterwards ſtraining. DOSE from one to three drams repeatedly, and alſo an EXTRACT, made in a manner ſimilar to that of EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ. The *doſe*, the ſame as the powder. *In the gout*, and eſpecially *in gouty diſorders*, it may ſupply the place of the radix ſerpentaria, as a perſpirative. *In diſorders of the head*, the *thuris cortex* is bruiſed and mixed with tobacco for ſmoaking.

Water extracts the virtues of this bark, but ſpirits take them up more perfectly. Diſtilled with water it yields a greeniſh eſſential oil. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Hiſt. de l'Acad. Roy. des Sciences. Cullen's Mat. Med.

THURIS LIGNUM. See ASPALATHUS.

THUS. FRANKINCENSE. The Greeks call it *olibanum*, from the mountain Libanus in Syria, whence many ſuppoſe that it grows there; but true *frankincenſe* is not known to grow any where but in Arabia. The common *frankincenſe* of the ſhops is the reſin of the *pine-tree*. See PINUS.

THUS CORTICOSUM, and MASCULINUM. See OLIBANUM.

—— JUDÆORUM. See THURIS CORTEX.

—— MYRTIFOLIA BELGICA. See MYRTUS BRABANTICA.

THUYA, called *cedrus Americanus*, *paradiſaica arbor*, *vitæ arbor*, TREE of LIFE. It is a genus of the monœcia adelphia claſs. Linnæus enumerates four, and Miller two ſpecies, oriental and occidental, the latter of which grows naturally in Canada, and other northern countries, and is uſed for many medical purpoſes. It is good *in rheumatic pains*, applied when formed into an ointment to the part affected, and in a ſhort time gives certain relief.—*Againſt erratic pains, which are violent*, moving up and down the thighs, and ſometimes ſpreading all over the body, eight ounces of the leaves of polypody, and two of the cones of *thuya* reduced into a coarſe powder and made into a poultice with milk-warm water, are recommended to be ſpread on linen, and wrapped round the body, though a cloth is generally laid between that and the body, leſt it ſhould burn and ſcorch the ſkin.—At Saratoga, the decoction of *thuya* leaves is given *in intermittents*, and applied alſo *againſt a cough*. For that called —— MASSILIENSIUM, ſee CEDRUS PHŒNICIA.

THUYÆ GENUS QUARTUM. See CEDRUS, cum FOLIO CYPERI.

THYMALEA MONSPELIACA. SPURGE FLAX. DAPHNE CNIDIUM, Linn. This ſhrub is cloathed with green leaves, which reſemble thoſe of *flax*; it bears white flowers in cluſters on the tops of the branches; the flowers are followed with red berries, called CNIDIA COCCUS, in each of which is one ſeed. This ſeed is ſuppoſed to be the real *cnidia grana*, though the mezereon is taken for it: *coccus* is the whole berry with its ſeed, and *grana* is the ſeed of the berry. Theſe berries are very cauſtic. The ſhrub is a native of the ſouth of Europe. It is alſo called *cneoron* and *cneſtrum*.

THYMBRA. See SATUREIA SATIVA; for that called —— HISPANICA, ſee MARUM.

THYMELÆA LAURI FOLIO. See LAUREOLA MAS, & FÆMINA.

Botaniſts enumerate ſix ſpecies of *thymelæa*: their berries are very cauſtic; they ripen in autumn, but are not in much repute. See ALYPUM.

THYMIAMA. See THURIS CORTEX.

THYMICÆ ARTERIÆ. The ARTERY of the THYMUS. The *arteria thymica*, and *arteria* trachealis on each ſide, are in ſome ſubjects only branches of one ſmall trunk, which ſpring from the common trunk of the right ſubclavian and carotid; they are generally ſmall, ſometimes running ſeparate, and ſometimes partly ſeparate, and partly joined.

THYMICA VENA. The right, when it riſes ſeparately, goes out from the bifurcation, and when it is wanting, the *thymus* gland is furniſhed by the gutturalis, or ſome other neighbouring vein. The left from the ſubclavian.

THYMOXALME. A preparation given by Dioſcorides, of thyme, vinegar, ſalt, and ſome other ingredients.

THYMUS, called alſo *glandium*. The name of a ſmall, indolent, carnous tubercle like a wart, ariſing about the anus, or the pudenda; it reſembles the flowers of thyme, whence its name. They are eaſily extirpated. See CONDYLOMA; and ACROTHYMION. Wiſeman's and Heiſter's Surgery.

It is alſo the name of a gland which Haller ſays is a lymphatic one, of the conglobate kind, but divided into lobes. It lies behind the ſternum, partly within, and partly without the cavity of the thorax. It is peculiar to the fœtus, and is ſhrivelled in adults. This in calves, &c. is called SWEET-BREAD.

IN BOTANY it is named THYME, and a low ſhrubby plant, conſiſting of numerous, ſlender, tough ſtalks, with little roundiſh leaves in pairs, and looſe ſpikes on the tops with purpliſh or whitiſh flowers on the tops; likewiſe a name for *ſaturcia*. For that called —— CITRATUS SERPYLLUS, ſee SERPYLLUM, —— MASTICHINA, ſee MARUM.

THYMUS VULGARIS. COMMON THYME. THYMUS VULGARIS ERECTUS, *foliis revolutis ovatis, floribus verticillato-ſpicatis*. CLASS. DIDYNAMIA, ORDO GYMNOSPERMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 727. COMMON BROAD LEAVED, or GARDEN THYME. It hath upright ſtalks, and dark browniſh green, ſomewhat pointed leaves; it is native in the ſouth of Europe, but common in our gardens, it flowers in June and July; is moderately warm, pungent, and aromatic; to water it imparts by infuſion its agreeable ſmell, but only a weak taſte; in diſtillation it gives over an eſſential oil, which poſſeſſes the ſmell of the *thyme*, but leſs grateful; to the taſte it is hot and fiery. Spirit of wine takes up the whole of its active matter by infuſion. The virtues of *thyme* are ſaid to be reſolvent, emmenagogue, diuretic, tonic, and ſtomachic. It is ſaid to afford an agreeable diſtilled water, more durable, but leſs active and penetrating than that of peppermint. An infuſion of it has been ſaid alſo to do wonders in tumors, lowneſs of ſpirits, and headachs, and it has been much recommended for the cure of the night-mare. A conſerve of the leaves, or of the leaves with the flowers, is a good preparation. Indeed, from its aromatic qualities it may be found equally uſeful in ſome of thoſe complaints for which *lavender*, *ſage*, *roſemary*, &c. are uſually employed. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Neumann's Chem. Works.

THYONIANA. See CRINATUM.

THYROIDÆA CARTILAGO. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

THYRO-ADENOIDÆUS. See CRICO PHARYNGÆI.

THYRO-ARYTÆNOIDÆI. Theſe muſcles ariſe from the inſide of the fore-part of the thyroid cartilage, and are inſerted into the *arytænoid*, ſerving to compreſs the glottis. Sanctorini calls theſe muſcles *thyro epiglottici*, becauſe they are partly inſerted into the membrane of the epiglottis.

—— CRICO-PHARYNGÆI. See CRYCO-PHARYNGÆI.

—— EPIGLOTTICI. They are only ſome muſcles of the THYRO-ARYTÆNOIDÆI.

—— HYOIDES. See HYOTHYROIDES.

—— PHARYNGÆI. Theſe muſcles are broad, they riſe from along the outſide of the ala of the cartilago thyroides, between the edge of that cartilage and the oblique line in which the *thyro*-hyoidæi are fixed, and they are a little confounded with the crico-hyoidæi; from thence they run up obliquely backward, and meeting under the linea alba of the pharynx, they ſometimes appear to be but one muſcle, without any middle tendon. See Winſlow's Anatomy; CRICO-PHARYNGÆI, and PHARYNX.

—— PHARYNGO-STAPHYLINI, —— STAPHYLINI. } Theſe are two ſmall muſcles which accompany the *pharyngo-ſtaphylini* very cloſely through their whole courſe, except that their poſterior extremities are fixed in the thyroid cartilages, near the other muſcles. They are inſerted into the ſeptum palati. Theſe two pair may be reckoned one pair, and called *thyro-pharyngo-ſtaphylini*. See PHARYNX.

THYROIDEA vel BRONCHIALIS GLANDULA. The THYROID GLAND. It furrounds the aſpera arteria laterally and before; its uſe is not known; it is larger in women than in men; whence the fore-part of their neck is not ſo hollow as that of men. It is the ſeat of the bronchocele.

THYROIDES, from θυρεὸς, *a ſhield*, and εἶδος, *likeneſs* or *ſhape*. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

THYRSUS. A THYRSE (θύρσος, from θύω, impetu feror, erumpo, to burſt forth. Put for branches or the flame of a lamp, or torch, which have a conical form; hence the ſpear with ivy bound about the head carried in ſacrifices to Bacchus, was called THYRSUS). Linnæus makes it a ſpecies of inflorescence, which may either be *nudus* or *foliatus*, and defines it to be a pannicle contracted into an ovate form, as in the *ſyringa*, and *petaſites*. It differs from a ſpike in having the flowers or fruits ſet more looſely on it, ſo that there are ſpaces viſible between them. Alſo a STALK. See CAUDEX.

THYSSELINUM PLINII. See ŒLSNITIUM.

TIARA. See CYRBASIA.

TIBERIANUM TORMENTUM. See COLICA.

TIBIA. TIBIA, or HAUTBOY, which this bone reſembles, and hence is called by this name. The larger bone in the leg; it is called *ſcile majus*, *arundo major*, *foſſilus*, and from its reſemblance to an old muſical inſtrument, *canna major*, *canna domeſtica cruris*. It is ſituated in the anterior internal part of the leg; its upper extremity is large, and it is divided into two cavities for the reception of the condyles of the os femoris; between theſe cavities is a rough irregular protuberance for the attachment of the ligaments; on the poſterior part is a ſmall cavity for the reception of the fibula, and below the fore part is a large rough tuberoſity, where the ligament of the patella is fixed; the lower extremity is hollow, but ſo as a ſmall tuberoſity riſes in the middle; the internal ſide of this cavity is produced into a proceſs called malleolus internus; the internal ſide of this extremity hath a cavity for the reception of the fibula; the anterior angle of the *tibia* is ſharp, and is called *crea*, the ſpine of the tibia, or ſkin, the forepart of the *tibia cærea*.

It may be proper here to obſerve a proceſs for relief when bones are carious, which may frequently prevent an amputation. If the *tibia* is carious to a conſiderable depth (ſee CARIES), remove the carious part as follows: firſt cut through the ſkin, the whole length of the part we mean to remove, on each ſide, ſaving as much of it as you can; then cut it acroſs the bone above and below. Having done this, diſſect off the muſcular fleſh, as clear as can be admitted from the bone, ſtill preſerving as much as poſſible; then introduce a thin plate of paſteboard, horn, or tin, over the upper part of the bone to be removed, ſo as to ſupport the ſkin. After this clear away the periofteum from the parts on which you apply the ſaw. The ſaw ſhould be ſtrong, and of a circular form, to prevent wounding the adjacent parts. Having divided the bone above, do the ſame on the lower part, taking care to include all that is diſeaſed. The carious part of the bone being removed, the wound will not appear ſo large as may be imagined. To give encouragement to this operation, it ſhould be remembered, that there have been inſtances of oſſeous matter ſhooting and forming a complete bone, when nine inches or more hath been removed.

TIBIALIS. The nerve thus called is the internal branch of the ſciatic nerve, and is ſent off near the ham; it paſſes behind the popliteus muſcle, and behind the gaſtrocnemii, goes through the upper part of the ſoleus, then runs between it and the flexores of the toes, and to the malleolus internus, behind which it runs, and paſſing betwixt the os calcis and the abductor of the great toe, where it divides into the plantaris internus and externus, the firſt of which furniſhes the toe with filaments, and the latter goes particularly to the little toe, and to that next to it.

TIBIALIS ANTICUS. This muſcle riſes from the head of the tibia, and from the outſide of the ſpine of the tibia; it grows tendinous, and winding about the inſide of the foot, is inſerted into the os cuneiforme internum, and ſerves likewiſe to turn the ſole inwards.

—— ARTERIA. As the poplitea ends, it divides into two principal branches, the firſt of which runs between the heads of the tibia and fibula, paſſing from behind forwards on the interoſſeous ligament, where it is called *tibialis* anterior; the ſecond branch divides into two more, the largeſt of which is the innermoſt, and is called *tibialis* poſterior, alſo *ſuralis arteria*. The anterior lies between the *tibialis anticus* muſcles and the extenſors of the toes; it comes forwards between the head of the tibia and fibula; it paſſes on the foreſide of the interoſſeus ligament, then runs down on the ſide of the tibia for about two-thirds of its length, paſſes down before, under the annular ligament, ſtrait on the inſtep, to the ſpace between the firſt and ſecond metacarpal bones, and plunges down into the ſole of the foot, where it anaſtamoſes with the poſterior tibial artery. The poſterior runs between the ſoleus, the *tibialis* poſticus, the flexor digitorum communis, and flexor pollicis, and paſſes between the bone and interoſſeous ligament; in its paſſage it gives branches to the tibia, and to its marrow, through a canal in its poſterior and upper part; it runs behind the inner ankle, communicates with the *tibialis* anterior, and, furrounded by the neighbouring veins, paſſes to the ſole of the foot, between the os calcis and the thenar muſcle, where it is divided into the plantaris interna, which makes a circle like that in the palm of the hand: from this circle branches are ſent to the toes.

The following important circumſtance is recited by Mr. Pott, reſpecting this artery. In the upper part of the calf of the leg, under the gaſtrocnemius and ſoleus muſcles, a ſmall hard tumor is at firſt perceived; it is ſometimes painful, at others not much ſo, but always impeding the patient's exerciſes; it does not alter the natural colour of the ſkin until it hath conſiderably increaſed in the bulk; it enlarges very gradually; it does not ſoften as it increaſes, but continues through the greateſt part of it incompreſſibly hard; and when it hath got to a large ſize, it ſeems to contain a fluid which may be felt towards the bottom, or reſting as it were on the back part of the bones. If an opening is made for the diſcharge of the fluid, it muſt be made very deep, and through a very diſtempered maſs; this fluid is generally ſmall in quantity, and conſiſts of a ſanies mixed with grumous blood: the diſcharge of it produces very little diminution of the tumor; and in the few caſes that have occurred to him, he ſays that very high ſymptoms of irritation and inflammation came on, and advanced with great rapidity and exquiſite pain, ſoon deſtroyed the patient either by the fever which ran high, and was unremitting, or by a mortification of the whole leg. If amputation hath not been performed, and the patient dies after the tumor hath been opened, the mortified ſtate of the parts prevents all ſatisfactory examination; but if the limb was removed without any previous operation, the arteria *tibialis* poſtica will be found to be enlarged, diſtempered, and burſt; the muſcles of the leg to have been converted into a ſtrangely morbid maſs, and the poſterior part of both the tibia and the fibula more or leſs carious. This diſeaſe derives its origin from a ruptured artery, or is always accompanied with it, and is remedied by amputation only. See Mr. Pott's Remarks on the Neceſſity, &c. of Amputation in certain Caſes, &c.

TIBIALIS GRACILIS MUSCULUS. See PLANTARIS.

—— POSTICUS, called alſo *nauticus*, from the uſe which ſailors make of it in climbing. This muſcle riſes from the tibia and fibula cloſe to the ſoleus, and from the interoſſeous ligament, runs through the annular ligament; it plays in a groove of the bone, where it is tied down by the annular ligament, then runs acroſs the foot, and is inſerted into the middle of the os ſcaphoides.

—— VENA. There is one anterior and poſterior; they are diviſions of the poplitea. They accompany their reſpective arteries in their courſe.

TIGILLUM. See CRUCIBULUM.

TIGLIA GRANA. See CATAPUTIA MINOR.

TILBURY WATER. This is found at Weſt *Tilbury* in Eſſex. It has at the well a ſtraw-coloured hue, and covered with a variegated earthy ſcum; but keeps long clear in bottles; it contains a quantity of air; is ſoft and ſmooth to the taſte; though after long agitation in the mouth, it impreſſes a ſmall degree of roughneſs on the tongue. Though authors have differed in their account of the proportion of ſolid matters this water contains, they agree that they conſiſt of earth and alkali, the greateſt quantity of the latter; but Dr. Rutty thinks alſo that they have in them a pittance of oily matter. They operate moſtly by urine, though they purge ſometimes on the firſt drinking. A quart is reckoned a middle doſe, and may be taken in a day, againſt *crudities and acidities in the primæ viæ, alvine fluxes, and other diſorders, from debility of the fibres*. They have been recommended alſo

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in the *gravel*, *fluor albus*, *immoderate fluxes of the menſes*, and *ſeveral others*. André alledges, that they are as true a ſpecific for diarrhœas, and all kind of fluxes, as the bark for intermitting fevers. See Monro's Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry, vol. ii. and alſo *aquæ alkalinæ*, under AQUÆ MINERALES.

TILIA. The LIME-TREE, alſo called the LINE or the LINDEN-TREE. It is the TIBIA EUROPEA, Linn. a tall tree and its branches ſpread far; the leaves are heart-ſhaped, ſerrated, ſoft, and hairy; the flowers are whitiſh, followed by a kind of dry berry about the ſize of filberts. This tree is native in England; it flowers in July.

The flowers have an *anodyne* and *antiſpaſmodic virtue*; when freſh they have a moderately ſtrong ſmell, and in this their virtue conſiſts, but it is ſoon loſt in keeping: they have been much eſteemed, but are now neglected in practice. See Raii Hiſt.

TINCÆ OS. See Os INTERNUM.

TINCAL, } BORAX. It comes to Europe from the
TINCAR. } Eaſt Indies in a very impure ſtate, in the form of large, flat, hexangular, or irregular cryſtals, of a dull white or greeniſh colour, greaſy to the touch; or in ſmall cryſtals, as it were cemented together by a rancid, yellowiſh, or oily ſubſtance, intermixed with marl, gravel, and other impurities. In this ſtate it is called brute *borax*, *chryſocolla*, *auricolla*, *amphitone*, *cæruleum*, *montanum*.

It is purified by ſolution, filtration, and cryſtallization; and the cryſtals thus obtained are calcined to free them ſtill further from greaſineſs, and then diſſolved, filtered, and cryſtallized a ſecond time; ſometimes more mineral alkali is added, as it is ſaid that *tincal* contains an exceſs of ſedative ſalt.

One hundred parts of purified *borax* contain thirty-four of real ſedative acid, ſeventeen of mineral alkali, and forty-ſeven of water; but of the mineral alkali only about five parts are really ſaturated, the reſt is unſaturated; and hence in many caſes *borax* acts as an alkali.

It hath been long thought that *borax* was a factitious ſubſtance, but it is now beyond all doubt that it is a natural production, ſince Mr. Grill Abrahamſon ſent ſome to Sweden in the year 1772, in a cryſtalline form; as dug out of the earth in the kingdom of Thibet, where it is called *pounxa*, *my poun*, and *houi poun*. As *borax* is purified alſo in the Eaſt Indies, Mr. Engeſtrom ſuſpects that the *tincal* is only the reſiduum of the mother liquor of *borax* evaporated to dryneſs, and that the greaſineſs ariſes from its being mixed with butter-milk to prevent its efflorescence.

It is ſaid that *borax* hath been found in Saxony in ſome coal pits. See BORAX, and SEDATIVUS SAL. Kirwan's Elements of Mineralogy.

TINCTORIUS FLOS. See GENISTA TINCTORIA.

TINCTURA. A TINCTURE. *Tinctures* differ from diſtilled waters, becauſe waters take out only the lighter parts that will aſcend in vapour; but *tinctures* take up all ſuch parts as are capable of being ſuſpended in a menſtruum. *Tinctures* differ from elixirs; *tinctures* are watery, ſpirituous, or other liquors impregnated with the active parts of ſome one ſimple;—*elixirs* contain the active parts of more than one ingredient, ſo are compound *tinctures*. Watery extracts from vegetables are indeed called *infuſions* or *decoctions*, according as they are prepared by macerating, or by boiling the plant in water; the ſpirituous are named *tinctures*, *eſſences*, and *elixirs*, according as the ingredients are numerous, or the menſtruum ſaturated with the virtues thereof; when the *tincture* is of a thickiſh conſiſtence it is called a *balſam*.

Though a number of the *tinctures* take this name from the materials which form their baſes, and are to be found under their ſpecific appellations, yet ſome there are which cannot be ſo diſcovered, viz. *tinct. Amara*, ſee GENTIANA; —— THEBAICA, ſee OPIUM, &c.

FINEA, ABAS. This ulcer eats like the *tinea* or moth. Dr. Cullen places the *tinea* as a genus in his CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER DIALYSES, and defines it, in the ſkin of the ſcalp at the roots of the hair, little ulcers oozing out an humor which forms a white friable ſcab. Bell, in his Treatiſe on Ulcers, ranks it as a variety amongſt cutaneous ulcers. For the mode of treatment, ſee ACHOR.

TINNITUS AURIUM, from *tinnio*, *to ring*. Hippocrates calls it *echos*. A NOISE in the EAR, like that of a bell; all other kinds of *noiſes* in this organ have the ſame appellation. Hoffman attributes this diſorder to ſpaſmodic affections in the inner membranes of the *ears*. It is the ſpecies of depraved hearing, which Dr. Cullen calls *paracuſis imaginaria*. And Heiſter propoſes for the cure to give diaphoretics inwardly, and outwardly to fumigate the meatus auditorius externus with the vapours of hot wine, in which are roſemary-leaves and thoſe of lavender, and to put the feet into warm water. Etmuller obſerves, that when this is the effect of chronical diſorders it is difficult to cure. See Du Verney on the Ear, and its Diſorders.

TIPIOCA. See AMBAIBA.

TISSUE CELLULAIRE, & MUQUEUX. See CELLULOSA MEMBRANA.

TITHYMALO CYPARISSÆ SIMILIS. See ESULA MINOR.

TITHYMALUS. SPURGE. *Euphorbia paluſtris*, Linn. A plant with ſmall ſmooth leaves, round ſtalks that are full of a milky juice, which is called *hippomanes*, *pityuſa*, *peplion*; the flowers are in umbel-like cluſters; each flower is followed by a capſula, in which are three ſeeds. Botaniſts enumerate fifty ſpecies.

TITHYMALUS HELIOSCOPIOS, alſo called *ſolſequium*, *eſſula ſoliſequa*, SUN SPURGE, WART-WORT, and COMMON WATER-SPURGE.

—— MARITIMUS, vel SPINOSUS, alſo called *eſula marina*, *hippophaës*. SEA SPURGE.

The juice of theſe, and of moſt of the other ſpecies, are very acrid, and therefore not uſed, except externally, for deſtroying warts, &c. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called —— *Aizoides*, ſee EUPHORBIUM; —— *Magnus*, &c. —— *Paluſtris*, &c. ſee ESULA MAJOR; —— *Foliis Pini*, ſee ESULA MINOR; —— *Latifolius*, ſee CATAPUTIA MINOR; —— *Orientalis*, ſee ESULA INDICA.

TITILLARES VENÆ. See ILIACÆ VENÆ.

TITILLICUM. The ARM-PIT. See AXILLA.

TODDA PANNA. See PALMA JAPONICA.

TOLACAPOLIN. A ſort of cherry. See CAPOLIN MEXICANI HERNANDEZ.

TOLÆ. TOLES, and TOLLES. See TONSILÆ. M. A. Severinus applies this word to glandular abſceſſes in the limbs.

TOLUIFERA. See TOLUTANUM.

TOLUTANUM BALSAMUM. The BALSAM TOLU. It is a reſinous juice, flowing from inciſions made in the bark of a tree, of which we have various accounts. Neumann ſays it is a kind of a fir-tree, which is called *tolu*, and that grows in the province of *Tolu*. It is the TOLUIFERA BALSAMUM, or the TOLUIFERA CARTHAGINENSIS, *foliis ceratiæ ſimilibus*, *flore luteo*. CL. DECANDRIA. ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 524. The balſam is brought to us in gourd-ſhells, or ſmall callibaſhes; it is of a yellowiſh brown colour, inclining to red; its conſiſtence is uſually thick and tenacious; by age it grows hard and brittle, without loſing any of its odoriferous parts. Its ſmell ſomewhat reſembles that of lemons, particularly if rubbed on the hand; it hath an agreeable warm, ſweetiſh, glutinous taſte: it is ſlightly pungent, and without any mixture of a nauſeous reliſh. Its virtues are in general the ſame with thoſe of the balſ. Copaiba, and balſam of Peru, differing only in being milder and more grateful to the palate and in the ſtomach.

This balſam totally diſſolves in rectified ſpirit of wine. In diſtillation with water it impregnates the liquor with its fragrance, and if the quantity committed to diſtillation be large, a ſmall proportion of very fragrant eſſential oil is obtained. If diſtilled in a retort without addition, it ſometimes yields a ſaline concrete like the flowers of benjamin. With reſpect to the medical qualities of this balſam, they are ſimilar in general to thoſe of the *amyris gileadenſis*, and *balſamum Peruvianum*, though leſs heating and ſtimulating, and therefore in many caſes may be employed with more ſafety. It has been chiefly recommended as a pectoral, and is ſaid to be, in gleets and ſeminal weakneſſes, not an inefficacious corroborant. Doſe from five to twenty grains or more, in the ſame manner, and for the ſame purpoſes as the balſam of Peru.

The London College order a ſyrup and tincture of this balſam.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS. SYRUP *of* TOLU.

Take eight ounces of *balſam* of *Tolu*, three pints of diſtilled water; boil them for two hours; when cold, to the ſtrained liquor add ſugar to form it into a ſyrup.

TINCTURA

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI. TINCTURE *of* BALSAM *of* TOLU.

Take of *Balſam* of *Tolu* ℥ i. ſs. rectified ſpirit of wine, one pint: digeſt till the *balſam* is diſſolved and ſtrain. Ph. Lond. 1788. DOSE one or two tea-ſpoonfuls, adminiſtered in the ſame complaints as the balſam of Peru. It poſſeſſes all the virtues of the balſam, and mixed with ſimple ſyrup, it forms a ſyrup far preferable in virtue and effect to that above preſcribed.

TOM. See HYBOUCOUHU AMERICANUS.

TOMENTUM. NAP. COTTON. SHORT WOOL, or FLOCKS. (Some derive it from τεμνω, *fæco*; others from *tumeo, to ſwell up*, being uſed to ſtuff pillows, bolſters, &c. ſome from τομος, *fruſtum, a fragment*, becauſe it is ſeperated by cutting.) It is properly the ſhort wool that is not carded and ſpun; and was applied to the nap on the leaves of ſome plants which were uſed for the ſame purpoſe. Hence TOMENTOSUS is uſed to expreſs the ſtem and leaf, when they are covered with hairs, ſo interwoven, as ſcarcely to be diſcernible; and is a ſpecies of pubeſcence, generally white, as on ſea plants, and ſuch as grow in expoſed ſituations; calculated to defend their ſurface, in ſome degree, from the violence of the wind.

TONICUS. TONIC. Every veſſel, membrane, and muſcle, with every fibre in ſenſible parts, have a natural tendency to ſhorten themſelves, and this is their *tonic* power. Hence, by the word TONE, *applied to the ſyſtem*, we mean the ſtrength and activity of the moving powers of the conſtitution; and, to *medicines*, all ſuch are conſidered as tonics which encreaſe the action and firmneſs of the ſolid parts of the machine; and are, therefore, ſomething more than aſtringents, though uſed by ſome authors ſynonymouſly in that ſenſe.

TONICI. Diſeaſes from tonic ſpaſm. See SPASMUS TONICUS.

TONSILLÆ. The TONSILS, called alſo *amygdalæ*, or ALMONDS; *amygdalia*; *antiades*; *pariſthmia*; ſo alſo are diſorders of them named TOLÆ, TOLES, and TOLLES. Theſe glands are ſeated on each ſide, at the lower part of the ſpace which is left between the lateral half arches of the palatum molle; they are of a reddiſh colour, and externally have many holes, which communicate with an irregular cavity in their inſide, and which contains a viſcid fluid, which is gradually diſcharged from the holes into the throat.

TOPHUS. A TOPH. See GUMMA. Alſo the concretions in the joints of gouty people, called *epiperoma*.

TOPICA, from τοπος, *a place*. TOPICS, or local applications.

TOPINARIA. See TALPA.

TORCULAR. The TOURNIQUET. It is a kind of bandage uſed to check hæmorrhages after wounds or amputations. The moſt ſimple of theſe is a fillet, long enough to encircle the wounded limb, with a ſmall ſtick to twiſt it round with, and a ſmall bolſter to preſs upon the principal veſſel. The fillet muſt be tied looſely above the orifice of the veſſel; under this fillet, and over the artery, the bolſter muſt be placed, and then the fillet muſt be twiſted by means of a ſtick, until it is ſufficiently tight. If a *tourniquet* is applied on the arm, place it near the armpit, for there the artery is moſt ſuperficial. The firſt account of this inſtrument is in a treatiſe written by Mr. Lowdham, an Engliſh ſurgeon, and publiſhed in 1679; that improved by Mr. Crane, of Bartholomew's-hoſpital, is the moſt complete. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 26, &c.

TORCULAR HEROPHILI. See CEREBRUM.

TORDILIUM. It is a plant, of which Boerhaave mentions ſeven ſorts; the roots of ſome of them poſſeſs the ſame qualities as thoſe of ſkirret, but they are not much noted in medicine. See SISARUM.

TORMENTILLA, alſo called *heptaphyllum, conſolida rubra*, SEPTFOIL, TORMENTIL. TORMENTILLA ERECTA, *caule erectiuſculo, foliis ſeſſilibus*. CLASS. ICOSANDRIA, ORD. POLYGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 635. UPRIGHT SEPTFOIL, or *tormentil*. It is a plant with ſlender upright ſtalks, oblong indented leaves, which uſually ſtand ſeven at a joint. The flowers are ſmall, and of a yellow colour; the root is crooked and knotty, of a dark brown and blackiſh colour on the outſide, and reddiſh within. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and on commons, and flowers in June.

The root is a ſtrong and almoſt flavourleſs aſtringent; what flavour it hath is highly aromatic. It gives out its aſtringency both to water and to ſpirit, but moſt perfectly to rectified ſpirit of wine. It may be adminiſtered in powder from 3 ſs. to 3 j. for a doſe, though it is uſually given in a decoction, an ounce and a half of the root being boiled in three pints of water to a quart; at the end of the boiling about a dram of cinnamon is added. Three or four table ſpoonfuls of this decoction is a doſe. Both by itſelf and joined with gentian, it hath cured intermittent fevers, but it muſt be given in ſubſtance, and in large quantities. It is one of the ſtrongeſt of the order ſenticoſæ amongſt the vegetable aſtringents. Where fluxes are attended with any conſiderable degree of fever, in conſtitutions very irritable, and eaſily heated, as it contains a very inconſiderable degree of reſin, it ſeems more particularly adapted to thoſe caſes and habits than any other medicines of the ſame claſs which is heating and ſtimulant.—Dr. RUTTY ſpeaks very highly of it in the following terms: *Boiled in wine*, or *water*, and waſhing or cleanſing chronic and putrid ulcers with the decoction, it cures them. *Boiled in wine*, it is very detergent and corroborant in ſcorbutic ulcers of the mouth, throat, and ſauces, and alſo in relaxed and bleeding gums. In caſe of loſt appetite, its decoction is efficacious, reſtoring the tone of the ſtomach, and clearing away the ſordes. Some people in epidemic dyſentery hold it in their mouth to prevent the infection taking place,—in a flux of blood,—fluor albus,—and involuntary micturition it is of ſervice. —The powder of the tormentil root is an ingredient in the *pulvis cum creta compoſitus*. See BOLUS. This root and that of baſtort are ſo ſimilar, that they are uſed for one another. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Med. Rutty's Mat. Med.

TORMENTUM. See ILIACA PASSIO.

TORMINA. GRIPES. A DYSENTERY. See DYSENTERIA.

TORNADO. From the Spaniſh; a HURRICANE, a WHIRLWIND. Dr. Schotte gives the following account of the *tornados*, which happen at Senegal. The rainy ſeaſon there begins about the middle of July, and ends about the middle of October: during this time, the wind is generally between the points of eaſt and ſouth, the quarter from which the *tornados* come. A *tornado* is preceded by a diſagreeable cloſeneſs and weight in the air, which ſeems to be much hotter than the thermometer ſhews it to be; and it is known to come on by the riſing of the clouds to the ſouth-eaſt, which, by joining, grow darker, ſo as to make the horizon look quite black, accompanied with lightning and thunder, at a diſtance. The breeze dies away by degrees, as the *tornado* advances, and an entire calm ſucceeds; the air grows yet darker; animals and birds retire and ſhelter themſelves; every thing is ſilent, and the aſpect of the ſky, from whence the *tornado* approaches, is moſt dreadful. A violent ſtorm comes on all at once, which is ſo cold as to occaſion the thermometer to fall ſeven or eight degrees in a few minutes, and ſtrong enough to overſet negro huts, veſſels, or drive the latter from their anchors, and throw them on ſhore. The ſtorm abates, and heavy rain follows, accompanied with much lightning and ſtrong claps of thunder. Sometimes *tornados* happen without rain, or at leaſt a very little, but then the ſtorm is more violent, and laſts longer. It hath been imagined by ſome, that this kind of ſtorm brings ſome peſtiferous quality with it, becauſe they had obſerved that out of a number of people, ſeveral fell ſick in one night after a *tornado*. Dr. Schotte thinks, that no ſuch ill quality is thus produced by it; and that the juſt named phenomenon may be attributed to the change it produces on the air, and of conſequence on the body; it may therefore be conſidered as the occaſional cauſe of a diſorder to which the body was predifpoſed long before. Schotte's Treatiſe on the Synochus Atrabilioſa.

TORPEDO. See ANGUILLA.

TORPOR. VOGEL defines it ſenſation and motion, in a fleſhy part, diminiſhed beyond the healthful ſtandard. GALEN ſays it is a ſort of intermediate diſorder between a palſy and health. It is a numbneſs, or deficient feeling and motion. Applied to the habit, as it very often is, it means a ſluggiſhneſs and inactivity in the moving powers of the machine; hence may it be general or partial, as the whole or part of thoſe powers may be affected.

TORTIO. A STRAIN in a JOINT.

TORTURA. A WRY MOUTH.

TORTURA ORIS. See TRISMUS.

TORTICOLLIS. TORTURA. The WRY NECK. An inſtance of contractura.

TOTA BONA. See MERCURIALIS.

TOUT-

TOUT-SAIN. See ANDROSÆMUM.

TOXICODENDRON, from τοξικον, *sagittarius*, and δενδρον, *a tree*, called alſo *Edera trifolia*. The POISON-TREE, or POISON-WOOD. It is the RHUS TOXICODENDRON, foliis ternatis, foliolis petiolatis angulatis pubeſcentibus. CLASS. PENTANDRIA, ORD. TRIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 369. This tree is extremely noxious: it poiſons either by handling it, or the ſmell. Many people have been poiſoned by the ſmell of the tree when cut down; many while burning in their fires: they are often ſwelled and choaked up in a wonderful manner; by handling it, people have been made blind for many days. It does not act alike on all; for on many it will not produce any effect. The poiſon of the tree is never mortal, but goes off of itſelf in a few days; *ſallad oil* and *cream, rubbed upon the parts*, expedite the removal of its effects. The firſt ſymptoms of its action are a violent itching in the ſkin, ſo great as to provoke ſcratching and rubbing; then ſucceed inflammation and ſwelling of the part. Sometimes the whole body is ſwelled and poiſoned in this manner; ſometimes only a particular part, as the legs; and, in this caſe, they often diſcharge a conſiderable quantity of water, and then grow well. The chief uſe that is made of the juice of this plant is for dying linen of a black colour. See Philoſoph. Tranſ. vol. xlix. 1755.

TOXITESIA. See ARTEMISIA.

TRACHEA ARTERIA, from τραχυς, *rough*. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

TRACHEALIS ARTERIA. It runs up from the ſubclavia in a winding courſe, along the aſpera arteria to the glandula thyroidea and larynx, detaching ſmall arteries to both ſides, one of which runs to the upper part of the ſcapula. —— VENA, ſee GUTTURALIS VENA.

TRACHEÆ. See VAS.

TRACHELIUM. See CERVICARIA.

TRACHELO MASTOIDEUS. See COMPLEXUS MINOR.

TRACHELOPHYMA, TRACHEOCELE. } See the BRONCHOCELE.

TRACHEOTOMIA. TRACHEOTOMY. It is the making an opening into the trachea. This operation is alſo called *bronchotomia*, and *laryngotomia*. This operation is made by inciſion, or by puncture, betwixt the third and fourth ring of the trachea; or if this place cannot be choſen, the opening may be made a little lower. When the ſkin is cut through, a ſmall inciſion may be made into the wind-pipe, and then a ſhort but crooked canula may be fixed for the air to paſs through. See Sharpe's Operations. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 403. White's Surgery, p. 294.

Mr. Sheldon obſerves, that it is very happy both for the ſurgeon and the patient, that this operation is very rarely required. When it is attempted, he adviſes to perforate below the thyroid gland; to cut cautiouſly between the two ſterno-maſtoid muſcles longitudinally, being careful to avoid wounding the vein of the thyroid gland, as it will bleed plentifully. Care muſt alſo be taken that no blood is permitted to fall into the larynx, as it will undoubtedly ſuffocate the patient. Laſtly, when the trochar is introduced, let it not touch the back part of the larynx, becauſe of the irritability of its membrane. It is a difficult operation, but it is beſt performed on thoſe who have thin long necks.

TRACHOMA, from τραχυς, *rough*; called alſo *Daſymma*, if tettery; TYLOSIS, if callous; and SYCOSIS, if the puſtules ſhould be thicker, or ſcabrous. It was epidemic after the earthquake and faſt at Rome. In Cullen's Noſology it is a variety of the OPHTHALMIA TARSI. A roughneſs of the eye-lids, particularly their internal parts. This roughneſs is from a ſort of ſcabs, which differ much in their appearances in different inſtances. Theſe complaints are attended with a weight and heavineſs in the eye, a ſwelling in the eye-lids, a pain and itching, a heat and redneſs in the corners, and in the conjunctiva, a viſcid humour mixed with pungent tears flowing from the ulcers, which, when very glewy, cloſes the eye-lids together. If this complaint continues long in old people, the lower eye-lid grows thick, and turns downwards, ſo that the cartilage reſembles raw fleſh. *The original cauſe* is a ſaline humour, which is thrown on the eye-lids; the *immediate cauſe* is little ulcers there. *A cure* is ſometimes performed by touching the part with a cauſtic; but the cauſtic is no ſooner applied than the pain which it occaſions muſt be allayed by waſhing with warm water. Apply the cauſtic twice a week. St. Yves on the Diſorders of the Eyes.

Mr. Ware calls this diſorder the *pſorophthalmia*, and deſcribes it as follows. The ducts of the ciliary glands are ulcerated; when it happens that the oily ſoft fluid, ſecreted by theſe glands, being mixed with the diſcharge from the ulcers, is changed into an acrid humour, which quickly inſpiſſates into an hard adheſive ſcab. This ſcab, lodging on the orifice of the ducts, ſpreads the complaints, by the irritation which it occaſions over the whole internal edge of the eye-lid; and prevents the poſſibility of its being relieved, until the local remedies are applied, to prevent the formation of the ſcab, by curing thoſe ulcers which ſerved to produce it. This inflammation of the eye-lids being attended with an ulceration of their edges, a glutinous matter iſſues out; and when they have been ſome time in contact, as during ſleep, they become ſo cloſely connected, as to require painful efforts for their ſeparation. Uſually, the ulcers are confined to the edges of the eye-lids, but ſometimes they ſpread over the whole external ſurface, and even excoriate the greater part of the cheek: in caſes of the latter kind, the inflammation which accompanies, has often much the appearance of an eryſipelas. This diſorder is ſometimes attended with a contraction of the ſkin of the lower eye lid; in conſequence of which it is drawn down, and the inner part turned outward, ſo as to form a red, fleſhy, and very diſagreeable appearance.

To form a clear idea of this diſeaſe, it ſhould be remembered, that on the inſide, and near the edges of the eye-lids, is ſituated a number of ſmall glands, ſecreting a ſebaceous fluid, which is excreted by a row of ducts opening immediately on the inner edges of their border. Theſe ducts, and ſometimes the glands themſelves, appear to be the parts principally affected; and the fluid which is ſecreted by them, inſtead of being moiſt and mild, ſerving as a defence againſt the acrimony of the tears, is changed into a ſharp, acrid, and adheſive humour, which cauſes a conſtant irritation of the eye and eye-lids, ulcerates the inner edges of the latter, and, for want of proper attention, has often perpetuated the diſorder for a great number of years. Monſ. St. Yves obſerves, in his chapter on the ophthalmy, ſubſequent to the ſmall-pox, that "the puſtules on the edge of the cartilage of the eye-lids, which penetrate between the cilia and their inner ſurface, do not cicatrize, by reaſon of the acrimonious ſeroſity, which inceſſantly humects the eye; hence follow ulcers, which laſt ſometimes ſeveral years, and even during life, if they be not remedied." But though the ſmall-pox and meaſles are frequent cauſes of this complaint, they are not the only ones; *an inflammation of the globe of the eye*, in itſelf but ſmall, will ſometimes affect the lids, ſo as to cauſe them to ſwell and become red; in conſequence of which, there will be an adheſion of one to the other, and often an univerſal ulceration of their edges. The *ſmall puſtules* alſo, which form on the outer margin of the ciliary edge, where the laſhes grow, and *are known by the name of* STYES, have, in ſome inſtances, brought on an inflammation, which has been continued to the ſebaceous glands, and produced all the conſequences above deſcribed. This diſorder is often ſpoken of as ſymptomatic, and the effect of ſcrophula, ſcurvy, or lues venerea; *but it is very often, if not moſt frequently, a local complaint*; it cannot be known to be any other, except by ſuch ſymptoms as evidence the preſence of theſe diſorders. Yet, though this diſeaſe moſt commonly takes place without any other complaint, at leaſt, as far can be diſcovered, it is yet neceſſary to be obſerved, that it is ſometimes accompanied with the plaineſt marks of a ſcrophulous conſtitution, and ſeems evidently to ariſe from it.

Thoſe ulcerations that appear to be ſuperficial, are not generally tedious to remove; but if they are deep, they are much more difficult to cure than thoſe attended with fungous fleſh.

IN ORDER TO THE CURE, it hath been the general cuſtom to touch the edges of the eye-lids, where the ulcers were ſpread, with the lapis infernalis, perhaps two or three times a week; but to moderate the ſeverity of this method, the part was preſently waſhed with pure water. However, the pain excited by this application ſeems much to have deterred from its uſe; and Mr. Ware hath propoſed a method of relief, equally effectual, but by far leſs exceptionable. He directs, when this kind of inflammation extends over the whole ſurface of the eye-lid,

Remarks on the Ophthalmy, &c. diſtinguiſhes, as follows, betwixt the inverſion of the upper and under eye-lids, both as to the cauſe and cure. And ſpeaks,

FIRST, *of the inverſion of the upper lid.*

The upper lid and its ciliary edge, he obſerves, are preſerved, both in motion and reſt, in their natural ſituation, by the equal, though contrary, actions of the muſculus orbicularis, and levator palpebræ ſuperioris. The ſkin of the upper lid is always very thin, flaccid and folded. When therefore the *trichiaſis* affects the upper lid, it appears to be produced by a relaxation of the levator palpebræ ſuperioris, and a contraction of the ſuperior part of the orbicularis. The cure, either in the upper or lower lid, is *palliative*, or *radical*. It is only *palliative*, when, in order to relief, the eye-laſhes are extracted by their roots. *The radical cure is effected by detracting the ciliary edges, and preſerving them in their natural ſituation. The cauſe being a relaxation of the levator palpebræ ſuperioris muſcle*, an inciſion muſt be made through the integuments of the upper eye-lid, from the inner angle of the eye to the outer; then the fibres of the orbicularis muſcle muſt be ſo ſeparated, as to denudate the expanded fibres of the levator muſcle, as near to their termination in the edge of the lid as poſſible; which being done, apply a ſmall cauteriſing iron, adapted to the convexity of the globe of the eye, made pretty warm, by paſſing two or three times over the tendino-carneous fibres. Thus, by producing a ſlight irritation, which occaſions the ſame effect, as is often obſerved to happen after burns, particularly in the hands, after which the fingers often contract, and in many inſtances have remained contracted ever after, a cure may be expected.

SECONDLY, *of the inverſion of the lower lid.*

The lower lid, whoſe motion is very ſmall in compariſon with that of the upper, is preſerved in its natural ſtate by the equal action of the orbicular fibres ſpread over it, and the thickneſs and renitency of the ſkin which covers it. When therefore a *trichiaſis* is produced in the lower lid, it can only ariſe *from a relaxation of the ſkin*, and a *contraction of the inferior part of the orbicularis. The cure will neceſſarily be effected by increaſing the renitency of the ſkin to ſuch a degree, as to prevent the contraction of the muſculus orbicularis.* When the caſe is recent, a cure hath ſometimes been effected, by forming a fold in the ſkin before the inverted lid, to draw its edge from the eye, and preſerving the ſkin in that ſtate by the application of ſticking plaſter; or, by means of an inſtrument ſimilar to that contrived by Bartiſchius, and repreſented by Heiſter, plate 14. fig. 20. to pinch up a ſmall portion of the ſkin, and hang thereby on the cheek; which, by its weight, anſwers the ſame purpoſe as the plaſter, and is leſs liable to loſe its hold. In ſlight caſes, the ſkin may recover its tone by theſe means; but in others, it will be neceſſary to cut off a ſmall tranſverſe portion of the looſe ſkin below the edge of the lid, and afterwards confine the ſides of the wound together by means of a future.

GOTTLIEB RICHTER, *in his Medical and Surgical Obſervations*, recites the caſe of a boy cured of an entropium by the performance of the operation uſed in thoſe caſes; but remarks, that he had often performed the operation, and had, for the moſt part, found, that however much ſkin he had cut away, he ſtill had not cut enough; and conſequently, that he had only leſſened, not cured the complaint. The external ſkin of the eye-lid is ſo extenſible, that he adviſes every one to cut more; and, indeed, much more of the external ſkin of the eye than appears neceſſary.

Sometimes there are inſtances in which none of the above methods will ſuffice; as, where the ciliary edges are not only inverted, but likewiſe contracted or ſhortened in their length. In this caſe, the circumference of the ciliary edges muſt be enlarged either by an inciſion at the outer angle, or by a complete diviſion of the cartilage, called tarſus, in the middle. The firſt of theſe operations is no more than a ſimple ſtraight inciſion, which may be made with a ſharp-pointed curved biſtory. The laſt, which is ſeldom neceſſary, will be beſt performed by the ſame inſtrument; only obſerving, that the point be carefully introduced between the globe and eye-lid, and carried below the cartilage, that is about ¼ of an inch; whence it is to be puſhed outward in a horizontal direction, till it hath cut its way through the lid. The cartilage being thus entirely divided, each portion will recede towards the angles, and a ſeparation be left between them, which will not only take off the complaint at preſent, but prevent its return for the future. Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 275. Ware on the Ophthalmy. Wallis's Sauvages' Diſorders of the Eyes, p. 1, 18. White's Surgery, p. 247.

TRICHIASIS is a term for an affection of the urine, in which ſomething like hairs is ſeen floating. In Erotianus, it ſignifies fiſſures, or a roughneſs in the ſkin of the breaſt, though he calls an abſceſs in a woman's breaſt thus.

TRICHISMOS. This is a ſpecies of fracture of the cranium, which appears like a hair almoſt imperceptible to the ſight, hence it is ſometimes the cauſe of death, becauſe it does not readily diſcover itſelf. From its minuteneſs it derives its name. It is called by the Latins *capillatio*.

TRICHOMA. See PLICA POLONICA.

TRICHOMANES. See ADIANTHUM NIGRUM.

TRICORNES. So muſcles are called which have three terminations.

TRICUSPIDALES VALVULÆ. See COR.

TRIENS. See CYATHUS.

TRIFOLIA SPICA. See CAAPONGA.

TRIFOLIUM. TREFOIL. QUADRIFOLIUM, TRINITAS. Boerhaave takes notice of thirty-ſix ſpecies, ſeveral of which are called *clover*, and are uſed for feeding cattle only. See Raii Hiſt.

TRIFOLIUM ACETOSUM. See ACETOSELLA. N° 3. under ACETOSA.

TRIFOLIUM PALUDOSUM. MARSH TREFOIL, or BUCKBEAN. MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA *latifolia foliis ternatis*. CLASS. PENTANDRIA; ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Pl. 202. It is a plant with large oval leaves, pointed at each end like thoſe of the garden bean; ſet three together on long pedicles, which embrace the ſtalk to ſome height, and there parting, leave it naked to near the top, where iſſues forth a ſhort ſpike of pretty large reddiſh white monopetalous flowers, each of which is cut into five ſegments, hairy on the inſide, and followed by an oval ſeed-veſſel. It is perennial, grows wild in marſhy places, and flowers in May. The leaves are of a penetrating bitter taſte, which they impart both to watery and to ſpirituous menſtrua, without any remarkable flavour. They are uſually infuſed in water, with the addition of ſome grateful aromatic, ſuch as orange peel, or the canella alba. ℔ i. of this infuſion ſhould be drank in a day; it paſſes off by urine, and renders the belly lax. See Lewis's Mat. Med. Great have been the virtues attributed to this plant, as poſſeſſed of a conſiderable ſhare of medical activity, tonic properties of a bitter, and aſtringency. Hence by various authors, has it been ſaid to be ſingularly ſucceſsful in many chronic caſes; as ſcurvy, dropſy, jaundice, aſthma, periodical head-ach, intermittents, hypochondriaſis, rheumatiſm, ſcrophula, worms, gout, cachexy, catamenial obſtructions, palpitations of the heart: and in infuſion, it has proved a good waſh in the impetigo, ſcabies, and tinea according to the report of Dr. FRANCUS.

It has been greatly recommended as an antiſcorbutic, and uſed as a ſtrengthening bitter. Monro's Pharmaceutic Chemiſtry. Dr. Cullen conſiders it a very pure bitter, of a ſtrong kind, not loſing its ſtrength by drying, and has had ſeveral inſtances of its good effects in ſome cutaneous diſeaſes of the herpetic and ſeemingly cancerous kind, taken by infuſion in manner of tea. Materia Medica. In impurities of the humors, and ſome rheumatic and hydropic caſes TREFOIL has of late years come into common uſe as an alterative and aperient; and, as a deobſtruent, there can be little doubt of its being a good auxiliary to other medicines in the jaundice, and other viſceral obſtructions. The leaves may be given in powder from ʒ i. to ʒ ij. for a doſe, two or three times a day; but a ſtrong infuſion of them joined with ſome grateful aromatic is perhaps preferable.

For that called —— *Arvenſe*, ſee LAGOPUS; —— *Aureum* and *hepaticum*, ſee HEPATICA NOBILIS; —— *Odoratum*, ſee LOTUS URBANA; —— *Caballinum*, and *Melilotus*, ſee MELILOTUS.

TRIGEMINI NERVI, called alſo *innominati*. The fifth pair of nerves, large, riſing from the annular proceſſes, where the medullary proceſſes of the cerebellum join, in the formation of that tuber, to enter the dura mater near the point of the petrous proceſs of the temporal bones; and then ſinking cloſe to the receptacula, at the ſides of the ſella Turcica, each becomes in appearance thicker, and goes out of the ſkull in three great branches;

great branches; *Opthalmicus*, *Maxillaris ſuperior* and *inferior*.

TRIGEMINUS MUSCULUS. See COMPLEXUS.

TRIGONELLA. See FOENUM GRÆCUM.

TRIGYNIA (τρεις, *tres*, γυνη, *mulier*). The name of the third order in the firſt thirteen claſſes of the Linnæan ſyſtem, except the firſt, fourth, and ſeventh, including thoſe plants which have three piſtils in each flower.

TRINITAS. See TRIFOLIUM.

TRIOECIA (τρεις, *tres*, and οικος, *domus*). The name of the third order in the claſs polygamia, in the Linnæan ſyſtem, and ſignifying that there are hermaphrodites male and female flowers of the ſame ſpecies, on three indiſtinct individuals.

TRIORCHIS. A perſon with three teſticles.

TRIPASTRUM APPELLIDIS. An ancient ſurgeon, imitating the invention of *Appellides* who framed a machine for launching ſhips, conſtructed a machine for ſetting fractured limbs on ſimilar principles, which, becauſe it was worked by three cords, was called *tripaſtrum Appellidis* ſeu *Archimedis*, as theſe two laſt laid equal claim to the invention of launching ſhips.

TRIPLEX MUSCULUS. See TRICEPS.

TRIQUETRA OSSA. They are alſo called *Wormiana*, from Wormius, who firſt obſerved them. They are ſmall irregularly ſhaped pieces, principally betwixt the parietal and occipital bones, and are joined by true ſutures to their adjacent bones.

TRISMUS, (from τριζω, ſtrideo), called by Vogel, *caſpiſtrum*, *tortura oris*, LOCKED JAW. Dr. Cullen conſiders this as a ſpecies of tetanus, and defines it a ſpaſtic rigidity, particularly of the lower jaw; he has arranged it under the term tetanus, and makes it the ſecond variety; of this he conſiders two kinds; 1. *Triſmus naſcentium*, which ſeizes infants within the two firſt weeks from their birth. 2. *Triſmus traumaticus*, of all ages, from a wound, or cold; to this belong the *angina ſpaſmodica*, *convulſio a punctura nervi*; *triſmus catarrhalis*. The fifteen other ſpecies of Sauvages, he conſiders ſpurious, or falſe; either becauſe they do not depend upon ſpaſm, but ſome other defect of the muſcles; or becauſe they are rather convulſive than ſpaſmodic; or laſtly, becauſe they are affections of the muſcles of the face, rather than of the lower jaw. See Synop. Noſol. Meth. vol. ii. p. 214. For the mode of treatment of this complaint, ſee TETANUS.

TRISSAGO. See CHAMÆDRYS, alſo SCORDIUM.

TRISTITIA. GRIEF or SORROW. *Grief* relaxes the ſolids, ſlackens the motion of the fluids, and deſtroys the health; it particularly weakens the ſtomach and inteſtines, occaſions flatulence and every ſymptom of weakneſs. Opiates, if not given in large doſes, are good cordials in this caſe.

TRITÆOPHYA, TRITÆOS, TRITÆUS, from τριταιος, *a tertian*, and φυω, importing *ſimilitude of nature*, or *original*: it is an epithet of a fever, much of a nature with a tertian, and taking its riſe from it. This ſort of fever is almoſt continual, its intermiſſions are obſcure or ſhort. Linnæus calls it a continued tertian. Erotianus, and ſome others, ſay it is a fever which gives ſigns of its approaching paroxyſms, but whoſe intervals are regular, as it never arrives at perfection; and that it takes its name from its great reſemblance of a tertian; and that it is called a ſmall ſemitertian. See James's Med. Dict. art. TRITÆOPHYES. Dr. Cullen conſiders it a remittent fever, and claſſes it under the ſecond ſection in his firſt order of his 1ſt Claſs FEBRES.

TRITICUM. WHEAT; called alſo *frumentum*. It is the *triticum Hybernum*. Linn. Whether in the form of flour, or of ſtarch, it is the moſt glutinous of the farinacea. In Italy they make vermicelli of the fineſt flour of wheat.

This is the farinaceous food moſt generally uſed by the better ſort of people over the whole of Europe, excepting the very northern parts in which it cannot be produced: but even there it is imported. It has this advantage, that it can be formed into a more perfect kind of bread than any other of the cerealia yet known. See PANIS, and Cullen's Materia Medica.

For that called —— *Repens*, ſee GRAMEN CANINUM; —— *Vaccinum*, ſee MELAMPYRUM.

TRITORIUM. See DEPURATIO.

TRITURATIO, from *triturare*, to threſh, of *tero*, to rub or grind. TRITURATION. The act of reducing a ſolid body into a ſubtile powder, alſo of comminuting, bruiſing, and dividing of humid matters into little parts; likewiſe applied to denote the diviſion that is made of ſeveral bodies together to unite them with each other.

TROCAR. The name of an inſtrument uſed to diſcharge the water with, in an aſcites. The word *trocar* is a corruption of the French word *un trois quart*, *a three quarters*, from the three ſides with which the point is made.

TROCHANTERES. Two proceſſes of the thigh-bone, one of which is larger than the other. See FEMORIS OS. From τρεχω, *to run*, becauſe ſeveral muſcles that move the thigh are inſerted into them.

TROCHISCI. TROCHES. *Artiſcus*; *tabella*; *bacilli*, called alſo *paſta regia*; *paſtillias*; *cyclifci*; *dactylios*; *morſellus*; *morſulus*. It is a form agreeable enough for children, and thoſe who object to every thing that is not a ſweetmeat, and a preparation from the confectioner. *Troches* are alſo called tablets and cakes. They are made by mixing the medicine with a proper quantity of ſugar, and the mucilage of gum tragacanth; and when formed into a ſtiff paſte, it is cut into proper portions, and dried. See COLLIX.

TROCHISCI CYPHEOS. See CYPHI.

TROCHITÆ. See ENTROCHUS.

TROCHLEA. τροχλια, *a pulley*. A kind of cartilaginous *pulley*, through which the tendon of one of the muſcles of the eye paſſes.

TROCHLEARES. See PATHETICUS.

TROCHLEARIS MUSCULUS. See OBLIQUUS MAJOR OCULI, or SUPERIOR AMATORIUS.

TROCHOIDES, from τροχος, *rota*, and ειδος, *forma*, ſimilar to a wheel; named alſo *axea commiſſura*. It is an epithet to an articulation, or juncture of bones, when one is inſerted into the other like an axletree, which has the motion of a wheel, as appears in the firſt and ſecond vertebræ of the neck.

TROISIEME, LE, MUSCLE DU TRICEPS. See ADDUCTOR FEMORIS, TERTIUS and MAGNUS.

TROMPA. See CETE ADMIRABILE.

TSIAM PANGAM. See CAMPECHENSE LIGNUM.

TSIANAKUA. See COSTUS.

TSJERU-CANSJAVA. See BANGUE.

TUBA ARISTOTELICA, TUBA EUSTACHIANA, called alſo *aquæductus*, *aquæductus Fallopii*, *meatus cæcus*, *duſtus auris palatinus*, *meatus a palato ad aurem*. It was firſt diſcovered by Alcmenon, a diſciple of Pythagoras; he called it the auditory paſſage. Euſtachius claims the firſt diſcovery, and from him it hath its preſent name. Fallopius calls it the aquæduct; ſome call it *duſtus auris palatinus*. This tube paſſes from the fore part of the drum of the ear, to the back part of the noſe, above the root of the velum pendulum palati, and allows the air to paſs inwards. See AUDITUS.

TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ. Theſe tubes will receive a hog's briſtle from out of the uterus, where they begin; they then proceed in a tortuous manner, and terminate at the ovaria, in an irregular round jagged extremity, where their diameter is about a third of an inch; this fringe is called *morſus diaboli*, or *foliaceum ornamentum*, and is hung upon a membrane like the meſentery, between the doublings of which the veſſels run to the tubes. Fallopius diſcovered them. Rufus Epheſius called them *paraſtatæ varicoſæ*.

TUBÆ NOVUS VALSALVÆ MUSC. See CIRCUMFLEXUS PALATI.

TUBERA. Tumors of the ſolid parts, not dropſical, as hardened glands, &c. ſee alſo AMANITA.

TUBERCA CERVINA. See AMANITA.

TUBERCULA MAMILLARIA. See PAPILLÆ MAMILLARES.

TUBERCULUM. A TUBERCLE, or little tumor, called alſo *epanaſtaſis*, the ſame as PHYMA. See VOMICA.

TUBERCULUM LOWERI. See COR.

—— ANNULARE. See MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

TUBULI LACTIFERI. See LACTIFERI DUCTUS.

TUBULOSUM FOLIUM. See FARCTUS.

TUBULUS DENTALIS, ſee DENTALIUM; —— *Marinus*. See ANTALIUM.

TUGUS. See AMOMUM.

TUMIDOSI. See INTUMESCENTIÆ.

TUMIDUM. See BRONCHOCELE.

TUMOR. A TUMOR. The Arabian word was *bothor* for tumors in general, &c. which ſee, alſo called *epanaſtaſis*. It is a diſeaſe in which the parts of the body recede from their natural ſtate by an undue increaſe of

their bigneſs. In Dr. Cullen's Noſology, *tumores* are the ſixth ORDER in his CLASS LOCALES, and defined a morbid enlargement of a part, without being cauſed by inflammation. *Tumors* receive different names, according to their ſituation, figure, contents, &c. and there are but few general names but what are again divided into different ſpecies, e. g. when pus is the contents of a *tumor*, it is called *an abſceſs*;—if an abſceſs is in the lungs, it is called *a vomica*;—if in the finger end, it is called *whitlow*, &c. all theſe ſee in the article ABSCESSUS.—When the matter is contained in a bag, the *tumor* is called *an encyſted tumor*; and theſe take different names according to their contents, as *atheroma*, *meliceris*, *ſteatoma*, &c. and theſe are to be extirpated whilſt ſmall, if ſituated where the knife can be ſafely uſed; though when their contents are ſoft they may be ſeparated and diſcharged by an opening, then the cyſt is to be deſtroyed by eſcharotics. *Œdema* or *ædematous tumors* generally depend on ſome other diſeaſes, and on the removal thereof theſe kind of *tumors* uſually diſappear.—*Scrofulous tumors* are only relieved by removing the habit on which they depend, ſee SCROFULA;—and for other *tumors*, ſee the reſpective articles under which each of them is treated, as the ANEURISM, the VARIX, and the different kinds of HERNIAS, &c. See Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 368.

TUNBRIDGE WATER. See AQ. CHALYBEATÆ.

TUNICA. See CARYOPHYLLUS RUBER.

TUNICA FILAMENTOSA. See DECIDUA.

—— VAGINALIS TESTIS. See TESTES and ELYTHROIDES.

TURBINATA OSSA. See ETHMOIDES OS.

TURBINATUM. See CEREBRUM.

TURBITH, alſo called *turpethum* and *turpetum*. It is the cortical part of the root of a ſpecies of *convolvulus Indicus*, which is met with in the Eaſt Indies; the CONVOLVULUS TURPETHUM, Linn. It is in oblong pieces, of a brown, or an aſh-colour on the outſide, and whitiſh within. The beſt is ponderous, not wrinkled, eaſy to break, and diſcovers to the eye a large quantity of reſinous matter. The bark is cathartic, but ſo unequal in its ſtrength, that it is now neglected in practice. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name of ſome kinds of ſeſeli.

TURIO, *quaſi terio—quia facile teratur*. The tender ſhoots of plants which come up in ſpring, as in the aſparagus, and hop. Such are called aſparagi; the tender ſhoots of any herb from the ground. RAY.

TURPETHUM, and TURPETUM. See TURBITH.

TURPETHUM MINERALE. See MERC. EMET. FLAV.

TURUNDÆ. TENTS. They are uſually made of lint, and introduced into deep wounds. They are uſed, 1. To convey medicines to the bottom of a wound. 2. To hinder the external part of a wound from healing before the bottom. 3. The better to clean wounds from what ſhould not be retained in them. But they ſhould be very ſoft, that they may neither obſtruct the diſcharge of matter, nor hinder the healing of the wound in general. *Tents* are made of ſponge, for dilating the orifices of wounds; they are alſo made of the dried roots of gentian, turneps, comfrey, calamus aromaticus, &c.

TUSSILAGO, alſo called *bechium*, *bechion*, *calceum equinum*, *chamæluie*, *filius ante patrem*, *farfara*, *farfarella*, *ungula caballina*. The Gauliſh name, in Marcellus Empiricus, is *calliomarcus*. COLT'S-FOOT. TUSSILAGO FARFARA, *foliis ſubcordatis angulatis denticulatis*, *ſcapo imbricato uniflora*, *floribus radiatis*. CLASS. SYNGENESIA, ORDO POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 952. It is a low plant, producing, early in the ſpring, ſingle ſtalks, each of which bears a yellow floſculous flower, followed by ſeveral ſeeds winged with down; the leaves, which ſucceed the flowers, are ſhort, broad, angular, ſlightly indented, green above, and hoary underneath. It is perennial, and grows wild in moiſt grounds. The leaves and flowers are mucilaginous, bitteriſh, and roughiſh; they have little or no ſmell; infuſions of the leaves are ſweetened with liquorice or honey for a common drink, when a troubleſome cough attends: but if any conſiderable advantage is expected, a ſtrong decoction ſhould be made, and uſed freely. The leaves have been held in high eſtimation, and conſidered as poſſeſſing demulcent and pectoral powers; conſequently eſteemed efficacious in pulmonary conſumptions, coughs, aſthmas, and in various catarrhal ſymptoms. Every writer almoſt on the Materia Medica might be cited as ſpeaking much in its favour, except Dr. CULLEN, who ſays, "This plant, he is afraid, has little virtue, as he has often employed it, but never found it either evidently demulcent, or expectorant. However he has employed it in ſcrofulous caſes, and in ſeveral with ſeeming ſucceſs. The expreſſed juice of the freſh leaves was taken to ſome ounces every day, and occaſioned the healing up of ſcrofulous ſores; and even a ſtrong decoction of the dried leaves, employed as Fuller propoſes, has ſeemed to anſwer the ſame purpoſe: however in ſome caſes they both have failed, or have not been ſufficiently effectual. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called —— *major*, ſee PETASITES.

TUSSIS. BEX. A COUGH. It is a violent expulſion of ſome ſort of matter from the bronchia of the lungs, by means of a convulſive force in them, accompanied with a violent expiration. Dr. Cullen obſerves that it is generally a ſymptomatic catarrh. See CATARRHUS.

The ſeat of every *cough* is in the breaſt generally, but the remote cauſe is variouſly ſituated. The diverſity of this cauſe produces a variety in the ſpecies of this diſorder. The principal ſeat is the aſpera arteria, and the bronchia; theſe are irritated, or the morbid irritation may be in ſome part adjacent, as the diaphragm, the ſtomach, the œſophagus, the pleura, the external ſurface of the lungs, &c. What in the ſtomach cauſes a vomiting, in the bronchia will cauſe a coughing. Vellications may be produced in the bronchia by conſent of parts, as happens when *coughs* attend in pleuriſies, wounds about the neck, inflammation of the liver, &c.—Exhalations which float in the air, &c. are ſometimes a cauſe;—defluxions of rheum, or an acrid mucus falling from about the head, may irritate the aſpera arteria, and excite a *cough*.—Acrid matter in the ſtomach, or in the duodenum, is a frequent cauſe of this complaint.—Spaſmodic diſorders are often attended with a *cough*, the lungs ſuffering either by conſent from the ſeat of the ſpaſm, or becoming in their turn the ſeat of that which produced the ſpaſm in ſome diſtant part; but, *perhaps, of all the cauſes, there are not any ſo frequent as that of defective perſpiration.*

A dry cough generally becomes a moiſt one; which, if of long continuance, deſtroys the appetite, weakens digeſtion, induces a cachectic habit, and a hectic fever. Lommius obſerves, that a *cough* paſſing into one of a dry kind, and leaving a ſenſe of weight in the breaſt, ſubjects the patient to a putrid or to a hectic fever.—*Coughs* which ſucceed a ſcirrhus in any of the viſcera, are generally incurable. It often happens that when a *cough* uſhers in a diſeaſe, it ceaſes as the approaching diſorder is more manifeſt. A moderate heat in the night, an equable moiſture all over the body, a copious diſcharge of urine, a due ſolubility of body, tranquil ſleep, and an eaſy expectoration, are ſure ſigns that the cough is in a fair way to be removed.

Coughs are generally dry ones at the firſt, and, whilſt in this ſtate, they may uſually be cured by chewing, immediately after every fit of coughing, about a ſcruple of the bark; the belly muſt be kept lax, and the feet warm, and perſpiration muſt be promoted. Dry *coughs* generally become moiſt by ſpoiling the digeſtion; though it is proper to obſerve, that in hypochondriac, and ſome other habits, the cough is uſually dry, and in phlegmatic relaxed habits it is moiſt.

If the bronchia are obſtructed with viſcid phlegm, the beſt reſolvents are the *rad. ſcillæ*, *gum. ammon.* or *rad. allii.*

Thin acrid humours are beſt carried off by incraſſating medicines, ſuch as the *rad. glycyrrh. gum. trag. ſpermaceti*, &c.

When catarrhous coughs are habitual, and *accompanied with loſs of appetite*, there is danger of a conſumption; and the cure muſt be attempted by *aſſes-milk whey*, *Seltzer water*, &c.

When there is a defluxion and congeſtion of ſerum about the lungs, it is neceſſary to derive the ſerum from thence, partly by the anus, and partly by the ſkin. *In all coughs, perſpiration muſt be promoted, and the belly kept ſoluble.* As a purge, *manna*, or the *ol. ricini*, ſhould be preferred; and to allay the *cough* in the night, let the following pill be given a little before bed-time. ℞ Pil. ſtyrac. gr. vi. pil. ex aloe cum myrrha, gr. x. m. *As a perſpirative*, many of the antimonial preparations are peculiarly uſeful.

When the cough abates, ſtomachic bitters ſhould not be neglected.

Theſe general methods, with a due attention to the non-naturals, will, with ſuch peculiarities as circumſtances ſuggeſt

ſuggeſt to the practitioner, prove generally efficacious to relieve, and always prove palliative in this violent diſorder.

Sweet and oily medicines ſhould rarely be admitted of, though ſo frequently recommended. The *tinctura opii camph.* is an excellent anodyne, and aſſiſts perſpiration if taken at bed-time. When a bliſter cannot eaſily be complied with, *a plaſter of Burgundy pitch* may be ſubſtituted for it, a freſh one being uſed as ſoon as the old one begins to ſeparate from the ſkin.

When a bad digeſtion is the cauſe, or *acrid matter in the ſtomach*, a vomit may be directed; and after it, a mixture of tinct. rhab.—aloes, of each equal parts, may be taken ſo as to keep the bowels lax, until the diſorder is removed.

Spaſmodic coughs are removed by *opiates*, and *nervous medicines*, with the bark. See Celſus, Hoffman, Wallis's Sydenham, Brookes's and the London Practice of Phyſic.

TUSSIS CATARRHALIS, ſee a CATARRH from cold, in CATARRHUS.

—— CONVULSIVA.
—— RHEUMATICA. } See PERTUSSIS.
—— FERINA.
—— EPIDEMICA. See INFLUENZA.

TUTENÁG. A name for zinc, alſo for a white metal which is compounded in China, and is called alſo Chineſe copper. See ZINCUM.

TUTIA. TUTTY, called alſo *cadmia factitia, cadmia fornacum, alfuſa, capnitis.* It is an argillaceous ore of zinc, found in Perſia, formed in cylindrical moulds into tubulous pieces like the bark of a tree, and baked to a moderate hardneſs. It is generally of a browniſh colour, full of ſmall protuberances on the out-ſide, ſmooth and yellowiſh within, but ſometimes whitiſh, then called *pompholyx*, and at others of a bluiſh caſt.

When *tutty* is finely levigated, it is drying and cicatriſing; it is uſed in collyriums to repel ſlight inflammations in the eyes. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

TUTSAN. See ANDROSÆMUM.

TYLOSIS. See TRACHOMA.

TYLLOMA. A CORN. See CLAVUS.

TYMPANI MEMBRANA. See AUDITUS.

TYMPANITES. A TYMPANY, called alſo *meteoriſmus*, and FLATULENT DROPSY. Notwithſtanding what is aſſerted by many eminent authors and practitioners, there are others who diſpute the exiſtence of the diſorder deſcribed under this name. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS CACHEXIÆ and ORDER INTUMESCENTIÆ; which he defines a tenſe, elaſtic, ſonorous intumeſcence of the abdomen; the habit coſtive, with an emaciation of the reſt of the parts. He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies; 1. *Tympanites inteſtinalis*, when there is a tumor, often irregular, of the abdomen, and frequent rejection of air, which alleviates the tenſion and pain. 2. *Tympanites abdominalis*, when the ſounding noiſe is more evident, the tumor more regular, and the emiſſion of wind more rare, and leſs alleviating. Its immediate cauſe is ſaid to be flatulencies, which are pent up in the colon, or in the rectum, according to ſome, and in the ſmaller inteſtines according to the deſcription of others. Some ſay that the matter is partly water and partly wind.

However opinions may vary in other reſpects, it is generally agreed that the belly is diſtended principally with flatus; and as in ſuch circumſtances the CHIEF INTENTION IS TO DISCHARGE THE FLATULENCIES BY THE ANUS, *antiſpaſmodics*, *anodynes*, and *laxatives*, will be indicated to relieve, and *aromatic corroborants* to prevent a relapſe. The *firſt intention* will be probably anſwered by means of the ſp. ætheris nitroſi cum tinct. opii, and ſuch doſes of the pil. ex aloe cum myrrha as may be required, without purging too freely; *the ſecond intention* will be effected by a proper uſe of the rad. zedoar. cort. aurant. ſummit. centaur. minor. and other ſtrengthening carminatives, rubbing the belly, ſwathing it with a broad flannel belt, and riding exerciſe. What is advanced here reſpects the firſt ſpecies. But as the ſecond ſpecies generally ſucceeds the putrefaction of water or other fluids pent up in the cavity of the abdomen, or may enſue from the corruption or mortification of different viſcera, all ſuch caſes muſt have a fatal termination. See Celſus, Junker, Hoffman, Heiſter, Mead, &c. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iv. Wallis's Sydenham.

TYMPANUM. See AUDITUS.

TYPHA AROMATICA. See CALAMUS AROMATICUS.

TYPHODES, τυφωδης, alſo *helodes*. The Arabians called this *lactica*. A particular kind of fever attended with colliquative ſweats, which hath at the ſame time the tongue dry and hard.

TYPHOMANIA, } from τυφος, and μανια. In Galen's
TYPHONIA, } Exegeſis, it is ſaid to be, "A diſorder complicated of a phrenſy and a lethargy," in which the patient is delirious, and labours under a ſleepy coma. This affection, thus complicated of a phrenſy and lethargy, may be called a lethargic madneſs or delirium, or a mad and delirious lethargy, according to the author of the Definitiones Medicæ.

Dr. Cullen conſiders it as a ſymptomatic apoplexy, occurring in intermittent and continued fevers, alſo in worm caſes; hence the different ſpecies, viz. TYPHOMANIA *febricoſa*;—*continua*; *agrypnocoma*;—*verminoſa*. See Synopſis Noſolog. Method. vol. ii. p. 184, 191, 192.

TYPHOS, τυφος. The Arabians called this *lactica*. Hippocrates ſays there are five ſpecies of this diſorder.

FIRST. A legitimate continual fever, which reduces the ſtrength; is attended with pains in the belly; heat in the eyes, which hinders the patient from looking ſteadily on any object; the pain prevents him from anſwering any queſtions, though he begins to ſpeak, and fix his eyes on any object, when he is at the point of death.

SECOND. A tertian or a quartan fever, ſucceeded with pain in the head; ſaliva and worms are copiouſly diſcharged by the mouth; the eyes ſuffer great pain; the countenance is pale, ſo are the feet, and the whole body is ſometimes ſeized with ſoft ſwellings; the breaſt and back are now and then painful, the belly rumbles, the eyes are fierce, the ſaliva adheres to the throat, and renders the voice hoarſe.

THIRD. There are intenſe pains in the joints, and ſometimes all over the body: the blood is hot, and ſtagnates in the limbs; ſome bile retained in the joints becomes indurated there, and produces lameneſs.

FOURTH. There is violent tenſion, elevation, and heat of the belly, ſucceeded by a diarrhœa, which ſometimes terminates in a dropſy, and is ſometimes attended with fever.

FIFTH. There is paleneſs and a ſort of tranſparency of the whole body, as if it was a bladder full of water, though without any inflation; on the contrary, the body is weak and extenuated. The patient winks his eyes, and feels the bed cloaths as if he wanted to catch ſomething on them, &c.

TYPHUS. See NERVOSA FEBRIS. Thoſe called *carceris* and *caſtrenſis*, are the gaol and camp-fever, ſeverer kinds of the Typhus. See AMPHEMERINA HUNGARICA, BILIOSA FEBRIS, PUTRIDA FEBRIS.—Dr. CULLEN, in his note to the term TYPHUS, ſays, it can be by no means right to aſſign different names to diſeaſes which vary only in degrees of violence; but ſince, in modern times, it has been the cuſtom amongſt phyſicians, to give to a certain fever, as if differing from ſome other, the appellation of NERVOUS; conforming, in ſome degree to this cuſtom, I have, under the title of TYPHUS MITIOR, collected the nervous fevers of various modern authors; but, in this matter, I will not ſay that I have been accurate, becauſe they cannot, by any means, be accurately limited.

Yet, I have been leſs inclined, agreeable to the opinion either of the ancients or moderns, to collect any thing under the name of putrid fever amongſt the genera of fevers. In every typhus, I think there is a propenſity of the humors to run into a ſtate of putreſcency; but that happens in different degrees; ſo that a greater or leſs degree of putrefaction may vary, but can, on no account, change the ſpecies. It will be ſufficient then, that thoſe fevers, which particularly are called *putrid*, have been pointed out under the title of TYPHUS GRAVIOR, as will be apparent from the appoſite appellations of different authors.

TYROSIS. A diſorder of the ſtomach proceeding from milk coagulated therein.

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ULA. See GINGIVÆ.

ULCERA SERPENTIA ORIS. See APHTHÆ.

ULCUS. An ULCER, called alſo *cambuca*, or *cambuca membrata*, *exulceratio*. It is a ſolution of continuity in a ſoft part made by eroſion. Wounds degenerate into *ulcers*, when, by a fault in the humours, there is a further loſs of ſubſtance. A loſs of ſubſtance in the bones, from eroſion, is called a CARIES; though, when an abſceſs is opened for the diſcharge of its contents, it is uſually ſpoken of as an *ulcer*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES and ORDER DIALYSES. He defines it to be a purulent or ichorous ſolution of a ſoft part.

Ulcers receive different names from their cauſes, figure, the parts they affect, &c.

External *ulcers* are diſcerned by the eye, but when they are internal they are diſcovered by what is diſcharged in one or other of the excretions.

Their danger will be judged of by the quality of the *ulcer*, the part affected, and the ſtrength of the patient.

The ſymptoms which attend and retard the healing of *ulcers* are inflammation, pain, a fluxion of morbid humours, a ſpongy fleſh, &c. The callous tumid lips of ulcers, or ulcers which are difficult to heal, are termed *ochthodes*.

Mr. Sharpe obſerves, that, except the CALLOUS and the SINUOUS *ulcer*, and the ULCER *with a caries in the bone*, the cure of all the other kinds depends chiefly on that of the morbid habit of the body in general. If the body is free from every degree of cacochymy, the healing of an *ulcer* is the work of nature, and all that topical applications have to effect, is the maintenance of the fibres in ſuch a moderate ſtate betwixt laxity and rigidity, as will render them moſt able to carry on this natural operation. While an inflammatory hardneſs exiſts, an emollient poultice laid over the dreſſings will relieve, after which dry lint generally ſuffices, or at the moſt it may be moiſtened in ſome mild aſtringent, to give a tone to the new fleſh. When a too great laxity, or a ſponginеſs is obſerved in *ulcers*, gently ſtimulating and bracing applications take place.

The three kinds of *ulcers* which Mr. Sharpe mentions as more particularly depending on external management, are ſo frequently joined with, or ariſe from a morbid habit of body, that regard is firſt to be had thereto; and when this kind of obſtacle to healing is removed, apply emollients to the callus on the edge of the *ulcer*; or in many inſtances ſucceſs will follow the uſe of a mixture of ung. reſinæ flavæ, with a little finely powdered precipitate. See Heiſter's Surgery. Sharpe's Operations, in the Introduction.

Mr. Bell, in his Treatiſe on *Ulcers*, divides them into two claſſes, viz. 1. *Such as are merely local, and that do not depend upon any diſorder of the ſyſtem.* 2. *Such as are the conſequence of, or connected with, any diſorder of the conſtitution.*

The ſpecies belonging to the firſt claſs, are, 1. *The ſimple purulent ulcer.* 2. *The ſimple vitiated ulcer.* 3. *The fungous ulcer.* 4. *The ſinuous ulcer.* 5. *The callous ulcer.*

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6. *The carious ulcer.* 7. *The cancerous ulcer.* 8. *The cutaneous ulcer.*

The ſpecies belonging to the ſecond claſs are, 1. *The venereal ulcer.* 2. *The ſcorbutic ulcer.* 3. *The ſcrophulous ulcer.*

It hath generally been ſaid, that *ulcers* are not to be healed, if they have been of long continuance, when they appear to have had any effect, either in carrying off, or preventing, any diſorder to which the conſtitution may have formerly been liable. It has always been conſidered as dangerous to attempt their cure, if of long ſtanding; it is true, all at once to heal old ſtanding *ulcers* will be imprudent: but, with a ſmall degree of caution, the cure of every *ulcer* may be attempted by the introduction of ſome drain or other, by means of a pea iſſue, or of a cord. See FONTANELLA, and SETACEUM.

The SIMPLE PURULENT ULCER is a local affection; it hath the ſymptoms common to all ſuch diſorders, as pain and inflammation, in a very inconſiderable degree, while the diſcharge afforded is always of a mild purulent nature, and of a proper conſiſtence; the granulations which ariſe in it are of a firm, freſh red, healthy appearance. This *ulcer* is the moſt ſimple that can occur, both in its ſymptoms and method of cure; and it is to its ſtate, that all others muſt be reduced before a permanent cure can be expected. In the cure of this ſpecies of *ulcer*, as there is very little inflammation, and no preternatural ſwelling ſuppoſed to take place, but merely a vacuity, either from a real loſs of ſubſtance, or from a retraction of parts ſimply divided, the diſcharge at the ſame time being of a mild purulent nature, the only indications that appear neceſſary are, 1ſt. TO DIMINISH, AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE, ANY VACANCY THE ULCER MAY HAVE OCCASIONED; 2d. TO INDUCE THE FORMATION OF A CICATRIX; to accompliſh the firſt of which, the formation of new granulations, and the decay of ſuch parts as lie immediately contiguous to the *ulcer*, are requiſite. To effect the formationof new granules, inflammation and acrimony muſt be removed, and pledgets of lint ſpread thinly with the ung. cereum Ph. Edinb. may be applied, every twelve or twenty-four hours, to the ſurface of the ſore. If inflammation attends the *ulcer*, moderate it by the application of warm emollient cataplaſms; but as ſoon as this inflammation ſubſides, omit the cataplaſms, leſt an exceſs of laxity be produced. Thus, by mild dreſſings, irritation is prevented, and by preſerving a proper degree of heat in the part, a good matter will be produced and firm granulations. To diminiſh or deſtroy the parts about the *ulcer*, ſuch as fungous fleſh, as ſoon as the inflammatory ſtate is over, and good matter is induced, flight compreſſion, by means of a roller, may be immediately applied, and ſhould be continued during all the remainder of the cure. The roller ſhould be applied ſo as not only to act as a gentle preſſure upon the parts immediately ſurrounding the *ulcer*, but likewiſe to ſerve as a ſupport to the ſkin, and other teguments, ſo as to prevent their retraction, which otherwiſe, in large *ulcers* eſpecially, is very ready to happen. 2dly. TO INDUCE THE FORMATION OF A CICATRIX. This is frequently effected by nature alone; but, in many caſes, when every deficiency appears to be

even thoroughly ſupplied, yet ſtill a cure is tedious in accompliſhing; the ſurface of the ſores remaining raw, and, at the ſame time, diſcharging conſiderable quantities of matter. In ſuch caſes, the ointment uſed for the preceding part of the cure muſt be laid aſide, and dreſſings of a more drying nature ſubſtituted in its ſtead. In this view, the ung. e ceruſſ. a. &c. is preferable to the cerat. lapidis calamin. Sometimes the cicatrization will be ſoon perfected, by dabbing the part or parts, twice a day, with aq. calc. ſim. and ſtill dreſſing with the ung. e ceruſſ. If the cicatrization is prevented by ſpongy granulations, or even firm ones ariſing above the ſkin, they may be checked by dry lint applied to them, or perhaps a gentle compreſs may alſo be required; ſometimes a ſlight application of the vitriol. Roman. may be neceſſary to check the luxuriancy. It is very rare that a cauſtic is required. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 161, &c. White's Surgery, p. 29.

The SIMPLE VITIATED ULCER differs from the ſimple purulent *ulcer*, chiefly *in the appearance and nature of the diſcharge afforded*. The moſt common appearances of ſuch deviations, in the matter afforded by *ulcers*, from the more natural ſtate of purulent matter, are *ſanies*, *ichor*, or *ſordes*. In every *ulcer* diſcharging any of theſe matters, in conſequence of the acrimony that ſubſiſts in them, the parts, inſtead of filling up with firm granulations, waſte away more and more, and inſtead of a reddiſh complexion, have either a dark brown, or a blackiſh, rough, ſloughy appearance. The pain in all of them is more or leſs conſiderable, according as the matter is more or leſs corroſive. As the ſimple purulent *ulcer* happens moſt frequently in the fleſhy parts, where the cellular membrane affords a fluid moſt plentifully that is proper for the formation of pus; ſo the ſimple vitiated *ulcer* is moſt frequently ſeated near the tendons or aponeurotic expanſions of the muſcles, from theſe parts not naturally affording that ſpecies of ſerum neceſſary for the formation of ſalutary pus. *Accidental inflammation about the ulcer*, or *a general ill habit of body*, may alſo be occaſional cauſes of this ſpecies of *ulcer*, even in parts beſt diſpoſed to produce the matter formed in the mildeſt kind of ſores. In order to moderate the ſymptoms peculiar to this kind of *ulcer*, and reduce it to the ſtate of the ſimple purulent one, the principal endeavours will be, to eaſe pain, and to abate irritation; to which end, warm emollient fomentations and cataplaſms are effectual; they ſhould be continued until all appearances of inflammatory tendency are removed. The part may be fomented three or four times a day, for half an hour each time, with an emollient decoction; and then a pledgit ſpread with the ung. cereum Ph. Ed. may be applied, as the pain is more or leſs: ſo a more free uſe of opiates inwardly will be neceſſary to remove irritation.—*The habit of body demands attention alſo*; if too much exalted, it muſt be lowered; if too low, it muſt be ſupported and raiſed; and generally it is in this latter inſtance that theſe *ulcers* are met with. Here a free but prudent uſe of the cort. Peruv. is ſingularly beneficial; ſometimes 3 j. is required ſix or eight times a day: in plethoric habits and in inflammatory conſtitutions, great caution is required in the uſe of this medicine. If any general diſeaſe attends, its removal muſt be duly attended to, in order to the cure of this as well as every other *ulcer*. This *ulcer* now reduced to the ſtate of a ſimple purulent *ulcer*, proceed as in that caſe directed. Sometimes more difficulty attends the cicatrization of theſe *ulcers*, when they have been of long ſtanding; but, beſides the method propoſed for cicatrizing the ſimple purulent *ulcer*, an iſſue, inſerted in a proper ſituation, will generally finiſh the cure. Some have extolled the efficacy of nitre, in this ſpecies of *ulcer*. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 216, &c.

The FUNGOUS ULCER, by ſome, called the SPONGY ULCER. Fungous excreſcences frequently occur in different ſpecies of *ulcers*. By the term fungous, are underſtood ſuch preternatural riſings of the parts in ſores, as are more ſoft and ſpongy than ſound healthy granulations are: and, though ſoft at firſt, by continuance they acquire an extraordinary hardneſs. Theſe excreſcences are ſometimes very painful alſo. In young and healthy habits, the new granulations which ariſe in *ulcers*, often advance too quick, and preſently are above the ſurface of the neighbouring parts; and in other inſtances, for want of care, wounds and *ulcers* are permitted to fill up without being ſound at their bottoms; whence this ſort of *ulcer* generally occurs. In order to a cure, the two juſt named cauſes are to be regarded. If the fungous appearance ariſe from luxuriance of health merely, its ſurface may be ſlightly touched with the argentum nitratum, once in two or three days; and immediately after, a pledgit of dry lint may be applied. If the baſis of the fungi is narrow, it may be beſt removed by a ligature. The fungi removed, proceed as in caſes of the ſimple purulent *ulcer*. When the fungous fleſh is of that kind which happens when the bottom of the *ulcer* is not ſound, it riſes quickly, and is not ſo firm as the firſt mentioned ſort; in this caſe, firſt give a free vent to any impacted matter, and then attend to the progreſs of healing from the bottom. This fungous fleſh is ſoft, and waſtes away in the progreſs of the cure, without requiring eſcharotics. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 232.

The SINUOUS ULCER. See FISTULA.

The CALLOUS ULCER, called alſo the VARICOUS ULCER, from a miſtaken opinion that they proceeded from and were nouriſhed by matter from the ſwelled veins, which ſeem to open into them. An *ulcer* is ſaid to be callous, when its edges, inſtead of contracting, and ſo diminiſhing the ſize of the ſore, are kept at a ſtand, turned ragged, and at laſt, by acquiring a preternatural thickneſs, often riſe conſiderably above the level of the neighbouring parts: and as it is generally from neglect or improper treatment that *ulcers* do turn callous, the diſcharge afforded by them is commonly a thin vitiated matter. It is in this ſpecies of *ulcer* chiefly that varicous veins occur as a ſymptom, eſpecially when the complaint is ſettled in the lower extremities. This ſeems to be owing chiefly to the ſtricture occaſioned by the calloſities on the courſe of the different veins, a circumſtance, which, in extenſive ſores of this kind, muſt, no doubt, have a conſiderable influence. Eſcharotics have generally been uſed to deſtroy calloſity on the edges of *ulcers*: but as they tend to increaſe the diſeaſe by the continual inflammation they excite, they are now much laid aſide, and, in their ſtead, emollients with the aſſiſtance of warmth are ſubſtituted. By the uſe of a warm emollient poultice, and a reclined poſture, *ulcers* have been healed; though, on adopting this method, their ſtate was very unpromiſing. Yet ſometimes the calloſities are ſo hard, as to require their deſtruction either by the knife, or the cauſtic; and if the laſt is preferred, the argentum nitratum is the beſt; with this the hardened parts may be touched, every two or three days, and when they are duly waſted, the *ulcer* will probably be reduced to the ſtate of the ſimple purulent one, and, like that, may then be treated. To ſtrengthen and reſtore the veins, that were rendered varicous about the calloſities, a tight ſtocking, or a ſpiral bandage will be uſeful, but not before their having been continued for a long time. Calloſity frequently attends venereal and cancerous *ulcers*: in theſe caſes the ſtate of the conſtitution in general muſt be adverted to. Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 254.

The CANCEROUS ULCER. See CANCER.

The CARIOUS ULCER. By this term is intended that ſpecies of the diſorder which is connected with a local affection of a bone. If ſuch an accident happens, as bruiſes, lacerations, and injuries of the perioſteum, it ſometimes terminates in a caries; in ſuch a caſe, by the end of three, four, or five days, the bone begins to loſe the natural healthy appearance, turns firſt of a pale white, then gets a ſlight tinge of a yellow complexion; and whenever this begins to appear, there cannot be a doubt of what will be the conſequence. Sometimes it will continue in this ſtate for many days, and by degrees acquires a more deep tallow-like appearance, in which way it commonly remains for a longer or a ſhorter time, according to the violence of the inflicting cauſe, and afterwards goes through the ſtages of brown, light, dark, &c. until it hath acquired a darkneſs of the deepeſt dye. The diſcharge from ſuch *ulcers* is never of the conſiſtence of good pus; it is generally thinner, and from the firſt appearance of caries, acquires a moſt diſagreeable fœtor, which always increaſes, as the different ſtages of the diſorder advance; at laſt it appears blackiſh, as well as the bone underneath; and the diſcharge at this time is exceedingly acrid. As the ſeveral degrees of blackneſs go on, ſmall holes are formed in the diſeaſed parts, and by degrees increaſe conſiderably, until even the moſt ſolid bones acquire a kind of ſpongy appearance. In this ſituation, the mortified portion of the bone generally becomes looſe, and when preſſed upon, a quantity of greaſy like matter, with a moſt diſagreeable fœtor, is generally forced out; this matter ſo taints the whole diſcharge from the *ulcer*, and gives it ſuch a peculiar ſmell, as to render it ſcarce poſſible, after

once ſeeing an inſtance, ever to miſtake it again. This laſt circumſtance alone is a certain characteriſtic of a carious *ulcer*. Further, in *ulcers* attended with a carious bone, the fleſhy parts never have a healthy appearance, are ſoft and more flabby than in their natural ſtate, and, inſtead of a florid red, have rather a dark brown, together with ſomewhat of a glazed complexion. The granulations puſh forwards too quickly and too far, if they are not prevented by art, which is always neceſſary to be done, until the diſeaſed part of the bone is either caſt off by nature's proceſs, or cut out by the ſurgeon, ſo as that the cure may take place with certainty, from the bottom of the ſore. And when neglected for any conſiderable time, theſe ſoft productions in carious *ulcers* frequently increaſe ſo remarkably as to form very large and troubleſome excreſcences. Theſe appearances happen, whether a portion of the bone, or its whole ſubſtance is carious. When the whole bone is affected, the progreſs and its various ſymptoms are more rapid, and the whole bone muſt be removed: whereas, when a part of the bone only is affected, perhaps a ſingle lamina, to the extent of the diſeaſed part, is all that will be ſeparated and removed. So long as the caries remains, it effectually prevents the *ulcer* about it from healing: if by chance it appears to be healed, it ſoon breaks out again. When a probe can be introduced at any opening, and admiſſion can be got thereby to the bone, if a roughneſs of its ſurface is diſcovered, the caſe becomes then altogether evident. Though the bone cannot be reached by the probe, for want of an opening, the appearances of the *ulcer*, and the kind of diſcharge, will rarely fail to determine what kind of *ulcer* it is; for, if the bone is carious, the *ulcer* is flabby, and, inſtead of a regular ſurface, the new granulations ſprout up in different cluſters of the ſize of ſmall nuts, and, inſtead of a healthy ſtrong appearance, have uſually a dark-brown complexion; the diſcharge is thin, dark-coloured, and greaſy; there is alſo more or leſs of the peculiar fœtor above named. Before this *ulcer* can be cured, the carious parts muſt be ſeparated and taken out. In order to this, make a number of ſmall perforations all over the ſurface of the diſeaſed bone, to ſuch a depth as to give the patient a very little pain, and no farther. This operation being, in different parts, renewed every third or fourth day, the diſeaſed portion of the bone, in the courſe of a ſhort time, not only loſes the cohefion of its own parts, but a gentle inflammation is, by the ſame means, raiſed and kept up till free ſuppuration is produced. Theſe perforations are made by a pin or perforator. If the caries goes deeper than the ſecond lamella of the bone, then a ſmall head of a trepan may be uſed, and carried juſt as deep as to give the patient a very little pain. Thus, by converting, as it were, a large caries into ſo many ſmaller diſeaſed parts, their ſeparation from the ſound bone comes to be more eaſily effected. As ſoon as any of the parts looſen at the edges, their final ſeparation may be haſtened, by daily inſinuating below them the end of a ſpatula, ſo as to preſs their edges a very little upwards. The head of a common trepan is often uſed for taking out a piece entirely when bones happen to be carious through their whole ſubſtance. After the uſe of the above inſtruments, dreſs the *ulcer*; and as long as any of the carious bone remains, the fœtor of the matter demands attention; and to moderate it, dreſs daily with a ſtrong decoction of bark and walnut-tree leaves: to this end alſo, a ſolution of camphor in weak brandy powerfully corrects the fœtor of morbid bones. The carious part of the bone ſhould be dreſſed with ſoft lint ſoaked in either of theſe, while the reſt of the ſore is treated as is directed for ſimple purulent *ulcers*. Lime-water powerfully corrects the putrid diſcharge from carious *ulcers*, and the exfoliation of bones is much promoted by bathing the part with it. The bark is almoſt the only medicine which in caſes of caries, ſhould ever be given internally; but in ſome inſtances the ſoft parts which cover the carious bone, become ſo ſwelled and painful, that opiates are found to be neceſſary. After the removal of the carious bone, the remaining ſore muſt be treated in the ſame manner as directed for that ſpecies of *ulcer*, to which, at the time, it appears to belong. See CARIES; alſo Bell on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 262.

The CUTANEOUS ULCER. See HERPES and TINEA.

The VENEREAL ULCER. See LUES VENEREA.

The SCORBUTIC ULCER. See SCORBUTUS.

The SCROPHULOUS ULCER. See SCROFULA.

However ſimilar the general practice may be, there are ſome peculiarities proper to *ulcers* on particular parts, ſome inſtances of which are as follow.

An ULCER in the BLADDER. It ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from an *ulcer* in the kidneys, which ſee. *Ulcers* are not ſo frequent in any of the urinary paſſages as they ſeem to be thought; they are often ſuſpected from a ſlimy diſcharge, which is of a yelloviſh colour, and proceeds from weakneſs. When an *ulcer* is formed in the bladder, there is a diſcharge of fetid matter, or blood; and ſometimes a ſort of ſcales, or a membranous pellicle, are ſeen in the urine. There is alſo a continual dyſuria, and a pain in the urinary paſſages. The means of relief are ſimilar to thoſe for an *ulcer* in the kidneys.

An ULCER with a CARIES never heals firmly before the cure of the faulty bone; and, that accompliſhed, the *ulcer* becomes a ſimple one, and ſoon filling up with common fleſh, is healed. See CARIES.

An ULCER in the KIDNEYS. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that though the kidneys are often found waſted, they are hardly ever ſeen ulcerated. Cheſelden obſerves, that it is very rarely that an ulcerated bladder is met with in the bodies that are obtained for diſſection. Oribaſius obſerves, that an *ulcer* in the kidneys may be diſtinguiſhed by the following circumſtances, from the ſame diſorder in the bladder: 1ſt, When the bladder is affected, the pain is felt in the pubes, and the bottom of the belly; but when the kidneys ſuffer, the pain is in the back-part of the loins. 2dly, When the bladder is the ſeat of the diſeaſe, there is a difficulty, if not a ſuſpenſion of urine; but when the kidneys are in fault, the urine paſſes freely. 3dly, From the bladder there are voided membranous ſcales, but from the kidneys fibrous pieces of fleſh are voided. 4thly, A violent pain is felt in the bladder when it is ulcerated; but when the *ulcer* is in the kidneys, the pain is of a dull kind.

The urine looks like milk when it is firſt made from an ulcerated kidney, but is not fetid; but, on ſtanding a while, the white matter falls: when the pain is conſiderable in the kidneys, it occaſions a nauſea, and ſometimes a vomiting.—When an *ulcer* is ſuſpected in the kidneys, the patient ſhould abſtain from acrid, ſour, and ſalt diet; he ſhould live on mild mucilaginous aliments, ſuch as the broths of young animals, whey, milk, ſweet butter-milk, &c. Violent exerciſe muſt be avoided, chalybeate waters ſhould be drank a long time, and ſolutions of the mildeſt balſams may be taken now and then.

ULCERS in the LEGS. In theſe caſes a confinement in bed is uſually demanded as neceſſary in order to the cure. In ſome inſtances amongſt labouring people, ſome advantage is obtained from reſt: but, in general, theſe *ulcers* are moſt firmly healed when moderate exerciſe is continued during the cure. Some are afraid of healing *ulcers* in this part, leſt an aſthma, or other complaint, ſhould follow; but if the general health is not defective, or if it can be reſtored, there will rarely, if ever, any ill conſequences ariſe from the healing of them. On this ſubject, Mr. Bell obſerves, in his Treatiſe on *Ulcers*, that it has been almoſt univerſally recommended never to attempt the cure of ſuch as have been of long ſtanding, as, from the very acrid matters which they are frequently known to diſcharge, it has been commonly imagined that drying up ſuch ſores might prove dangerous to the conſtitution. But he is of opinion, that no ſuch acrid matters, as are frequently obſerved to be diſcharged from *ulcers*, ever ſubſiſted in the blood. The acrimony, which, in ſuch caſes, occurs, is produced, he thinks, in a great meaſure, by ſome particular affection of the organs which ſeparate thoſe fluids from the blood, from which the matter, by its remora in the cavities of *ulcers*, is afterwards formed. He further obſerves, that *ulcers* are hurtful or beneficial to the conſtitution, not by the quality of matter diſcharged, but by the quantity; hence he ſays, *the cure of every ſore, of whatever continuance, may be rendered perfectly ſafe by the previous introduction of an iſſue*, which diſcharges a quantity of fluids, equal to the diſcharge occaſioned by the ſore to be healed up. He aſſerts, from extenſive experience, that no inconveniences ever reſult from the practice; and hence concludes that the cure of every *ulcer* may be attempted. The general intentions in the cure of *ulcers* being attended to, and a tight ſtocking worn over the dreſſings, ſuch other means may be directed as the experience of the practitioner, and the circumſtances of the caſe, may ſuggeſt. Mr. Underwood obſerves, that, in the cure of an *ulcer*, the firſt object is, to bring it to diſcharge a laudable pus; and this, he aſſerts, the moſt inveterate *ulcers* on the legs may

may be brought to afford as freely, as fores ſeated any where elſe. He recommends the merc. nitrat. r. finely levigated, as one of the beſt applications for this purpoſe. He adds, that this powder muſt not be lightly ſprinkled on the fore, when its ſurface is ill conditioned, but the *ulcer* muſt be filled with it. This writer ſpeaks of a ſpecies of *ulcer* which is uſually ſmall, and particularly affects the parts about, and ſometimes below the ancle; it is exquiſitely painful. In this caſe, as in others, he aſſerts that reſt is not neceſſary to the cure; but, inſtead of confinement, he carries the roller ſeveral times over the ancle and foot, ſo as to leave no part but the point of the heel uncovered; and thus a tolerable compreſſion is made below the *ulcer*. He further adds, that caſes of this ſort are often found attended with conſiderable puffings, and a tetterous appearance of the ſurrounding ſkin, accompanied with a thin acrid diſcharge, which renders the parts additionally tender; whilſt the little ulcer is almoſt perfectly dry, and cannot eaſily be brought to ſuppuration, until the complaint of the ſkin is removed; which is moſt ſpeedily effected by drying applications, ſuch as bol. armen. alumin. pulv. ungt. rub. defic. and, in more obſtinate caſes, a ſolution of the ceruſſa acetata, and zincum vitriolatum purificatum, with one or two ounces of the ſp. vini c. in a pint of water. If the ſore does not ſoon change its complexion, on the diſappearance of the affection of the ſkin, he adviſeth to fill the *ulcer* with precipitate, diſſolved argentum nitratum, or any ſimilar eſcharotic, and, when the ſlough is come out, to repeat it. Here he ſays that theſe cauſtics are only to be uſed, after active digeſtives, aided by proper bandages and exerciſe, prove ineffectual. Laſtly, he recommends in the healing of *ulcers* in the legs, particularly thoſe of long ſtanding, that the ſurgeon proceed ſlowly and cautiouſly, avoiding the too early uſe of drying applications, and gradually weakening the digeſtive. It may be laid down as a general maxim, that the ſore ſhould rather be ſuffered than invited to ſkin over. When the ulcer is healed, temperance, a continuance of the bandage for ſome time, and occaſional purgatives will be neceſſary. On this particular ſpecies of *ulcer*, ſee the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. iv. p. 347, &c. and Rowley's Eſſay on the Cure of ulcerated Legs. Underwood's Treatiſe upon *Ulcers* of the Legs.

ULCER on the TONGUE. As it has been obſerved, that ulcers in different parts of the noſe, noſtrils, &c. have had ſuch bad appearances, and been ſo obſtinate they might have been called carcinomatous, yet they have been cured by ſolutive neutral ſalts, and repeated emetics, and purgatives; hence has it been thought, that they have ariſen from irritations in the præcordia alone; and alſo, that many ſuch ulcerations have been touched with the knife, and cauſtics, which might have been cured merely by medicines which clear the bowels. At this aſſertion we cannot be ſurpriſed, when we conſider, how frequently eruptions of the lips accompany gaſtric diſeaſes. A caſe, recorded by Gottlieb Richter, is much in favour of this opinion. A patient had an ulcer on his tongue, which was extremely painful, and emitted a very fetid ſmell; the edges of the ulcer were ſwelled, and hard; he, at the ſame time, complained of a cough, a ſtitch in his left breaſt, bad taſte in his mouth, and every ſymptom which indicates impurities, acrimony, and obſtruction in the abdomen. He was ordered ſoluble tartar, and extract of graſs; and, on the third day, a vomit, which evacuated a great quantity of bilious ſlime, and gall, with great relief, and diminution of all his complaints. Theſe medicines were repeated with good effects, and he was perfectly free from all, except the ulcer; this was frequently moiſtened with fifteen grains of white vitriol in ſix ounces of ſage tea. In eight days, the ulcer became quite clean, all the hardneſs vaniſhed, and new firm fleſh roſe from the whole ſurface. A waſh of the decoction of the Peruvian bark and alum ſoon dried it up; and in about one month, or rather leſs, he perfectly recovered; and the point of the tongue, which had been deſtroyed, was completely regenerated.

ULCERS in the TONSILS. This diſorder is far leſs frequent than is ſuppoſed. Dr. Hunter obſerves, that the tonſils open over all their ſurface, by ſmall orifices which emit a ſlimy mucus; and that when they are inflamed, the mucus being purulent and white, and the ſurface irregular, there is the appearance of ulceration, when in reality there is none. Not to be deceived in this caſe, deſire the patient to waſh his mouth and throat well with ſome proper fluid, before you determine whether or no *ulcers* are here. When *ulcers* are formed, they may be touched with mixtures of honey, alum, borax, muriatic acid, &c. according as their cauſe, or attending circumſtances, may require.

ULCERS in the WOMB. Whilſt a viſcid, yellow, or bloody humour is evacuated, the *ulcer* is in a mild ſtate; but when it becomes ſanious, fetid, and is attended with pain, a cancer is for the moſt part attendant, and then palliatives only can be propoſed. In the milder kind keep the belly lax with manna, tamarinds, and ſuch like cooling purgatives, and inject an infuſion of elder-flowers in milk and water. When the caſe is cancerous, demulcent and lenitive medicines, with anodynes to moderate the pain, are all that can be propoſed. See CANCER *in the Womb*.

On *ulcers*, beſides the different ſyſtems of ſurgery, as Heiſter's, Turner's, Wiſeman's, Bell's, Kirkland's, Pott's, &c. ſee Bell's Treatiſe on *Ulcers*, edit. 3. p. 123—434.

ULCUS DEPASCENS. See HERPES, Sp. 5.

ULMUS. The ELM-TREE. The ULMUS CAMPESTRIS, *foliis duplicato-ſerratis, baſi inæqualibus*, CL. PENTANDRIA; ORD. DIGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 316. It is a tall tree covered with a rough, chapt, brownish, brittle bark, under which lies a white, ſmooth, tough, coriaceous one. In the ſpring, before the leaves appear, it produces imperfect flowers, which are followed by flat roundiſh capſules, containing each a ſingle ſeed. The inner tough bark hath no ſmell, but on being chewed, it diſcovers a copious ſlimy mucilage; the outer brittle bark is leſs ſlimy. The complaints in which the bark of this tree is recommended, are thoſe of the cutaneous kind allied to HERPES, or LEPRA.

Dr. Monro has given this to a great number of patients for cutaneous complaints, in conjunction either with antimonial, mercurial, ſaline, or other medicines; and often made his patients go into the tepid bath twice a week. Many were cured; but eruptions of the true leprous kind ſeldom were completely, though they were greatly mitigated; nay, ſometimes ſeemingly removed; yet returned within the ſpace of a month, or, at the longeſt, a year.

Dr. Lyſons of Bath relates his ſucceſs, by the uſe of a decoction of the inner bark of *elm*, in ſeveral caſes, in which obſtinate eruptions appeared on the ſkin, ſome of which approached very near to, if they were not of a leprous kind. He made the decoction as follows: ℞ Cort. interioris *ulmi* recent. ℥ iv. coq. in aq. font. ℔ iv. ad ℔ ii. Ph. Lond. 1788. He obſerves that if this bark is rich of the juice, and is boiled too long, the decoction will be mucilaginous and not quite agreeable, but that otherwiſe it hath an agreeable, mild, aſtringent taſte. As the decoction was uſed during the ſpring and autumn ſeaſons only, the bark was taken from the trees as it was required; in the ſpring it was ſtripped from the ſmall, but not the ſmalleſt branches; and in autumn from the branching roots, as being at thoſe ſeaſons the fulleſt of ſap. Half a pint of this decoction is to be taken every evening and morning, and continued as long as the eruptions may require it. On the firſt uſe of this medicine, this diſorder ſeems to be ſomewhat aggravated. In what Dr. Lettſom ſuppoſes to be the LEPRA ICHTHYOSIS of Sauvages, he has found the elm-bark decoction very effectual, ſucceeding in the cure after all the medicines, uſually had recourſe to in ſuch caſes, had failed. Nitre may be occaſionally joined along with it, and gentle purgatives now and then interpoſed.

Banau propoſes the uſe of the elm bark in various other caſes, as *fluor albus*, *rheumatiſm*, *old ulcers*, *cancerous*, and *ſcrophulous affections*, *tinea capitis*, *ſcurvy*, &c. See Lond. Med. Tranſ. vol. ii. p. 203. Monro's Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry. Medical Memoirs, n. 152. Journ. de Paris, 1783, n. 255; and LEPRA ICHTHYOSIS in this Work.

ULNA, from ὠλένη, *the cubit*. It is one of the bones of the fore-arm: it is alſo called *cubitus*; *focile*. At its upper extremity it hath two proceſſes: the poſterior, called olecranon, is the larger. Its concave ſurface moves upon the trochlea of the os humeri: into its upper-part, all the extenſors of the cubit are inſerted. The anterior proceſs is not ſo large, nor does it reach ſo high, but is ſharper at its extremity, and therefore named coronoid. Between theſe two proceſſes, a large ſigmoid cavity is left, adapted to the trochlea of the os humeri; on the other part is a cavity, where the extremity of the radius moves. The lower extremity of the ulna terminates in a very ſmall head, which internally is received into the ſemilunar cavity

ty of the radius, whilſt from its external ſide a proceſs juts out called the ſtyliform, from which a ſtrong ligament is extended to the os pififorme and unciforme of the carpus.

ULNARIS. The nerve ſo called. See CERVICALES.

ULNARIS ARTERIA. See CUBITALIS ARTERIA.

—— EXTERNUS. See EXTERNUS CARPI RADIUS.

—— GRACILIS. See PALMARIS LONGUS.

—— INTERNUS. It is a long muſcle, ſituated on the outer part of the ulna; it is fixed by its upper part in the back ſide of the long or internal condyle of the os humeri, in that part of the olecranon which is next the condyle, along the upper half of the ulna very nearly, and to the middle common tendon of the profundus; it ends by a long tendon on the os pififorme of the carpus, reaching alſo to the os unciforme.

ULON. See GINGIVÆ.

ULVA. See ALGA.

UMBILICALIA VASA. UMBILICAL VESSELS. There are four ligamentary ropes called by this name; the uppermoſt runs from the navel to the fiſſure between the two lobes of the liver, and is the remains of a vein, which, in the fœtus ſtate, anaſtomoſed with the vena cava hepatica, covered with the falciform proceſs. The urachus is another of the ligamentary ropes. The other two ligamentary ropes are the extremities of the umbilical arteries, which at the top of the bladder approach each other, and join the urachus.

UMBILICALIS REGIO. As comprehending the navel. It is the middle external region of the belly in its fore part; it reaches from an imaginary line drawn betwixt the loweſt falſe ribs, to another imaginary line drawn betwixt the two criſtæ of the os ilium. This region is divided into three parts, viz. the middle, which is properly the umbilicalis, and the two lateral, called flanks.

UMBILICALIS ARTERIA. It is a continuation of the HYPOGASTRIC ARTERY, which ſee. It aſcends on the ſide of the bladder, and from thence to the navel. It is ſhrivelled in the adult ſtate, being only of uſe to the fœtus.

UMBILICUS. The NAVEL, quaſi umbo ilium, called alſo *omphalos*. The middle of the loins.

UMBILICUS MARINUS, called alſo *Operculum cochleæ cælatæ*. This is a ſmall oval body of a ſhelly matter, reſembling the human navel; it is properly the operculum of a ſhell-fiſh, ſerving to cloſe up the aperture of the ſhell, in the buccinum, and other turbinated ſhells; and for that purpoſe it is fixed to the anterior extremity of the body of the animal, ſo that when it retracts its body into the ſhell, this naturally fills up the mouth of it. It is convex on one ſide, and flat on the other; the convex ſide is plain, and white; the flat is yelloviſh, or reddiſh, and marked with a ſpiral line. It is conſidered as an abſorbent, and aſtringent, but not in preſent uſe. See alſo ANDROSACE, and COCHLEÆ.

—— VENERIS. See COTYLEDON.

UNCIFORME OS. The fourth bone of the ſecond row in the wriſt. It hath an apophyſis ſhaped like a claw, whence its name. See CARPUS.

UNEDO PAPYRACEA. See ARBUTUS PAPYRACEA, and AMATZQUITL.

UNGUENTARIA. See NUX MOSCH.

UNGUENTUM. An OINTMENT. It differs from a plaſter only in its conſiſtence; if as much oil is added to a plaſter as reduces it to the conſiſtence of ſtiff honey, it forms an ointment. It is uſual to boil the freſh leaves of plants in lard, and other greaſy and unctuous matters: but they retain very little of the virtue of the plants, nor indeed do freſh herbs give out much of their virtue to greaſy and unctuous ſubſtances. Ointments in general take their names from the ſubſtances of which they are formed, except ſome few. For UNGUENTUM *liliorum*, ſee CRINOMYRON; —— *Apoſtolorum*, ſee APOSTOL. UNG. —— *Martiatum*, ſee MARTIATUM UNGUENTUM; —— *ad veſicatoria*, ſee CANTHARIDES, N° 2. —— *Hydrarg. nitrati*, ſee TRACHOMA.

UNGUES. The NAILS. They are continuations of the epidermis. Their ſubſtance is like that of horn; they are compoſed of ſeveral planes of longitudinal fibres united together; theſe ſtrata end at the extremity of each finger, and are all nearly of an equal thickneſs, but of different lengths. The principal uſe of the *nails* is to ſtrengthen the fingers and toes.

UNGUIS, and UNGULA is a collection of matter in the pupil of the eye, in the ſhape of a man's nail, whence the name. Some deſcribe this diſorder as a film formed on the external part of the eye, extending over the pupil; and when it hath a red appearance, they call it *pannus*; and in order to its removal, the veſſels which run into it being divided near the great angle of the eye, it ſhrivels, and may then be ſeparated; hence named *pterygion*;—when its puts on the appearance of a white ſpeck, it is called *albugo*;—when puſtules appear on the cornea of the eye, it is not called *unguis*, but *phlyctænæ*, which ſee, becauſe there are two ſpecies. See Bell's Surgery, vol. iii. p. 300.——So the ancients named that ſort of articulation which we call ſuture. In botany, it is the white and inferior part of the leaves of roſes, and of ſome other flowers.

UNGUIS OSSA, called alſo *lacrymalia oſſa*. Theſe are two thin bones, very brittle, placed at the inner canthi of the eyes, covering ſome of the ſinus ethmoidalis, and are really part of the os ethmoides: their ſurface is ſmooth and hollow, and is divided by a ridge; the hind cavity forms a portion of the orbit, the fore-part is a perpendicular canal which contains the lacrymal ſac and duct.

UNGULA. See UNGUIS.

UNGULA CABALLINA. See TUSSILAGO.

UNICORNU, called alſo *ceratitis*, *cornu unicornu*, *cornu* and *ebur foſſile*, *alicornu*, *monoceros*. There have been very different opinions relative to the ſubſtance which takes this name; by ſome it has been thought to be a bony prominence of the animal called *unicorn*, poſſeſſing ſome medical virtues; but of this there are great doubts:—ſome think it a lax, and ſpongy terrene ſpar, found of various ſizes, and regular forms, from an inch to three feet long, in Germany and other parts of the world; and it is in great eſteem as a ſudorific, and aſtringent, and given in fevers attended with diarrhœa, with great ſucceſs.—Dr. EBRENS gives a particular account of this foſſile; he ſays, that it is dug up of different ſhapes, ſometimes like a ſtraight horn, ſkull, jaw-bone, ſhoulder-blade, &c. and other bones of men, and beaſts; and ſometimes like an unſhaped maſs, or lump of ſtone, having no reſemblance to bone. CONRIGNIUS, and OTTO GUERICK have maintained that this foſſile is petrified bone; — SENNERTUS, SCHRODER, BAUSCHIUS, &c. reckon it amongſt the minerals;—LIBAVIUS and others think it a bituminous earth; whilſt ſome ſay it is a kind of agate. But Dr. EBRENS apprehends that it is formed of a clay, or fattiſh earth, called *marga*, or *marl*, hardened by petrifying water, and aſſuming different ſhapes and ſizes, according to the ſituation in which this earth lies under ground. It operates, he ſays, like the terra ſigillata, as an abſorbent, aſtringent, and perſpiratory, and produces good effects, unleſs coſtiveneſs forbids its uſe. *Externally* it ſerves in puſtulary eruptions, and eroſions about the pudendum and ſundament in children, and in eye-waters. For a more particular account of this ſubſtance, ſee Chambers's Encyclopædia, by Rees.

UNIFOLIUM. See MONOPHYLLON.

UNIONES. See MARGARITÆ.

UPMINSTER WATERS. This is a ſtrong ſulphureous water, ſituated near to Brentwood in Eſſex, about 22 miles from London. It is clear and bright, and Dr. Rutty ſays it remained ſo, and kept its ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, and other ſulphureous properties, after being carried to Dublin in bottles. The Doctor evaporated this water, and got 132 grains of ſolid matter from one gallon, compoſed of inſoluble matter, vitriolated magneſia, and natron: the proportion of each he does not mention.

This water is purgative and diuretic in its operation, and is adminiſtered in a morning, from one pint to ſome quarts. Monro's Pharmaceutical Chemiſtry.

UPOSTASIS. See EPISTASIS.

UPSILOIDES. See OS HYOIDES.

URACHUS, from ουρον, *urine*, and εχω, *to have*, or *contain*. In the fœtus ſtate the urine paſſes from the bladder into the allantois, through the *urachus*; but after the birth, it is ſhrivelled and becomes a ligament.

URANOSCOPUS, from ουρανος, *cælum*, and σκοπεω, *video*, *to look at heaven*; called alſo *cæli ſpectator*. It is the name of a ſea-fiſh, whoſe eyes are placed naturally upon the head, by which it looks directly up to the ſky, from which particular power it is called *callionymus*, not from the beauty of its form, for it does not poſſeſs any ſhare, but is rather diſagreeable and painful to look at. It has bile more plentiful than any other fiſh, which is by GALEN recommended in affections of the eyes and ears. Caſtelli.

URCEOLA, URCEOLARIS, URCEOLI VITREI. See PARIETARIA.

UREDO. A BLAST. Alſo the name of a particular head-ach, an inſtance of which is related in the Philoſ. Tranſ. June 1668. It is the URTICARIA, which ſee.

URETERES. URETERS. From οὐρέω, *urine*. See RENES.

URETERICA. A *ſuppreſſion of urine* from inflammation in the ureter.

URETEROLITHICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſtone in the ureter.

URETEROTHROMBOIDES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from grumous blood in the ureter.

URETEROPHLEGMATICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from pituitous matter in the ureter.

URETEROPYICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from purulent matter in the ureters.

} See ISCHURIA.

URETEROSTOMATICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from obſtruction in the lower orifice of the ureter. See ISCHURIA.

URETHRA, from οὐρέω, *urine*, called alſo *meatus urinarius*. The inner membrane of the *urethra*, or paſſage for the urine from the bladder, is a continuation of that which lines the bladder; it is very ſmooth and ſenſible; in it are ſeveral lacunæ, which are the ſeat of the clap. In women the *urethra* is wider than in men, and its length is only from an inch to an inch and an half. Sometimes a ſtone is fixed in ſome part of the *urethra*. ſee CALCULUS. This produces pain, then inflammation, tumefaction of the parts, and always a partial, and frequently a total ſuppreſſion of urine. In ſome inſtances, when the diſorder is long neglected, this ſuppreſſion and conſequent tumefaction terminate in a rupture of the *urethra*; in conſequence of which, the urine eſcapes into the contiguous cellular ſubſtance, and very troubleſome ſwellings are produced, not only in the body of the penis, but frequently in the ſcrotum, and through the whole courſe of the perinæum. When a ſtone has been long fixed at one particular part without yielding in any degree, and when the pain and inflammation produced by it are conſiderable, a chirurgical operation ought to be immediately employed for removing it; but, in the incipient ſtages of this diſorder, other means of a more gentle nature ſhould be firſt put in practice. In order to ſolicit the paſſage of the ſtone, one important endeavour is, to remove ſpaſm; with this view, if the patient is plethoric, bleed; if he is thin and emaciated, a proportionable quantity of blood ſhould be taken by means of leeches, directly from the part affected. A quantity of warm oil ſhould be repeatedly injected into the *urethra*, to lubricate the paſſage; the patient ſhould alſo be immerſed into a warm bath; and a full doſe of the tinct. opii ſhould be at the ſame time given. A proper quantity of blood having been diſcharged; the patient having remained for a ſufficient length of time in the warm bath; and the opiate having begun to operate, the parts will thus be as completely relaxed as poſſible: and this is the period when ſome attempt ſhould be made for extracting the ſtone. To this end, inſtead of any of the inſtruments recommended for this purpoſe, which often do harm by increaſing irritation, the ſurgeon ſhould at firſt endeavour by very gentle preſſure to puſh the ſtone forward along the courſe of the *urethra*: in this manner large ſtones may be brought off, for the removal of which, a very painful operation might otherwiſe be neceſſary. When the ſtone fills up the *urethra*, or, notwithſtanding the uſe of means as above, it will not paſs, it will be neceſſary to proceed to the operation, which is performed by cutting upon the ſtone, and extracting it either with a ſcoop, or with a pair of ſmall forceps. When the ſtone is fixed in the *urethra* near the neck of the bladder, lay the patient on a table, ſecure him as for the operation of lithotomy: an aſſiſtant ſuſpending the ſcrotum and penis, the ſurgeon, after oiling the firſt and ſecond fingers of his left hand, ſhould introduce them into the anus, and by means of them ought to preſs firmly upon the parts immediately behind the ſtone; which will not only enable him to lay it bare with more eaſe, but will be the ſureſt method of preventing it from being puſhed into the bladder by the neceſſary preſſure of the knife; this being done, an inciſion ought to be made through the common integuments and *urethra*, ſo as to lay the ſtone completely bare; which may now be turned out by a due degree of preſſure applied with the fingers in the rectum; or, if this is not found to be ſufficient, it may be taken out either with a ſcoop or with a pair of forceps. The after-treatment is the ſame as after the operation of lithotomy. When the ſtone hath paſſed further into the *urethra*, in order to extract it, the ſkin ſhould be drawn as much as poſſible paſt it, either in a backward or a forward direction; and the ſtone being now ſecured in its ſituation by preſſure, a longitudinal cut ought to be made directly upon it through the *urethra*, of a ſufficient ſize to allow of its eaſy extraction either with the ſcoop or the forceps. The edges of the wound are now to be completely cleared of fabulous particles, and the ſkin allowed to regain its natural ſituation; by which means, if the operation has been properly done, the wound in the *urethra* will be entirely covered by ſkin that has not been injured; a circumſtance which tends to render this operation by far leſs exceptionable than otherwiſe it would be; for thus the wound uſually heals by the firſt intention. If the ſtone fixes near the point of the yard, as it ſometimes does, if it is ſo near as to be obſerved by the eye, it may be frequently taken out with a pair of ſmall diſſecting forceps: and in order to facilitate the extraction, when it cannot be otherwiſe effected, the *urethra* may be ſomewhat dilated from its extremity with the point of a ſcalpel. But if ſucceſs ſtill fails us, an inciſion muſt be made upon the ſtone as where the *urethra* is covered with ſkin. Soft dreſſings ſhould be applied to the wound; and when the cure is nearly completed, a hollow bougie, a ſhort ſilver tube, or a ſmall catheter of the elaſtic gum, ſhould be introduced into the *urethra*, in order to preſerve it of a proper ſize. The worſt ſituation in which a ſtone can be fixed in the *urethra*, is juſt below the ſcrotum; for if the ſtone either makes its way into the ſcrotum, or if it is neceſſary to make an opening into it with a ſcalpel, ſuch large collections of urine are apt to occur, as commonly occaſion much diſtreſs. To obviate this, ſo ſoon as a ſtone is diſcovered in this ſituation, the greateſt attention ought to be given, either to get it carried farther into the *urethra*, or, if this cannot be effected, to puſh it back into the perinæum, by means of a ſtaff. If either of theſe is impracticable, and it is neceſſary to extract the ſtone, an inciſion muſt be made into the *urethra*, by beginning the cut at the under part of the ſcrotum immediately to one ſide of the ſeptum, and continuing it upwards till the ſtone is diſtinctly felt, when it is to be laid bare and extracted as above directed. In applying the dreſſings after the operation, conduct them ſo as that the ſore may heal firſt at the bottom; if this is not duly attended to, the parts below will be filled with matter, or perhaps with urine, and thus very troubleſome ſinuſes may be formed. In females, the *urethra* is ſhort, and dilates readily, ſo that ſtones rarely are detained in it: but when they are, they generally may be turned out by paſſing the end of a blunt probe behind them, and then pulling forward: or if this does not ſucceed, the end of the *urethra* may be ſlit a little way ſo as to admit the introduction of a pair of forceps by which the ſtone may be extracted. Beſides this, there are obſtructions formed in the *urethra* from many other cauſes, ſuch as caruncles, ſtrictures, &c. See Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 140—188.

URETHRELMINTHICA ISCHURIA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from worms in the urethra.

URETHRITICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from inflammation in the urethra.

URETHROHYMENODES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a membrane obſtructing the urethra.

URETHROLITHICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from a ſtone in the urethra.

URETHROPHLEGMATICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from mucus obſtructing the urethra.

URETHROPYICA. A ſuppreſſion of urine from pus obſtructing the urethra.

} See ISCHURIA.

URETHROTHROMBOIDES. A ſuppreſſion of urine from grumous blood obſtructing the urethra. See ISCHURIA.

URINA. The URINE, called alſo *adſamar*, *albor*, *alcolita*. It is a fluid which is ſecreted from the blood by the kidneys, conveyed by the ureters to the bladder, and from thence it is diſcharged from the body through the urethra. It is ſo acrid and diſpoſed to putrefy, that, if retained long in the bladder it endangers the patient's life. When ſuppreſſed, it has been known to paſs through the pores of the ſkin. The ſudden diſcharge of ſome fluids after ſwallowing them hath cauſed ſome to imagine that

there is ſome ſhorter paſſage to the bladder than through the kidneys; but though difficulties attend this circumſtance, ſome of the moſt eminent in their profeſſion are of opinion that all the *urine* is ſecreted by the ſame veſſels.

Many are the ſigns which different authors have pointed out in the *urine*, by which to judge of the different ſtates of the body; but Dr. William Heberden well obſerves that this excretion affords the practitioner but little uſeful information.

The appearances, obſerved in the *urine* at the criſis of acute diſeaſes, are generally included in the three following, viz. the *nubes*, or *nubecula*: it is when a cloud, as it were, is diffuſed through the *urine* after it hath ſtood a while in a glaſs; the *enæoremata*, or, as the Latins call them, the *ſublimationes*, *ſuſpenſa*, or *ſublimia*, which is, when the cloud ſinks a little, leaving the *urine* above, ſomewhat tranſparent; and laſtly, the *hypoſtaſis*, or, as the Latins name it, the *ſubſidentia*, *ſubjecta*, or *ſedimenta*, which is when the whole cloud falls and makes a thick ſediment at the bottom. When it drops a white mucus, or purulent ſediment, it is then named *puoturia*.

Urine contains a peculiar ſalt, called *microcoſmic ſalt*, and which is found no where but in *urines*; *marine ſalt*; and if diſtilled in a retort, it yields not only the *volatile ſalt*, and *empyreumatic oil*, common to animal matters, but alſo a *peculiar kind of phoſphorus*. *Urine* is uſed in ſundry arts.

See Haller's Phyſiology, ſect. 32. Fordyce's Elements, part i. p. 16—18. Proſper Alpinus's Preſages. Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

The *urine* is ſometimes too copiouſly diſcharged, ſee DIABETES; it is alſo ſometimes difficultly paſſed or totally ſuppreſſed, ſee ISCHURIA; it is ſometimes mixed with blood, and in ſome inſtances it is involuntarily diſcharged; hence

BLOODY URINE. *Hæmaturia*, from αἷμα, *ſanguis*, and οὖρον, *urina*. Hippocrates obſerves that if pure blood is copiouſly and ſuddenly diſcharged without pain, it flows from the vaſcular ſubſtance of the kidneys; but when the quantity of blood is ſmall, of a blackiſh colour, and eſpecially if there is pain, or heat, or both, during or after the diſcharge, it proceeds from the bladder. *When ruptures of the veſſels in the bladder* happen, the ſymptoms are ſevere, ſuch as intenſe pains, fainting, difficulty of breathing, a low, ſmall, frequent pulſe, nauſea, anxieties of mind, and cold ſweats.—*If a rough ſtone wounds the ureters*, the pain is felt in the back, and there is a difficulty in making water.—*A ſtone in the bladder* ſometimes cauſes this diſorder; and in the Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. vi. is an inſtance of a worm in the bladder ſometimes producing this diſeaſe.—Cœlius Aurelianus ſpeaks of a *ſpecies of hæmorrhoids diſcharging blood with the urine*: and it is ſometimes obſerved both in young and aged men that, on a *ceſſation of the hæmorrhoids*, blood paſſes with the *urine*. —Hoffmann obſerves that ſometimes an hæmorrhage happens *from the veſſels of the bladder*, or *rather of its ſphincter*, diſtended and opened, in the ſame manner as from the hæmorrhoidal veſſels: in this caſe, the flux is periodical, a retention of the blood occaſions a pain about the pubes, the blood drops away ſometimes without *urine*, and is never equally mixed with the *urine*, as that always is which comes from a higher ſource. *Some aged women, who live luxuriouſly after the* ceſſation of their menſes, have their *urine* often mixed with blood.—*Strong purges, too forcing diuretics*, or *other cauſes of ſpaſms in the belly*, are alſo cauſes of bloody *urine*. *Bloody urine* is always ſymptomatic. It is for the moſt part a ſymptom of a calculus in the kidney; ſometimes of putrid fevers from a diſſolution of the blood.—When from the bladder, it is moſt frequently from a ſtone, rarely from any other diſeaſe of that organ.

The *urine* ſometimes appears to be bloody when there is no blood diſcharged with it; this is known by ſtraining it through a linen cloth; for if it is bloody, the cloth will be tinged, but otherwiſe not.

Bloody urine ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from bloody diſcharges in a gonorrhœa, from that ſpecies of piles which flow into the urinary paſſages; and critical diſcharges of the blood in the urinary paſſages ſhould be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not ſuch.

When *bloody urine* is mixed with pus, there is an ulcer ſomewhere in the urinary paſſages. All diſcharges of *bloody urine* are to be feared, though thoſe from hæmorrhoids the leaſt ſo; but the moſt dangerous are thoſe from ulcers and from wounds of the kidneys or bladder. Hæmorrhages from the kidneys, and from the ſphincter of the bladder, are often critical and ſalutary, and return at certain intervals. In plethoric men, both young and old, from the omiſſion of cuſtomary venæſection, or from hæmorrhoidal obſtructions in women of eighty, who were hale and of high life, who had neglected to ſupply by bleeding, the evacuations which nature had made formerly from the uterus, theſe diſcharges continue for a conſiderable time, in no ſmall quantity, without any ill-conſequence: yet, though at firſt they may appear ſalutary, from their ſupplying other evacuations, they are far from being without danger, from gradually waſting the ſtrength, &c.

When the patient is plethoric, or when a ſuppreſſed ſanguine excretion is the cauſe, *bleed*, and *keep the bowels lax*.—If there is any tendency to, or actual inflammation, *frequent draughts of an infuſion of linſeed may be taken*, and *ſmall portions of nitre* may be diſſolved in each draught juſt before it is drank.—The uva urſi is eſteemed a ſpecific, but other medicines of the aſtringent kind ſhould not be ventured on.—The *natron vitriolatum* may be repeated in proper doſes, to procure gentle evacuations, every or every other day.—When *a ſtone in the bladder* is the cauſe, reſt ſhould be indulged; as much manna may be taken twice a week in a pint of whey, as will paſs off readily by ſtool, and, if need be, an anodyne may be taken after the operation.—*When the diſcharge is from the kidneys or the ureters*, an infuſion of the ſeeds of wild carrot is of ſingular benefit. See DAUCUS CRETICUS.—*If ſuppreſſed hæmorrhages produce this diſorder*, bleed and give aloetics. *When a putreſcence in the blood* and *juices* is attendant, the bark with the dilute vitriolic acid will be the neceſſary means of relief.—*When ulcers are ſuſpected in any of the urinary paſſages*, give ſuch medicines, and direct ſuch liquors for the common drink, as ſheathe acrimony. See Hoffman's Rat. Med. Syſt. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 67. edit. 4. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. p. 282. Wallis's Sydenham.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE. This is termed by noſologiſts, ENURESIS, (from ἐνουρέω, *urinam non contineo*). Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER APOCENOSES, and defines it, "an involuntary flux of urine without pain." He diſtinguiſhes two ſpecies; 1. *Enureſis atonica*, when ſome other diſeaſe has injured the ſphincter of the bladder; 2. *Enureſis irritata*, when it ariſes from compreſſion, or irritation of the bladder.—When from paralytic affection, it is conſidered as ſymptomatic. This diſorder may be occaſioned by pregnancy, a palſy in the ſphincter of the bladder, a weakneſs in the ſphincter of the bladder from hard labour, or from a violent extraction of a ſtone through the urethra, perforation in the bladder, a ſtone in the bladder, wounds on the head, a laceration, or a relaxation of the ſuſpenſory ligament of the bladder, &c.

The moſt frequent cauſes are, a *weakneſs* or *palſy in the ſphincter of the bladder*, in which caſes a bliſter is generally a ſucceſsful remedy; it ſhould be placed on the lumbar vertebræ and the os ſacrum, and may be kept open ſome days by means of the ung. cantharidis. If the ſphincter of the bladder is relaxed from the extraction of a ſtone, it uſually recovers ſpontaneouſly; however, ſome mildly aſtringent medicine may be applied.—*When this diſorder is obſerved in children*, it is ſometimes relieved by drinking an infuſion of ſtrawberry leaves, and rubbing the pubes with rectified ſpirits of wine.—*When pregnancy is the cauſe*, the patient muſt wait until after delivery.—*When a ſtone in the bladder* produces this diſorder, lithotomy ſometimes relieves, but cannot be truſted to, for ſometimes it proves a cauſe of this diſorder, when, before, it had no exiſtence. See Hoffman's Rat. Med. Syſt. Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. ii. and iii. Bell's Surgery, vol. ii. p. 163. London Med. Journal, vol. vi. p. 417. vol. vii. p. 416. White's Surgery, p. 378.

URINÆ STIMULATORES. See ACCELERATORES URINÆ.

URINARIA. See LINARIA; DENS LEONIS.

URORRHŒAS. The urine paſſing from the urethra through ſome eroſion of the perinæum.

URTICA, *ab urendo dicta*, becauſe it excites puſtules ſimilar to fire. The COMMON NETTLE, called alſo *acalephe*; *adice*; *enide*, by Dioſcorides. It is the URTICA DIOICA *foliis oppoſitis oblongo cordatis, racemis geminis, amentis cylindricis*. CLASS. MONŒCIA, ORDO TETRANDRIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1054. Boerhaave mentions eight ſpecies; but none of them obtain in the preſent practice. However it has been long uſed for medical and œconomical purpoſes. It was uſed againſt hæmorrhages,

morrhages, and has been ſaid to be diuretic, and uſeful in calculous complaints, ſcurvy, gout, jaundice, &c. When young, it is found to be a good ſubſtitute for greens, and other pot herbs. In ſpring, the young ſhoots are boiled and eaten by the common people, inſtead of cabbage greens. When applied to the ſkin, they produce ſtrong irritation, and hence they have ſometimes been uſed externally to ſtimulate paralytic limbs, in order to recover ſenſe and motion, and alſo in other caſes of torpor or lethargy. The COMMON NETTLE. For that called *—alba,—iners,—mortua*, ſee LAMIUM ALBUM; *—iners magna fœtidiſſima*, ſee GALEOPSIS; *—lactea*, ſee LAMIUM MACULATUM.

URTICA MARINA. SEA BLUBBER. It ſwims on the water, being a round compreſſed pellucid ſubſtance, reſembling jelly, with red veins interſperſed.

URTICARIA, } Called alſo *febris urticata*; *uredo*,
URTICATA. } *purpura urticata*. The ACUTE NETTLE-RASH. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe, in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORDER EXANTHEMATA, which he defines—febris amphemerina, in which red ſpots reſembling the ſtinging of nettles break out on the ſecond day, commonly diſappearing in the day-time, and returning at night with fever, and after a few days falling off totally in very minute ſcales. This is the *ſpecies altera eryſipelatis* of SYDENHAM, and the *ſcarlatina urticata* of SAUVAGES. Dr. Cullen ſays that there is a diſeaſe called by the Engliſh, the NETTLE RASH, which is by ſome agreed to be the *urticaria*; but the *nettle raſh*, as deſcribed by the very learned Dr. HEBERDEN in the London Medical Tranſactions, and ſuch as I have often ſeen, is totally different from the urticaria of noſologiſts; for it is chronical without fever, and rather belongs to the claſs of impetigines;—and that in a former edition of his Synopſis he had ſaid that the urticaria was contagious; but that opinion he now reſcinds, from his own experience, though he cannot remember the author from whence he took the idea. He obſerves that all agree that it is a mild diſeaſe, ſeldom requiring the uſe of remedies. It is generally ſufficient to obſerve an antiphlogiſtic regimen, and to keep the patient in a temperature that is neither hot nor cold. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. iv. vol. ii. p. 252.

URUCU. See ACHIOTL.

USTIO. See CALCINATIO.

UTERARIA. UTERINE or HYSTERIC MEDICINES. Medicines ſuited to cure diſeaſes of the uterus. A term much too general to be admitted.

UTERIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. See ŒDEMASARCA.

UTERUS. The WOMB; called alſo *gone*; *ager naturæ*; *hyſtera*; *matrix*; *metra*; *utriculus*; *delphys*; *gaſter*; and, becauſe it is fertile, *eugeos*: and thus alſo is named the *hymen*. The *uterus* is ſituated between the bladder and the rectum; it is covered with the peritonæum, which comes from the back part of the bladder, aſcends up the fore part of the *uterus*, from thence over the fundus, down the poſterior ſide, and ſo to the rectum. On each edge of the *uterus* this poſition of the peritonæum forms a broad duplicature, which is extended on each ſide, more or leſs directly, to the adjoining lateral parts of the pelvis, forming a ſort of membranous partition between the anterior and poſterior halves of the cavity of the pelvis; and then is continued looſely with the peritonæum on the ſide of the pelvis; theſe two duplicatures are called the ligamenta lata: the laminæ of which are connected by a cellular membrane, and contain the tubæ Fallopianæ, the ovaria, and part of the ſpermatic veſſels, and thoſe which go to the *uterus*, alſo the ligamenta rotunda, and the nerves. The *uterus* is rather triangular in its ſhape, the fundus is almoſt a ſtrait line, the two ſides approaching each other, makes it narrow where the cervix begins, then it grows larger, then narrow again at the os tincæ, which is received into the vagina. Where the uterus grows broad beyond the neck, MOSCHION calls it *omos*. The inſide of the *uterus* is ſmooth; at the upper part, the *uterus* is very vaſcular; at the ſides and below, it is white. The cervix *uteri*, on each ſide, is divided into two lateral parts by a ridge, whence the fibres go off in the manner of a feather. At each angle of the fundus we may introduce a briſtle into the beginning of the Fallopian tubes, which go in a tortuous manner, and terminate at the ovaria in an irregular round jagged extremity, where their diameter is about one third of an inch; this fringe is called morſus diaboli, and is hung upon a membrane like the meſentery, between the doublings of which, the veſſels run to the tubes. The tubes are not ſmooth internally, but there are innumerable longitudinal rugæ placed cloſe upon one another. See OVARIA and TUBÆ FALLOPIANÆ. The *uterus* is furniſhed with blood-veſſels from the hypogaſtrics and the ſpermatics. The ſpermatics riſe as in the male, and when they get to the ſoas muſcle, they paſs upon the ligamenta lata, and go to the tubæ Fallopianæ, the ovaria, and the *uterus*. On the ſides of the *uterus*, the hypogaſtrics paſs to the vagina, &c. and theſe anaſtomoſe with the ſpermatics; they run in a ſerpentine manner. The ſpermatics are moſtly above, and the hypogaſtrics below.

See De Graaf de Mulierum Organis Generationi inſervientibus. Winſlow's Anatomy. Haller's Phyſiology, lect. 34 and 35.

UTRICARIA. See BANDURA.

UTRICULUS. See UTERUS and VAS.

UTRIFORMIS ABSCESSUS. See ŒDEMOSARCA.

UVA. See STAPHYLOMA.

UVA GRUINA. CRANE BERRIES. They are brought from New-England, and are reckoned antiſcorbutic.

—— URSI. BEAR'S WHORTLE BERRY, BEAR'S WHORTS, or BEAR'S BILBERRIES. It is the ARBUTUS UVA URSI, *caulibus procumbentibus, fol. integerrimis*. CL. DECANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 220. The BEAR-BERRY STRAWBERRY-TREE, or TRAILING ARBUTUS. It is alſo called *vaccaria, vaccinia*. The plant is an evergreen, trailing, ſhrubby one; it hath many ſmall, oblong, oval leaves, monopetalous white flowers, with a fleſh-coloured edge, cut into five ſections; the berries are red. It greatly reſembles the common red wort-buſh, from which it may be diſtinguiſhed by the leaves being more oblong, and by the flower having ten ſtamina, and the berry five ſeeds; whereas the flower of the common whortle hath only eight ſtamina, and the berry often twenty ſeeds. It is found on the ſnowy hills in Auſtria and Styria, but more plentifully in Sweden, and it is cultivated in gardens in England; it is alſo found in Scotland.

The leaves have a bitteriſh aſtringent taſte, without any remarkable ſmell, at leaſt when dry: they are celebrated by Dr. Haen, in nephritic and calculous complaints, and ulcers in the urinary paſſages, in which caſes 3 ſs. of the powder was taken faſting, or two or three times in a day. It is very uſeful to many in moderating the pain which often attends calculous complaints; but in other reſpects hath not yet been attended with thoſe advantages in England, for which it is ſo ſtrongly recommended by the juſt named profeſſor. Dr. Cullen has found it very powerful for relieving the ſymptoms of calculus. It has alſo been recommended in cyſtorrhœa, diabetes, &c. and almoſt every other complaint to which the urinary organs are liable. *In powder* it is commonly given from fifteen grains to thirty, two or three times a day. *In decoction*, or *infuſion*, one to two drams, in a pint of water, daily. Mat. Med. See Med. Muſ. vol. i. n. 13.

—— PASSA. A grape dried in the ſun, or *raiſin*, called alſo *aſtaphis*; *paſſulæ*. When the grapes dry on the vines, they are called *patetæ uvæ*, or *patetheiſæ*; the fruit of the *vitis vinifera* Linn. See VITIS. For that called *criſpa*, ſee GROSSULARIA; —— *Lupina*, ſee HERBA PARIS.

UVEA, named alſo ACINIFORMIS, or ACINOSA TUNICA. So the poſterior lamina of the iris hath been called; ſome called the *choroides* by the name of *uvea*, and the coloured part they called iris. The ancients called it *uvea*, becauſe they obſerved it to be of the colour of an unripe grape in grazing animals, for they chiefly diſſected brutes. Mr. Pott calls the iris a circular muſcle.

UVERO. See GUAIBARA.

UVULA. It is alſo called *cion*, by ARETÆUS; *gargareon, columella, columna oris, gurgulio, interſeptum, pinnaculum fornicis gutturalis, plectrum*; ſometimes *caruncula*. From the middle part of the palatum molle, the *uvula* hangs down into the throat, acting as a valve, by means of whoſe different actions we can breathe either through the mouth or the noſe. It is of an irregularly conical ſhape, and is glandulous. See CRASPEDON.

UVULARIA. See LAURUS ALEXANDRINA.

UXOR. See ADAMUS.

UZIFUR. See ADROP.

V.

VAG

VACCA MARINA. See MANATI.

VACCARIA. See UVA URSI.

VACCINIA. A name for ſeveral ſorts of the *vitis Idæa*, alſo of the *uva urſi*; for that called—*nubis vulgaris*,—*vaccinium Loncaſtrenſe nubis*, ſee CHAMÆMORUS.——*Paluſtris*, ſee OXYCOCCUS.

VAGA. An erratic kind of intermitting fever, returning at more than ten days from each fit.

VAGINA. In BOTANY, it is the ſheath or covering of a bud, or membrane inveſting a ſtem; hence

VAGINALES. The name of the 27th order in Linnæus's Fragments of a Natural Method in his *Philoſophia Botanica*.

VAGINALIS, in ANATOMY, called alſo *cauſis*. It is the paſſage from the external pudenda to the mouth of the uterus. Its courſe is upward and backward; its inſide is very vaſcular and villous, and the villi are very full of veſſels and nerves. The *vagina* is contracted at its orifice by the ſphincter *vaginæ*, and in its whole length by the levator ani. Each ſide of the anterior portion of the *vagina* is covered externally by a thin broad expanſion of veſſels called the plexus retiformis; theſe two planes run down each ſide of the clitoris behind the nymphæ, and likewiſe cover the urethra like a collar before they are ſpread on the *vagina*; this plexus is capable of being erected, and in coitu it is compreſſed by the ſphincter *vaginæ*, which is contrived for the greater pleaſure. The *vagina* is a fleſhy membranous tube, which lies immediately before the rectum, is incurvated, hath the turn of the bones as the uterus hath, is collapſed and compreſſed between the bladder and the rectum. The ſtructure of the *vagina* is very vaſcular; on its inſide it is very rugous. It is commonly reckoned muſcular. The *vagina* is ſometimes too narrow; this may be either natural, from original conformation; or accidental, in conſequence of diſeaſe. Cicatrices may be formed from a laceration after ſevere labour; in conſequence of ulceration, eroſion, &c. Preternatural conſtrictions may be induced from the uſe of ſtyptic applications, or fumigations. The cure may be attempted by emollient fomentations, as by the ſteams of warm water directed to the parts; and by introducing a ſmall tent of compreſſed ſpunge. If theſe fail, recourſe muſt be had to the knife: though, in the ſimple contraction of the cavity of the *vagina*, this expedient is ſeldom neceſſary, and the attempt is often attended with the utmoſt danger; therefore ſhould never be determined on until every other method hath failed. The dilatation which was previous to impregnation, has very often been accompliſhed by labour pains. Sometimes there is a natural defect, ſo that the *vagina* is either imperforated altogether, or a foramen only remains ſufficient to tranſmit the menſtrual blood. If, from a coalition of the parietes of the *vagina*, the paſſage be entirely ſhut up, an attempt to force it would be vain. The orifice, in the latter caſe, will afford a proper direction for the knife; but the operator muſt be cautious not to miſtake the urethra for the paſſage into the *vagina*. When the *vagina* is impervious altogether, the uterus has been ſometimes found wanting.

Fleſhy, fungous, or polypous tumors ariſe from all

VAL

parts of the *vagina*. They happen to women at every period of life, but moſt frequently towards the decline. They generally proceed from an obſtruction of the ſmall glands of the parts, and are leſs or more difficult to diſcover or remove, as their origin is low or high in the *vagina*. Their texture is various; ſometimes they are tender and mucilaginous, like thoſe in the noſe; at other times firm and ſolid, like a wen; ſometimes their baſes are very conſiderable; though they generally adhere by a ſmall neck. They ſometimes, like ſcirrhi, continue indolent for many years; and are alſo liable to degenerate into ſcirrhus and cancer. In their mildeſt ſtate, they are attended with perpetual ſtillicidium from the *vagina*, and ſometimes with profuſe and dangerous floodings. Carefully diſtinguiſh betwixt theſe tumors, and hernæ, or prolapſus uteri, &c. Polypi, when curable by an operation, may generally be removed by ligature; a ſafer method than cutting, as they are often ſupplied with large blood-veſſels. For fixing the ligature, the fingers of the operator will be ſometimes ſufficient. When this method fails, Dr. Hunter's needle, or M. Levret's double canula, for applying and fixing the ligature over the tumor, are the moſt ſimple and ſucceſsful expedients. Mr. Levret's inſtrument is a piece of flexible gold or ſilver wire, paſſed through a double hollow probe in the form of a nooſe: this is to be conveyed into the *vagina*, and carried over the tumor, till it reaches the baſe. The ends of the wire muſt be gently drawn, or it muſt be twiſted round as tight as the patient can eaſily bear; the canula muſt afterwards be fixed to the thigh, and the wire tightened every day as it ſlackens. Thus the circulation in the tumor is ſtopped, and in two or three days the polypus will drop off. In fixing the ligature, the operator muſt be cautious not to miſtake the tubercle of the os tincæ for the polypous tumor. See Hamilton's Outlines. This name *vagina* is given to other parts of the body, as to the *capſula Gliſſonii*, which is called *vagina* portæ. A coat of the teſtes is called *vaginalis tunica* (ſee TESTES); and this name is given alſo to a coat of the œſophagus and of the ſpinal marrow.

VAGINA PORTÆ. See CAPSULA COMMUNIS GLISSONII.

VALANIDA. See FAGUS.

VALERIANA. VALERIAN. Boerhaave enumerates thirteen ſpecies. In warmer countries, the ſort diſtinguiſhed by the name of SETWALL, or of GREAT GARDEN-VALERIAN, is preferred; but in colder climates the beſt is the *valeriana ſylveſtris major* of Caſp. Bauhine; it is alſo called *phu Dioſcoridis*, and GREAT WILD VALERIAN. VALERIANA OFFICINALIS, *foliis omnibus pinnatis, floribus triandris*. CLASS. TRIANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 44. GREAT WILD VALERIAN. It is a plant with channelled ſtalks, the leaves in pairs; each leaf is compoſed of a number of long, narrow, ſharp-pointed ſegments, indented about the edges, of a dull green colour, ſet along a middle rib, which is terminated by an odd one; producing on the tops of the ſtalks umbel-like cluſters of ſmall monopetalous flowers, which appear in May, June, and July, each of which is followed by a ſingle naked ſeed, winged with down; the root conſiſts

of

of tough ſtrings, with numerous ſmall threads matted together, iſſuing from one head, of a duſky browniſh colour approaching to olive. It is perennial, and grows wild in dry mountainous places.

Valerian roots when dry have a ſtrong and grateful odour, rather a diſagreeable, warm, bitteriſh, ſubacrid taſte; the ſtrength of their ſmell and taſte is the only mark of their genuineneſs and goodneſs. The roots have often a diſagreeable ſmell from the urine of cats: and ſometimes there is a mixture of the roots of a ſpecies of crowfoot among them; but on chewing them they are ſomewhat cauſtic, and thus they are diſcovered. Theſe ſhould be taken up at a proper ſeaſon, and properly preſerved, or they become inert.

The powdered root, digeſted in water or in ſpirit of wine, impregnates both menſtrua ſtrongly with the ſmell and taſte; water diſtilled from it ſmells ſtrong of the root, but no eſſential oil ſeparates, though ſeveral pounds are committed at once to the ſtill. The watery extract is ſtrong, diſagreeably ſweetiſh, and a little bitter; the ſpirituous extract is agreeable, and much reſembles the root.

As a medicine, theſe roots are an excellent antiſpaſmodic in nervous diſeaſes, and take a place amongſt the mildeſt of the fetids. The powder hath been extolled in epilepſies; for which end, from ℈ ij. to ʒ ij. of it are given three times a day; indeed it hath been given to the extent of two ounces in the day without effect.

Dr. Cullen has found it uſeful in epileptic, hyſteric, and other ſpaſmodic affections. It ſeems moſt uſeful when given in ſubſtance, and in large doſes; ſeldom ſo in infuſion. It has been given with ſucceſs in many nervous caſes, particularly thoſe produced by increaſed mobility, and irritability of the nervous ſyſtem. It is conſidered as poſſeſſing *antiſpaſmodic*, *diaphoretic*, and *diuretic* powers, and as being an emmenagogue and anthelmintic; as an antiſpamodic, it may be chiefly conſidered, and may, in ſpaſmodic and convulſive complaints, be a good auxiliary to other more powerful medicines of that claſs; indeed, in this view, it is chiefly employed, and more particularly in the *hemicrania*.

The root is the beſt preparation, and when its flavour diſguſts, the mixture of a little mace renders it more agreeable. Next to the powder, a ſtrong tincture made with a proof ſpirit is to be choſen. The College of Phyſicians of London order two tinctures of *valerian* made in the following manner:

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ. *Tincture of Valerian.*

Take of the root of wild *valerian* in coarſe powder, four ounces; proof ſpirit of wine, two pints; digeſt with a gentle heat for eight days, and ſtrain. Doſe, one or two tea-ſpoonfuls, in nervous languors, ſinking in the præcordia, &c. If to lb. i. of this tincture, ʒ ii. of the diluted vitriolic acid be added, it proves an uſeful remedy in thoſe headachs which affect the ſtudious, it ſtrengthens the ſtomach, and relieves many flatulent and ſpaſmodic ſymptoms.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ VOLATILIS. *Volatile Tincture of Valerian.*

Take of the root of wild *valerian*, four ounces; compound ſpirit of ammoniac, two pints; digeſt for eight days, and ſtrain. Pharm. Lond. 1788. This tincture, made doubly ſtrong with the root, is an excellent remedy in the above caſes, and acts ſuddenly, and effectually: from twenty to ſixty drops may be given for a doſe. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med. Med. Muſ. vol. i. n. vii. Cullen's Mat. Med. It is alſo a name for the *lactuca agnina*; a ſpecies of *polemonium*, of the *nardus celtica*.

VALERIANA CAMPESTRIS INODORA MAJOR. See LACTUCA AGNINA.

—— CELTICA. See NARDUS CELTICA.

VALERIANELLA. See LACTUCA AGNINA.

VALGUS. BOW or BANDY-LEGGED, alſo *bleſſus*. The legs bending outward. Some children are *bow-legged* from their birth; others become ſo from ſetting them on their feet too early. The tibia of ſome is crooked, the knees of others are diſtorted from a fault in the ancle; the feet of ſome are turned inwards: theſe are called *vari*; and in others they turn outwards: they are called *valgi*. The beſt method of preventing theſe diſorders in weakly children, is to exerciſe them duly, but not violently, by dancing or toſſing them about in one's arms, and not ſetting them much on their feet, at leaſt not without properly ſupporting them: if the diſorder attends at the birth, or increaſes after it is begun, apply emollients, then boots of ſtrong leather, wood, &c. as required, to diſpoſe the crooked legs gradually to a proper form; or other inſtruments may be uſed inſtead of boots, which, when not too coſtly, are uſually to be preferred. Slighter inſtances of theſe diſorders yield to careful nurſing, without inſtruments. See Hildanus, Le Clerc, Solingen, and Heiſter's Surgery. Alſo the word CYLLOS.

VALLUM. A ſpecies of bandage, alſo *ſupercilium*, the eye-brow, the moſt prominent part of which, by a metaphor, is called *geiſon*, which is applied to the eaves of houſes.

VALVA, from *valvæ*, *folding doors*. A VALVE. It is any thing that opens and ſhuts over the mouth of a veſſel. In ANATOMY it is a membrane which opens certain veſſels to admit the blood or other fluid, and which ſhuts again to prevent its returning.

VALVULA NOBILIS. See COR.

VALVULA CŒCI;—COLI;—ILII. See COLON.

VALVULA MAGNA SYLVII. See CEREBELLUM.

VALVULA is the outer coat, ſhell, or covering of a capſular, or other pericarp; or the ſeveral pieces which compoſe it. If a pericarp is entire, it is ſaid to be univalve; if it is divided, according to the number of pieces or diviſions, it is called bivalve, or trivalve. The leaflets, compoſing the calyx and corolla in graſſes, are alſo named valves; as are alſo the ſubſtances or ſcales, which cloſe the tube in ſome flowers. See alſo CAPSULA.

VALVULA PALATI. See PALATUM MOLLE.

VALVULÆ CONNIVENTES. They are looſe circular folds, chiefly in the ſmall inteſtines towards the ſtomach, and are productions inwards of the villous coat; their uſe is to mix the chyle with the bile and pancreatic juice, and to retain the chyle that it may not eſcape the lacteals.

VANILLA, alſo called *banilia*, *banilas*, *aracus aromaticus*. VANELLOES. They are the fruit of a climbing plant in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies. They are not only uſed to give an agreeable flavour to chocolate: but they are greatly extolled for their efficacy in cheering the ſpirits of melancholy perſons. See Med. Muſ. vol. iii. p. 342, &c.

VARICELLA. The CHICKEN-POX, called alſo *variola lymphatica*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ and ORDER EXANTHEMATA. He defines it to be a ſynocha. After a ſlight fever of ſhort continuance, ſpots break out, which ſomewhat reſemble the puſtules of the ſmall-pox, but hardly advance to ſuppuration; theſe eruptions, after a few days, dry away in ſcales, without leaving any mark behind them. In common, this diſeaſe proceeds in the manner following. The pocks break out in ſome without any illneſs or previous ſign; in others they are preceded by a little degree of chilline ſs, laſſitude, cough, broken ſleep, wandering pains, loſs of appetite, and feveriſhneſs for three days. On the firſt day of the eruption, they are reddiſh; on the ſecond, there is on the top of moſt of them a very ſmall bladder, about the ſize of a millet ſeed. This is ſometimes full of a watery, and colourleſs, ſometimes of a yellowiſh liquor, contained between the cuticle and ſkin. On the ſecond, or at the fartheſt on the third day from the beginning of the eruption, as many of theſe pocks as are not broken, ſeem arrived at their full maturity; and thoſe which are fulleſt of that yellow liquor, very much reſemble what the genuine ſmall pox are on the fifth or ſixth day, eſpecially when there happens to be a larger ſpace than ordinary, occupied by the extravaſated ſerum. It happens to moſt of them, either on the firſt day that this little bladder ariſes, or on the day after that its tender cuticle is burſt by accidental rubbing of the cloaths, or by the patient's hands, to allay the itching which attends this eruption. A thin ſcab is then formed at the top of the pock; and the ſwelling of the other part abates, without its ever being turned into pus, as it is in the ſmall pox. Some few eſcape being burſt, and the little drop of liquor, contained in the veſicle at the top of them, grows yellow and thick, and dries into a ſcab. On the fifth day of the eruption, they are almoſt all dried, and covered with a ſlight cruſt. Remedies are not likely to be wanted much, in a diſeaſe attended with hardly any inconvenience, and which in ſo ſhort a time is cured of itſelf. The principal marks, by which the chicken-pox may be diſtinguiſhed from the ſmall pox, are 1ſt. The appearance on the ſecond or third day from the eruption of that veſicle, full of ſerum upon the top of the pock. 2d. The cruſts which cover the pocks on the fifth day,

at which time thoſe of the ſmall pox are not at the height of their ſuppuration. See Med. Tranſ. vol. i. art. xvii. Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4, vol. ii. p. 171.

VARICIFORMES PARASTATÆ. They are contiguous to the epididymides, and are veſſels ſo called becauſe they appear full of flexures and contortions, like the varices, for the better elaboration of the ſemen.

VARICOCELE. See CIRCOCELE.

VARICULA. A diminutive of *varix*. Thus M. A. Severinus calls an intumeſcence of the veins in the tunica adnata of the eye, when it is cauſed by black blood.

VARIETAS. In Botany, VARIETY. The fourth ſubdiviſion in the Linnæan ſyſtem; it comprehends the various appearances obſervable in plants produced from the ſame kind of ſeed. The cauſes of this variety are the differences of climate, ſituation, or ſoil; and the difference of their appearance is either in magnitude, plenitude, ſhape, colour, taſte, or ſmell. In NOSOLOGY, when a diſeaſe is poſſeſſed of the characteriſtic marks by which its ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed, with ſome peculiarity added to them, this conſtitutes the VARIETY.

VARIOLA. The SMALL POX, by the Arabians, called *Bothor*. Dr. CULLEN places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS PYREXIÆ and ORDER EXANTHEMATA, which he defines, a contagious inflammatory fever attended with vomiting, and pain upon preſſing the epigaſtric region. On the third day an eruption of inflammatory pupulæ begins, and is finiſhed on the fifth, which in the ſpace of eight days, run into ſuppuration, and at length forms ſcabs, often leaving behind them depreſſed cicatrices, or pits in the ſkin. Of this he forms TWO SPECIES; 1. VARIOLA DISCRETA, DISTINCT SMALL POX, where the puſtules are few, diſtinct, round, and circumſcribed, and turgid; the fever, upon the eruption being made, immediately ceaſing. 2. VARIOLA CONFLUENS, CONFLUENT SMALL POX, when the puſtules are numerous, confluent, irregular at their baſis; flaccid, elevated only a little; the fever continuing after the eruption. The ſmall pox then is an acute, eruptive, infectious diſeaſe, of its own kind; it is accompanied with inflammation, which terminates by ſuppuration, in cuticular puſtules; it is, in a natural way, uſually completed by three diſtinct, continual, ſymptomatic fevers, viz. the fever of depuration, which is nervous; of ſuppuration, which is ardent; and of retroceſſion, which is putrid. The firſt account we have of this diſorder was written by Rhazes, about the end of the ninth, or the beginning of the tenth century, and his deſcription of it was ſo complete, that little or nothing was added to it for five hundred years after: he alſo uſed the cool method in the management of it. Rhazes ſays that AARON, an Alexandrian phyſician, was the firſt who deſcribed it, and that he wrote A. D. 622. The next to Rhazes was SYDENHAM; he obſerved that the flower the eruption, the more favourable the diſeaſe was; he admirably deſcribes it, and improved the management of it in the firſt period, that is, to the ſixth or ſeventh day, when the ſecondary fever came on; at this period he obſerved that on a ſudden the pulſe became regular, and all the puſtules were out all over the body, the urine was well coloured, or thick, the eyes cool and free from the fiery luſtre which was obſervable before; that the ſecondary fever came on by degrees at the firſt, but ſoon the eyes are inflamed and watery, a delirium comes on, the urine is pale, the pulſe quick and hard, throat ſore, &c. and here he takes the patient out of bed, and orders cool air; the patient's feet to be put into warm water, and an opiate to be given, and repeated as required until the rage is abated.—The next was HELVETIUS, who obſerved the uſefulneſs of purging when the fatal ſymptoms came on, which Sydenham had remarked in the laſt ſtage; and Dr. FREIND introduced the practice in England. BOERHAAVE ſtill advances, with reſpect to the nature and management of the *ſmall-pox*; he ventured to reſtrain the too ſudden eruption of the puſtules, and commends the attempt to cure the *ſmall-pox* without permitting the ſuppuration to come on.—The next to Boerhaave was Dr. THOMPSON; he obſerves the propereſt method of reckoning the time of the eruptions' continuance, their ſuppuration, and that, as circumſtances attend, theſe vary; alſo that the ſwelling of the face, and the ſpitting at the turn, are beſt kept up by moderating the fever. Many other judicious and uſeful obſervations have alſo appeared, but they are almoſt ſuperſeded by the practice of inoculation.

When the *ſmall-pox* is epidemical, it uſually begins about the vernal equinox. Sydenham obſerves, that when it is irregular and dangerous, it begins ſooner, as in January or February. Boerhaave ſays, that if it ariſes in a place where it hath been ſix years abſent, and makes its appearance in January or February, the following ſummer will be attended with a fatal kind; but if it firſt appears in May, it will be of a gentle kind.

SYDENHAM divides the *ſmall-pox* into the diſtinct and the confluent kinds; *ſee above*. Dr. MEAD divides them into the ſimple and malignant: the ſimple is when the ſymptoms are mild, the ſuppuration kindly, and at laſt the puſtules fall off in dry ſcabs;—the malignant is when the fever is great, the puſtules advance but ſlowly, and do not ſuppurate well, and the other ſymptoms are violent.

VARIOLA DISCRETA. THE DISTINCT SMALL-POX begins with a chilline ſs and ſhivering, which is immediately followed by extreme heat, violent pain in the head and back, *vomiting*, and in adults a tendency to ſweat; this laſt is not obſerved in children; *pain juſt under the ſcrobiculus cordis, if it is but gently preſſed with the hand*, ſleepineſs and ſtupor, particularly in children, and ſometimes convulſions, which laſt, if they happen after dentition is completed, you may always ſuſpect the *ſmall-pox* to be juſt approaching; and the eruptions appearing in a few hours afterwards generally verify the prognoſtic; ſo that, for inſtance, if a convulſion fit attacks a child over night, as it uſually happens, the *ſmall-pox* appears in the morning following; and it frequently happens that the *ſmall-pox* immediately ſucceeding ſuch fits, throws out large eruptions, but they are of a mild kind, and rarely confluent. Theſe are almoſt all the ſymptoms that accompany this diſeaſe in the beginning, and they generally precede the eruption of the puſtules; but where the blood is of a looſer texture, and ſo eaſily admits of a change, it ſometimes happens that the ſeparation is performed by degrees, without any conſiderable ſickneſs, before the expulſion of the matter ſhews itſelf by the eruption of the puſtules.

The diſtinct *ſmall-pox* comes out moſtly on the fourth day, incluſive, from the beginning of the illneſs, and ſometimes a little later, but ſeldom ſooner, at which time the ſymptoms are uſually much abated, or even go quite off, ſo that the patient thinks himſelf pretty well; but grown perſons are ſo inclined to ſweat, that it can hardly be prevented, however lightly they are covered; and this diſpoſition continues until the puſtules begin to ripen, and then vaniſhes ſpontaneouſly; this ſweating foreſhews a diſtinct ſort. The eruptions proceed nearly as follows: pale red puſtules, as large as the head of a ſmall pin, ſhew themſelves here and there on the face firſt, or on the neck and breaſt, afterwards on the body, and during this ſtage of the diſeaſe the thoat is affected with a foreneſs, that increaſes as the puſtules ariſe, which growing every day fuller, inflame the ſkin and fleſh of the neighbouring parts; for about the eighth day from the beginning of the diſeaſe, the ſpaces between the puſtules, that appeared before of a pale white, begin to grow red, and ſwell in proportion to the number of the puſtules, with a throbbing pain of thoſe parts, which, continually increaſing, occaſions the inflammation and ſwelling above mentioned, ſo that in the progreſs of the diſeaſe, the eye-lids are ſo filled and diſtended, as ſometimes to make the patient blind; and this tumor looks like a ſhining inflated bladder drawn over them. The blindneſs comes on ſooner if a great number of puſtules fix on the eyes at the beginning of the eruption; immediately after the face, the hands, and fingers ſwell, in proportion to the number of the eruptions. The puſtules on the face, that until this day were ſmooth and red, now grow rough and whitiſh, which indeed is the firſt ſign of a beginning ſuppuration, and they likewiſe gradually diſcharge a yellow matter, in colour reſembling a honey-comb. The inflammation of the hands and face, in the mean time, come to its height, cauſes the ſpaces between the eruptions to look of a pretty florid colour, like a damaſk roſe; and the more mild and genuine the *ſmall-pox* is, ſo much more the eruptions and their intermediate ſpaces approach this colour. As the puſtules in the face appear rougher and yellower every day as they ripen; ſo, on the contrary, thoſe of the hands, and other parts, appear ſmoother, and not ſo white. On the eleventh day, the inflammation and ſwelling manifeſtly abate, and the eruptions, both of the face and the reſt of the body, being come to their maturity and juſt bigneſs, which is nearly the ſize of a pea, they dry and ſcale off, and, in this kind of *ſmall-pox*, uſually quite diſappear on the four-

teenth or fifteenth day; but the eruptions on the hands being generally more obſtinate than thoſe of the other parts, and yet freſh and white, remain a day or two longer. Thoſe on the face and body dry and ſcale off, but thoſe on the hands burſt, and ſo vaniſh. The puſtules on the face are ſucceeded by a ſcurf, or branny ſcales, and thoſe ſometimes by pits, or marks; for when the puſtules firſt fall off, the ſkin is ſmooth, but thoſe ſcales coming on and falling off alternately, do at length make thoſe pits; yet it often happens that this diſtinct ſort leaves no marks behind.

VARIOLA CONFLUENS. THE CONFLUENT SMALL-POX, called by ſome *veſiculæ Divæ Barbaræ*, *variola Japonica*, is attended with the ſame ſymptoms in common with the diſtinct ſort; but they are all more violent, particularly the fever, anxiety, ſickneſs, vomiting, and the pain in the back, by which you may foretel that the confluent ſort are approaching. The patient is not ſo ready to ſweat in this ſort, but a looſeneſs ſometimes precedes, and continues a day or two after the eruption, which is not ever obſerved in the diſtinct kind. The confluent ſort generally comes out on the third day, ſometimes earlier, but rarely later; and the ſooner the puſtules come out before the fourth day, the more they run together: however, though to ſpeak in general, the confluent kind ſcarce ever appear ſo late as the fourth day, yet ſometimes the eruption may be deferred by ſome violent ſymptoms to the fourth or fifth day; e. g. 1ſt. *Sometimes a ſharp pain in the loins reſembling a fit of the ſtone.*—2d, *A pain in the ſide like that in a pleuriſy.*—3d, *A pain in the limbs like that in a rheumatiſm.*—4th, *A pain in the ſtomach, attended with ſickneſs and vomiting.* In theſe caſes, which indeed rarely happen, the ſpots are retarded, and they alſo foretel great danger. Though the ſymptoms, accompanying this diſeaſe in the beginning of the diſtinct kind, go off immediately after the eruption, it nevertheleſs happens much otherwiſe in the confluent kind, in which the fever, and other ſymptoms, afflict the patient for ſeveral days after the puſtules appear. Sometimes this ſort comes out like the eryſipelas, and ſometimes like the meaſles, from which it is next to impoſſible directly to diſtinguiſh them by external appearances; but by attending to the different time of the eruption in theſe diſeaſes, and other circumſtances, which from their reſpective hiſtories will be found to differ greatly, you will be able to diſtinguiſh them. As the diſtemper increaſes, the puſtules, eſpecially thoſe of the face, do not riſe ſo high as thoſe of the diſtinct kind, but, running together, appear at firſt like a red bladder, covering the whole face, and making it ſwell ſooner than in the diſtinct ſort, and at laſt they appear like a thin white pellicle cloſely adhering to the face, and riſing a little higher than the ſurface of the ſkin. After the eighth day, this pellicle grows gradually tougher, as appears by the touch, and inclines to a brown, and not to a yellow colour, as in the diſtinct kind. The roughneſs and colour of the ſkin daily increaſes, until at length the pellicle falls off in large ſcales; but when the diſeaſe hath been ſevere, it uſually ſticks to ſome parts of the face till after the twentieth day. The more violent the *ſmall-pox* proves, the nearer the eruptions, as they ripen, incline to a dark brown colour, and the longer they are in falling off, if left to themſelves; whereas, on the contrary, the leſs they run together, the yellower they grow, and the ſooner they ſcale off. When the pellicle, which covers the face, firſt falls off, it leaves no roughneſs behind, but it is immediately ſucceeded by branny ſcales of a very corroſive nature, which not only make larger pits than the diſtinct kind generally do, but alſo much diſfigure the face with unſeemly ſcars: and in the confluent kind, if the diſeaſe hath been very violent, the ſkin of the ſhoulders and back ſometimes ſcales off, leaving theſe parts bare. In the confluent *ſmall-pox*, the eruptions on the hands and feet are larger than thoſe of the other parts, and are gradually leſs, as they approach the body. Peculiar to the confluent *ſmall-pox* is a ſalivation in adults, and a looſeneſs in children; the former never fails to attend, the latter rarely. *The ſpitting begins as ſoon as the eruption appears*, and *ſometimes a day or two after*; the matter is at firſt thin, and eaſily and plentifully expectorated; but towards the eleventh day the ſaliva becomes viſcous, and is raiſed with difficulty; the patient is thirſty, coughs often while he drinks, and the liquor flies out of his noſtrils; and from this day the ſalivation generally ſtops; though ſometimes, but very rarely, after it hath ceaſed entirely for a day or two, it returns again. On the ſame, i. e. the eleventh day, the ſwelling of the face, and the ſpitting, begin to abate, but then the hands commonly ſwell, or at leaſt ought ſo to do. *A looſeneſs does not ſeize children ſo ſoon as a ſalivation does*; but whenever it begins, if it is not ſtopped by art, it attends throughout the diſeaſe. In both the diſtinct and the confluent ſort, the fever rages moſt from the beginning to the time of the eruption, after which it abates, and continues much more moderate, until the ſuppuration begins; which being finiſhed, it goes off entirely. Again, when the diſeaſe proves violent, the patient hath a kind of fit towards the evening; at which time eſpecially, the moſt dangerous ſymptoms ariſe, and rage moſt ſeverely.

As to the prognoſtics of this diſorder, it is uſually obſerved, *that the danger is proportioned to the number of the puſtules on the head, and particularly on the face.* If many puſtules are on the body, and but few on the face, the danger is ſmall; but though few are on the body, if there are many on the face, the danger is great. If the pain in the head and eyes, which attends in the beginning, but uſually goes off at the appearance of the eruption, continues through the ſeveral ſtages of the diſtemper, it leaves a diſorder in the head after the *ſmall-pox* diſappears, and ſometimes a gutta ſerena is the effect. *Bloody urine, and a diſcharge of blood from the lungs, are uſually fatal ſymptoms*; but a convulſion fit preceding the eruption in children, and a ſweating coming on in adults, are tokens of the diſtinct and mild ſort.

THE PRINCIPAL INDICATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SMALL-POX is, to prevent the too haſty aſſimilation of the *variolous* matter in the beginning of the diſeaſe; but as the greateſt advantages attend the treating of patients who labour under this diſorder from natural infection, as thoſe are treated in whom it is artificially introduced, the reader is referred for direction therein to the management of the inoculated *ſmall-pox*, and to the authors referred to in the concluſion of this article.

VARIOLA INCISA, SMALL-POX BY INOCULATION. SYDENHAM practiſed in the preſent cool method of treating the *ſmall-pox*, and writ in defence of the ſame.—BOERHAAVE propoſed, as already obſerved, to cure the *ſmall-pox* without permitting a ſuppuration.—In 1713, DR. WOODWARD received a letter which gave an account of the ſucceſs of inoculating the *ſmall-pox* in Conſtantinople.—In 1721, George I. king of Great Britain, conſented that a trial ſhould be made on ſeven condemned criminals; and ſucceſs attending the experiment, ſome of our nobility were inoculated, and, in 1722, ſome of the royal family followed their example.—In three years after, 447 people were inoculated in England, of whom only nine died.—In 1727, NEUMANN writ in the German language on the *ſmall-pox* by inoculation; but ſome favoured and others oppoſed its progreſs; and the practice was but little encouraged, until the intrepidity of Mr. Sutton led him into the preſent improved method of communicating the *ſmall-pox*, and of treating thoſe who are the ſubjects of it. But that benevolence which accompanied the ſagacity in doctor (now baron) Dimſdale, led him to teach the world the art of relieving themſelves from the terrors of that diſeaſe which Sydenham deſcribes as above. His preſent method of inoculating for the *ſmall-pox* is the ſtandard of practice, and his plan is here purſued as the moſt complete on the ſubject.

It hath been queſtioned by ſome, whether or no the genuine *ſmall-pox* was conveyed by inoculation? But there is in reality much more difficulty in conceiving, that a contagious ſubſtance ſhould propagate, inſtead of its own, another diſeaſe. Dr. De Haen, amidſt all his oppoſitions to inoculation, never ſuppoſed that the matter of the *ſmall-pox* produced any diſeaſe but the *ſmall-pox* itſelf.

As to whether the matter for inoculation be from patients labouring under this diſorder received in the artificial or in the natural way, experience does not manifeſt any difference; nor does it ſignify whether the matter is taken from a mild kind, or from the more virulent ſort. The crude matter, received from the place of inoculation before the patient ſickens, ſuffices for this operation. The advantage of inoculation depends more on the diſpoſition of the conſtitution than on the kind of matter which may be conveyed by it; and the next advantages to a proper habit are, the mode of the diſorder's being communicated, and the manner of treating the patient whilſt it is preſent.

The principal advantages of inoculating the *ſmall-pox* are, *that the puſtules can be made to be fewer in the face*; *the*

the marks on the face are not ſo deep from the inoculated as from the natural ſmall-pox; *the ſecondary fever* rarely follows inoculation; *meaſures can be taken to provide againſt the violence* of the future fever, and other ſymptoms; the *loathſomeneſs* and the *difficulty of managing this diſeaſe* is greatly leſſened, from thoſe which attend in the natural *ſmall-pox*. It is probable that the infection being received in a vital part in the natural way may have more violent effects than when communicated by the extremities.

The ſubjects of inoculation are thoſe of every age. If an exception is admitted againſt any, it is during the firſt two years after the birth of infants, or until they have cut their teeth; for until then their irritable frames render them ſuſceptible of violent effects from ſlight cauſes. Old age is no objection: the aged are uſually moſt ſecure from danger. Infants are proper ſubjects, from their birth to the time that their teeth begin to trouble them; and when dentition is over, the vigour of the child's health will always determine for or againſt the operation.

Conſtitutions of moſt kinds admit of inoculation with ſafety. The ſcrophulous, ſcorbutic, arthritic, the corpulent, and even the intemperate, all do well. Thoſe who labour under acute or critical diſeaſes, or in whom are ſymptoms of great debility, ſhould be treated with proper means for the recovery of health previous to their being inoculated.

In general, the temperate ſeaſons are preferred; but the only exceptionable one is the hot months in ſummer; though cold conſtitutions are ſafely inoculated in the warmeſt weather. When inflammatory or putrid diſeaſes prevail, they are unfriendly; and, during their continuance, inoculation ſhould not be admitted.

THE BEST PREPARATION is, to *produce a healthy ſtate of the body*. If the health is perfect, preparation is uſeleſs; if defective, it muſt be reſtored. That peculiar diſpoſition on which a mild *ſmall-pox* depends is yet unknown; an healthy one comes the neareſt to it; and could that be aſcertained, perhaps that is the quid deſideratum.

In the *ſmall-pox* the inflammatory ſymptoms are uſually the principal ſource of our care, and that method which reduces and maintains the vis vitæ near, or rather below the medium of perfect health, whilſt it guards againſt danger, ſupports the patient's vigour, and enables him to ſurmount the morbid attack.

Before the patient is inoculated, a due regard muſt be had to the ſtate of his body, and to the removal of ſuch ſymptoms, &c. as may embarraſs or endanger. The diet ſhould be of the cooling vegetable kind, and ſuch as tends to keep the bowels lax, and promotes the urinary diſcharge. Whatever is the particular diet, full meals are not to be allowed until ſuppuration begins, and then, as well as after the eruptions are fallen off, a gradual return to the uſual diet is moſt proper. Animal food and cordial liquors are only to be uſed if needful for ſupporting the ſtrength and ſpirits of the patient, and, when admitted, great care is required not to exceed theſe intentions in their uſe.

The patient conſidered as a proper ſubject, inoculate him, and in the evening give as much *calomel* mixed with 1-16th part of the *emetic tartar* as will gently move the belly, and in the morning aſſiſt its operations with as much *natron vitriolatum*, or other ſuitable purging medicine, as will procure three or four evacuations: repeat theſe every ſecond night and morning, until the ſymptoms of eruption appear. Mercury ſeems to be eſteemed, by ſome, ſpecific in the *ſmall-pox*, and may be given ſo freely as to affect the gums and excite a general ptyaliſm. When infants at the breaſt are inoculated, the nurſe may take the medicines above preſcribed. When the inflammation at the puncture is too little, increaſe the doſe of calomel, for then it both promotes the inflammation there and accelerates the general eruption.

To communicate the infection, the *variolous* matter muſt be introduced into a ſenſible part; and, as the ſmalleſt ſenſible quantity of *variolous* matter ſuffices to produce the *ſmall-pox*, the point of a needle, or of a lancet may be dipped in the ſerum that oozes from a puncture made in any patient for producing the *ſmall-pox*, or in a *variolous* puſtule, and then introduced into the ſkin, juſt deep enough to wound it; but it is not neceſſary that blood ſhould be diſcharged. Though the needle, or lancet, dipped in the *variolous* matter, will ſuffice ſeveral days after for communicating the infection; ſtill, the ſooner it is made uſe of, the better, as it acts quicker upon the part, and more early diſcovers ſymptoms of the matter having taken effect where the puncture was made. One puncture may ſuffice, but generally one is made in each arm, any where above the elbow.

Inflammation about the puncture is a ſure ſign of infection having taken place; but this cannot be diſcerned if either an inciſion is made, or any dreſſings are applied where the infection was communicated: therefore, the puncture being made, leave it to heal, or to whatever may occur in conſequence of the infectious puncture. By making a puncture only, we may obſerve the progreſs of the infection and ſubſequent diſeaſe; beſides, no ſore, abſceſs, nor mortification, follows the puncture, as is obſerved when inciſions are made.

If a perſon happens to receive the infection by inoculation and in the natural way at the ſame time; that which was received by a wound, operating ſooneſt, deſtroys the diſpoſition in the body to be affected by the natural infection. The progreſs of the infection is obſerved as follows: about the punctured part, and from thence, a juſt prognoſtic is uſually formed of the future ſtate of the diſtemper, and thus future inconveniences may be guarded againſt; ſometimes the effect of the infection is obſerved in a few hours after the patient is inoculated, by ſharp pains darting up the ſhoulder, when the puncture is made in the arm, a ſhivering through the body, a red tumor on the arm, or a ſmall riſing where the matter was applied; but moſt frequently it obſerves the ſubſequent order. Suppoſe the infection to have been communicated in the morning, though it takes effect, nothing is obſerved on that day. On the ſecond day, if the puncture is viewed with a lens, an orange-coloured ſtain is obſerved about its edges, and they ſeem to contract; ſometimes the puncture inflames on the firſt or ſecond day, and then vaniſhes without any further effect; in this caſe, if the patient had not the *ſmall-pox* before, except the punctured part becomes tumid as well as inflamed, and alſo ſuppurates, or is attended with uneaſineſs in the axillary glands, the efficacy of the infection remains doubtful, and, after a few days, the operation may be repeated. On the fourth or fifth day, an hardneſs may be perceived where the puncture was made, an itching is felt there, and generally a ſlight inflammation is alſo obſerved. On the ſixth day, there is generally a *pain and ſtiffneſs felt in the axilla, which continues until the tenth or eleventh day. This is a favourable ſymptom*; it foretels the near approach of the eruption, and denotes a favourable progreſs through the whole of the diſeaſe. *Pain in the head and limbs, with ſtiffneſs under the arms, are among the certain proofs that the infection hath taken place*. On the ſeventh or eighth day, the eruptive ſymptoms appear, ſuch as ſlight remitting pains in the head and back, ſtiffneſs in the arm-pits, tranſient ſhiverings, alternate heats, &c. which continue more or leſs until the eruption is completed: the inflammation in the arm ſpreads, and little puſtules are begun there, which increaſe in ſize as the diſeaſe advances. On the tenth or eleventh day an efflorescence ſurrounds the puncture, and ſometimes extends half way round the arm; the larger this efflorescence is, the fewer are the puſtules uſually; when it accompanies the eruption, the fever and other uneaſy ſymptoms ſubſide, and all difficulty and danger is at an end. As ſoon as the eruptive ſymptoms are perceptible, give a doſe of *calomel with the emetic tartar* as above, and a few hours after give a doſe of the *natron vitriolatum*: and thus for the moſt part all is done that is required from medicine.

It ſometimes happens that none of the ſymptoms on the arm appear before the eighth day, and then the inflammation, &c. about the puncture riſe ſuddenly: this late appearance of ſymptoms is generally regarded as foretelling an untoward diſeaſe, but this is not always the caſe. Mr. Sutton repeats the evacuations from the time of infection to this time, ſo as that no longer appearances of the rigid fibre remain; and obſerves, that when the ſkin is hot and dry, repeated doſes of ſalts do much better than the mercurial medicine.

Among the favourable ſymptoms are, an orange-coloured ſtain about the edges of the puncture on the ſecond day, an itching there in two or three days, a kind of veſication, without much inflammation, on the third or fourth day, a pain and ſtiffneſs in the axilla, the ſooner the better, but if on the ſixth day, it is well; the large efflorescence about the puncture on the tenth or eleventh day, or ſooner; an hardneſs which ſpreads from the puncture as from a centre, and to the touch forms ſtar-like points, and

when

when the part inflamed on the arm rifes as it were to an apex with a little dry fcab on it.

The leſs favourable ſymptoms are, a purpliſh inſtead of a red-coloured inflammation about the puncture, a narrow deep red circle ſurrounding the puncture, and when the incruſtation about the puncture becomes depreſſed and concave in the middle.

The firſt ſymptoms of a fever being manifeſt, a doſe of *calomel* and the *purging ſalts* muſt be given. The higher the fever, the more numerous are the eruptions; at this time, if the fever runs high, give the *febrifuge ſpirit in cold water*, as directed in the article FEBRIS, or *give the ſtibiated nitre in water*, for common drink, and let the patient's thirſt determine the quantity; expoſe the patient to the cool air. As ſoon as by the above means, or by the uſe of other acidulated, or cooling liquors, a perſpiration appears on the ſkin, let the drink be *tepid baum tea*, or *other agreeable ſmall liquors*. This cooling method muſt be urged more or leſs according to the conſtitution of the particular patient. In this ſituation, though the patient is not able to walk, he may be carried out into the air, whatever be the weather, and this though he be ſhivering in a rigor: cold water muſt be given for drink if the patient requires it; the aged and feeble may be allowed white wine whey. Thus either alarming ſymptoms or a large crop of puſtules are prevented. As to the heat or cold to which the patient is ſubjected, that degree which is moſt agreeable to his ſenſation is the proper one. In caſe of great ſickneſs, languor, delirium, eſpecially if attended with a weak pulſe, cordials may be allowed; repeat them as the pulſe and other circumſtances require.

When the eruption is completed, and the ſtate of maturation is begun, allow the patient a little broth, veal, mutton, or jelly, and now and then a glaſs of ſome ſmall vinous, or malt liquor. Some tender conſtitutions indeed require at this time to be kept in bed, and to be ſupplied with a cordial and nouriſhing diet.

Whether the cooling or the cordial method is purſued, the heat of the body ſhould be kept as nearly as may be to that of health; the languid may require to have more heat preſerved than is neceſſary in the robuſt; and it may be obſerved that, as the cool method is to prevent the too great abundance of eruptions being formed on the ſkin, ſo, when they are determined there and fixed, a moderate heat is required to perfect them; ſo a regard to heat, according to the ends expected from it, is to be the rule of management.

During the ſtate of maturation, opiates are not neceſſary, except there are great pain and reſtleſſneſs; and if an opiate is adminiſtered, a clyſter ſhould accompany it: for during the whole courſe of the *ſmall-pox*, a lax belly, and a free diſcharge by urine, are eſſentially neceſſary.

Whether the *ſmall-pox* is produced in the natural or the artificial way, the violent and dangerous ſymptoms are from either an ardent or a putrid fever attending; and an attention to the methods propoſed in thoſe diſorders, as they are applicable here, will enable the practitioner to proceed properly when they attend this complaint.

On the *ſmall-pox*, ſee Wallis's Sydenham. Stack's Tranſlat. of Mead's Diſc. on the *Small-pox*. Huxham on the *Small-pox*. Thomſon's Enquiry into the Origin, &c. of the *Small-pox*. Tiſſot's Practical Obſervations on the *Small-pox*. Brookes' Practice of Phyſic. And on the inoculated *ſmall-pox*, ſee Kirkpatrick and Dimſdale. For particular obſervations, ſee Percival on the Advantages and Diſadvantages of Inoculating Children. Blake's Letter to a Surgeon on Inoculation. Alſo Baker, Burges, Matty, Watſon, Glaſs, Bromfield, Gatty, Chandler, Cullen's Firſt Lines, edit. 4. vol. ii. White's Surgery, p. 423.

VARIOLA CHOLERICA. See MORBILLI.

—— LYMPHATICA. See VARICELLA.

VARIUM, os. See BUBOIDES.

VARIX, called alſo *Ixia*, by Dioſcorides, *bidella*, *curſos*. A preternatural diſtenſion of parts of the veins is called *varices*. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. TUMORES, and defines it, a ſoft tumor not pulſating above a vein. Sometimes *varices* are formed in the legs, and are ſo large and troubleſome as to require being cut away. See Gooch's Treat. on Wounds, p. 188. Pregnant women frequently have them in their legs, and ſo have thoſe in whom the liver is ſcirrhous. Generally a tight ſtocking, or ſpiral bandage, is all that is needful for relieving the inconveniences occaſioned by this complaint. See Heiſter's Surgery. Bell on Ulcers, edit. 3. p. 260. White's Surgery, p. 125.

VARUS. A PIMPLE, called alſo *coſſi*; by the Latins, *Ionthos*. See GUTTA ROSACEA. It alſo ſignifies the bending inward of the legs. See VALGUS,—CYLLOS.

VAS, a VESSEL, called alſo *entale*; *alkalia*; *angos*. In ANATOMY, thoſe canals are called VESSELS, through which the fluids of the machine are circulated, or by which ſome of them are abſorbed,—ſecreted, and excreted; hence have they been divided into *circulatory*,—*abſorbent*,—*ſecretory*, and *excretory* veſſels.—In CHEMISTRY, there are a variety of inſtruments for performing operations in, which are called VESSELS, and receive peculiar names, according to the purpoſes they are intended to anſwer;—the forms, &c. viz. ALEMBICS,—ALUDELS,—WORM STILL,—RECEIVERS,—CUCURBITS,—SAND BATHS,—CONES,—RETORTS,—PELICANS, &c. See plate, Chemical Apparatus.—In BOTANY, veſſels mean the component parts of vegetables, which are at leaſt of three ſpecies, viz. 1. *Vaſa ſucoſa*, which convey their juices. 2. *Utriculi*: theſe preſerve their juices. 3. *Tracheæ*: theſe attract the air like the lungs of animals.

VAS URINALE. See CUCURBITA.

VASA BREVIA. See SPLENICA ARTERIA.

—— LYMPHATICA. See LYMPHÆ DUCTUS.

—— SPERMATICA. See SPERMATICA CHORDA.

—— SUCCOSA. See VAS.

VASTUS EXTERNUS. } The *crureus*, the *vaſtus*
VASTUS INTERNUS. } *externus*, and the *vaſtus internus*, may be conſidered as one muſcle, whoſe outer part riſes from the external part of the femur, the inner part from the internal part, and the middle from the anterior part, in ſuch a manner as to ſurround the whole thigh, except the linea aſpera, taking its origin likewiſe from the ſurface of the bone: theſe muſcles join the tendons with their rectus. See CRUREUS.

VECTIS, the SCOOP, or SIMPLE LEVER. The purpoſe of this may be anſwered by the ſingle blade of the forceps. Dr. Hamilton ſays it may be employed where a ſlight ſtimulus is ſufficient to rouſe the pains, or where little force is neceſſary to alter the poſition of the head, by introducing it in the ſame manner, and with the ſame precautions, as a blade of the forceps, either at the lateral parts of the pelvis, under the arch of the pelvis, or diagonally; but, as there is great hazard of bruiſing the parts of the mother, by the reſiſtance of the inſtrument, unleſs managed with ſo much dexterity, *that the hand of the operator is the fulcrum or ſupport on which its action turns*; and as it can *only be uſed when the head is ſufficiently protruded for applying the forceps*, which are preferable both for ſafety and ſucceſs, we conſider the ſimple lever as a dangerous expedient in the hands of a young practitioner.

VEGETABILIS. VEGETABLE. *Vegetables* are thoſe natural productions in the terraqueous globe which have life and growth, but not ſenſe, as trees, herbs, &c. The bodies of *vegetables* are of a regular organic ſtructure, analogous in ſome degree to that of animals: they are furniſhed with a variety of veſſels, for receiving, tranſmitting, and perſpiring different fluids; with organs too, by which the aliment they imbibe from the earth, water, or air, is changed into new forms, into juices peculiar to particular plants. See VAS. The ſubſtances naturally contained in *vegetables*, and ſeparable from them by art, are *gum*, *reſin*, *a ſubtil oil*, *camphor*, *a groſs oil*, *a ſaline matter*, *phlegm*, and *an earth*: theſe are called the NATIVE PRINCIPLES of *vegetables*; *native*, becauſe they naturally exiſt in plants; and *principles*, not as being ſimple, but as it is by theſe that one plant differs from another, and that each exerts its ſpecific power; and as they cannot be further reſolved without totally deſtroying their peculiar qualities.—Various are the diviſions into which *vegetables* are diſtinguiſhed, whether conſidered as the ſubjects of botany, or of medicine, &c. and numerous alſo are the preparations they afford to pharmacy and other branches of art, as may have been already obſerved from what is delivered in the preceding ſheets. Amongſt a variety of other preparations of the *vegetable* kind, by fermentation we obtain inflammable or vinous ſpirit, ether, malt liquors, wines, vinegars, tartar, &c. by fire, or burning, are procured empyreumatic oils, fixed *vegetable* alkaline ſalts, &c.

On the culture, nutrition, &c. &c. &c. of *vegetables*, see Linnæus, Malpighi, Grew, Hill, &c.

VELAMENTUM BOMBYCINUM. The interior ſoft membrane of the inteſtines, from *bombyx, a ſilk-worm.*

VELUM PENDULUM PALATI. See FAUCES.

—— PUPILLÆ. See PUPILLARIS MEMBRANA.

VENA. A VEIN. A thin ramifying elaſtic tube, which ariſes in the extremities of the body, and terminates in the heart or in the liver. The blood is diſtributed all over the body by two arteries, the aorta, and the pulmonary artery; and it is returned by three kinds of *veins*, viz. the *vena* cava, the pulmonary *veins*, and the *vena* portæ.

In general the arteries have their correſpondent *veins*; ſo the courſe of one is known by that of the other.

Veins begin where the arteries end, and proceed from the branches to the trunk, making a conoid figure, in the ſame ſenſe that the arteries have been ſaid to do.

The extremities of the arteries in the brain are continued into their *veins*, whoſe trunks vary much in their continued poſition from the arteries, theſe entering the brain at its baſis, and diſtributing themſelves as noted in ſpeaking of them; whereas the trunks of the *veins* are extended on the ſurface of the brain, and diſcharge their blood into the longitudinal ſinus; nor do the *veins* of the brain accompany their arteries at their ingreſs as in other parts, and as the arteries and *veins* of the dura mater do.

The *veins* which are ſubject to frequent compreſſion from the action of the muſcles, have valves which open towards the heart; in all the veins alſo which are perpendicular to the horizon, excepting thoſe of the uterus and portæ, there are valves with their mouths towards the heart; theſe valves prevent the return of the blood in the *veins*.

Beſides the deep ſeated *veins* which accompany the arteries in the extremities, there are other *veins* more ſuperficially ſeated, the reaſon of which is, to prevent the circulation being interrupted by the action of the muſcles compreſſing the internal *veins*.

The coats of the *veins* are the ſame as thoſe of the arteries, but they are thinner: being compoſed of fibres in all directions, they bear ſtretching better than the artery, whoſe chief ſtrength is in the circular fibres; the coats of the *veins* are thicker in the extremities than among the viſcera: particularly in the ſaphena, they are of a remarkable thickneſs.

The capacity of the *veins* is much larger than the arteries, except in the pulmonary veſſels, where the four *veins* taken together are not equal to the artery. See Winſlow's Anatomy. Haller's Phyſiology of the *Veins*.

Moſt of the *veins* will be found under the reſpective names which they bear—ſome not, viz. for thoſe called *Splenica brachii, mediana baſilica*, ſee BASILICA VENA; —*Vena Medinenſis*, ſee DRACUNCULI.—*Sine pari* and *jugo*, ſee AZYGOS VENA.

VENÆ LACTEÆ. See LACTEA VASA

VENÆ-SECTIO. See PHLEBOTOMIA.

VENENUM. POISON. This word ſeems to be a relative term only; what are called *poiſons*, have, in their reſpective inſtances, ſalutary effects; they injure by miſapplication. The ancients made no diſtinctions between *poiſons* and medicines: they went both by the ſame name. In our day we are uſed to conſider thoſe articles which have not been employed with any ſalutary effect, as abſolute *poiſon*; but in this we do not think properly. Again, we annex the idea of *poiſon* to thoſe things which produce their ill effects in very ſmall quantities, and of whoſe form and action we are little or not at all acquainted. When any thing acts mechanically, though it deſtroys, we never rank it with *poiſons*. *Things that kill unavoidably, though not mechanically; things that are of a ſpecific nature, and produce ill effects; thoſe injurious things whoſe effects are relieved by ſpecifics; and thoſe for which we have no cure, are all called poiſons.* In ſhort, it is difficult to give a definition of the word *poiſon*, perhaps impoſſible. Surely that alone could be properly called a *poiſon*, or be conſidered as abſolutely a *poiſonous* ſubſtance, which at all times, in any quantity, and on all occaſions of applying it, would without exception be deſtructive. Such a ſubſtance is unknown. CHARLTON, in his pathology, ſays, *poiſon* properly and commonly means any thing which, communicated to the machine, by any way, attacks and injures in an incomprehenſible manner, and with unconquerable violence, the univerſal, or ſome particular functions, and principles of the greateſt conſequence to life; and corrupts, coagulates, deſtroys the ſpirits and humors, particularly the blood and balſam of the nerves; and afterwards, ſooner or later, brings on a corruption alſo of the ſubſtance of the ſolid parts, and thus throws life into the greateſt danger.

To ſpeak in the uſual phraſe, *poiſons* are the produce of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Their action is either mechanical, chemical, or on the principle of life.

The ANIMAL POISONS act chiefly on the living principle; they are *natural* or *morbid*. The *natural* are found in particular animals for ſome uſe or benefit to the individual in which they are lodged: *the natural poiſons* do not, like the morbid ones, produce more of their own kind. The natural *poiſons* firſt affect the part to which they are applied; then, either by abſorption, or by ſympathy, the whole habit ſuffers. THE MORBID ANIMAL POISONS are various, and many of them appear without our being able to diſcern the cauſe of their production. The virus producing the ſmall-pox, meaſles, &c. is of this claſs; the cancer alſo, and the hydrophobia too; all which ariſe ſpontaneouſly. MORBID POISONS are produced from a ſimilar diſeaſe before affecting, as the ſmall-pox, &c. or they ariſe ſpontaneouſly, from ſome morbid actions of the parts endowed with life, as the cancer, &c. And theſe, when produced, have the power of increaſing and forming freſh matter of the ſame kind, and propagating their own ſpecies. The morbid animal *poiſons* are leſs active than the natural ones; they do not produce their effects ſo rapidly.

Mr. Wilmer, in his Obſervations on the *Poiſonous* Vegetables found in Great Britain, ſeems to claſs them into, 1ſt, *Thoſe from which the maniacal ſymptoms are to be expected, or the various nervous affections, from a vertigo to a fatal apoplexy.* In this claſs he includes the ſoporiferous plants. Of theſe there are the following, very generally met with in our iſle, viz. HYOSCYAMUS NIGER,—SOLANUM LETHALE,—ACONITUM,—MERCURIALIS SYLVESTRIS,—STRAMONIUM,—CICUTA MAJOR FŒTIDA,—AGARICUS MUSCARIUS,—AGARICUS PIPERATUS, which ſee.

And, 2dly, *Thoſe which produce epileptic ſymptoms; a loſs of underſtanding, ſpeech, and all the ſenſes, will take place in a few minutes after theſe poiſons are in the ſtomach:* the muſcles will be convulſed, and death will cloſe the ſcene in a few hours. Of theſe there are found in moſt parts of Great Britain, the following, viz. ŒNANTHE CHÆROPHYLLI FOLIIS,——CICUTA AQUATICA,—— LAUROCERASUS, which ſee.

The danger of theſe laſt is very great; they do not offend the palate, ſo may paſs unſuſpected into the ſtomach; when there, they do not produce any ſickneſs, ſo are not likely to be diſcharged without the aſſiſtance of art; and they are ſo quickly active that they ſcarcely admit of an opportunity for that aſſiſtance to be given.

Mr. Wilmer further obſerves, that *poiſonous vegetables* appear to act by an oppreſſion upon the nervous ſyſtem, rather than by an inflammation of the ſtomach and duodenum, which from the beginning produce thoſe other intervening ſymptoms that uſually end in death. He very judiciouſly obſerves, that theſe *vegetable poiſons*, in different conſtitutions, will have various and ſometimes oppoſite effects. The moſt contrary ſymptoms are produced in different perſons who have taken the ſame *poiſon*. They gave proofs that both the utmoſt irritation, and appearances which indicated that the office of the nerves was deſtroyed, might ariſe from the ſame cauſe, working its effects in different conſtitutions.

Mineral poiſons are acrid or corroſive, as arſenic, cobalt, and muriated quickſilver; or they are ſedative, as the preparations of lead, &c. Mineral *poiſons* act mechanically, chemically, and on the principle of life.

As to the prognoſtics, when *poiſonous* ſubſtances are taken, in general it may be obſerved, that, as to thoſe of the animal kind, little more can be ſaid than to refer to the particular inſtances thereof.—Thoſe of the vegetable world have uſually but little effect after being ſpeedily evacuated.—The mineral *poiſons* are ſometimes carried off by vomiting; but uſually ill effects follow notwithſtanding that diſcharge.

In order to relief, when mineral *poiſons* are taken, if a vomiting does not follow, attempt the expulſion by any quick emetic; zincum vitriolatum purificatum, gr. x. vel vitriolum cæruleum, from gr. i. to iii. aſſiſted by copious draughts of warm water, and milk, or oil; then endeavour to decompoſe the *poiſonous* article by means of the fixt

alkaline

alkaline ſalts, diluted in large quantities of water. Thus, whether the hydrargyrus muriatus, arſenicum, ceruſſa acetata, antimonium tartariſatum, or any metallic ſalt be taken, the ſame method may be purſued. If the emetic is worked off with a ſolution of the fixt alkaline ſalt, the effects may be expected as more agreeable to our diſtreſs. In ſhort, what ſteps appear to be the moſt eligible in caſe of arſenic being ſwallowed, are the ſame in caſe of any other *poiſon* of the mineral kinds. Theſe kinds of *poiſons* act *mechanically* and *chemically*.

In moſt inſtances of the *vegetable poiſons*, their firſt powerful action, when ſwallowed, is on the ſtomach; an emetic therefore begins the cure. When theſe *poiſons* are evacuated, the danger is over, which is not the caſe with the minerals; diſcharge them then with the utmoſt ſpeed. After due evacuation upwards, vinegar ſeems to be the beſt known antidote; in want of it, give the crude juice of acid fruits; but as vinegar is leſs ſharp and contracting, it can be uſed in larger quantities, and is therefore preferable. *Vegetable poiſons* act on the nervous ſyſtem, and attack the principle of life. If opportunity hath not favoured a diſcharge by vomiting very ſoon after this kind of *poiſon* has been ſwallowed, beſides an emetic let a laxative by the mouth or clyſterwiſe be adminiſtered; then give frequent draughts of cyder, perry, ſouriſh ſmall beer, or vinegar and water: ſome practitioners of the firſt rank extol the efficacy of the ſaline draughts, if given in the act of fermentation. If paralytic ſymptoms remain, apply ſinapiſms, bliſters, &c. Unhappily, thoſe vegetable *poiſons* which produce epileptic ſymptoms, ſo affect the ſtomach as generally to prevent evacuation either upward or downward; on this account there is leſs hope from the above means; however, they are the only known reſources; and, if any diſcharge is procured, a favourable hope may be indulged.

Animal *poiſons* act very variouſly, and in order to a proper management in any inſtance of the kind, ſee HYDROPHOBIA, VARIOLA, &c. all which are inſtances of this kind.

After all, this ſubject of *poiſons* is very difficult to inveſtigate; abſtruſe in its nature, and important in its conſequences. Many have written on this ſubject, but very little hath been ſaid from which any thing ſatisfactory can be derived. See Mead on *Poiſons*. Grevinus de *Venenis*. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 312. London Med. Journal, vol. iv. Houlſton on *Poiſons*. Wilmer on *Poiſons*. Edinb. Med. Comm. vol. iii. p. 121.

VENTER, κοιλια, *the belly*. In the moſt extenſive ſenſe it is taken for a remarkable cavity, in which any one of the principal viſcera is contained; in this reſpect the whole body is divided into three venters, viz. the head, the breaſt, and belly. See ABDOMEN. Hippocrates uſes the word κοιλια ſometimes to expreſs only the cavity of the breaſt and lower *belly*, and ſometimes he calls the thorax the upper, and the abdomen the lower *belly*. But the term *venter*, or κοιλια, *cœlia*, is moſt generally underſtood for the lower *belly* only. But various are the ſignifications of this word, as the ſtomach, the colon, the excrements of the *belly*; it is alſo a name of the firſt ſtomach in ruminating animals; and amongſt the chemiſts, *venter* is the ſame as *terra*, and *venter equi* is HORSE-DUNG.

VENTRICULI MORBUS. See CŒLIACA PASSIO.

VENTRICULOSI. See CŒLIACA PASSIO.

VENTRICULUS. The STOMACH. Diminutive of *venter*. See STOMACHUS.—*Succenturiatus*, ſee DUODENUM.

VENUS, called alſo *aphrodite*. The name of the goddeſs of beauty and love; it alſo ſignifies *venery*. On a due regulation of this appetite, much of the vigour of conſtitutions depends; and a too great continency is often productive of diſorders ſimilar to thoſe that ariſe from an exceſs of indulgence in this inſtance; though, in ſome conſtitutions, plethoric and inflammatory ſymptoms are the reſult. The delicate and tender ſhould be very cautious in their venereal engagements, as ſmall degrees of exceſs very ſenſibly injure them. It is alſo a name for copper. See Æs.

VERATRUM ALBUM. See HELLEBORUS ALBUS.

—— For that called *nigrum*, ſee HELLEBORUS FŒTIDUS.

VERBASCUM. MULLEIN. It is alſo called *candela regia*, *candelaria*, and *lanaria*, and is a large, white, woolly plant. Boerhaave mentions eleven ſpecies. The Edinburgh College orders the VERBASCUM THAPSUS, *foliis decurrentibus utrinque tomentoſis, caule ſimplici*. CL. PENTANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 243. The GREAT BROAD-LEAVED MULLEIN, HIGH TAPER, or COW'S-LUNG-WORT. This plant is biennial, met with by the road ſides, and under hedges. It is clothed with oblong, oval, ſoft downy leaves, all over white, and woolly, with a ſingle woolly ſtalk, and produces long ſpikes of yellow monopetalous flowers in July. The leaves have an herbaceous, bitter, ſubaſtringent taſte, but no peculiar ſmell; upon being chewed, they manifeſt a mucilaginous quality; hence recommended, both internally and externally, as emollients. They are an uſeful application, by way of fomentation and cataplaſm, to hæmorrhoidal tumors; alſo for promoting the reſolution or ſuppuration of glandular indurations. The plant has been held in eſteem, in conſumption and catarrhal coughs, and been recommended ſtrongly in dyſenteric affections. Dr. Home tried it in catarrh, and diarrhœa; but it only ſucceeded in the laſt. From thence it is concluded that the decoction of verbaſcum is uſeful in diminiſhing diarrhœas of long ſtanding, and often in eaſing the pains of the inteſtines, by the emollient, and probably the gentle aſtringent qualities of the plant. The decoction is made of two ounces of the leaves to 1 quart of water.

Doſe, four ounces every three hours.

VERBASCULUM. See PARALYSIS.

VERBASINA. See BIDENS.

VERBENA, VERBENACA. } verbena mas & cœrulea, *ſacra herba*, *hierobotane*, *cephalalgia herba*, *menſa Jovis*. COMMON VERVAIN. In Wales it is called *cas gangythreb*. It is the VERBENA OFFICINALIS LINN.

The roots are fibrous, of a light brown colour, hard, bitteriſh, and irregular; they ſend up many ſtalks half a yard high, ſquariſh, ſolid, roughiſh, of a purpliſh green colour, and branched; the leaves ſtand on the ſtalks in capſules oppoſite to each other, they are hairy on both ſides, wrinkled and jagged, with deep cuts, and wide at the ſtalk end, ſomething like oak leaves when half grown, of a deeper green above than below; the flowers are ranged in long ſpikes, of a pale purple colour, divided into five parts at the top, ſucceeded by four ſmall longiſh ſeeds joined together; they blow in July, &c. to October.

This herb is found in highways, in chalky, gravelly, and uncultivated grounds. It has been celebrated for a number of virtues, for which its ſenſible qualities afford little or no foundation. It has no remarkable ſmell, and hardly any taſte. However the root is hung at the pit of the ſtomach, and a freſh piece is placed there twice in a year, as a cure for the ſcrofula. An ointment made by boiling the whole plant in lard, as is directed for the green ointment of elder, is recommended as uſeful in ſcrofulous ulcers. See Raii Hiſt. Lewis's Mat. Med.

VERBENA FŒMINA. See ERYSIMUM.

VERBESINA, ſee BIDENS: for that called *verbeſina acmella*, and—*lavenia*, ſee ACMELLA.

VERMES. Worms, called alſo *elminthes*. The moſt frequent ſeat of worms in the human ſpecies is the inteſtinal tube; but occaſionally they have been found in almoſt every other part of the body.

In the ſtomach and inteſtines are the following ſpecies of *worms*: 1. The round *worms*, called *lumbrici*, alſo *teres* or *teretes*, and by Hippocrates *ſtrongylus*. 2. The tape-*worm*. 3. *Aſcarides*.

The LUMBRICI, round *worms*, are about a ſpan long, round and ſmooth: they are ſeated for the moſt part in the upper ſmall inteſtines, but ſometimes they are lodged alſo in the ſtomach, and in any part of the inteſtines, even to the rectum.

TÆNIÆ. GOURD, FLAT or TAPE-WORMS, called alſo *ceria*, or *ceriæ*. INTESTINORUM LUMBRICI LATI. Of all the *worms* that infeſt the human body, this is the moſt troubleſome and dangerous. The roots of the male and female ferns have long been famed for their efficacy in deſtroying and expelling this ſpecies of *worms*. The doſe of theſe roots in powder is to half an ounce, to be taken in honey and water, or mead; and if it is accompanied with ſcammony enough to purge, its efficacy will be greater. The French phyſicians order over-night a clyſter of milk and honey, and a quantity of panada for ſupper; in the morning the powdered fern-roots are given to detach the *worm*, of which the patient is ſaid to be ſenſible, by a ceſſation of the pain in the ſtomach, and by a weight that is felt in the lower belly. Two hours after this, the purgative is given to evacuate the looſened *worm*. The tape-*worms* are from two to forty feet long, according to the teſtimony of Platerus; they generally poſ-

ſeſs the whole tract of the inteſtines, but eſpecially the ileum: they very much reſemble a tape in their appearance, whence their name of tape-*worm*.

ASCARIDES, from ασκαριζω, *ſalio*. A ſort of worms ſo called from their continual troubleſome motion, which cauſes itching. They are very ſmall, white, and have ſharp pointed heads. They are generally lodged in the rectum; but ſometimes are alſo higher up, even in the ſtomach.

The ſymptoms, by which it is known that worms are exiſting in the body, are the ſame in general, whatever be the ſpecies of them; but an itching in the anus is the almoſt conſtant ſign of the *aſcarides* being in the rectum. They occaſion ſuch uneaſineſs in ſome people as to make them faint; and generally are ſo troubleſome in the night as to deprive them of ſleep. Sometimes there is ſo much heat in the inteſtine, as to cauſe a ſenſible tumor about the anus; but as theſe worms are voided in the ſtools, their preſence is moſt certainly known by ſeeing them there; for there is no one ſign but what is wanting in ſome patients.

Though this ſort of worms are as difficult to deſtroy as any other, they are leſs dangerous.

Theſe little worms are ſo enveloped in mucus, that great difficulty attends the deſtruction of them. The beſt known remedy is the Harrowgate water, if drank at the ſpring: the flower of brimſtone, taken with treacle, in ſuch a quantity as to gently purge the patient every day, is perhaps the next in efficacy to the Harrowgate water. The fumes of burning tobacco injected clyſterwiſe into the rectum are of ſingular efficacy; ſuppoſitories of cotton dipped in the gall of an ox may be tried; a decoction of ſavin in water hath been often uſed with ſucceſs, when taken for ſome time; and perhaps repeated doſes of rhubarb may anſwer as well as any other remedy.

Worms are rarely found but in perſons with weak ſtomachs, or where digeſtion is ill performed. As to certain aliments producing *worms*, it is objected that all we eat may be expected to generate them, as well as thoſe articles uſually ſpecified. It is ſaid that they cannot be hatched in a healthy inſide, for the gall in particular would deſtroy them; in children the gall is generally as inert as it is redundant; and in caſes of indigeſtion, when adults are the ſubjects of theſe vermin, the gall is alſo defective in its quality, and probably hence is the mediate cauſe of *worms* in the human inteſtines.

Numerous are the ſigns of *worms*, ſuch as colicky pains, a copious diſcharge of ſaliva when faſting, a diſagreeable breath in the morning, itching in the noſe, an irregular appetite, a ſwelled and hard belly, troubleſome ſleep, grinding the teeth during ſleep, palſies in the limbs, thirſt, and feveriſhneſs: but as theſe and all other ſigns are common to this and to other diſorders, the only one to be depended on is their being diſcharged; and this may be obſerved with reſpect to the *round*, the *tape-worm*, and thoſe called *aſcarides*.

Amongſt the variety of remedies propoſed for the deſtruction of *worms*, none ſeem more to be depended on than thoſe which purge briſkly, in conjunction with thoſe that ſtrengthen the chylopoetic organs. Various are the ſpecifics for deſtroying them, but their efficacy may be attributed to their purging or corroborating quality, or to both. *Mercury*, *rhubarb*, *aloes*, *Indian pink*, *ſea-ſalt*, *ox gall*, are thus efficacious; *water in which a portion of quickſilver is boiled*, is ſuppoſed to receive its efficacy from a portion of arſenic which it takes up from this mineral; *tin*, as recommended in the Edinburgh Medical Eſſays, is ſuppoſed to deſtroy the *worms* by its mechanical action on them, though, more probably, the arſenic in the tin is that to which the benefit is to be attributed. Dr. Biſs extols the *baſtard black hellebore* as a moſt certain deſtroyer of the round *worm*; but purging, by leſſening the ſlime, always relieves; and probably the *worms*, that are not forced away by this quickened motion of the inteſtines, may, for want of ſlime, languiſh and die. It does not appear that one kind of purge is preferable to another, let the kind of worms be what they will; the *worms* being always defended from the immediate action of the medicine by the ſlime; and therefore purges which act briſkly, and of which a frequent repetition can be borne, are the beſt. Of this ſort are *purging waters*, particularly *the ſulphureous*, *jalap*, &c. Dr. Stork ſays that he hath deſtroyed all ſorts of *worms*, viz. the round, the aſcarides, and the tape-*worm*, by the following mixture, repeated, as here directed. ℞ Sal. polychreſt. pulv. rad. jalap. & rad. valer. ſilv. pulv. ää ʒ i. ox. ſcillit. ʒ iv. m. exhibeatur adultis quater per diem ʒ ſs. junioribus vero ʒ i. aut ʒ ii.

See Andry, Linnæus, Doeveren, Coulet, on *Worms* in general; and ſee Van Phelſum on the Aſcarides, and Beddoe on the Tape-*worm*. See Edinb. Med. Comment. vol. iv. p. 283, &c. Dr. Lewis's Tranſlation of Hoffman's Practice of Medicine, vol. i. p. 353. 483. vol. ii. p. 156.

VERMINOSA FEBRIS. The diſorder called the WORM-FEVER, Dr. Muſgrave obſerves, is generally confined to children: and, as it too frequently baffles the beſt endeavours, he gives the following account of the diſorder, with the method of treating it, which in his practice hath been moſt ſucceſsful. The difficulty of curing what is called a *worm-fever*, ariſes, according to this author, from its being frequently attributed to *worms*, when the cauſe of the diſorder is of a quite different nature. He does not deny that the irritation cauſed by them doth ſometimes produce a fever; but he apprehends theſe caſes to be much more uncommon than is generally imagined, and that great miſchief is done by treating ſome of the diſorders of children as *worm*-caſes, which really are not ſo. Dr. Hunter, it is obſerved, was of the ſame opinion on this point, and he has diſſected great numbers of children who have been ſuppoſed to die of *worm*-fevers, and whoſe complaints were of courſe treated as proceeding from *worms*, in whom, however, there appeared, upon diſſection, to be not only no *worms*, but evident proofs of the diſorder having been of a very different nature. The ſpurious *worm*-fever, as Dr. Muſgrave calls it, has, in all the inſtances he has ſeen of it, ariſen evidently from the children having been indulged with too great quantities of fruit; though a poor cold diet may, he thinks, occaſionally give birth to it. Every ſort of fruit eaten to exceſs will probably produce it; but *an immoderate uſe of cherries ſeems to be the moſt common cauſe of it*. The approach of this diſorder has a different appearance, according as it ariſes from a habit of eating fruit in rather too large quantities, or from an exceſſive quantity taken at one time. In the former caſe, the patient gradually grows weak and languid; his colour becomes pale and livid; his belly ſwells and grows hard; his appetite and digeſtion are deſtroyed; his nights grow reſtleſs, or at leaſt his ſleep is much diſturbed with ſtartings, and then the fever ſoon follows; in the progreſs of which, the patient grows comatoſe, and at times convulſed; in which ſtate, when the event is not favourable, he dies. The pulſe at the wriſt, though quick, is never ſtrong or hard; the carotids, however, beat with great violence, and elevate the ſkin ſo as to be diſtinctly ſeen at a diſtance. The heat is at times conſiderable, eſpecially in the trunk; though at other times, when the brain is much oppreſſed, it is little more than natural. It is ſometimes accompanied by a violent pain in the epigaſtric region, though more commonly the pain is ſlight, and terminates in a coma; ſome degree of pain, however, ſeems to be inſeparable from it, ſo as clearly to diſtinguiſh this diſorder from other comatoſe affections. Where a large quantity of fruit has been eaten at once, the attack of the diſorder is inſtantaneous, and its progreſs rapid; the patient often paſſing, in the ſpace of a few hours, from apparently a perfect health, to a ſtupid, comatoſe, and almoſt dying ſtate. The ſymptoms of the fever, when formed, are in both caſes nearly the ſame, except that, in this latter ſort, a little purulent matter is ſometimes diſcharged, both by vomit and ſtool, from the very firſt day. The ſtools, in both caſes, exhibit ſometimes a kind of curd, reſembling curdled milk; at other times a floating ſubſtance is obſerved in them, and ſometimes a number of little threads and pellicles, and now and then a ſingle *worm*.

Strong purgatives, or *purges frequently repeated*, in this diſorder, are greatly condemned by Dr. Muſgrave, as they in general not only aggravate the ſymptoms already preſent, but are ſometimes the origin of convulſions.—*Blood-letting* is not to be thought of in any ſtage of the diſorder. But although frequent purging is not recommended, yet a *ſingle vomit* and *purge* are adviſed in the beginning of the diſorder, with a view to evacuate ſuch indigeſted matter and mucus as happen to remain in the ſtomach and bowels. Theſe having operated properly, there is ſeldom occaſion for repeating them; and it is ſufficient, if the body be coſtive, to adminiſter, every ſecond or third day, a clyſter compoſed of aloe opt. ʒ ſs. & infuſ. flor. chamæm. ʒ v. The principal part of the

cure, however, depends upon external applications to the bowels and ſtomach; and as the cauſe of the diſorder is of a cold nature, the applications muſt be warm, cordial, and invigorating; and their action muſt be promoted by conſtant actual heat. In this caſe, ℞ Fol. abſ. & rutæ, āā p. æq. aq. pur. q. ſ. f. decoct. ſaturatiſſimum, quo calide foveantur regio ventriculi et abdomen, 4ta vel 5ta quaque hora, per horæ quadrantem. Magma ex herbis coctis, poſt fotus uſum, iiſdem partibus perpetuo appoſitum teneatur, et quoties refrixerit, aliud calidum apponatur. For internal uſe ℞ Spts. cinnam. & aq. cinnam. āā ℥ ſs. ol. amygd. d. ℥ ſs. ſyr. Tol. ʒ iij. m. et tempore uſus fortiter concutiantur in phiala: capiat pro ratione ætatis, ʒ ij. ad ʒ vj. tertia quaque hora. When any nervous ſymptoms come on, or remain after the diſorder is abated, they are eaſily removed, by giving a pill of four grains of aſſafœtida, once or twice a day.

When *worms* really infeſt the bowels, Dr. Muſgrave obſerves that their diagnoſtics are very uncertain; but that in real *worm* caſes, the treatment above recommended would, he imagines, be much more efficacious than the practice commonly had recourſe to. As *worms* either find the conſtitution weakly, or ſoon make it ſo, the frequent repetition of purges, particularly mercurials, he aſſerts, is injurious. Fomenting the belly, night and morning, with a ſtrong decoction of rue and wormwood, is much recommended; for, by invigorating the bowels, it has thereby a conſiderable influence in rendering them capable of expelling ſuch *worms* as they happen to contain. After the fomentation, he adviſes to anoint the belly with a liniment, compoſed of one part of eſſential oil of rue, and two parts of a decoction of rue in ſweet oil. Of internal medicines, the beſt is aſſafœtida, with an aloetic pill or two at proper intervals. The diet of children diſpoſed to *worms*, he adds, ſhould be warm and nouriſhing, conſiſting, in part at leaſt, of animal food, which is not the worſe for being a little ſeaſoned. Their drink may be any kind of beer that is well hopped, with now and then a ſmall draught of porter or negus. A total abſtinence from butter is not ſo neceſſary as is generally thought. Poor cheeſe muſt be wholly avoided, but ſuch as is rich and pungent may be moderately allowed, for it is peculiarly uſeful. It is equally an error to feed children too well with rich food, rich ſauces, and a very free uſe of wine; and to confine them to too ſtrict or too poor a diet, which weakens their digeſtion, and renders them liable to diſorders in the bowels.

Dr. Butter, in his Treatiſe on the Infantile Remittent Fever, which he ſays is the *worm*-fever of authors, aſſerts, that there is not the ſmalleſt rational ground for regarding *worms* in the cure of this fever; that, though the exiſtence of *worms* be a ſign of diſeaſe in children, yet, in his judgment, they are properly neither cauſe nor ſymptom of ſuch diſeaſe; and therefore ought not to influence, in any reſpect, medical practice. It hath long been known that fevers deſtroy *worms*. As a definition, he ſays, that the infantile remittent fever is diſtinguiſhed by drowſy exacerbations, wakeful remiſſions, pain of the head and belly, total loſs of appetite, little thirſt, and ſlimy ſtools. In his deſcription he obſerves, that this fever is accompanied with a great many ſymptoms, but they ſeldom all occur in the ſame caſe. Theſe ſymptoms he arranges under three different heads, conſtituting ſo many varieties of the diſeaſe. Theſe varieties he names the acute, the ſlow, and the low infantile remittent fevers; as cauſes, the doctor points out irritability and indigeſtion; this fever may be accelerated by cold, fatigue, &c. but the principal cauſes *are crude accumulations in the firſt paſſages, which, with a very irritable prediſpoſition, draw the inteſtinal canal into ſpaſm, which is ſoon communicated to the reſt of the body, conſtituting the fever.* The two ſymptoms commonly attributed to *worms*, he refers to debility as their cauſe; theſe ſymptoms are the loſs of voice, and of ſpeech. In order to the cure, Dr. Butter propoſes *but one indication to be regarded*, viz. *the removal of the febrile irritation.* This irritation is owing to a ſpaſmodic affection of the inteſtinal and other membranes of the body, ſupported by morbid accumulations in the firſt paſſages. The means preferred are, reſt, quietneſs, and ſtillneſs. The bed-room ſhould have but little light admitted into it. Diluting and nouriſhing drinks ſhould be frequently given, ſuch as ſmall broth, gruel, and barley-water. Solid food ſhould not be allowed. The neutral ſalts, particularly the ſal polychreſt. is uſeful by its abating the inteſtinal ſtricture, and rendering the bowels rather lax. For a child of five years old, a dram of the ſalt may be diſſolved in four ounces of water, ſweetened with any convenient ſyrup, or with ſugar; and two table ſpoonfuls may be given every four hours. This mixture ſhould be given ſo as to keep the bowels open; in general when the fever is low, one ſtool ſhould be produced every day, two in the ſlow, and three or four in the acute kind. When the bowels are rendered ſoluble, nitre may be uſed inſtead of the ſal polychreſt If a looſeneſs attends, the neutral ſalts muſt not be given, but, in their ſtead, the following mixture, in the ſame manner as the above with ſal polychreſt. In four ounces of water diſſolve five grains of the extr. cicutæ, and add to it a dram of ſugar. In the ſlow kind of this fever, the mixture with the extr. cicutæ is to be preferred to that with the ſalt. A grain for every year of the patient's age may be given, diſſolved in water as already directed. If required to keep the belly lax, when the extract is uſed, the ſal polychreſt. may be given twice a day, or as much rhubarb may be given every night as may be required. The general treatment takes place in the beginning of the low fever; but after the ſymptoms of the lowneſs abate, the treatment varies a little. In caſe of coſtiveneſs, half a dram of the ſal polychreſt. may be given, diſſolved in two ounces of water ſweetened, the one half at night, the other in the morning. If the child hath a ſtool daily, the nitre may be uſed inſtead of the ſal polychreſt. Four drops of the acidum vitriolicum dilutum may be given every four hours in the patient's drink. Small wine-whey ſhould be uſed inſtead of barley-water, by turns with the gruel and broth; ſometimes a little wine may be added to the gruel. If this low fever is complicated with looſeneſs, the extr. cicutæ, given as above, ſhould be the only medicine employed, except a drop or two of the tinct. opii, after each ſtool. To relieve the vociferation and reſtleſſneſs, foment the belly with flannel cloth wrung out of a decoction of chamomile, agreeably warm, and repeated as required. See Medical Tranſactions, vol. i. p. 45—59.

VERMICULARES. See LUMBRICALES MUSCULI.

VERMICULARIS. See SEDUM.

VERMIFORMIS. A prominence of the cerebellum, ſo called from *vermis*, *a worm*, and *forma*, *ſhape*.

VERMIS REPENS, —— MORDICANS. See HERPES

VERNIX. See JUNIPERI GUMMI.

VERONICA, called alſo *betonica Pauli*, *thea Germanica*; *chamædrys anguſtifolia ſpuria*; *chamædrys latifolia Europæa*, FLUELLIN, and MALE SPEEDWELL. VERONICA OFFICINALIS. It is a low, hairy, trailing plant, with firm leaves ſet in pairs. From the joints ariſe ſlender pedicles, bearing ſpikes of blue monopetalous flowers, each of which is divided, as is the cup, into four ſegments, and followed by a flat bicellular captule, which opens at the upper broad part, and ſheds ſmall brown ſeeds. It is perennial, grows wild on ſandy grounds and dry commons. It flowers in June.

The leaves have a weak, but not diſagreeable ſmell, which in drying is diſſipated, and which they give over in diſtillation with water, but without yielding any ſeparable oil; to the taſte they are bitter and rough. They give out their virtue to water and to ſpirit, but moſt perfectly to the latter.

An infuſion of the leaves drank as tea is diuretic, and conſidered as very ſalubrious in many diſorders, particularly thoſe of the breaſt; the water diſtilled from them is called European tea, and by ſome is preferred to the Aſiatic. Both the infuſion in water, and the diſtilled water, poſſeſs all the virtues of the Aſiatic tea, and have the ſame good effects. See Francus on the virtues of *veronica*.

VERONICA AQUATICA, &c. ſee BECCABUNGA.

VERRICULARIS TUNICA, from *verriculum a net*, ſee AMPHIBLESTROIDES.

VERRUCÆ. WARTS. A *wart* begins in the cutis, and ſeems to be either an efflorescence of the ſerum hardening on the ſkin, making a dry tumor, or a ſmall luxuriancy of the little arteries of the cutis, making a little ſarcoma, or ſoft *wart*. When it ariſes with a broad baſis, it is called *verruca ſeſſilis*. Sometimes a few capillaries putting out together, after they are grown to a ſmall length, enlarge themſelves into a greater compaſs, and make the penſile tumor called *acrochordon*.

Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS LOCALES and ORDER TUMORES; and defines it, an extuberation harder than a ſarcoma, and rough.

Warts are generally removed by incision, or by the uſe of cauſtics, the juice of *celandine*, of *eſula*, *the gall of the pike*, or of *the eel*, the *mineral acids*, the *lunar cauſtic*, or *an actual cautery*, after which laſt they are ſaid never to return.

When *warts* are on the knuckles they are difficult to be ſeparated, without hurting the tendons, and are generally to be left to themſelves. Heiſter obſerves, that on the face, lips, or eye-lids, there are ſometimes a ſort of livid and bluiſh *warts*, which in their tendency are next to a cancer. Theſe are beſt let alone; for if they are diſturbed, they degenerate into a cancer. See Heiſter's Surgery. Tiſſot's Advice to the People. Bell's Surgery, vol. v. p. 532. White's Surgery, p. 80.

VERSICARIA VULGARIS. See ALKEKENGI.

VERTEBRÆ, from *verto*, *to turn*. See SPINA.

VERTEX, from *verto*, *to turn*. The CROWN of the HEAD, ſo called becauſe the hairs turn there, called alſo *coryphe*.

VERTIGO, from *vertendo*, in which the head ſeems to turn, or at leaſt all things about the patient ſeem to do ſo, called alſo *dinos*, *ilingos*. It is always ſymptomatic. When a miſt is alſo before the eyes, it is called *ſcotodine*, or *ſcotodinos*. When a giddineſs, with only a dimneſs of the ſight, or a ſparkling before the eyes, attends, it is called *ſcotomia*. Etmuller divides it into three kinds: 1. A ſimple *vertigo*, in which there is only a tranſient and ſhort continued gyration of objects. 2. A dark *vertigo*, or *ſcotomia*, when the eyes are darkened, or ſo affected, as if ſeveral colours were before them. 3. The *vertigo* called *caduca*, in which the patient preſently falls down.

The cauſes are a compreſſion on the brain from a depreſſion of the ſkull; an extravaſation of matter on the membranes of the brain, &c. in acute diſeaſes, preſſure on the brain from the larger veſſels being diſtended with blood, either from its unuſual quantity or its rarefaction. Any cauſe that can preſs, diſtend, or contract the arteries, ſuch as ſudden ſurpriſe, ebriety, voracity, &c. by which the regular influx of the ſpirits, and their reflux into the optic nerves, are prevented. An acid or other acrimony in the ſtomach may affect the nerves, and, by conſent of parts, produce this diſorder of the head. Dr. de Meza obſerves that *vertigo* may proceed from ſix different cauſes, viz. 1. From a ſanguineous plethora. 2. From a foulneſs in the primæ viæ. 3. From debility in conſequence of exceſſive evacuations. 4. From compreſſion. 5. From poiſons of different kinds; as opium, mercury, fumes of charcoal, &c. And, 6. From a ſerous colluvies, in conſequence of a ſtoppage of iſſues, ulcers, or any other habitual drains.

In a *vertigo*, there is generally an apparent rotation of external objects, though ſometimes all things ſeem to aſcend, and ſometimes they ſeem to have a contrary tendency. As the diſorder increaſes, the objects appear of various colours, and ſoon after follows a tottering of the whole muſcular frame; the patient begins to be afraid of falling, and catches hold of every thing near him, to ſuſtain himſelf; the diſorder increaſing, there comes on a dimneſs, then a loſs of ſight, then the nerves fail all at once, and the patient falls to the ground. If the diſorder proceeds further than this, it terminates in a lipothymy, epilepſy, or apoplexy. When a loſs of ſight attends a *vertigo*, there is alſo a ringing of the ears.

If the diſorder is recent, happens ſeldom, the patient young, the cure is eaſy;—if it is original and confirmed, happens frequently, or if it ſeizes old perſons, and is accompanied with a great dimneſs of ſight, and inability to ſtand, the cure is difficult;—if the ringing of the ears proceeds from a diſorder of the brain, it is often troubleſome for many years, and forebodes an epilepſy, or an apoplexy.

If there is a ſanguine plethora, bleeding will be neceſſary, and the taking of blood from the temporal artery hath ſucceeded, when for a long time all other methods have failed.—*If there is a nauſea, or other diſorder of the ſtomach*, an emetic is generally to be preſcribed.—This diſorder is moſt frequently ſymptomatic; and then purging with the tinct. aloës, or the pil. ex aloë cum myrrha, is amongſt the moſt effectual remedies. To theſe may be added mild chalybeates, and ſuch nervous medicines as the peculiarity of the conſtitution in general, or ſymptoms in particular, may require. When a ſymptom of the gout, &c. the original diſorder being removed, the ſymptomatic will of courſe follow. See Wallis's Sydenham, Etmuller, Mead, Hoffman, Heiſter, &c.

VESANIÆ, alſo *dementia*. DEFECT OF JUDGMENT, as in delirium, madneſs, idiotiſm, &c. ALIENATIONS OF THE MIND. Dr. Cullen makes this the fourth ORDER of his CLASS NEUROSES—and ſays, it is where the functions of the mind in judging are injured, unattended with pyrexia, or coma.—Under this order he arranges the AMENTIA—MELANCHOLIA—MANIA—and ONEIRODYNIA. See Noſolog. Synopſ. Meth. For the particular account of the different genera, and the mode of cure peculiarly adapted to each, the reader is referred to the ſpecific terms in this Dictionary.

VESICA URINARIA. The URINARY BLADDER, called alſo *cyſtis urinaria*. It is of an oblong form, its fundus lies againſt the os pubis, and its neck upon the os ſacrum, and coccygis. The neck does not come out at the end of the *bladder*, but at the flat and moſt depending ſide, through the proſtate gland, which lies flat upon it, ſo that there is properly no neck, being nothing of that ſhape. The fundus is the ſmalleſt end; the erect attitude ſeems to be the principal reaſon of this difference between this ſhape and that of quadrupeds. The *bladder* of a fœtus is very ſimilar to that of a quadruped. The ureters enter into the *bladder*, near the veſiculæ ſeminales. The coats of the *bladder* are, 1ſt, a partial one from the peritonæum. 2d, A muſcular coat, the greateſt part of the external fibres of which are longitudinal, ariſing from the proſtate gland. Under theſe is a ſtratum principally circular, under which, on the inſide, is a very complex net-work of fibres, running in all directions, by which diverſity, and being fixed to the proſtate gland, they, in motion, bring all parts towards the gland, for the expulſion of the urine, and to contract the *bladder*, lying looſe when empty. The inner coat is a very thin tranſparent membrane, of a very denſe texture, which prevents the tranſudations of urine. Many deſcribe another coat, but it is nothing more than the cellular membrane. The ligamentous remains of the urachus upon the fundus of the *bladder* are never pervious. The ureters have ſmall oblique orifices, and paſs obliquely through the coats; which hath the effect of valves. The urethra ariſes from the flat ſurface of the *bladder*. The arteries are from the hypogaſtric, or internal iliac, being branches of the arteria ſciatica, epigaſtrica, and umbilicalis, on each ſide. The nerves are from the crurales, and the ſympathetici maximi, by means of their communication with the crurales; ſome branches are from the plexus meſentericus inferior. See Haller's Phyſiology, in the article RENES. Winſlow's Anatomy.

VESICÆ RARUS MORBUS, Hoffm. It is a copious diſcharge of mucus with the urine. It is an inſtance of the *dyſuria mucoſa*.

VESICÆ DISTILLATORIÆ. See CUCURBITA.

VESICANTIA, } See EPISPASTICA.
VESICATORIA, }

VESICARIA MARINA NIGRA. See ALCYONIUM, FARRAGO.

VESICATORIA EMPLASTRA. See CANTHARIDES, N° 3—5.

VESICATORIUM. See CATAPLASMA, EPISPASTICA.

VESICULA, vel FOLLICULUS FELLIS. The GALL-BLADDER. Under the great lobe of the liver, a little to the right, we ſee the *gall-bladder*. It is ſituated in a ſulcus on the under ſide of the great lobe, in the fiſſure between the two lobes, and being attached to the liver, hath a coat from the peritonæum. In a ſtanding poſture, it lies forwards and downwards. Its fundus is raiſed by a fulneſs, and depreſſed by the emptying of the ſtomach; whence that uneaſy ſenſation which attends hunger. Its coats are like thoſe of the inteſtines, the inner is not villous, nor papillous, but a net-work of plicæ in all directions. The hepatic and cyſtic ducts run almoſt parallel, and quite contiguous, not as repreſented in the figures; and uniting, form the ductus communis choledochus, which going on, joins the ductus pancreaticus, and opens into the duodenum, in the moſt depending concave part of the inteſtine. See Winſlow's Anatomy. Haller's Phyſiology, in the article JECUR.

VESICULÆ DIVÆ BARBARÆ. See VARIOLA CONFLUENS.

VESICULÆ GINGIVARUM. The THRUSH. See APHTHÆ.

—— MALPIGHIANÆ. See ASPERA ARTERIA.

—— SEMINALES. They are two membranaceous cellular tubes, lying on each ſide between the bladder and the rectum, on the outſide of the vaſa deferentia; they are about three fingers' breadth long, and one broad; they are convoluted like the inteſtines, and kept in their ſituation by a ligamentous membrane, the internal fibres of which

are

are muſcular. The inſide of the veſiculæ ſeminales is cavernous, and of a villous appearance.

VESTIBULUM. It is an irregular round cavity, not quite ſo large as the tympanum, and ſituated rather more inward and forward. The veſtibulum and tympanum are, as it were, ſet back to back, with a partition between them, and communicating near the middle of the feneſtra ovalis.

VESTIGIUM. See METATARSUS.

VETERNUM. See ANASARCA.

VETERNUS. See LETHARGUS, under CAROS.

VETONICA. See CARYOPHYLLUS RUBER; for that called—CORDI, ſee BETONICA.

VIA LACTEA. See GALAXIA.

VIBEX. *Purple* ſpots, and WHEALS UNDER THE SKIN, of a *ſcarlet* colour. Sometimes called STIGMA.

VIBURNUM, called alſo LANTANA, *camara*. PLIANT MEALY TREE, WAYFARING-TREE. Boerhaave mentions nine ſorts. It is an arboreſcent ſhrub; its wood is fungous; the leaves reſemble thoſe of alder; the flowers grow in umbellas, ſmall like elder flowers, are white, and conſiſt of five petals; the flowers are ſucceeded by berries which are green, then red, and at laſt black; they are ſweet and viſcous. This ſhrub is found in hedges, and clayey uncultivated grounds. The leaves and berries are aſtringent. See Raii Hiſt.

VICIA. The TARE or VETCH, called alſo BICION, *Cræca major*. The pod is full of roundiſh or angulated ſeeds, the leaves are numerous, pinnated, and generally conjugated by pairs to a rib which ends in a tendril. Boerhaave enumerates twenty-two ſpecies. The TARES, or VETCHES, are heating and aſtringent. Decoction of vetches with raiſins, figs, and liquorice, has been partly taken in the ſuppurative ſtate of the ſmall-pox, under the ſuppoſition of filling the pocks, and creating good pus.

VICTORIALIS. See OPHIOSCHORDON.

VIDAMARAM. See SEBESTEN.

VINCA PERVINCA, called alſo *clematis*, *pervinca major*. The GREATER PERIWINKLE or PERVINKLE. From a ſtringy, creeping, fibrous root, ſpring ſmooth ſlender ſtalks that are long and creeping. The flower is monopetalous, and is followed by two pods, in which are oblong, ſulcated, and almoſt cylindrical ſeeds.

This plant grows on banks at the ſides of ditches. An infuſion of the leaves is commended againſt the fluor albus, hæmoptoë, hæmorrhoids, and exceſſive menſes. See Raii Hiſt.

VINCETOXICUM. SWALLOW-WORT. See ASCLEPIAS.

VINI SPIRITUS TENUIOR & RECTIFICATUS. See VINUM ADUSTUM.

VINUM. WINE, called alſo *Bacchus*. For different kinds of wine, ſee ŒNUS. The juice of ſweet fruits, ſuch as grapes, currants, apples, &c. is called *wine* when fermented; but the name is more particularly applied to the fermented juice of the grape. One and the ſame kind of grape proves greatly different in taſte and flavour, according to the climate and expoſure to the ſun. Thoſe *wines* which have ſcarcely been at all fermented, and are boiled, are called MUST, and BOILED WINES. It is the thin watery juices that are extremely prone to ferment, and in which fermentation, when once begun, can ſcarcely be ſuppreſſed, until it hath run beyond the vinous ſtate, that are thus treated. By boiling, the fermentative quality are reſtrained, the liquor becomes richer, and continues fit for drinking at leaſt a year or two; but it is not ſo wholeſome as the fermented *wine*. MUST relaxes the conſtitution; and if drank immoderately, it is apt to produce dangerous fluxes; on the contrary, *perfect wine* conſtringes and corroborates. Another claſs of *wines* is thoſe which have undergone fermentation, but not a complete one; of theſe there are two kinds, 1ſt, *The thin ſweet wines* which are only muſt, partially fermented, or whoſe fermentation is checked before the ſweetneſs is gone off; theſe *wines* can ſcarcely be kept a year. 2d, *The ſtrong full-bodied wines* that are rich and ſweet; theſe are generally a mixture of fermented and inſpiſſated muſt, the latter being added to increaſe the richneſs of the liquor, and prevent the fermentation from running beyond its due limits. Theſe *wines* heat the conſtitution, and ſhould be ſparingly drank; of this kind are Malmſey, Canary, &c. 3d, *Thoſe which have been completely fermented*, and *have thrown off their groſs matter*. Theſe are the moſt perfect, and the moſt ſalutary.

The goodneſs of *wines* is judged of by their being bright and clear in the glaſs, of an agreeable reviving ſmell and taſte, leaving, when in the mouth ſome time, a ſlight ſenſe of aſtringency, being moderately ſtrong and ſpirituous, paſſing freely by urine, exciting appetite, producing a gentle ſweat in the night, and keeping the body open next day, without being followed by any headach, heavineſs of the limbs, or other uneaſineſs.

The PRINCIPLES, of which *wine* conſiſts, are *water*, *inflammable ſpirit*, *a fine ſaline matter which ariſes in diſtillation immediately after the ſpirit*, called by Becher *media ſubſtantia vini*; *a groſſer ſalt called tartarus*, which ſeparates on ſtanding, and adheres to the ſides of the caſks; *a gummy or mucilaginous ſubſtance*; and *a groſs unctuous or reſinous kind of matter*. WINE is conſidered to contain in general *three* different matters,—1ſt, A portion of MUST, or unaſſimilated matter. 2d, A portion of a proper WINE, in which, by the fermentation, a quantity of alcohol is produced; and 3dly a portion of VINEGAR produced by a too active, or a too long protracted fermentation.—Theſe different matters will appear more or leſs copiouſly at the different periods of the fermentation. Thus in new *wine* the muſt will be moſt abundant; as the fermentation advances, the portion of genuine *wine* will be more conſiderable; and if fermentation has all along been properly managed, a vinegar will not appear but in very old *wine*; and from the proportion of theſe ſeveral matters, the qualities of *wine*, depending upon the period and ſtate of fermentation, may be properly aſcertained.

With us the five following kinds of *wine* only are ordered for pharmaceutic and medicinal uſes, viz. 1ſt, The *vin. alb. Hiſpanicum*, or mountain *wine*. 2d, *Vin. alb. Gallicum*, or French white *wine*. 3d, *Vin. Canarinum*, Canary or ſack. 4th, *Vin. Rhenanum*, or Rheniſh *wine*. 5th, *Vin. rubrum*, or red Port and claret. The *firſt* are generally ſtrong and ſweet, conſiſting of half-fermented *wine* and muſt. The *ſecond* are moderately ſpirituous, grateful to the ſtomach, and paſs freely by urine, but ſome of them affect the head. The *third* are very rich and ſtrong, their effects are more durable than the thinner, and they are nutritious. The *fourth* are the moſt acid, and are alſo the moſt diuretic; they alſo render the bowels lax. The fifth are the moſt aſtringent and ſtrengthening.

The general effects of *wine* are to ſtimulate the ſtomach; exhilarate the ſpirits; warm the habit; promote and quicken circulation; and in large quantities to prove intoxicating, and powerfully ſedative.

Conſidered as a medicine, *wine* is a valuable cordial in languors and debilities, more grateful and reviving than the common aromatic infuſions and diſtilled waters; it is particularly uſeful in the low ſtage of malignant and other fevers; it raiſes the pulſe, ſupports the ſtrength, promotes a diaphoreſis, and reſiſts putrefaction, and in many caſes, proves of more immediate advantage than the Peruvian bark. Delirium, which is the conſequence of exceſſive irritability and a defective ſtate of nervous energy, is often entirely removed by the free uſe of wine. It is an obſervation of long experience, that thoſe who indulge in the uſe of wine, are leſs ſubject to fevers both of the malignant and intermittent kind. In the putrid ſore throat, in the ſmall pox verging to putreſcency, where there is great debility, in gangrenes and the plague, wine is to be conſidered a principal remedy. And in almoſt all caſes of languors, and great proſtration of ſtrength, wine is experienced to be a more grateful and efficacious cordial than can be ſelected from the whole claſs of aromatics. *Uſed dietetically*, it is beneficial to the weak and aged, and to thoſe who are expoſed to a warm and moiſt air, or to a corrupted one. Uſed *externally*, it cools, ſtrengthens, and reſiſts putrefaction. Dr. Harris, in his Diſſert. Chirurg. ſays, that ulcers ſhould be waſhed with warm *wine*; external inflammations are removed by it. In an eryſipelas, and eryſipelatous pains in wounds, warm *wine*, and fomentations with the ſpirit of *wine*, are the moſt uſeful. There are three other ſubſtances of great uſe produced from wine, viz. tartar, cryſtals of tartar, and vinegar. For their medicinal properties, refer to the ſpecific terms in theſe ſheets. Where wine itſelf may be proper as a cordial, it ſometimes may be conſidered as too heating; if then, to an equal proportion of milk and water, as much wine is added as will occaſion the coloſtrum to ſeparate by boiling, and then ſtrained and ſweetened, a whey will be formed, called SERUM VINOSUM, WINE WHEY, which will be mildly cordial, and diaphoretic, and often given with good effect; or water may be added

to wine for the same purposes; besides, wine and water makes the best common beverage, water alone, and good small beer, excepted. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Medica. Nicholson's Dictionary of Chemistry, 1795.

VINUM ADUSTUM, called also *vinum ardens*, *spiritus vini*. Vinous, inflammable, and vegetable fermented spirit, SPIRIT OF WINE, which last is the general name when it is rectified, called also *cuculatum majus*; *æneaflagma*. When this *spirit* is brought to the highest degree of purity from phlegm and oil, it is called ALCOHOL.

This *spirit* is obtained by distillation of fermented liquors. In FRANCE it is all drawn from wines; in ENGLAND and GERMANY from malt liquors. Some is drawn from melasses; and in AMERICA it is distilled from sugar, after fermenting it, and is there called RUM. This *spirit*, whatever be the subject from which it is obtained, if freed from its phlegm and gross oil, is found in every trial to be the same.

When this *spirit* is first drawn from any fermented vegetable liquor, it contains much of the phlegm thereof, and of the essential oil of the respective vegetable which afforded it; it is therefore rectified, or purified, by redistilling it with a very gentle heat; and when on adding a small quantity of this *spirit* to a little cotton, and setting it on fire, it burns away so perfectly, as that at last the cotton also takes fire, and flames also, it is called rectified *spirit of wine*. If equal measures of this rectified *spirit* and of pure water are mixed, it will be what is called *spiritus vini tenuior*, of the strength of brandy or PROOF SPIRIT. If to the rectified *spirit*, as much well dried and yet warm alkaline salt be added, as that a part of it remains undissolved at the bottom, it will absorb the remaining aqueous humidity, and the *spirit* may be poured from its surface. After which, if a little calcined vitriol, or burnt alum be added to this dephlegmated *spirit*, and it be again distilled, it will arise pure and free from either superfluous phlegm, or any of the alkaline salt that may be detained therein. The *spirit* after this treatment is called alcohol. The college of physicians direct alcohol to be made by the following process. Take of rectified *spirit of wine*, one gallon; kali made hot, one pound and an half; pure kali, one ounce: mix the *spirit* with the pure kali; and afterwards add one pound of the hot kali: shake them and digest for twenty-four hours. Pour off the *spirit*, to which add the rest of the kali, and distil in a water-bath. It is to be kept in a vessel well stopped. The specific gravity of the alcohol is, to that of distilled water, as 815 to 1000. Pharm. Lond. 1788.

Pure *spirit*, even after brought to the state of alcohol, is no other than an intimate combination of water with an oil which hath been highly subtilised by the process of fermentation, and a small portion of acid. From the best rectified *spirit* somewhat more than one half of its quantity of water may yet be extracted.

This *spirit* is of extensive use in chemistry; it separates the medicinal parts of vegetable and animal substances from the inactive matter: it extracts their flavour and colour; it dissolves resins and oil for varnishes, &c. and extracts them from woods which contain them; it preserves animal and vegetable bodies from corruption; it dissolves all vegetable resins and distilled oils, the subtil oils of aromatic herbs, flowers, seeds, fruit, woods, and roots; it dissolves empyreumatic oils; it mingles with water, and produces much heat by being mixed therewith; it coagulates milk, blood, and the white of egg, and most animal juices, except the urine and bile; it mingles with all acids concentrated or diluted, whether of the mineral or vegetable kingdom; on mixing it with the concentrated mineral acids, a strong ebullition and heat ensues, the acidity is obtunded or destroyed, and the compound proves a subtil, volatile, fragrant fluid, and thus produces the dulcified acid *spirits*.

As a medicine, *spirit of wine*, when externally applied, strengthens the vessels, and thickens the juices in them, and thus restrains hæmorrhages; it instantly contracts the extremities of the nerves, and deprives them of sense and motion; thus it eases their pain, but destroys their use; if received into the stomach in an undiluted state, it produces the same effects as when externally applied; and if the quantity taken is considerable, a palsy or apoplexy follows, and soon proves mortal. Proof *spirit*, and such as is diluted below the strength of proof, when externally applied in conjunction with corroborant, anodyne, and antiseptic fomentations, is of considerable efficacy; if it is inwardly taken in small quantities, it strengthens lax fibres, incrassates thin fluids, and warms the habit. A moderate internal use of this *spirit* is the most serviceable to those who are exposed to heat and moisture, to corrupted air, or other causes of colliquative and putrid diseases. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict. of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med.

VINUM. WINE. This term, besides those already specified, is added to several products, and compositions, which chiefly take their names from the principal material of which they are formed—as *Vinum rhabarbari*, &c. which may be found under RHABARBARUM, &c. but for that called—*Hordeaceum regionum septentrionalium*, see ALLA—*Falernum*, see AMINÆUM VINUM;—*Emeticum*;—*Benedictum*, see ANTIMONIALE VINUM;—*Chalybeatum*;—*Ferri*, see FERRUM;—*Ardens*, see VINUM ADUSTUM;—*Hippocraticum*, see CLARETUM.

VIOLA. The VIOLET, called also *ion*. Boerhaave takes notice of eighteen sorts; but it is only the sweet scented purple kind that is in use with us. VIOLA ODORATA, acaulis, foliis cordatis, stolonibus reptantibus, CLASS. SYNGENESIA; ORDO MONOGAMIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 1007. THE SWEET VIOLET. The flowers have a very agreeable smell, and a weak mucilaginous bitterish taste. If taken to the quantity of two drams, they are gently laxative; and, according to Bergius, and some others, they possess an anodyne and pectoral quality; the seeds are somewhat more laxative, and also gently emetic. They are also said to be strongly diuretic, and useful in gravelly complaints. The flowers give out to water both their virtues and fine colour, but scarcely impart any tincture to rectified spirit of wine, though they impregnate the spirit with their fine flavour.

A syrup is made with the blue flowers, and found certainly useful in some chemical investigations, to detect an acid, or an alcali; the former changing the blue colour to a red; the latter to a green. It is said also to be a laxative for infants: the sugar, of which the syrup consists, perhaps, may produce that effect, but little dependence can be had on the activity of the violets.

SYRUPUS VIOLÆ. *Syrup of Violet.*

Take of the fresh petals of violets, ℔ ii. boiling distilled water, three pints; macerate them for twenty-four hours; afterwards strain the liquor through a fine linen rag without expression, and add the clarified sugar to make a syrup. Ph. Lond. 1788. But both the flowers and the syrup lose their fine colour by long keeping. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

—— IPECACUA, see IPECACUANHA;—*Lunaris*, see BULBONACH;—*Lutea*, see CHEIRI;—*Mariana*, see CERVICARIA;—*Marina*, see EPERLAUNUS;—*Palustris*, see SANICULA EBOR.

VIORNA. See ATRAGENE.

VIPEBA. See CASSADA.

VIPERA. The VIPER. The COLUBER BERUS, i. e. COLUBER *scutis abdominalibus* 146, *squamis caudæ* 39. LINN. It is a viviparous reptile, about an inch or less in thickness, and from twenty to thirty inches in length. It is distinguished from the snake by an undulated black line on its back, and the smallness of its tail. It is found in the heat of summer under hedges, and in winter it retires into holes in the earth. Its poison is at the basis of its fangs, or long teeth, through which it is emitted by a slit when the animal bites. A small portion of this poison, when communicated to the blood by a wound, produces dreadful effects, though when taken into the stomach it is inoffensive. If a *viper* bites itself or another *viper*, they die as speedily as any other animal which hath suffered the same accident. The famed cure, when the *viper's* poison is received by a wound, is immediately to rub the fat of *vipers* into the wounded part, and the patient must take as much vinegar in all he drinks for some time after the accident, as is at least agreeable to the palate. See also the famed cure for the bite of a rattle-snake in the article BOICININGA.

As a medicine, the flesh of *vipers* does not appear to excel that of eels. Notwithstanding the opinion of Dr. Mead, on the efficacy of this reptile as a nutrient, Dr. Cullen does not allow it to have any peculiar powers as an aliment, nor does he admit that there is the slightest foundation for allowing them as a medicine. He considers such a supposition of their virtues existing in any uncommon degree, as a mark, among many others, of the weakness and folly of the ancients, and equally of their

their modern followers.—See Cullen's Mat. Med. Mead on Poiſons. Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called—*Indica*; *Pileata*, ſee COBRA DE CAPELLO.

VIPERARIA. See SCORZONERA.

VIPERINA. See SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.

VIRGA AUREA, alſo called *doria herba*, *conyza*, *ſymphytum*, *petræum*, *elichryſum*, *conſolida Saracenica*, *Jacobæa paluſtris*. COMMON GOLDEN ROD. It is the SOLIDAGO VIRGA AUREA, Linn. It is a plant with long, and ſomewhat oval leaves, pointed at both ends, ſlightly, or not at all indented, with upright ſpikes of ſmall yellow flowers, which are followed by ſmall ſeeds, winged with down. It is perennial, grows wild in woods and on heaths, and flowers in Auguſt. The leaves and flowers are corroborant, aperient, and diuretic; they communicate all their virtues to water and to ſpirit. They have a moderately aſtringent bitter taſte, and hence are conſidered, as ſerviceable in debility and laxity of the viſcera, and diſorders proceeding from that cauſe. The extracts are the beſt preparations. See Lewis's Mat. Med. For that called——*major*, ſee CONYZA MAS THEOPHR.

VIRGATA SUTURA. See SUTURA SAGITTALIS.

VIRGINIANUM RUBRUM. See PHYTOLACCA AMERICANA.

VIRIUM LAPSUS. See LIPOTHYMIA.

VIRIDE ÆRIS. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

VIRILIS ÆTAS. See ÆTAS.

VIS CONSERVATRIX. The preſerving power, or the exertion of the plaſtic power as far as it maintains organization.

VIS GENERATRIX. The generative power, or the generative exertion of the plaſtic power.

—— MEDICATRIX. The healing power or the plaſtic power employed in extinguiſhing diſeaſe and reſtoring health. This is often expreſſed by the words Nature, and Natural Cure.——See VIS VITÆ, CALIDUM INNATUM.

—— PLASTICA. The PLASTIC POWER. See PLASTICUS.

VIS VITÆ. See CALIDUM INNATUM.

VISCARIA. See MUSCIPULA.

VISCERA. The BOWELS. The *viſcera* in the head are the brain, eyes, ears, noſe, mouth, tongue, &c. In the breaſt, they are the heart, lungs, larynx, trachea, pleura, mediaſtinum, pericardium, thymus gland, diaphragm, &c. In the belly, they are the peritonæum, omentum, œſophagus, ſtomach, inteſtines, meſentery, liver, ſpleen, pancreas, kidnies, ureters, bladder, and parts of generation.

A knowledge of the ſituation of the abdominal viſcera is of great advantage to the medical practitioner. The abdomen may be conſidered as divided into three regions, the ſuperior, the middle, and inferior. In the firſt are comprehended thoſe parts that are bounded by the diaphragm and ribs; the ſecond extends from the ribs to the pelvis; and the pelvis itſelf conſtitutes the laſt. Theſe three regions form one large cavity, in which are contained all the viſcera of the lower belly; the extent, however, of theſe different diviſions varies in different ages, in different ſubjects, and is altered likewiſe by diſeaſe. In new-born infants, the diſtance between the ſternum and the pelvis is near to a third of their whole length; in adults, the length of the abdomen does not extend to a fifth of the whole. In children of three feet in height, the abdomen meaſures nearly one foot; and it is not found to exceed that, in adults five feet high. This difference with reſpect to the abdomen in infants and in adults is confined entirely to the middle region, which, in children, is not only much longer, but, in proportion, much more extenſive in every reſpect, than in people come to their full ſize. In the former, it is wider from before backwards, in children the ſpine being almoſt entirely ſtraight, whereas, in adults, it becomes conſiderably crooked. In children too it is much wider from one ſide to the other than in adults, as in them the ribs bend more outwards than they do in the latter. Although this middle abdominal region, however, is in children ſo extenſive, yet both the ſuperior and inferior diviſions are not proportionally ſo; nay, they are even ſmall, in compariſon to thoſe of adults. The pelvis is incomparably ſmaller in the fœtus than in adults; in the former, the under extremity of the os ſacrum bends conſiderably over towards the pubes. The horizontal branch of the pubes is both ſhort and flat, and the tuberoſities of the iſchia are turned backwards. Every circumſtance, therefore, concurs to ſhorten the cavities of both the inferior and ſuperior abdominal regions; inſomuch that, in young children, all the *viſcera* of the lower belly are contained in what we have termed the middle diviſion, and remain there, until, by degrees, they inſinuate themſelves into the other two regions, as theſe, in courſe of time, come to be enlarged. Before treating, however, of the changes the *viſcera* undergo in point of ſituation from the infantine ſtate to that of adults, it will not be improper firſt to give a more particular deſcription of their ſeveral ſituations in the former. The ſtomach in infants, inſtead of being ſituated tranſverſely, as is the caſe in adults, hangs almoſt perpendicularly. It extends from what is commonly called the epigaſtric region, to the umbilical, inclining a very little to the left above, and to the right ſide below; having its convex ſide or great curve turned to the left, and the ſmall curvature towards the right. In conſequence of this ſituation of the ſtomach, the omentum, which is always attached to its great curvature, lies more towards the left than the right ſide; and, from want of knowledge of this circumſtance, practitioners have often treated, as diſeaſes of the colon, ſuch complaints in children, as, on opening the bodies after death, have been found ſeated in the omentum only. The liver is very large in the fœtus, in proportion to its ſize in adults, and is ſituated almoſt entirely in the middle region of the abdomen; it appears to the touch externally, indeed, much nearer the linea alba than it is ever found to be in a more advanced age. At this period the duodenum is placed almoſt entirely behind the ſtomach. The ſpleen in infants is always eaſily diſcovered by the touch immediately below the falſe ribs; this, in adults, never can be done, but in a diſeaſed ſtate of that viſcus. In the former, a conſiderable part of it is ſituated in the middle region of the abdomen; whereas, in the latter, its ſeat is always in the left hypochondrium. In very young ſubjects, the urinary bladder is ſituated entirely without the pelvis, is remarkably large in proportion to the other parts, and extends to within a very ſmall diſtance of the navel; when full of urine, it makes a very evident prominence near about the middle and inferior part of the abdomen. This poſition of the bladder, above the os pubis, ought to be particularly attended to; for, when, in infancy, it is neceſſary to have recourſe to lithotomy, the high operation ſhould always be preferred to thoſe where the opening is made in the perinæum. This operation, however, has never been favourably looked upon. But, as the ſhorteſt and eaſieſt paſſage to the bladder is, in lithotomy, a principal object, it ought certainly, in children, to be preferred to every other, the bladder in them lying ſo near to the external teguments above the pubes. In young girls, the womb, with its two ovaria, are conſiderably raiſed above the os pubis; and when ſwelled, a circumſtance, which, at this age, ſeldom occurs, it can eaſily be diſtinguiſhed by the touch externally.

Such are the ſituations of the *viſcera* in childhood. In a more advanced age, they are entirely changed; the ribs become leſs crooked, the diaphragm more vaulted, and the liver gets a higher ſituation, inſomuch that, about the fifteenth year, it is almoſt entirely covered under the ribs, when the perſon is in an horizontal poſture. This change of ſituation in the liver occaſions a manifeſt alteration likewiſe in the poſition of the ſtomach. By degrees it deviates from the perpendicular horizontal line; and according as it changes its ſituation, the omentum recedes entirely from the left ſide, and proceeds to occupy the middle part of the lower belly. Although the horizontal lobe of the liver can be diſtinguiſhed by the touch in adults, yet never by any means ſo evidently as in children; it is ſituated almoſt upon the under extremity of the œſophagus, ſo that, when it becomes preternaturally enlarged, it compreſſes that canal ſo entirely as to prevent the entrance of the aliments into the ſtomach: in which caſe, the perſon ſuffers greatly from very violent vomitings with which he is attacked ſome time before death. In the mean time, the pelvis becomes every way larger; the pubes turns conſiderably longer, and acquires a greater height; the os ſacrum ſtretches farther back, and the tuberoſities of the iſchium puſh outwards, and to a greater diſtance from the os coccygis. Such a conſiderable augmentation in the cavity of the lower part of the abdomen gives riſe to ſuch changes in the poſition of the different *viſcera*, as deſerve, from practioners, very particular attention. Thoſe which, from their make and nature, have been accuſtom-

ed to float in the middle region of the abdomen, now fall down into the pelvis; this is particularly the caſe with the bladder, which, in falling down, has its ſuperior part carried forward, and the urachus, which had been attached to the fundus, is torn away, and never again connected with it. This fact was firſt taken notice of by Mr. Lieutaud, and is not as yet believed by many anatomiſts. The ſame cauſe which produces the change of poſition in the bladder, occaſions alſo that of the uterus. The womb, which, in childhood, had been placed above the pubes, by degrees falls into the pelvis, inſomuch that in adult women who are not pregnant, it is always, in a ſound ſtate at leaſt, entirely ſunk into it. Both the bladder and the uterus acquire an oblique ſituation in the pelvis, owing to the deſcent of the inteſtines; this obliquity, that becomes in a manner natural to both theſe *viſcera*, was obſerved by Gunzius, and Camper.

See Edinb. Med. Com. vol. ii. p. 152, &c. from M. Portal's paper in l'Hiſtoire de l'Academie Royale des Sciences de Paris, année 1771, 4to. Paris.

VISCUM. BIRD-LIME.

VISCUS, called alſo *boxus*. MISSELTOE. VISCUM ALBUM, Linn. It is a buſhy evergreen plant, which bears imperfect white flowers, that are followed by tranſparent whitiſh berries. It grows only on the trunks and branches of trees. Formerly BIRD-LIME was made of the berries, by boiling them in water until they burſt; then they were well beat in a mortar, and after that waſhed in water, until all the branny huſk was waſhed away; but now bird-lime is made from the holly-buſh. See AQUIFOLIUM. The miſſeltoe hath been famed for its medicinal virtues. Superſtition, in former ages, held it in veneration, and hung it about the neck to prevent the effects of witchcraft, and gave it internally to expel poiſons. As a ſpecific in epilepſies, palſies, &c. it has been recommended; but it is not much noticed in the preſent practice. See Raii Hiſt. Plant. Sir John Colbatch's Treatiſe on the Miſſeltoe.

VISIO. The SIGHT. The light we have in our atmoſphere proceeds either from that of the ſun, or from ſome other lucid body; from whence the rays ſpread every way, as from a centre, to all points of a large ſphere, ſo as to fall upon the ſurface of bodies, from whence again they are reflected into the eye from the enlightened ſurfaces, in angles equal to that of their incidence, ſo as to render the bodies from whence they thus flow to the eye, both viſible, and of ſome colour. The rays of light fall upon the cornea of the eye, where they are refracted, and paſs on to the cryſtalline humour, where they are ſtill more refracted; then proceeding through the vitreous humour, by which they are directed to the retina, where they form the image of the object ſeen. It is called the FOCAL POINT, where the images of objects are formed by the cryſtalline humour on the retina, and there the image of the object ſeen is painted in an inverted poſition, or, as it were, upſide down, though perceived by the mind according to the ſituation of the object of *ſight*. See Boerhaave's Med. Inſt. Haller's Phyſiology, ſect. xviii. Prieſtley on Viſion, &c.

VISNAGA, alſo called *gingidium Hiſpanicum*. SPANISH PICKTOOTH. It is an annual plant, growing in Italy, remarkable for the agreeable ſcent and ſtiffneſs of the pedicles of the flowers, which are made uſe of for picking the teeth only. In other reſpects the virtues of the plant are ſimilar to thoſe of fennel. See FŒNICULUM, and Raii Hiſt.

VISNAGA MINOR. See SELINUM MONT.

VISUS DEBILIS; HEBETUDO. See AMBLYOPIA.

VITÆ LIGNUM. See GUAIACUM.

VITÆ ARBOR. See THUYA and CEREBELLUM.

VITÆ AFFECTIONES. } See EPITEDEUMA.
VITÆ PROPOSITA. }

VITELLUS. The YOLK of EGG. It contributes to nouriſh the chick, only in preparing the white for the purpoſe, or almoſt becoming like the white. In PHARMACY it is uſed as a medium for uniting balſams, &c. with water. It is, as an aliment, nutritious; as a medicine, anodyne, maturating, digeſtive, and relaxing, and hence it is often uſed in clyſters.

VITIA. Linnæus expreſſes by this word, his claſs of cutaneous, external, or palpable diſeaſes. *Vitia* is a ſynonyme with Cullen's locales in his Noſology.

VITIATUM OS. See CARIES.

VITILIGO. A ſpecies of WHITE-LEPROSY. See ALPHUS.

VITIS. The VINE-TREE. The VITIS VINIFERA, *foliis lobatis ſinuatis nudis*. CLASS. PENTANDRIA, ORD. MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 284. Of the *vine-tree*, botaniſts have enumerated above twenty ſpecies, and there are almoſt twenty of its productions in uſe. Its leaves are aſtringent, and were formerly uſed in diarrhœas, hæmorrhages, and other diſorders, requiring refrigerant and ſtyptic medicines. The vine leaves were called PAMPINI, and the tendrils CAPREOLI. The juice and ſap of the vine, named LACRYMA, have been recommended in calculous diſorders, and are ſaid to be an excellent application to weak eyes, and ſpecks of the cornea. The unripe fruit has a harſh, rough, ſour taſte; its expreſſed juice, called VERJUICE, was much eſteemed by the ancients, but is now ſuperſeded by that of lemons; for external uſe, however, particularly in bruiſes and ſprains, verjuice is ſtill employed, and conſidered to be a very uſeful application. The dried fruit, called *uvæ paſſæ majores*, and *minores*, or raiſins and currants, (the latter is only a variety of the former), or the fruit of the vitis Corinthiaca ſeu apyrena of C. B. are uſed as agreeable lubricating aceſcent ſweets in pectoral decoctions, and for obtunding acrimony of other medicines, and rendering them grateful to the palate and ſtomach. They form part of the *decoctum hordei compoſitum*, *tinctura ſennæ*, and *tinctura cardamomi compoſita*. If the trunk is wounded in ſpring, it affords a watery juice, which hath been uſed as a diuretic refrigerant. The flowers have a grateful ſmell, which is elevated with water in diſtillation. Along with the water a ſmall portion of eſſential oil ariſes, which poſſeſſes the flavour of the flowers in great perfection. The unripe fruit is called *agreſtæ*, they are ſour and harſh, and from them is expreſſed the *omphacium*, which is cooling and aſtringent. The ripe fruit are called *uvæ*; the largeſt kind *damaſcenæ paſſulæ*, *ſeu uvæ*; they afford wine called *paſſum*, whence we have inflammable ſpirit, vinegar and tartar. When the *uvæ*, or grapes, are dried in the ſun, they are called *uvæ paſſæ*, or *paſſulæ*. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

VITIS ALBA, vel SYLVESTRIS. See BRYONIA ALBA.—IDÆA, ſee VACCINIA and OXYCOCCUS.

VITISALTUS. See CHOREA SANCTI VITI.

VITRARIA. See PARIETARIA.

VITREA TUNICA. See ARANEA.

VITRIOLICUM *acidum*, called alſo *oleum vitrioli*, *ſtagma*, *acidum primogenitum*. See ACIDA and SULPHUR.

VITRIOLI COLCOTHAR, COLCOTHAR of VITRIOL, called alſo *chalcitis officin. colica*, *colcotar*. This is the ſubſtance which remains after the vitriolum martiale has been calcined and diſtilled for a long time by an intenſe fire; and by that means reduced to the redneſs of blood. But Mr. Le Fevre propoſes an eaſy method of acquiring this preparation; he mixes two parts of filings of iron with one of ſulphur, and a little water. After the acid of ſulphur has diſſolved the iron, he expoſes the paſte to the air, and it changes into colcothar. It is uſed in poliſhing glaſs, and other ſubſtances, by artiſts, and called *crocus*, ſeu *crocus martis*. Nicholſon's Dictionary of Chemiſtry, 1795.

VITRIOLUM. In the chemical alphabet, this is expreſſed by the letter D. the beſt ſpecies of which is called *lonchoton*. Vitriol alſo bears the names *calcadinum*, *calcatar*, *calcetar*, *calcanthos*, *calcanthum*, *calcitea*, *alec*, or *alech*, *altinuraum*, *aſagi*, *aſamaz*, *azeg*, *colcotar*, VITRIOL. Combinations of metals with the vitriolic acid are called *vitriols* of thoſe metals. It ſeems as if the metallic part of all *vitriols* had been formerly ſuppoſed to be copper only; for even the ferruginous *vitriols* have the name of copperas, which is expreſſive of copper: the *vitriol* of zinc is alſo called white copperas.

There are three neutral *vitriolic* ſalts, with metallic baſes; or three *vitriols* of three metallic bodies, produced ſpontaneouſly, or with very little aſſiſtance from art, viz. thoſe of iron, called green *vitriol*; of copper, called blue *vitriol*; and zinc, called white *vitriol*. The factitious *vitriols* are eſſentially the ſame as the native. Some chemiſts have endeavoured to generalize the term vitriol, by applying it to all combinations containing vitriolic acid. Thus, they would ſay, vitriol of copper—of iron—or of lime; but this method has never been generally adopted. It is uſual, however, to call the metallic ſalts vitriols, which contain vitriolic acid. Nicholſon's Dictionary of Chemiſtry, 1795.

Vitriols are prepared in Sweden, Germany, England, and

and in many other countries, where there are plenty of pyrite ſtones.

VITRIOLUM ABORTIVUM. See OCHRA.

—— VENERIS. See ÆRUGO ÆRIS.

—— VIRIDE. GREEN VITRIOL. The Latins call it *atramentum ſutorium, melantoria*, becauſe it is uſed for blacking leather.

The method of preparing it is as follows: the pyrite ſtones are ſpread about in a large area, the height about three feet, and there they lie expoſed to the air, but are now and then turned, that they may all be alike expoſed thereto; thus they are reduced to a *vitriolic* earth, which being well waſhed with rain water, the liquor is conveyed by pipes into ciſterns: then it is boiled to a due conſiſtence in large leaden veſſels, throwing in a quantity of old iron, which is ſoon conſumed by the lixivium; at laſt the liquor is ſet to cool in other veſſels, in which are placed ſticks for the *vitriol* to cryſtallize upon.

On analyſing the beſt *green vitriol*, it appeared that ℥ xvi. contained ſomewhat more than eight of water, ſix of iron, and one and a half of pure acid. The Engliſh *vitriol* is purely ferrugineous, but there is ſcarcely any other without ſome admixture of copper. Sixteen ounces of Goſlarien *vitriol* were found to contain ℥ vii. of water, ʒ iii. of acid, ℥ v. ʒvii. and ℈ i. of iron, and nearly ʒ ii. of copper; but it often contains much leſs of the acid.

The *vitriol* of iron diſſolves in about twice its weight of water, and on evaporating the ſolution, and ſetting it to ſhoot, concretes again into thick rhomboidal cryſtals. A ſolution of *vitriol* in water depoſits, upon ſtanding, a part of its metallic baſis; the precipitation is greatly expedited by boiling heat, by which more of the metal ſeparates in a few minutes, than by ſtanding without heat for a year. The further the cryſtals of *vitriol* are freed from their metal, the more eaſily do they part both with their water and with their acid.

It is from this kind of *vitriol*, as being the cheapeſt, that the vitriolic acid, called OIL OF VITRIOL hath been uſually extracted by diſtilling this calcined in earthen long necks, with a ſtrong fire continued for two days. The diſtilled ſpirit appears of a dark blackiſh colour; and contains a quantity of phlegm, greater or leſs according as the vitriol has been more or leſs calcined. On committing it a ſecond time to diſtillation in a glaſs retort placed in a ſand-heat, the phlegmatic parts riſe firſt together with a portion of the acid, the remaining ſtrong acid loſes its black colour, and becomes clear; and this is the uſual mark for diſcontinuing the rectification; but at preſent this acid is extracted from ſulphur, which ſee. The reſiduum, after calcination and diſtillation for a long time, forms COLCOTHAR.

The medicinal uſes of *green vitriol* are the ſame as thoſe of the other preparations of iron, but the pure ſort only muſt be uſed. See SAL MARTIS, under FERRUM, N° 10. The acid of *vitriol* retards fermentation and putrefaction, but in a leſs degree than the nitrous and marine acids do; when it is largely diluted with water, it is employed for preventing a putrefactive diſpoſition, correcting bilious acrimony, abating heat, quenching thirſt, ſtrengthening the ſtomach, &c.

VITRIOLUM CŒRULEUM. BLUE VITRIOL, alſo called ROMAN VITRIOL, VITRIOL OF COPPER, CYPRIAN VITRIOL, *cæruleus lapis, dehenez.*

It is prepared in Sweden, Germany, &c. from the pyrite ſtones and copper. It contains much leſs water than is in the *vitriol* of iron, and requires about four times the weight thereof for its ſolution. This has proved an uſeful tonic continued for ſome time in certain caſes of epilepſia and hyſteria; on ſome occaſions it has proved alſo diuretic, and others anthelmintic. Its doſe is from a quarter to half a grain according to the age of the perſon, twice a day, increaſed to what the ſtomach will bear without vomiting, but ſhould be puſhed till a naufea or ſickneſs is occaſioned.—But, if in the courſe of a month it ſhews not its good effects, we ſhould deſiſt from its uſe, as large quantities of copper introduced, may, like lead, prove hurtful to the body. Dr. Cullen therefore, in caſes of periodic epilepſy, after giving the medicine conſtantly during one interval, if the diſeaſe ſtill continues, gives it only for ſome days before an expected acceſſion, and has in this way had ſucceſs. This medicine ſeems entirely to reſt in theſe caſes on its tonic and aſtringent powers. In the beginning of fevers it has been given in naufeating doſes, and as a diuretic in dropſies; but as an emetic, it ſeems not to be preferable to the antimonium tartarizatum but is much more unmanageable. As an eſcharotic it has been ſufficiently known, and very lately the Doctor found it in an ill-conditioned ſpreading ulcer bring on a good digeſtion, when both mercurials and arſenic were unſucceſsful. It has alſo been uſed for reſtraining hæmorrhages, and for removing films from the eyes externally applied. It has alſo been given as a cure for obſtinate intermittents, and a general tonic. Doſe, quarter of a grain, or more, with from five to ten grains of extract of bark, two or three grains of aromatic powder, three times a day during the intermiſſion. See Lewis's and Cullen's Materia Medica.

VITRIOLUM ALBUM, called alſo *gilla vitrioli, calcadis.* WHITE VITRIOL, or VITRIOLATED ZINC. *Zincum vitriolatum.* The metallic part of this kind of *vitriol* is zinc; its other conſtituents are the vitriolic acid and water. Sometimes it contains iron, and then it hath an ochry appearance on its ſurface. It diſſolves in twice its weight of water. It is ſometimes given as an emetic, and, as ſuch, it is ſpeedy in its effect, and, in debilities of the ſtomach, is preferred to other emetics; it is principally uſed externally in collyria againſt heat, defluxion, and inflammation in the eyes; it is a powerful and ſafe errhine, uſeful in obſtructions of the noſtrils from indurated mucus. It is conſidered as an aſtringent tonic; has been given in ſmall doſes, and ſucceeded in ſome caſes, as effectually as the flores zinci. From ten to twenty grains, diſſolved in water, operates mildly and quickly as an emetic; and is an uſeful remedy, where poiſon has been ſwallowed, from the quickneſs of its operation. In the chincough, and other ſpaſmodic complaints, it has been ſaid to have been adminiſtered with good effect, in doſes from half a grain, to one or two grains. In the proportion of ʒ i. to a pint, it is uſed as an injection in fluor albus, gleets, and ſeminal weakneſſes. It is alſo applied in form of liniment externally, and internally, in form of pills.

LINIMENTUM ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Zinci vitriolati, optime pulverizati, ℈ i. adipis ſuillæ pp. ℥ ſs. bene commiſceantur, ut fiat linimentum. This is uſeful in the cure of chronic inflammation of the eyelids to which old people are very ſubject.

PILULÆ ZINCI VITRIOLATI.

℞ Zinci vitriol. ʒ ij. terebinth. vulg. q. ſ. ut fiant pilulæ lx. ſum. una vel duæ, nocte maneque. They are found to be of ſervice in gleets, gonorrhœas, &c. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Dict of Chem. Lewis's Mat. Med. Cullen's Mat. Medica.

VITTA. See PILEUS.

VITRUM PRÆPARATUM. PREPARED GLASS. Glaſs muſt be rubbed down to an impalpable powder, in a mortar that will reſiſt the mechanical action of its particles. This, and all ſimilar powders, are wholly confined to the treatment of opacities of the tranſparent cornea of the eye; and are moſt conveniently applied when mixed with a ſmall portion of honey or mucilage.

VITRUM ANTIMONII; alſo *ſtibium*. See ANTIMONIUM VITRIFICATUM.

VOLIATICA. See LICHEN.

VOLSELLA. *Little forceps*, from *vello*. See FORCEPS.

VOLUTTA See MANDARU.

VOLVULUS. See ILIACA PASSIO; COLICA.

VOMER. The PLOUGH-SHARE. It forms the poſterior and inferior part of the ſeptum naſi, and is placed between the oſſa ſphenoides and palati. It receives at its ſuperior part the ſpine of the body of the os ſphenoides, and the perpendicular plate or naſal lamella of the ethmoid, and below the cartilaginous part of the ſeptum.

VOMICA PULMONUM, ſometimes called, by HIPPOCRATES and CELSUS, ABSCESSUS PULMONUM. ABSCESS OF THE LUNGS. This diſorder often grows without any previous complaint, and, rupturing ſuddenly, is the death of the patient. The unburſt vomica is called occult; that which is burſt, open. The cauſes are many, particularly colds, inflammations, metaſtaſes of matter from other parts, &c. That an *abſceſs* is formed in the lungs, is evident, if, after an inflammation there, ſhiverings are frequent, the cough grows troubleſome on exerciſe, and after eating; if the patient can only ſleep on the diſeaſed ſide; if he frequently cannot lie down at all, but ſits up without daring to lean to one ſide for fear of

of the cough and oppreſſion; he cannot ſleep, has a continual fever, and frequently an intermittent pulſe, a ſort of anguiſh at intervals is felt, and in the night there are ſweats, particularly on the breaſt and forehead, and ſudden hot fluſhings appear at times in the face; the urine is reddiſh, and then grows oily: ſome have a diſagreeable taſte in the mouth, and fall away very manifeſtly; others are thirſty, their mouths and lips are parched, the voice grows weak and hoarſe, the eyes are hollow, and there is a kind of wildneſs in the looks. When a vomica is formed, the ſymptoms increaſe, the whole ſide of the lungs becomes a bag of matter, compreſſes the ſound ſide, and creates great anguiſh, which ends either with a rupture of the *abſceſs*, and a diſcharge of its contents, or with the loſs of life. Hippocrates, in his book of Prognoſtics, deſcribes this caſe very well. Aretæus particularly obſerves that the patient is hoarſe, breathes ſhort, ſpeaks in a deep tone, the thorax is enlarged, yet ſeems too narrow for the redundant phlegm; the black of the eye is ſhining, and the white is extremely white, as if it was fat, the cheeks are red, and the veins of the face very prominent.

If the *abſceſs* is not deeply ſeated in the lungs, it burſts into the cavity of the breaſt, and forms an empyema; but if it is deep, the rupture will be into the bronchia; if the orifice is ſmall, ſo that but little matter is diſcharged at once, or if the quantity of all the matter is inconſiderable, and at the ſame time the patient is ſtrong, he coughs up what is contained in the lungs, and is ſenſibly relieved; but if the *abſceſs* is large, or its orifice wide, and a large quantity of pus is thrown out at once; or if the patient is weak, he dies the moment it breaks, and that is moſtly when it is leaſt expected.

As a diſcharge into the bronchia is the ſafeſt, the aſſiſtance of art is beſt uſed to ſolicit the matter this way; and, to effect it, the patient ſhould continually receive the vapours of warm water into his lungs. After this method is expected to have in ſome degree ſoftened the lungs, let the ſtomach be conſtantly kept filled with any agreeable emollient liquor: thus the reſiſtance to the lungs being conſiderable on that ſide, the *abſceſs* and its contents will be preſſed toward the wind-pipe, as there it will meet with leſs reſiſtance, the fulneſs of the ſtomach will incline the patient to cough, which may concur to produce a good event. At a proper time, the cough may be excited by ſnuffing a little vinegar up the noſe, or injecting a little into the throat; ſhouting, reading loud, or laughing, may anſwer the ſame end; or by jolting in a carriage, when the ſtomach is full, the *abſceſs* may burſt. If on the evacuation of the offending matter the patient faints, the ſharpeſt vinegar ſhould be held to his noſe. If the diſcharge is thin, brown, green, yellow, bloody, or of an offenſive ſmell, and at the ſame time the pulſe is quick and weak, the prognoſtic is unfavourable; but if the pus is well conditioned and white, if the fever and cough abate, if the ſweats go off, and the patient is, and continues to grow eaſier, if the expectoration gradually diminiſhes, and urine appears of a more healthy colour, a good hope may be formed of a cure being accompliſhed by due care and perſeverance.

In the cure it is uſual to adminiſter the warmer balſamics, but they heat and irritate too much; inſtead of theſe, let the patient be frequently ſupplied with barley, or with rice cream; if the matter is tough, give the ox. ſcil. to aſſiſt the expectoration; a milk diet ſhould ſteadily be perſiſted in; the bark may be given in ſmall doſes, gradually increaſing them; and gentle but conſtant exerciſe, at firſt in a carriage, and then on horſeback. After all, it ſometimes happens, that when all ſeems well, the *abſceſs* fills again; and though it emptieth itſelf by the bronchia, yet a ſucceſſion of moderate and of ill health fills up the remains of life. See Lommius's Obſervations.—Dr. Cullen, in his Firſt Lines, obſerves that an abſceſs is formed in ſome part of the pleura, and moſt frequently in that portion of it inveſting the lungs. He conſiders it as a conſequence of pneumonia, and deſcribes it, 'after a pneumony, not terminated by any reſolution, the difficulty of breathing and cough continuing, lying down with difficulty on the ſound ſide, and a hectic fever.' Dr. Reid obſerves, in his Eſſay on the Phthiſis Pulmonalis, that *tubercles* are found, on diſſection of thoſe who have died of this diſeaſe, of all ſizes; from the ſmalleſt granules, to the bigneſs of a horſe-bean, and commonly in cluſters. On cutting into them, he ſays, they appear of a white, ſmooth, cartilaginous ſubſtance. In the ſmalleſt, no cavity or opening appears; in thoſe farther advanced, on the out ſurface we diſcover ſmall pin-holes; in thoſe ſtill larger, are one or more cavities containing a fluid like pus; which being cleared off, in the bottom are perceived ſeveral ſmall openings or holes, through which, on preſſing the tubercle, matter iſſues, ſimilar to that contained in its cavity. The larger tubercles, when emptied of their contents, appear like a ſmall capſula, into which entered a branch of the aſpera arteria. When the tubercles increaſe, they are termed *vomicæ*. Theſe are alſo of various ſizes, from half an inch to two or three inches diameter; and are uſually oviform. When found entire, their contents are whitiſh, yellow, aſh-coloured, greeniſh, and ſometimes fetid matter; and when ruptured, more or leſs reddiſh. Several branches of the aſpera arteria are found opening into theſe *vomicæ*, and they alſo communicate with others that lie contiguous; the apertures of the latter are ragged and irregular, of the former, round and ſmooth. The larger *vomicæ* are uſually found empty, but on preſſing the lungs, matter iſſues into the bronchia. The branches of the pulmonary artery and vein running upon the *vomicæ*, are found much contracted; and ſometimes filled up with a fibrous ſubſtance; their pendulous ends hanging looſe in the cavities of the *vomicæ*, completely ſhut up and covered with a thick ſlough. By this we ſee the reaſon why hæmoptoë does not more frequently happen, when ſo great a part of the ſubſtance of the lungs is deſtroyed; and alſo, when it does take place, in what manner the mouths of the bleeding veſſels are ſhut up again. The parts of the lungs contiguous to the *vomicæ* are found inflamed, more or leſs ſolid, and impervious to air blown into the trachea; for when the other parts are thus diſtended, they remain depreſſed; nor is air admitted into the *vomicæ*, or at leaſt in very ſmall quantities. Wherever tubercles or *vomicæ* are found, they firmly adhere to the particles of the lungs near them; by which means a communication, between their cavities and that of the thorax, is entirely prevented. It is farther obſerved, that it ſeems probable that the ſmall pin-holes, perceived in the ſubſtance of the tubercles, are the apertures of the exhalant veſſels; and that the pus found in them, and iſſuing out upon preſſure, is the lymph changed into that fluid. There is no abſolute criterion by which we can determine when tubercles are firſt formed in the lungs. They are to be ſuſpected, when the cough is violent, continued with ſhort intermiſſions, particularly at night; and viſcid phlegm is expectorated with difficulty. But when the cough is accompanied with coldneſs, ſucceeded by fever, and matter ſpit up, which precipitates in water, there is every reaſon to believe that *vomicæ* are completely formed.

Dr. Withers obſerves, in his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, p. 117, and 120, that a cough may be ſuſpected to ariſe from tubercles, when it does not occur from evident cold; when it does not begin with ſtuffing in the head, hoarſeneſs, or any diſcharge of mucus from the noſe and throat; when it not only occurs in the ſpring, autumn, or winter, but alſo in the ſummer; when it is attended with ſhortneſs of breath, particularly on motion; when it is not full and violent, but often trifling, ſo as even to be denied by the patient; and when it does not go off in a few weeks, but continues many months. Our ſuſpicions are rendered much ſtronger, if the lungs have been ſeverely injured by the meaſles, local inflammations, or other complaints; and they are altogether confirmed, if, with the above circumſtances, the patient be of a thin ſcrofulous habit, of a fine delicate complexion, with ſwelled lips, glandular ſwellings in the neck, and a hectic fever. We may add two ſymptoms of the ſcrofulous affection in the meſentery, ſuch as a tumid body, frequent diarrhœas, griping pains, emaciation, &c. which will ſtill render our ſuſpicion of tubercles in the lungs ſtronger and more indiſputable. Tubercles are often ſcrofulous, depending on the conſtitution, accompanied with ſymptoms of an inflammatory nature, and often occur prior to the aſthma, or immediately appear to exiſt along with it. They are particularly dangerous to the young, whoſe cheſts are narrow, and where there is a conſumptive tendency in the family. In this caſe, there is often great danger of a conſumption, and therefore an early and cautious treatment in the intervals of the aſthma is highly requiſite, to avert the impending evil.

As this ſubject is too extenſive to admit here of a full diſcuſſion, we muſt content ourſelves with mentioning only the moſt important parts of the cure. The firſt

and

and principal requiſites in the treatment, are to obviate and remove the inflammatory ſtate of the conſtitution, leſt the tubercles ſhould inflame, and end in ſmall ulcers in the lungs, which would ſoon degenerate into a deep pulmonary conſumption. A diet conſiſting chiefly of *milk* and *vegetables*, is of the utmoſt conſequence, and ſhould be ſteadily perſevered in. *Regular gentle exerciſe* is of the greateſt importance, and affords moſt evident relief, ſuch as *riding, walking, &c. The eaſy motion too of ſailing, or travelling in a carriage*, is very ſerviceable. *Country air* is ſtrongly to be recommended, both in winter and in ſummer, and along with it the utmoſt caution in avoiding *exceſs* of *artificial external heat*. If the conſtitution be full of blood, and there be a ſtrong hard pulſe with pains in the breaſt, *repeated bleedings*, according to the patient's ſtrength and the urgency of the ſymptoms, are requiſite and highly beneficial. *Mild cooling laxatives*, ſuch as the *neutral ſalts, cream of tartar, rhubarb, lenitive electary, caſtor oil, tamarinds*, &c. are adviſable, to obviate coſtiveneſs, and keep the body open. *Gentle emetics* are ſafe and uſeful; and likewiſe *antimonial medicines*, ſuch as *tartariſed antimony* and *James's powder*, may be very advantageouſly preſcribed in ſmall doſes as alteratives. *Oily* and *mucilaginous* medicines are given, along with nitre, the diuretic ſalt, and the ſaline mixture. *Acids*, both *vegetable* and *mineral*, are cooling and uſeful, but particularly the firſt. *Bliſters* and *iſſues* have often been found productive of good effects in theſe caſes. When the cough is troubleſome in the night, and prevents the patient from reſting, a gentle *opiate* is very ſerviceable; and if there be any feveriſhneſs, a ſmall doſe of *tartariſed antimony* or *James's powder* may be added to it, which will determine to the ſurface, and tend to remove any conſtriction of the cutaneous veſſels. Other antiſpaſmodics, after the removal of plethora, may be preſcribed; and if the cough be violent, and of the convulſive kind, the *flowers* of *zinc* have been found very ſerviceable. See Percival's Obſervations, p. 223.

VOMICA LIQUORIS ÆTERNI. See ARGENTUM VIVUM.

VOMITORIA. See EMETICA.

VOMITUS. VOMITING. It is a diſorder of the ſtomach. A *vomiting* and nauſea ſeem to be ſpaſmodic retrograde motions of the muſcular fibres of the œſophagus and ſtomach, attended with convulſions of the muſcles of the belly and the diaphragm, which, when gentle, creates a nauſea; when violent, a *vomiting*. *Vomiting* is moſtly an inſtance of dyſpepſia.

The matter diſcharged gives different denominations to this diſorder; a mucous chylous diſcharge of the reliques of undigeſted food is called a PITUITOUS VOMITING; a congeſtion of bilious matter evacuated this way, conſtitutes what is called a BILIOUS VOMITING;—blackiſh, corrupt, green, æruginous, porraceous, &c. are accidents of colour, &c. in the contents of the ſtomach that are diſcharged;—when black blood is thrown up, it is called THE BLACK DISEASE; and when the cauſe is in a part diſtant from the ſtomach, as when a ſtone paſſes the ureter, &c. it is called a SYMPTOMATIC VOMITING.

The cauſes are various, viz. pregnancy, poiſons, hurts on the brain, inflammation of the diaphragm or other abdominal viſcera, the motion of a ſhip, or coach, &c. the quantity or the quality of the food, irritation of the gula, the tranſlation of the morbific matter of ſeveral diſorders to the ſtomach, worms, a ſtone in the ureters, a congeſtion of blood about the ſtomach, &c. *The proximate cauſe is a ſtimulus of the nervous fibres of the ſtomach, gullet*, or *duodenum*.

Crudities in the primæ viæ are known by pituitous *vomiting*, and a preſſive pain about the region of the ſtomach;—*a laxity of the biliferous ducts*, by bilious, chronical and periodical *vomiting*;—*an injury*, or *a ſcirrhus in one of the viſcera*, by chronical *vomitings* of long ſtanding, and in which the food is thrown up before it is digeſted. *A ſtone in the kidney* or *the ureter* may be ſuſpected, if there is a pain in the loins, and a diminution of urine.—*Worms* are probably attendant if the countenance becomes pale, and if there are pains and a gnawing ſenſation in the inteſtines, with an unuſual ſpitting and itching in the noſtrils.

All critical vomitings are ſalutary.—Symptomatic vomitings are bad when excited by a ſubtil cauſtic acrimony;—*violent bilious vomitings* threaten an inflammation; *vomiting from worms* is often a dangerous ſymptom;—*fetid vomitings are often fatal*;—a conſtant or very frequent *vomiting* for ſeveral months gives a ſuſpicion of an ulcer in he ſtomach;—*when a pain attends in the ſoles of the feet*, hard drinking is generally the cauſe.

THE DIFFERENT CAUSES INDICATE DIFFERENT METHODS OF RELIEF. *When pregnancy produces this diſorder*, bleeding at proper intervals, and gentle laxatives to keep the bowels eaſy; though, in thoſe inſtances where bleeding endangers a miſcarriage, the plethora ſhould be removed by frequent gentle purges: when theſe methods fail, and the patient is greatly fatigued, ſhe may take the pulv. ipecac. gr. ii. vel iii. an hour before the *vomiting* comes on, and repeat it as it is required. A light breakfaſt, before the ſickneſs comes on, relieves in ſome inſtances; and in others, the columbo-root, in mint or pepper-mint water, is moſt uſeful.

Sometimes violent vomiting precedes or *accompanies a fit of the aſthma*, and Floyer has obſerved, that cold water has afforded the moſt relief, in many caſes of obſtinate *vomiting*, from different cauſes and in different diſorders: Dr. Withers ſays, in his Treatiſe on the Aſthma, he found cold water the moſt grateful and beneficial to the patient; and all warm liquors evidently detrimental, by exciting pain and increaſing the ſickneſs. But if the ſtomach is inflamed, cold liquors are very hurtful.

When the vomiting proceeds from a weakneſs, or irritability of the ſtomach, or *acrid matter lodged there*, in conſequence of the gout, &c. affecting this viſcus, the columbo-root, in conjunction with aromatics, the bark, chalybeates, and magneſia or rhubarb, will give the moſt effectual relief.

When the diſorder is ſymptomatic, the original diſorder being relieved, this of courſe ſubſides.

When bilious vomitings produce ſpaſms in the ſtomach and biliary ducts, the acrimony of the bile muſt be corrected by diluents and dulcified mineral acids, with brandy and water, or negus, for the common drink; and, if required, give a little laudanum.

When a copious and pungent acid prevails in the ſtomach, let the patient drink plentifully of weak mutton-broth, to excite the diſcharges, until what is thrown up is without any change in its taſte; after which give magneſia alba in doſes, from ʒ ſs. to ʒ i. and repeat it as often as any uneaſy ſymptoms may require it. When the ſtomach is appeaſed, the bark, bitters, and chalybeates may be uſed.

When hard drinking produces frequent vomiting, after a gentle emetic, give the bark, with bitters, and the dilute vitriolic acid. Light chalybeates, particularly the Bath-water, may be uſed as a finiſh to the cure.

In any of the above caſes, to palliate the *vomiting*, the ſaline draughts given in the act of fermentation, the tinct. benzoës comp. with the dilute vitriolic acid, or a few drops of the tinct. opii may be now and then repeated. The ſp. ætheris nitroſus relieves when theſe fail.

Sometimes when wounds inflame, the ſtomach, though diſtant from the injured part, will be rendered ſo irritable as to eject its contents; in this caſe warm oil being poured on the inflamed wound, by removing irritability there, relieves the ſtomach alſo.

Bilious *vomitings* are powerfully relieved by gentle antimonial emetics, or with ſmall doſes of the tartariſed antimony with rhub. after which, bitters, particularly the columbo-root, and cordials, &c.

VOMITING OF BLOOD, OR HÆMATEMESIS, is known by dark coloured clotted blood being thrown up from the ſtomach: it is uſually mixed with much phlegm. This diſcharge is always ſymptomatic. A *vomiting* of blood is uſually preceded by a tenſive pricking pain in the ſtomach or the left hypochondrium, and the eruption itſelf is almoſt always attended with a nauſea, anxiety of the præcordia, and a compreſſing pain, as alſo a kind of tightneſs on the ſame ſide; a fainting, too, often attends. In this caſe there is no cough, as happens when the lungs are the ſeat of the diſorder.

BLOODY VOMITING is the effect of an indurated ſpleen, a varicous ſtate of the *vaſa brevia* in the upper left portion of the ſtomach, or of other veſſels thereabout;—*women* are particularly ſubject to this ſymptom about the time of the eruption, or on a ſuppreſſion of the menſes, from paſſion, frights, grief, pregnancy, &c. It happens *in men* from ſuppreſſed hæmorrhoids.

There is danger from the extravaſated blood lodging in the bowels, and becoming putrid; by which means a dyſentery, or a putrid fever, may be produced. The bloody *vomitings* which happen about the middle of pregnancy, in ſome plethoric habits, are rarely injurious.

The ſame happening during labour, or even in child-bed, if the quantity be ſmall, is not often hurtful. If there is no fever, if the habit is plethoric, if any uſual evacuation is obſtructed, hope may be indulged; but if a fever attends, if the blood diſcharged be very black and fetid, or if the cauſe is an enlargement of the ſpleen, an induration of the liver, or if faintings are conſiderable, there is but little hope.

Diſtinguiſh the pain and heat in the ſtomach, from an inflammation there, and from blackiſh hæmorrhoidal excretions.

Until the diſcharge by the mouth is ſtopped, abſtain from purging medicines; let the diet be cooling, and in ſmall quantities; except there is manifeſt inflammation or plethora, omit bleeding; aſtringents muſt not be adminiſtered, for they ſtimulate the ſtomach; but opiates, ſuch as the tinct. opii may be given to four or five drops two or three times a day, or give the following draught as the ſymptoms, viz. pains and ſpaſms, may require it.

℞ Nitri puriſſ. ℈ i. aq. diſtill. ℥ ii. ſyr. e mecon. ℥ ii. m.

If the patient is hot, and the circulation hurried, give ſal nitri ʒ i. in every pint of water that is drank. Emollient clyſters with nitre relieve the ſpaſmodic affections in the ſtomach. If ſuppreſſed menſes are the cauſe, give mild emmenagogues by the mouth, bleed according to the ſtrength, &c. of the patient, and adminiſter frequent emmenagogue clyſters. If the cauſe is eroſion from acrid ſubſtances in the ſtomach, abſorbents and demulcents will be proper.

When the *vomiting* ceaſes, and the patient ſeems griped from the ſtagnant blood, give him a gentle purge or two. See Meibomii Diſſert. de Vomitu. Hoffman's Pract. of Med. Cullen's Firſt Lines, vol. iii. p. 51—66. edit. 4.

VOX ABSCISSA. See Abscissio.

VULNERARIA, called alſo *traumatica*, VULNERARIES. Medicines ſuited to promote and favour the cure of wounds. Dr. Cullen ſays, as the cure of wounds muſt be entirely an operation of nature, the ſurgeon has hardly any other employment in this buſineſs, than to avoid or remove the circumſtances which might impede the operation of nature. When ſuch circumſtances occur with reſpect to recent wounds, it is very doubtful whether any internal medicine can be of uſe to obviate or remove them; and, at leaſt, it is not probable, that the medicines given under the title of *vulneraries* can have any effect to this purpoſe. It is indeed poſſible, that the Peruvian bark, and other analogous ſubſtances, may, in ſome caſes, be of uſe in mending the weakneſs of the ſyſtem, and, therefore, the flaccidity of the parts affected; and perhaps, in other caſes, ſome internal medicines may be of uſe; but they ſhould be mentioned, as anſwering a particular indication, and by no means under the indefinite term of *vulneraries*. Mat. Medica.

VULNERARIA AQUA. See Arquebusade.

VULNUS. A WOUND, ſynonymous with *punctura*. Boerhaave gives the following deſcription of a *wound*. A *wound* is a recent bloody ſolution of continuity in the ſoft parts, made by a hard, ſharp inſtrument. But it may be obſerved, that obtuſe inſtruments *wound*, and ſharp ones cut into the bones: when a wound is lacerated, it is called LACERATA. Dr. Cullen places this genus of diſeaſe in the CLASS Locales, and ORDER Dialyses, which he defines a recent ſolution of continuity, bloody, of ſome ſoft part, occaſioned by ſome violence done to the part.

Wounds that are ſuperficial, when cleaned from the blood, &c. are perceptible to the ſight; but when they are too deep to be ſeen into, it is better to examine them with the finger than with the probe; and, where the *wound* is too ſmall for the finger, a bougie is better than a probe, on account of its flexibility, eſpecially where it is winding. In examining a *wound*, we ſhould know the attitude of the patient when he received it, the kind of weapon, how far it penetrated, how it was directed, with what force the blow was given; it ſhould alſo be obſerved, what kind of fluid diſcharges do or did flow from the *wound*. The knowledge of theſe, with the knowledge of our frame, the uſe, &c. of each part, enable us to judge rightly of the nature of the *wound*, its cure, and conſequences.

The danger of the *wound* is, as the ſize of the veſſels that are divided, and the importance of the injured part with reſpect to life.—The nearer a *wound* is to a vital part, the more dangerous it is.—*Wounds* in the joints are healed with difficulty; ſo are thoſe that are ſituated in any part ſubject to conſtant motion, as in the lungs or belly.—The attending ſymptoms render a *wound* more or leſs dangerous.—The age, conſtitution, cuſtoms, habits, and the inconveniences that may be expected, though the patient does not die, ſhould be pointed out, or hinted at, at leaſt.—Dividing a principal artery in a limb, endangers mortification; a principal nerve, inſenſibility, and an atrophy thereof.—Separation of a tendon deſtroys as much motion as depends on that muſcle.—A *wound* in the medulla ſpinalis cauſes a palſy, or a mortification in the lower parts.—An immoderate ſuppuration in a deep *wound*, by abſorption, may cauſe a hectic fever, and conſume the patient in a maraſmus.—Great loſs of blood endangers a dropſy.—A *wound* in the breaſt and lungs, when healed, may be the occaſion of a phthiſis pulmonalis; and in any other conſiderable organ, an ulcer may remain, and prove the ſource of a hectic fever, or of a conſumption; but great caution is neceſſary in determining the prognoſtics of *wounds*, particularly thoſe which penetrate into the breaſt or belly, on account of the different ſituation of the viſcera, of which we have no ſign during life. Van Swieten ſays, that he hath met with many ſuch caſes. See inſtances of this kind in the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. vol. i. p. 26—35.

The different ſtates of a *wound* are included under thoſe of *digeſtion*, or the *diſcharge of matter*;—*incarnation*, or *filling up with fleſh*;—a *cicatrization*, or *ſkinning over*.

In order to the cure of wounds, eſpecially when they are conſiderable, the non-naturals demand our particular attention. The *air* ſhould be dry and moderately warm, but not hot; the *diet* ſhould be moderate, though it may be neceſſary to allow for cuſtom, and regard ſhould be had to the preſent habit of body; *reſt* is generally neceſſary, but *motion* hurts the ſuperior parts leſs than it does the inferior: *as to the excretions*, ſtrong purges, &c. are injurious, but coſtiveneſs muſt be carefully guarded againſt; the affections are to be well regulated; if they are exceſſive in their degree, or if long continued, though but moderately excited, they will be injurious.

When extraneous bodies are extracted, if it can be done prudently, the hæmorrhages ſuppreſſed, all morbid tenſion in the wounded part removed, and the lips of the *wound*, where this is required, brought properly together, the dreſſings may be pledgits of ſoft lint covered with one of tow, ſpread with ſome digeſtive ointment, and large enough to cover the whole; theſe may be ſecured by means of ſuch bandages as the ſituation of the *wound* beſt admits of: the firſt dreſſings uſually remain two or three days, or until the diſcharge of matter renders the ſeparation of them eaſy.—After the firſt dreſſings are removed, the dreſſing may be repeated every twelve or twenty-four hours, according as the diſcharge is more or leſs abundant or acrid.—If after the firſt dreſſing a warm digeſtive is required, add to the ung. reſinæ flav. a little of the ol. tereb. vel bal. capiv. Theſe applications need not be warmed, except when very cold: after ſpreading the pledgit, its ſurface may be juſt warmed by holding before the fire; each time that the ſurface of the *wound* is cleanſed, it ſhould be performed by dabbing it gently with ſoft lint, and not wiping it, leſt the tender granulations ſhould be deſtroyed; the ſurface of the *wound* ſhould not be made quite dry, but is better for being left ſomewhat moiſt, for thus the digeſtion is leſs interrupted.

Mr. Sharp obſerves, that the principal interruption to the healing of a *wound* made with a ſharp inſtrument is the fungus, and this he would have ſuppreſſed by dry lint and a proper compreſs upon it; or if it advances above the ſurface of the ſkin, to touch its edges only with ſome gentle eſcharotic; but it ſometimes happens that an obſtruction to healing is the flabbineſs of a *wound*, which is generally removed by dabbing it at each dreſſing with the following or ſome ſuch application: ℞ Aq. calcis ſim. ℔ ß, ſs. tinct. cor. Peruv. ſim. ℥ ii. tinct. myrrh. ℥ i. m. Thus, if an ill conſtitution or bad habit of the body is no impediment, *wounds* on the exterior parts are generally ſoon healed.

When the *wound* is filled up with fleſh, pledgits of the *cerate of lapis calaminaris* uſually effect the laſt intention of cure, or the cicatrizing of the *wound*.

There are many accidents which occaſionally are attendants on *wounds* in one ſtage or another, ſuch as *fever*, *inflam-*

inflammation, a *callus*, &c. the management of which will be learned from what is already ſaid under the different articles in which they are noticed.

When a ſmall artery is wounded, if it is divided, it retracts, and the hæmorrhage is ſoon ſpontaneouſly reſtrained; *if it is punctured*, or *partially divided*, if it can conveniently be come at, it may be wholly divided, or the *wound* enlarged, and then the artery may be tied, if proper preſſure proves ineffectual.—*When a large artery is punctured or divided*, it muſt be taken up and ſecured with the needle and ligature.—*Wounds in the axillary artery, and alſo of the femoral*, if near the body, generally demand an amputation of the limb.

Wounds ſometimes penetrate the cavity of the breaſt and belly, and ſometimes injure one or more of the viſcera; the firſt are known by the probe, the latter by the diſcharge that iſſues from them; if the ſymptoms attending a *wound* that penetrates into the cavity of the breaſt or belly are favourable, and there is no diſcharge from any of the viſcera, we may conclude that they are ſafe as the viſcera are unhurt; in which caſe, after excluding the air that may have ruſhed into theſe cavities, treat them as ſimple *wounds*. The air may be excluded as follows: make the patient inſpire ſtrongly, keeping the *wound* cloſely covered: then uncover it after this full inſpiration, and let the patient at the ſame time make a full and powerful effort as in expulſion of the fæces; thus the included air will be driven out at the orifice; repeat this proceſs as often as it may ſeem neceſſary. If any of the viſcera have protruded and are unhurt, return them with all ſpeed; but if wounded, uſe the glover's ſuture, leaving three or four inches of the ligature out of the *wound*. If the protruded viſcera have been expoſed to the air, it may be neceſſary, before the return of them, to uſe a fomentation of warm milk and water, with a little ſweet oil. In all theſe caſes flannel is the beſt bandage, becauſe it gives way and retreats as the breath doth require.

Wounds in the principal internal blood-veſſels are all deemed mortal; but blood is ſometimes diſcharged from ſmaller veſſels into the cavity of the breaſt or of the belly; if this happens in the breaſt it occaſions a difficulty of breathing, which difficulty is worſe when the patient is in an erect poſture; though, if blood is diſcharged into both the cavities of the breaſt, the patient can only lie on his back, and ſtand in an erect poſture. To diſcharge this blood, if the *wound* is in the lower part of the breaſt, lay the patient on the wounded ſide, and with a probe puſh back the lungs, that the blood may paſs out; if the *wound* is in the upper part of the breaſt, an opening muſt be made at the back part thereof, allowing the other to cloſe; the proper place for this aperture is between the third and fourth of the falſe ribs, counting from below upwards, and about five inches from the ſpine. But, until the hæmorrhage appears to have ceaſed, which may be judged of by the ſtrength and equality of the pulſe, and the warmth of the patient's extremities, the operation will be uſeleſs. When the opening is made, the expulſion of the matter is aſſiſted by the efforts of reſpiration, as already hinted at, for the diſcharge of air. In theſe caſes the patient muſt be kept ſtill, mild aſtringent balſamic injections may be uſed, and gentle opiates given if a cough attends. If blood is poured into the belly, here will ſoon be laborious breathing, anxiety, and intermitting pulſe, &c. If the diſcharge of blood is ſmall, the patient ſometimes recovers, but, if conſiderable, it generally proves fatal.

When a nerve is wounded, a variety of alarming ſymptoms comes on in proportion to the fineneſs and tenſeneſs of the part it is attached to, and the peculiar irritability of the conſtitution; when the pain occaſioned thereby is extreme, it ſometimes is relieved only by dividing the nerve: this accident is ſoon diſcovered by the ſharp ichor which diſtils from the part, and its excoriating the circumjacent parts. When a tendon is wounded, the ſame ſymptoms follow as when a nerve is injured, but only they do not ſo ſuddenly appear. The moſt common applications to wounded nerves and tendons have been the ſubtil ſpirituous ſorts, ſuch as the ol. tereb. &c. but they are productive of the worſt ſymptoms; inſtead of theſe, put the limb into the eaſieſt poſition, keep the wounded part free from cold air, avoid ſpirituous and hot applications, and in their ſtead, apply a warm bread poultice, having firſt covered the *wound* with lint; or inſtead of the poultice, cloths may be applied after dipping them in warm oil, or warm oil and vinegar mixed in equal parts; warm fomentations may be uſed before the application of the poultice, if inflammation attends, or ſeems to be approaching.

Wounds in the joints, when they are inflicted with cutting inſtruments, or with heavy weapons falling on them, are attended with danger. Though the *wound* is ſmall, its conſequences are often grievous, from irritation, from deſtruction of the ligament, from the loſs of ſynovia, &c. Much depends on the habit; from a large *wound* in the ancle, cauſed by a fracture, nothing remarkable hath followed; and fatal conſequences have been the reſult of a ſmall one. However favourable appearances may be, a guarded prognoſtic ſhould always be given. Large *wounds* of the joints almoſt always require amputation. The ligament of the patella being divided by a ſharp-edged inſtrument hath frequently been followed by a loſs of the leg. The tibia being broken from the aſtragalus, and attended with laceration, makes an amputation adviſable. A mere inciſed *wound* into a joint, from letting in air and injuring the ligamentous parts, has often proved fatal, when a timely amputation would have ſaved the patient. In contuſions of the joints from heavy bodies cruſhing them, if a gangrene is waited for before amputation is performed, it will be left until it is too late: the patient ſeldom lives until the mortification begins to ſeparate; but is taken off by the fever and local malady. The two great conſequences to be avoided in *wounds* of the joints are inflammation and pain; the firſt is to be attempted by bleeding and purſuing the antiphlogiſtic plan; the latter, by the poſition of the limb and by opiates. The moſt relaxed poſition of the limb is the beſt. If no tumefaction comes on, emollient applications are not wanted, but repellents and preventives; if tumefaction, tenſion, &c. appear, immediately apply emollients. There is a ſymptomatic fever generally attendant, excluſive of any other circumſtances, and this is ſometimes attended with ſuch a diſcharge as to reduce the patient greatly; and on this account amputation becomes neceſſary. Where the joint is ſpoiled by preſſure, or by gun-ſhot, the injuries of the bone require attention as well as thoſe of other parts, and the diſcharge of the ſynovia: theſe ſeldom do well under the greateſt care.

Gun-ſhot *wounds*. See SCLOPETOPLAGA.

See Celſus, Boerhaave's Aphoriſms, the Engliſh Tranſlation, p. 40, &c. or the ſame Aphoriſms with Van Swieten's Commentaries. Heiſter's Surgery. Gooch's Practical Treatiſe of *Wounds*. Deaſe on *Wounds* of the Head. Bell's Surgery, vol. i. p. 97, 105; vol. iii. p. 253; vol. v. p. 9—356. White's Surgery, p. 82, 175.

VULPANSER, called alſo CHENALOPEX; and by the generality of our authors *tadorna*. The SHELL-DRAKE, or BURROW-DUCK, a very beautiful ſpecies of duck common on ſome of our coaſts.

VULVA. See CEREBRUM.

VULVARIA. See ATRIPLEX FŒTIDA.

W.

WIN

WADT. See PLUMBUM NIGRUM.
WARNAS. VINEGAR of PHILOSOPHERS.
WARNELLA. See HURA.
WILLISII GLANDULÆ. See CEREBRUM.
WINTERANA CANELLA;—JAMAICENSIS. See CANELLA ALBA.

WINTERANUS CORTEX. WINTER'S BARK; called alſo *cort. Magellanicus, cortex antiſcorbuticus, cinnamomum Magellanicum, laurifolia Magellanica.* The tree is called *Magellanica aromatica arbor, baccifera arbor, laurifolia aromatica fructu viridi caliculato racemoſo*, THE WILD, or WINTER'S CINNAMON-TREE. In Dr. Letſom's edition of Dr. Fothergill's works, is given a drawing of a branch from the tree with the flowers, and there the tree is named *Winterana aromatica.*

Captain Winter was the firſt who made the bark of this tree known in Europe: he brought it from the Streights of Magellan in the year 1579. Cluſius deſcribes this bark in his Exot. p. 75, and calls it by the name of its firſt importer; hence the name of *cortex Winteranus* or *Winter's bark.* It has rarely been brought amongſt us, and hath been ſo little known, that Pomet, in his Materia Medica, deſcribes the canella alba for it; others have copied him, and cuſtom hath eſtabliſhed the uſe of the canella inſtead of the *cort. Winteran.* the canella is alſo generally called *cort. Winteranus.* In 1691, Mr. George Handaſyd brought ſome ſpecimens of branches, &c. from this tree, and gave them to ſir Hans Sloane, who drew up an account of the tree, and it was inſerted, with a figure, in the Philoſ. Tranſact. for 1693. But a more perfect deſcription hath been obtained by the joint aid of captain Wallis, ſir Joſeph Banks, and Dr. Solander, who, in the year 1766, were in thoſe parts where it is indigenous. It is only the bark of this tree that is of any value; and that is deſcribed as being of different degrees of thickneſs, from a quarter to three quarters of an inch, of a dark cinnamon-colour; if it is rubbed it hath an aromatic odour, and to the taſte is pungent, hot, and ſpicy: its effect on the palate is ſlowly imparted, but durable when given out.

WOR

Dr. Morris inſerted in the fifth vol. of the Lond. Med. Obſ. and Inq. ſome experiments on the *Winter's bark*, by which it appears to be a peculiar kind of aſtringent; alſo, that though it gives its virtues very freely to rectified and to proof ſpirit, yet water diſſolves its ſoluble parts moſt freely. The Doctor recommends this *bark* as excellent for covering the diſagreeable taſte of ſena and ſome other drugs, not more agreeable to the taſte.

When captain Winter firſt brought this *bark* from the Streights of Magellan, the ſailors uſed it as a ſpice, and afterwards found it uſeful in the ſcurvy; for which laſt it hath been extolled; but unhapily its ſubſtitute, the canella alba, hath been almoſt always uſed. The *Winter's bark* is much more powerful as a ſtimulant than the canella alba; it is uſeful to promote digeſtion, alſo as a ſtimulant in paralytic and dropſical diſorders; in which laſt, when the ſecretions may probably be promoted by a ſtimulus, the *Winter's bark* deſerves to be preferred. In ſome inſtances of remitting and intermitting fevers, it hath been given with advantage, as a ſubſtitute for the Peruvian bark; whence the canella alba muſt evidently be a very improper ſubſtitute.

The *Winter's bark* is in larger pieces than the canella alba, of a more rugged ſurface, a deeper colour, more agreeable ſmell, a warmer taſte, is more pungent, and leſs bitter. The canella alba is in rolls, ſomewhat thicker than cinnamon, and is the double bark of the tree from whence it is taken.

WISMUTHUM. See BISMUTHUM.
WORMIANA OSSA. See TRIQUETRA OSSA.

X.

XER

XALAPA. See JALAPA.
XANTHIUM. See BARDANA MINOR.
XANTOLINA. See SANTONICUM.

XERASIA, } from ξηρος, *dry*. A ſpecies of alopecia,
XIRASIA, } conſiſting in a dryneſs of the hairs, for want of due nouriſhment. They look wholly like powder.

XEROPHTHALMIA, from ξηρος, *dry*, and οφθαλμια, *a pain in the eyes*, called alſo *lippitudo ſicca*; *ophthalmia ſicca.* A DRY LIPPITUDE, i. e. when the eye is itchy, *dry*, hot, rough, the eye-lids covered with *dry* ſcales, and it is painful to behold the light. It is alſo called *ſclerophthalmia*, from σκληρος, *hard*, and οφθαλμος, an *eye*. A *ſcler-*

XER

ophthalmia, or HARD LIPPITUDE, is an inflammation of the *eye*, attended not only with a hardneſs and ſlowneſs of motion, but with a pain and redneſs. The eye-lids, in this affection, are *hard* and *dry*, never effuſing any moiſture, with ſmall, writhed, dryiſh, mucous concretions in their corners, and a difficulty of opening them after ſleep, on account of their dryneſs. The *xerophthalmia* is ſaid to be a leſſer degree of the ſclerophthalmia. James's Med. Dict.

In Dr. Cullen's Syſtem of Noſology, this is a variety of the ſpecies called *ophthalmia tarſi*, and is ſynonymous with Sauvages' *ophthalmia ſicca.* Dr. James obſerves that it is a kind of inflammation, whoſe general characters are

pain

pain and redneſs, but it differs from an inflammation in a property peculiar to itſelf, which is dryneſs. See OPHTHALMIA.

XIPHIUM. See GLADIOLUS.

XIPHOIDES CARTILAGO, from ξιφος, *a ſword*, and ειδος, *a ſhape*. See ENSIFORMIS.

XIRASIA. See XERASIA.

XITOMA. *Capolin*, a ſort of cherry. See CAPOLIN MEXIC. HERNAN.

XYLOCOCCA. See SILIQUA DULCIS.

XYLOCASSIA. See CASSIA LIGNEA.

XYLOCINNAMOMUM. CINNAMOMUM.

XYLOALOE. AGALLOCHUM.

XYLOBALSAMUM. See BALSAMUM.

XYLON. See BOMBAX.

XYRIS. See IRIS FŒTIDA.

Y.

YAW

YABACANI. See APINEL.

YAWS. FRAMBOESIA. This genus of diſeaſe, doctor Cullen places under the CLASS LOCALES, and ORD. IMPETIGINES, to which he affixes no definition, and mentions two varieties, that of GUINEA and AMERICA. It is a diſtemper endemial to Guinea and the hot climates in Africa. The people there have it only once in their lives.

At firſt it is unattended with pain or ſickneſs; it makes its firſt appearance in little ſpots on the cuticle, not bigger than a pin's point, which increaſe daily, and become protuberant like pimples; ſoon after the cuticle frets off, becomes white, and then inſtead of pus or ichor, there appears a clear lymph which dries into white ſloughs or ſordes, under which is a red fungus; theſe increaſe gradually; ſome to the ſize of a ſmall wood-ſtrawberry; others to that of a raſberry; others again exceed the largeſt mulberry, which in ſhape they much reſemble; they are on all parts, but moſt in the genitals, anus, arms, and face; when they are large they are few, when ſmall there are many. The black hair, in the *yaws*, turns white and tranſparent.

This diſorder is not dangerous if ſkilfully managed. It is infectious.

As ſoon as the patient is obſerved to be infected with this diſeaſe, he muſt be confined to a place where he may remain alone; then give the quantity of a nutmeg of the following electary, morning and evening, with forty or fifty drops of the antimonial wine in a draught of a decoction of ſarſaparilla.

℞ Hydrargyri cum ſulphure ʒ i. ſs. antim. crud. ppt. & theriac. androm. āā ʒ i. ſyr. alb. q. ſ. f. electar.

YUC

When the diſeaſe ſeems to be at a ſtand, give calomel, ſo as to excite a ſalivation, to the quantity of a grain and a half or gr. ii. in twenty-four hours; let the diſcharge then decline gradually, purge gently, and give the decoct. ſarſaparil. The ulcers may be touched with the following ſolution:

℞ Hydrargyri muriati, ʒ i. ſp. vin. r. ℥. ii. m. f. ſolutio.

If the ſalivation in its progreſs ſeems ineffectual to ſtop the ſpreading of the diſeaſe, deſiſt, and give alteratives, ſuch as are recommended in the lepra, and dreſs the part with the following:

℞ Ungt. reſinæ flav. ℥ i. hydrarg. nitrat. rub. levigat. ʒ i. alum. uſt. ʒ ſs. m.

Then cicatrize with the epulotic cerate mixed with a little burnt alum.

The ſolution of the hydrarg. muriat. in ſp. vin. is ſometimes given as an internal. When nodes attend, the diſeaſe is incurable. If after the cure of this diſeaſe a pain is fixed in the feet, in this caſe warm bathing, paring the callous ſkin, and the uſe of an eſcharotic ointment, will be found very effectual.

See Edinb. Med. Eſſays, vol. vi. p. 312. James's Med. Dict. Brooks's and the London Practice of Phyſic.

YERBA de CAMINI—de PALOS. See CASSINE.

YOIDES OS. See HYOIDES OS.

YPSILOGLOSSI. See HYOGLOSSUS.

YUCCA, } INDIAN BREAD. See CASSADA. It is
YUCA. } a plant with a thick tuberous root, and leaves reſembling thoſe of the aloe. It grows in America. It is not the caſſavi, but a thick fleſhy root, affording a ſoft pulp. See Raii Hiſt.

Z.

ZER

Z. See MYRRHA and ZINZIBER.

ZAARA. A name for the morbous watching.

ZACINTHA, alſo called *cichoreum verrucarium*, and *verrucarum*, WART SUCCORY. It grows in Italy, and is noted for its power of deſtroying warts.

ZAFFARAN. } See CROCUS.
ZAHAFARAN. }

ZAFFER. See COBALTUM.

ZAGU. See PALMA JAPONICA.

ZAIL. See BOROZAIL.

ZALAPA. See JALAP.

ZARZA, } See SARSAPARILLA.
ZARZAPARILLA. }

ZARNICH. See ARSENICUM ALBUM.

ZARUTHAN. See CANCER.

ZAZARHENDI HERBA. See ORIGANUM.

ZEA. See ADOR.

ZEDOARIA, called alſo *gedwar*, *geid*, *geidwar*; *malankua*; *colchicum Zeylanicum*, *haronkaha*, *arnabo*, ZEDOARY. It is the root of an Eaſt Indian plant. According to Weſton, in his Univ. Botaniſt, &c. it is *coſtus Arabicus*, or coſtus ſcapo veſtito, floribus ſpicatis albis, bracteis ovalibus, fructu in pediculo ſingulari. Linn. Arabian *zedoary*. But according to the Pharmacopœia of the Edinb. college, it is the *amomum ſcapo nudo, ſpica laxa truncata*. Berg. Mat. Med. p. 4. Mr. Curtis, in his Catalogue of Medicinal, &c. Plants in the London Botanic Garden, ſays, it is the KÆMPFERIA ROTUNDA, *foliis lanceolatis petiolatis*. CLASS. MONANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 7. It is brought chiefly from Bengal, in oblong pieces, about the thickneſs of a little finger, and two or three inches long; or in roundiſh ones, called *zerumbet*, about an inch in diameter, of an aſh colour on the outſide, and white within. The long and the round are the roots of the ſame plant, the body of which is round, and the protuberances long.

Chuſe ſuch as is denſe, ſolid, of a fine taſte and ſmell, bitteriſh, moderately acrid, and that emits an aromatic flavour in powdering or chewing, and ſuch as is large, and not wrinkled, nor perforated. It ſhould be kept dry.

It impregnates water with its ſmell and a light bitteriſh taſte. The ſpirituous tincture ſmells weaker than the watery, but it taſtes ſtronger; diſtilled with water, it yields a ponderous eſſential oil, which is hot and pungent.

This root is a *warm ſtomachic*; its ſpirituous extract is the beſt preparation.—*In colics*, attended with a diarrhœa and pain in the inteſtines, ℈ i. of the powder, taken three times a day, gives great relief.—*In flatulences* it is very uſeful, eſpecially if joined with opium. Simon Pauli ſays that it excels in diſpelling wind. In general, the doſe is from gr. v. to ʒ ſs. Dr. Monro ſays it is a good medicine and may be given with advantage where a warm cordial bitter is indicated. Dr. Cullen aſſerts he is clear it might be omitted in our Materia Medica, notwithſtanding the extravagant commendations of Cartheuſar, who conſiders it as a general remedy for moſt of the chronic complaints with which humanity is afflicted; though CULLEN allows it may have ſome virtues as containing camphire. It has however ſtill a place in the confectio aromatica of the London Pharmacopœia. See Cullen's Mat. Med. Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZERNA. An ulcerated impetigo. Some expreſs by it lepra. See LICHEN.

ZIN

ZERTA. See CAPITO ANDROMACHUS.

ZERUMBET. See ZEDOARIA. It is alſo a ſpecies of ginger; amomum ſcapo nudo, ſpica oblonga obtuſa. Linn. BROAD-LEAVED WILD GINGER.

ZIBACH. QUICKSILVER. See ARGENT. VIVUM.

ZIBETHUM. CIVET, alſo called *civeta* or *civetta*, *algatia*. It is an unctuous odoriferous ſubſtance, about the conſiſtence of honey or butter, of a whitiſh, yelloviſh or browniſh colour, ſometimes blackiſh. It is brought from Brazil, the coaſt of Guinea, and the Eaſt Indies. It is found in bags, ſituated in the lower part of the belly of an animal of the cat kind, called *animal zibethicum*. The bag hath an aperture externally, by which the *civet* is extracted. Its ſmell is fragrant, and too ſtrong to be agreeable, except it be diluted. It hath an unctuous and ſubacrid taſte, and is uſed in perfumes. It does not diſſolve in ſpirit nor in water, but unites with oils both expreſſed and diſtilled, and with animal fats. Water by diſtillation is impregnated with its odour, and ſpirit by digeſtion. Rubbed with mucilage, it mixes with water.

The black ſort from the Eaſt Indies is not ſo good as the American; but this latter is often adulterated. The chief uſe of this drug is as a perfume: it rarely, if ever, is employed for any medicinal purpoſes. See Neumann's Chem. Works. Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZIMENT. See CŒMENTUM CUPREUM.

ZINCUM, alſo called ZINCHUM, ZINCTHUM, TUTENAG, SPELTER, BLENDE, BLACKJACK, and ZINC.

Zinc is a ſemi-metal, of a bluiſh white colour, ſomewhat brighter than lead, of conſiderable hardneſs, and ſo malleable as not to be broken with the hammer, though it cannot be much extended this way. It is called a metalline marcaſite, ſomewhat reſembling lead. Stahl firſt explained what it was: ſee his Metallurgia.

Zinc crackles during the bending of it, and quickly breaks, though it is ſomewhat ductile. It is about ſeven times ſpecifically heavier than water; it begins to melt in a moderate red-heat, and very ſlowly calcines on a continuance of the fire. In a moderate white heat it flows thin, burning, fulminating, with a bright deep green or bluiſh green flame, and ſubliming into white light flowers, which concrete about the upper part of the veſſel into thin cruſts, or ſoft looſe filaments, like down or cobwebs, called PHILOSOPHER'S WOOL.

It is extracted from a ſort of *lapis calaminaris*, which is its ore. In its metallic form, and in that of a calx, it diſſolves readily in all acids, and precipitates from them almoſt all the other metallic bodies.

The white vitriol is made from pure *zinc*, by diſſolution in the diluted vitriolic acid, and cryſtallization. The calx, commonly called FLOWERS OF ZINC, was formerly kept under the names of *pompholyx*, and of *nihil album*. They are now ordered to be thus made by the College of Phyſicians, London.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM. *Calcined* ZINC, formerly called *Flores Zinci*.

Take of *zinc* broken into ſmall pieces, eight ounces; caſt them at different times into an ignited large and deep crucible, placed declining or half upright, putting upon it another crucible, in ſuch a manner that the air may have free acceſs to the burning *zinc*. Take out the calx as ſoon as it appears, and ſift its white and lighter part.

ZINCUM *Vitriolatum purificatum, purified vitriolated* ZINC.

Take of white vitriol one pound; vitriolic acid one dram by weight; boiling diſtilled water three pints. Mix and filter through paper: after a proper evaporation, ſet it aſide in a cold place to cryſtallize. Ph. Lond. 1788.

The preparations of *zinc* are employed in external applications, as ophthalmias, particularly againſt thin defluxions of rheum, and as aſtringents, which effect they have (if the *zinc* is finely levigated) without acrimony or irritation. Taken internally they prove emetic. The following ointment is uſed for the ſame purpoſes as that calld PELLIER's ointment, which ſee under ophthalmia. ℞ Zinci uſti ʒ j. unguenti ceræ alb. ʒ vj. m. See VITRIOLUM ALBUM.

The flowers of *zinc* were firſt uſed as an internal medicine by the celebrated chemiſt Glauber, but were little known in practice till Dr. Gaubius, of Leyden, gave an account of their virtues in his Adverſaria. They have ſince been much employed in convulſive and ſpaſmodic diſeaſes, and ſometimes with good effects. Even obſtinate epilepſies have been rendered much leſs violent by their uſe. Some think they have proved an uſeful auxiliary to the Peruvian bark in intermittents. Like all other medicines, however, in diſeaſes of this claſs, their good effects are often only temporary, and they often fail altogether. When the flowers are genuine, a grain or two generally at firſt excite a nauſea or ſickneſs; but by degrees a conſiderable doſe may be taken with little or no ſenſible effect. As they are liable to be adulterated, it may be proper to mention, as teſts of their purity, that they make no efferveſcence with acids; and that, when expoſed to a ſtrong heat, they become yellow; but, on cooling, turn white again.

By a mixture of *zinc* with copper, in different proportions, are made the compound or artificial metals, called BRASS and PRINCE'S METAL. See Neumann's Chem. Works; Dict. of Chemiſtry; Lewis's Mat. Med. edit. 3. Nicholſon's Dictionary of Chemiſtry, 1795.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM. FLORES ZINCI. See ZINCUM.

—— VITRIOLATUM. See VITRIOLUM ALBUM.

—— VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM. See ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM.

ZINGI. See ANISUM INDICUM.

ZINGIBER. *Ginger.* The character for this is Z z. Alſo called *zinziber, gingihil fæmina, chilli Indiæ orientalis, iris latifolia tuberoſa, mangaratia.* It is the root of a reed-like plant, growing ſpontaneouſly in both the Indies, in China, &c. It is brought to us in knotty, branched, flattiſh pieces, freed from the outer bark, of a pale colour, and fibrous texture. It is diſtinguiſhed into white and brown, but they are both the ſame root; the former is cleaned and dried, the latter is ſcalded, more ſhrivelled, and rendered leſs aromatic. That which is the leaſt fibrous is reckoned the beſt. It is the AMOMUM ZINGIBER, *ſcapo nudo, ſpica ovata* Linn. COMMON, or NARROW-LEAVED GINGER. CLASS MONANDRIA, ORDO MONOGYNIA. LINN. Gen. Plant. 2.

This root is warm and aromatic, but not ſo heating as one would expect from its penetrating heat, and the pungency of its taſte, as well as from the fixedneſs of its principles; but Dr. Cullen thinks, that there is no foundation for this remark. It gives out all its virtues to rectified ſpirit of wine, and the greater part of them to water. In diſtillation water raiſes its whole flavour, but ſpirit leaves it nearly all behind.

Ginger is uſed in cold and flatulent diſorders with ſome advantage; alſo when there is a laxity, or debility of the ſtomach and inteſtines, and in torpid and phlegmatic conſtitutions, to excite briſker vaſcular action. It is alſo a good corrector of purgative medicines, for which purpoſe it is often uſed. Its effects are more durable than thoſe of the peppers. The London College orders a SYRUPUS ZINZIBERIS, *ſyrup of ginger*, to be made by macerating four ounces of bruiſed ginger for four hours in three pints of boiling water; then ſtrained; and made into ſyrup with the addition of clarified ſugar. Ph. Lond. 1788. See Lewis's Mat. Med.

ZINGEN. See GENSING.

ZIZIPHUS, ZIZIPHA. } See JUJUBA, alſo AZEDARACH, and LACCA.

ZODOARIÆ SEM. See SANTONICUM.

ZODOARIA CANDIDA. See AZEDARACH.

ZONA. A kind of *herpes*, which runs round the body, called by Paracelſus, *cinzilla*. The eryſipelas phlyctænodes. See ERYSIPELAS.

ZOOPHYTON, from ζωον, *animal*, and φυτον, *planta*. A ZOOPHYTE, or PLANT-ANIMAL. A kind of intermediate body ſuppoſed to participate both of animal and vegetable nature. The fœtus in the womb appears to many to be a real zoophyte growing to the mother by the funiculus umbilicalis, as plants do to the earth by their ſtem. The agnus Scythicus is a zoophyte, which ſee.

ZOOTOMIA, from ζωον, *an animal*, and τεμνω, *to cut*. The DISSECTION of ANIMALS.

ZOSTER ERYSIPELAS. See ERYSIPELAS.

ZOSTER HERPES. See ERYSIPELAS PHLYCTÆNODES, HERPES.

ZOZAR, ZUCHAR, ZUCCARA. } See SACCHARUM.

ZYGOMATICA OSSA. See MALARUM OSSA.

ZYGOMATICUS MUSCULUS. It is called *zygomaticus* major, by Albinus and Winſlow; alſo *diſtortor oris*. It ariſes fleſhy from the zygomatic proceſs of the cheek-bone, and is inſerted into the cornea of the mouth, which this muſcle with its partner draws outwards and upwards.

ZYGOMATICUS PROCESSUS. From the anterior middle part of the temporal bone, goes a proceſs, which joining another from the cheek-bone, they together form an arch called by this name. See TEMPORUM OSSA.

ENGLISH INDEX.

*** AS a great Number of Terms are very often joined with ſome Epithet, by which they are diſtinguiſhed, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that whenever a Word is wanted to be found in the following INDEX, the Epithet, as well as the Term itſelf, ſhould be ſought for, as it is placed ſometimes under one, and ſometimes under the other.

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FINIS.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

*** The Twenty Plates of Anatomical Figures are to be placed the firſt in ſucceſſion as they are numbered.—*Explanation of a View of the Brain*, to face Plate XV.—I.—*Section of the Human Brain, Cerebellum, &c.* to face Plate XV.—II.—*Of the Lymphatic Veſſels*, to face Plate XIX. and XX.—Thoſe of *Midwifry*, according to their ſpecifications in the Plates and Explanations.—The Explanation of the *Modern Apparatus of Chemiſtry*, to face the laſt Plate.—The whole are to run in the following ſucceſſion: 1ſt. Anatomy,—2d. Midwifry,—3d. Botany,—4th. Chemiſtry.

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